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# Dictionary of Mythology Folklore and Symbols

*by*

Gertrude Jobes



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Dedicated with appreciation  
for his  
patience and understanding  
to my husband  
James Addison Jobs



## Introduction

This work developed from an interest in symbols. But what is a symbol? Anything that comes into existence, that which is or was. Ever since, "In the beginning was The Word," perhaps before The Word appeared in this particular phrase, man has been trying to understand it. Primordial man decided The Word came from the Sun, Water, or Water-Sun, revered as a culture hero or deity of wisdom, and sounds to indicate the life force have come down to us as names for God and, as such, word roots. One example is El, a component of many words including electricity; another is Ab, which is found in Abraham, Abernathy, abbreviation. And so, in "the beginning" language, a vital tool of man's power to communicate, had been symbolic. Early, man developed visual signs to interpret The Word, and created drawings, implements, and mounds, which have survived although his bones have disintegrated. Those who understood the symbolism comprehended whether it related to a deity or revealed what meat might be slain in the vicinity or the quality of the grain. A favorite subject connected death (chaos)-birth-life to the changing lights of night-dawn-day and to the changing season of winter-spring-autumn, and the trinity was accepted as a fertility or life-cycle symbol in many religions.

Fear, inspired by the various forces for good and evil in natural phenomena, caused man to become superstition-ridden, and he dared not utter deity names or address them directly. To discover whether the time was propitious to embark on a journey, engage in enterprise, or start a war, he cloaked pleas, prayers, and thanks in deliberate corporeal or verbal symbols. Even a priest lacked the audacity to talk to the gods; to communicate with them he tossed a bundle of arrows into the air. When in its fall the bundle ripped apart, the arrows, which carried the message, scattered in all directions, like double talk, a double talk only a priest was bold enough to decipher. Usually he passed on his interpretations in symbolic form. Unearthed, many of these symbols have become skeletons on which buried civilizations have been reconstructed. Into our own times one race or sect, to survive in a world with another race or sect which annihilates deists, heretics, infidels, pagans, anti-believers, believers-tied-to-the-past, stand-patters, or believers-looking-forward, have dropped into an underground of symbols.

Cabalists, diviners, metaphysicians, occultists are aided by symbols when explaining life and foretelling the future. Writers, architects, painters, sculptors, designers in all fields, even industrial, resort to symbols, without properly understanding them, in efforts to rise above the mundane. A fashion exists at this time among art groups to visit graveyards and rub onto tracing papers

the winged serpents and other carvings of old tombstones. One artist said to me, "Although chiseled by primitives they are beautiful." The sculptor, could he hear, might be inclined to shout on the wind, "You who have copied our designs are the primitives. We knew what we were doing. Every line we drew had a meaning." A few years ago a Broadway play, Harvey, made quite a hit with a symbolic character - a rabbit. Many playgoers who enjoyed it said, "Delightful, but utterly fantastic." A rabbit, however, played an important part in the life of American Plains Indians; in fact the rabbit released the primeval race which climbed up out of the underground world to people the earth.

Without a key to conventional symbols used throughout the ages, communication between generation and generation, even between persons living at the same time, must be lost. Keys do exist; inasmuch as they are widely scattered, some deeply hidden, in a mass of religious, scholarly, superstitious, and romantic works, they exist for the diligent researcher.

At the outset a dictionary of symbols might seem to be an impossibility; actually this work came into existence accidentally. To understand certain dramas, epics, poems, vase paintings, and other works, and for use in my own creative writings, I began exploring. The deeper I dug the more clearly I saw in symbols and in the symbolic situations of legends and myths that which unites all peoples. Despite the fact that the names of the gods in one religion may have become the names of the demons in another, replacement titles continued to keep all men brothers under the skin. Where the symbolism of a name may have been given a different interpretation, the symbolism of the situation remained the same. Frequently names have carried over from one culture to another in a puzzling manner. A Peruvian Indian name for maize, saramama, contains that of the Egyptian sun god Ra. Saramama, which yields fire-Ra-mama, was worshiped as a symbol of the staff of life, one of the virtues of the deity. The word rice is derived from a Persian word which means increase and is related to Eros, god of fertility and love; thus when rice is thrown at a bride and groom they are being wished a large brood. Gestures found on pre-historic steles are identical to those found on fairly modern works of art, and carry the same meaning. From a beano, a bean feast honoring fairies, came the present-day fair. The emblems of Christian saints frequently are identical to Pagan fertility, light, or time symbols. However, no attempt has been made to place the same interpretations because in Christian tradition they are said to be instruments of martyrdom or tools of a trade.

When I comprehended that a greater insight into the inner knowledge of the symbolic significance of the customs and beliefs of our common ancestors might lead to universal understanding, might help us all to realize that so called inferior or superior peoples are kin, I organized my notes for publication. I am of the opinion that conflicts are most easily stimulated by means of fear, and fear is most easily aroused by that which is mysterious or unknown. Thus symbolism is not merely a universal heritage, it is a univer-



sal language, a means of wider communication. If this dictionary serves the practical purpose of helping people to understand they have a common or related background, something will be accomplished. I must confess that as the work progressed it served me more and more in another way; it opened a vast expanse for flight, a boundless space for contemplation.

This dictionary cannot hope to solve the problems of the scholars who spend years arguing over the meaning of this or this. It can only offer what has been drawn from explanations already provided by men dedicated to knowledge and enquiry with a few original interpretations added as a sort of passkey which will open doors for others as it has for me. In treating deities, wherever possible the information given is: genealogy, function, explanation of activities and behavior, attributes or emblems, steeds, how depicted in art, and parallel deities. The pattern of more general items, such as animals, gems, plants, etc., where possible follows this form:

- Universal and popular symbolism
- Dream significance
- Significance in Freemasonry
- Heraldic significance
- Occult significance
- Word explanation
- Cognates or comparisons
- Mythological and religious significance
  - listed alphabetically under the culture

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Gertrude Jobes

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A Primal cause. Cone, mountain, one, pyramid, sun, three beams of light (trinity). The Aged-Unaging, Unchangeable First Cause. Aditi, Akra, Arka, Aum (Om), Christ, Kristina. Cadi, caliph, which mean Great A (One) or Aleph.

Occult significance: dominates activity; its period is one year. Character traits: agreeableness, candidness, creative power, energy, originality, wit. Numerical value: one. Physical weakspot: lungs. Planetary correspondence: sun. Symbolical correspondence: will power. Tarot correspondence: the Magus. Zodiacal correspondence: Ram.

Musical tone for spring. Sixth tone in the scale of C Major and first tone in the relative scale of A Minor. In Christian tradition with a v-shaped cross stroke implies 'Ave,' and when mounted on a cross expresses Ave Millenarium, 'Thy Kingdom come.' Colonial New England mark of an adulterer or adulteress; branded on the guilty. Ancient Greek letter of bad omen; with it magicians began threats in the name of the gods. Among Hebrew cabalists: love of art and science, sagacity, will. In low form: cunning, will applied to evil ends. Norse term for river. In Roman notation 50 or 500; with a dash over it 50,000 or 500,000. Sumerian moon (also Aa, Ai) and water sign. In Triest Christian family names concluded with 'a'; Jewish family names ended in 'o.'

Root of age, ayus (Sanskrit for life); also of names such as Aaron, Ahab, Ahaz, Hawes, Hayes, etc. Source of awe, Cay, gay, Jah, kay (Teutonic for rejoicing), Yah. Cognate with ay, tau. Interchangeable with all vowels.

Parallels Arabic alif, Egyptian ahom (eagle, to which it is traced), Greek alpha, Hebrew aleph (ox), Irish ailm (silver fir). In Mayan alphabet represented by three alternative signs: diamond-shaped square; dot within a circle; peak. See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical letter.

A of Charlemagne. First of a series of twenty-four richly jeweled reliquaries modeled after the alphabet letters and presented, it is believed, by Charlemagne to various abbeys in France. Each letter depicts Christian scenes.

AA (1) Chaldean god of life; also called Aos. (2) Sumerian moon goddess, consort of Shamash, sun god. Usually with determinative prefix nin (lady) to denote sex. Also A, Ai. (3) Ahans or Asvins, Dioscuri, Gemini, Heavenly Twins. In art one A frequently is dark, the other light, signifying night and day, winter and summer. (4) Egyptian word root meaning great. (5) Of the same root as aqua. Name of several European rivers; from this usage has become an element of the names of cities, towns, and villages.

AABA Sumerian great salt sea, primeval waters. Also Ab.

AAC (1) A the Great, son of King Can of Mexico. Prince of darkness; slayer of his brother Coh. Parallels story of Cain and Abel. (2) In the year before Christ, from Latin anno ante Christian.

AANI In Egyptian mythology,

dog-headed ape sacred to the god Thoth.

**AARON** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning light, lofty, mountain. (2) In Shakespeare's *Andronicus*, Moorish lover of Queen Tamora. A cruel and ruthless villain. (3) First Jewish high priest. Brother of Miraim and Moses. He succeeded in getting the Israelites out of Egypt by surpassing the performance of Egyptian magicians. As a magician he compares with Padmasambhava. Self-sacrificing in the duties of a high priest, he remained meek when his sons Nadab and Abihu were slain by God. However, while accompanying Moses on the exodus from Egypt, he offended God by making the golden calf, intended as a sun idol, which the Israelites worshiped in the wilderness while Moses received the Ten Commandments. He is depicted as the traditional religious representative of Jehovah, whereas Moses is portrayed as the secular representative, comparing with the Tashi Lama and Dalai Lama. In his office Aaron was a type of Christ, being called 'of God' and anointed. He bore the names of the tribes on his breast, communicated God's will by Urim and Thumin, entered the Most Holy Place on the Day of Atonement 'not without blood,' and interceded for and blessed the people of God. At death, Aaron as a sun king was probably dismembered on a hill-top, as Dionysus was at Delphi, with a promise of resurrection. Traditionally, he entered a cave on Mount Hor, lay on a couch and died, leaving his vestments and office to his son Eleazar. He then ascended to Paradise, where he sits beneath the Tree of Life. The Arabs venerate his tomb, which they still pretend to show on the mount. High priest, idol

maker, magician, snake charmer (see Aaron's rod), sun king, in art he usually is shown in the vestments of a high priest with censer and rod.

**Aaronic.** Of the second or lesser order of priests in the Mormon Church, ecclesiastic, Levitical.

**Aaron's rod.** Emblem of fertility, a phallus, resurrection. In Old Testament rod with which Aaron surpassed the performance of Egyptian magicians and persuaded Pharaoh to permit the Israelites to leave Egypt. When he threw his cataleptic serpent (rod) upon the floor, it devoured the serpents (rods) of Egyptian magicians. The three plagues, the rivers of blood, of frogs, and of lice, were brought upon Egypt by Aaron's rod. Later, one of the twelve rods of the twelve tribes of Israel, representing the tribe of Levi and, as it was the only one which sprouted, budded, flowered, and bore almonds, it was accepted as a sign of endowment of the priesthood upon Aaron and his descendants. In Christian tradition it became part of Christ's cross. Cognate Asherah, rod of Jesse.

**Aaron's serpent.** That which is so powerful it eliminates minor powers.

**AARU (AALU)** Egyptian abode of the blessed dead and of gods and goddesses. The ka (double) of the Delta region, situated in the west. It was reached after a long journey beset with perils, and had either 15 or 21 gates, each guarded by evil demons armed with knives. A kind of Elysium where fields were cultivated for food for the dead.

**AARVAK** In Norse mythology one of the horses of the sun, dawn. The companion steed is

Alsvid, scorching heat. Compares with Pegasus.

**AB** (1) In Egyptian mythology the heart, which at death was thought to leave the body of its owner for a future world where it testified for or against him. Typifies desire, will. Compare ka. (2) God, Father, an element in Hebrew names such as Abner, meaning father of light. Also Ad, Aada. In other Semitic languages likewise a title of God. Compare Ahi, Amm. In cabalistic system a name of the Sefhira Chokmah, the Father. Also Abba. (3) Fifth month of Hebrew sacred year, equivalent to July-August; eleventh month of the civil year (except in leap years, when it is twelfth). A sad month; on its first day a feast is observed for the death of Aaron, on its ninth day a feast is held in memory of divine edicts which excluded so many that came out of Egypt from entering the promised land. Twelfth month of the Syrian year, last month of summer. (4) *Orb*, interchangeable with *ap* and *Ob* (see *Ob*). Root of happy. (5) See *Aabba*.

**ABA** (1) Choctaw Indian Great Spirit. (2) In Greek mythology, *Aba* or *Abae* is a town famous for an oracle of *Apollo*. Cognate with *Abu*, mountain site of cave-temples of the *Jains*.

**ABAANGUI AND ZAGUAGUAYU** Culture hero brothers of *Guarayo* Indians.

**ABABINILI** Chickasaw Indian supreme being, manifested in fire and in the sun. Giver of life, light, and warmth. Sitting-Above deity.

**ABADDON** In Old Testament angel of the bottomless pit, death angel. From Hebrew *abad*, 'he perished.' Milton uses the name

for the pit itself; hence depth of Hell, place of destruction. Also *Dom-daniel*, *Mammondon*, *Pandemonium*. In Greek, *Apollyon*.

**ABAEUS (ABAIOS)** In Greek mythology *Apollo* as worshiped at *Aba*.

**ABAFON** In Philippine Islands a fish feast held on the evening of the day after a funeral. A rite in ancestor worship.

**ABAIA** In Melanesian mythology a magic eel which lived in a lake. Becoming angry when an old woman caught fish in the lake, he caused a deluge. Only an old woman who had eaten of the magic fish escaped. Compare *Aokeu* and *Ake*.

**ABAKAN-KHAN** Siberian rain god.

**ABANA** In the Old Testament a clear, cold, swift mountain stream; a perennial river fertilizing the valley through which it flows.

**ABANDONMENT** Dream significance: misfortunes, quarrels. Abandoned Children. Children are abandoned or driven away for the following reasons: alleged ungratefulness, destitution, disease, disobedience, famine, fear of a prophecy, illegitimacy, incestuous parentage, jealousy of a guardian or relative, stupidity, supernatural parentage or birth, unfitness to survive. The abandoned children are fed by birds, fostered by supernatural beings, nourished by celestial animals, reared by kings, or in other ways delivered. They usually attain power and wealth, develop into brave hunters and warriors, fulfil the prophecy, or return to



rescue their parents or relatives. Frequently the abandonment is related to a sun or time myth, the infant sun being left exposed on a mountain top and recognized as divine by the halo or glow radiating from it. Examples of abandoned children are: Abraham, Cyrus, Hirugo, Joseph, Moses, Oedipus, Orestes, Perseus, Romulus and Remus. Compare cista, exposed children, fatal children.

**Abandoned wife.** A seasonal or time motif world-wide in folklore. Because of intrigues of evil sisters or in-laws, jealousy, rivals, or slander, a wife is blinded, her hands are cut off, or she is forced to suffer some other disability, and then is cast off. The wife usually comes upon a magic lake, stream, or well (water-of-life motif), which restores her afflicted parts and her beauty. She wins back her husband and the guilty are punished.

**ABANS** Persian spirit of iron mines.

**ABARIS** Greek legendary sage of the 6th century B.C., to whom Apollo gave a magic arrow which rendered him invisible, stayed a pestilence, gave oracles, made it possible for him to live without food, and on which he was able to ride through the air. Thus, the dart of Abaris. Sometimes called the Hyperborean. Also the name of an Egyptian city.

**ABASED** In heraldry to point downward, as the wings of an eagle on a shield, or to be depressed below the shield's center, as an armorial figure. To debase, degrade, dishonor, humble, lower.

**ABASY** In Yakut belief, spirits of the long-ago deceased who dwell beside graves or in de-

serted places and who wander about causing destruction. They serve Arson-Duolai, ruler of the dead and swallower of people's souls, giver of disease, etc. They are appeased only by blood sacrifices.

**ABATEMENT** In heraldry a mark of dishonor across a coat of arms; mark of illegitimate descent.

**ABATINA** Fickleness.

**ABATOS** A sacred Egyptian island in the Nile. Paradise, universal navel.

**ABATWA** In African tribal legends the smallest people. They wander under grass and sleep in ant hills. They shoot those who despise them with poisoned arrows.

**ABBA** (1) An invocation of God. A title of bishops, the heads of monasteries, and patriarchs in Eastern churches. Title of Mishnaic teachers. In Syriac expresses the confidence, familiarity, and tenderness between parent and child. (2) In cabalism Supernal Father. A name of Chokmah, Supreme Wisdom. Abba and Aima are the Father in Supernal Wisdom and Mother of Supernal Understanding (also called Binah).

**ABBADONA** In Klopstock's *Messaiah* a fallen angel who later regrets his part in the rebellion of Satan and reproves him for blasphemy.

**ABBA SALAMA** In Abyssinian literally Father of Peace. Title of the head of the church.

**ABBAS THE GREAT** Shah of Persia. In 1591, warned by astrologers that he was threatened

by death, he abdicated. An unbeliever, probably a Christian, named Yusoofee, was crowned, and at the end of three days was put to death. Thus the prophecy of the stars was fulfilled, and Abbas reascended the throne with the promise of a long and illustrious life. Compare king, sacred; surrogate.

**ABBEY** Dream significance: consolation for worries.

**ABBEYLAIRD** An insolvent debtor who cannot be prosecuted on Sunday, and therefore mingles with others on that day.

**ABBOTT** Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning father.

**ABBOTT OF UNREASON** King of Saturnalia, which see.

**ABBY** Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning sweet refuge. Also a diminutive of Abigail.

**A-B-C** A primer, principles of the alphabet. Basic or main facts, beginning, first steps.

A-B-C Powers. Argentina-Brazil-Chile.

A-B-C Process. Making fertilizer from alum, blood, and clay.

**ABCHASES** Shepherds of the Caucasus. These pastoral tribes sometimes are obliged to sell herds to strangers who may handle the bones disrespectfully. Seeking to avert the dangers which such a sacrilege entails, they consecrate one of the herd as an object of worship and eat it sacramentally in the family circle. Afterwards they treat the bones with ceremonious respect.

**ABD** An element in Arabic names, meaning servant; as Abd-

el-kader, servant of the Mighty One. Slave.

**ABDAL** Mohammedan devotee, hermit, saint.

**ABDEMON** In Old Testament, a riddle maker. A Tyrian who solved the riddles propounded by King Solomon to Hiram, king of Tyre, and invented others which the Israelite king could not solve.

**ABDERIAN (ABDERITAN)** One who laughs or scoffs. From Democritus, the laughing or scoffing philosopher who lived in Abdera, seaport of ancient Thrace. Also a stupid person.

**ABDERUS** In Greek mythology armor-bearer of Heracles.

**ABDEST** Mohammedan rite of ablution before prayer.

**ABDEVENHAM** In astrology lord of the 12th Celestial house.

**ABDIAS** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning servant of God.

**ABDIEL (ABDEEL)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning servant of God. In Milton's *Paradise Lost* a faithful seraph who opposed Satan's revolt.

**ABDOMINAL BIRTH** Children brought into the world by abdominal section, according to a world-wide superstition, will develop into heroes, as Asclepius, Macduff.

**ABDUCTION** Dream significance: success. A world-wide folktale motif in which the usual theme is the carrying off or detention of a beautiful young woman by a supernatural creature (animal, dwarf, giant, ogre, water-sprite, etc.), personifying

a whirlwind or some other force of nature. Another theme in abduction myths is that of the youth who steals the feather-dress of the swan-maid as she bathes and thus makes it impossible for her to return to her heavenly abode. The Rape of the Sabine Women by the Romans is a famous mass-abduction story. The psychology of marriage by abduction is so deeply rooted in some cultures, marriage celebrations frequently include a mock capture of the bride and mock resistance by relatives. Still another theme is that of the devil carrying off scolding women, usurers, and others designated for Hell. Compare beauty and the beast, divine-mortal marriages.

**ABECEDARIANS** German Anabaptist sect of the 16th century which rejected all learning as a hindrance to religion.

**ABEDNEGO** A Chaldean masculine name meaning servant of Negro. Given to Azariah, who, with Meshach, Shadrach, and Daniel, was carried as a captive to the court of the Babylonian king. The virtue and wisdom of these men as well as their steadfast belief in God won the admiration of the king, but aroused the jealousy of others at court. During the absence of Daniel the other three were placed in a fiery furnace from which they were miraculously delivered unharmed by Jehovah. The descent into and return from Hell theme. Compare Jonah.

**ABEL (ABELUS, HABEL)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning breath, love, son, transitoriness, vanity. In place names signifies he who weeps, lamentation, mourning; also grassy place, meadow, as Abel-Beth-Maachah means meadow of the house of Maachah. Name al-

so suggests one who lives in continence after the alleged manner of Abel. (2) In Hebrew and Moslem tradition, second son of Adam and Eve. Possessor of a fatal spot. A shepherd slain by his agriculturist brother Cain; hence the death of ignorance at the hands of learning (see shepherd). For generations Abel has been considered the prototype of the innocent victim of murder, but one meaning of his name, vanity, points to a different moral. Other meanings, breath, transitoriness, refer to the brevity of life. The name also may be written Obel, which resolves into the Ball O. Murdered by Cain, the Great One A, suggests one phase of light murdered by another phase, or Primal Cause (A), the Great Abyss, realm of darkness, murdering the Orb of the Sun. Compare Cain.

**ABELARD** (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning nobly resolute. (2) A medieval Christian philosopher and theologian whose love for his pupil Heloise led to his castration.

**ABEL DRUGGER** A credulous superstitious character in Johnson's *The Alchemist*.

**ABELE** The white poplar, symbolic of time.

**ABELIAN (ABELITE, ABELONIAN, ABELONITE)** One of an African sect of the 4th century A. D. After the alleged example of Abel, members of the sect married but lived in continence in order not to perpetuate sin.

**ABELLA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beautiful.

**ABELMAIM** Hebrew masculine name meaning meadow on the waters.

**ABELMEHOLAH** Hebrew place name meaning meadow of the dance.

**ABEL-MIZRAIM** From the Hebrew, meaning meadow of the Egyptians. So called from the floor of Atad, east of the Jordan, where for seven days Joseph and his brothers lamented on bringing up the body of their father Jacob from Egypt for burial; hence a place of mourning.

**ABEONA** Roman goddess. Guardian of children in their first efforts to run about, also of travelers.

**ABER** Word element of names of British origin signifying a confluence of waters. Appears in such names as Aberdeen, Aberystwyth, etc.

**ABERFRAW** In Celtic mythology site of the wedding feast of Branwen and Matholwyh.

**ABESSA** Personification of abbeys and convents; a character in Spenser's Faerie Queen.

**ABGAR (ABGARUS)** Appellation of kings of Edessa. Equivalent of the Egyptian Pharaoh and Ptolemy and the Roman Caesar.

**ABGAR V** Leper king of Edessa. He wrote a letter to Christ in which he asked Jesus to cure him. Also called Ucomo or Ukkama, meaning black.

**ABHEDA** In Buddhism deified mortal, sixteenth arhat. Name meaning steadfast. His emblems are caitya, stupa. In Tibet called Mi-che-pa or Mi-p'yed. Parallels Christian saint.

**ABHJNARAJA** One of the seven-tine Medicine Buddhas. See Medicine Buddhas.

**ABHORSON** Executioner in Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

**ABIA (ABIAH, ABLJAH)** (1) Masculine Hebrew name meaning Jehovah is father. (2) Second son of Samuel, a judge whose corruption and injustice led to the establishment of the kingdom.

**ABIATHAR** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning father of excellence. (2) In Old Testament, a friend who deserted David in his old age, for which act he was removed from his office as the eleventh Jewish high priest.

**ABIB** Literally, ear of corn, and signifying fresh fruit. Ancient Hebrew name for the first month of the ecclesiastical calendar; later called Nisan. Equivalent of March-April.

**ABIDAN** Hebrew masculine name meaning father of judgment.

**ABIEL** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of strength, strong. (2) In the Old Testament grandfather of Saul, one of David's thirty mighty men.

**ABIEZER** Hebrew masculine name meaning father of help.

**ABIGAIL (ABBY, GAIL, NABBY)** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning my father's joy or source of joy. (2) In the Old Testament wife of Nabal. When he died, she discovered his ingratitude to David, and by offering to make amends, she won the love of David, who made her his wife. (3) A lady's maid or waiting woman, from the character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, The Scornful Lady.

**ABIGOR** Medieval demon of high degree. Grand duke of the infernal regions with sixty legions at his command. An authority on war. Portrayed as a knight carrying a lance, scepter or standard.

**ABIHAIL** Hebrew masculine name meaning mighty.

**ABIHU** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning God is father. (2) In Old Testament second son of Aaron. He and his brother Nadab were priests who transgressed by becoming intoxicated and were consumed by fire for burning incense with common fire instead of with the fire kept perpetually on the altar of burnt-offering.

**ABIJAH (BIGE, BLJAH)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is my father. (2) In Old Testament son of Rehoboam. First king of Judah. Like his father, he reigned as a despot.

**ABIKARIB** Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning my father is gracious.

**ABIKU** Evil spirits of the Yoruba tribe of West Africa. They always are hungry and thirsty and prey especially on children.

**ABIMELECH** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of a king. (2) In Old Testament a Philistine who took Sarah into his harem, but being warned in a dream, he restored her to Abraham and gave Abraham 1,000 pieces of silver as an atoning gift. (3) Another Philistine who befriended Isaac, son of Abraham. (4) Son of Gideon by a concubine. He made himself king of Shechem after his father's death, and slew his father's seventy sons. Only Jotham, the youngest, escaped.

Three years later the people killed Abimelech.

**ABINADAB (AMINADAB)** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning princely father. (2) Second son of Jesse, older brother of David. He followed Saul in war against the Philistines. (3) A son of Saul who died with his father in battle.

**ABIPON** A savage and wandering tribe of Paraguayan Indians now extinct. As a death custom they abolished certain words, which constantly transformed their language.

**ABIRAM** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father exalted. (2) A prince of Reuben who unsuccessfully conspired with Dathan and Korah to overthrow the authority of Aaron and Moses in the wilderness.

**ABISHA** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning my father is the Lord.

**ABISHAG** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning author of error. (2) In Old Testament a beautiful Shunammite virgin, who chose to marry and cherish David in his old age.

**ABISHAI** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of a gift. (2) A Hebrew general, nephew of David and one of the bravest of David's might men. Slayer of Ishbi-benob, a giant who was about to slay David.

**ABISHALOM** See Absalom.

**ABISHUA** Hebrew masculine meaning father of safety.

**ABITAL** Hebrew feminine name meaning whose father is dew.



**ABIZENDEGANI** Eastern fountain of youth. love of man is love of God.

**ABLUTION** A ceremonial or symbolic washing.

**ABNAKI** A confederacy of Indian tribes which frequently attacked colonists of New England. The name became synonymous with savagery, and they were called Tarrateens.

**ABNER (AB)** (1) Hebrew masculine name, meaning of light, my father is a lamp. (2) In Old Testament a blood relative of Saul and commander-in-chief of Saul's army. Defeated by David, he slew Asahel, who had pursued him; in turn he was killed by Asahel's brother Joab.

**ABNET** Band or girdle of fine linen worn by Jewish priests.

**ABOKAS** Melanesian home of the dead.

**ABOMINATION** In Christianity a term applied to the standards of the Roman army, which bore the images of Roman emperors and gods. In Egyptian antiquity applied to Jews and to shepherds. In Old Testament applied to idols and their worship.

**ABONSAM** Evil spirit of the negroes of Guinea, who annually beat about in every corner with brooms and sticks, scour their utensils and vessels, and scream loudly to frighten this devil.

**ABOSOM** Minor tutelary spirits of the African Ashanti.

**ABOU (ABU)** An element in Arabic names meaning father.

**ABOU-BEN-ADHEM** A character in Leigh Hunt's poem of the same name. He discovers that

**ABOUCHE** In heraldry having a notch in the upper right hand corner; said of a shield.

**ABOUHANNES** Sacred ibis of northern Africa. Its mummies are found in ancient temples.

**ABRA** Feminine name from the Hebrew, equivalent of Abraham, hence mother of a multitude. In Old Testament favorite concubine of Solomon.

**ABRACADABRA** A cabalistic word written in triangular form and worn as a curative charm against all diseases, enemies, and pains. Also recited to break spells. In some accounts said to be made up from the initials of Ab (Father), Ben (Son), and Ruach Acadsch (Holy Spirit). In other accounts said to be coined from the root abraxas, the mystery equivalent of Mithras, which expresses mathematically the unspeakable name of the Supreme Spirit.

**ABRACALAM** A cabalistic word used as a charm.

**ABRAHAM (ABE, ABRAM)** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of a multitude. (2) In Hebrew and Moslem tradition a descendant of Noah, born secretly in a cave to escape Nimrod's order to kill all males at birth. He sucked milk from his little finger and, at the end of ten days, was a full grown man. He was so wise his father introduced him at the court of Nimrod, where with his first born son Ishmael, traditional ancestor of the Arabs, he rebuilt for the fourth time the Kaaba over the sacred stone at Mecca. Receiving Gabriel's message from God, he bent down and worshiped Je-

hovah. He was kept in prison for a year without food, and survived; then, like Abednego, he was consigned to fire, which failed to burn him. He fled, a cloud hid him from Nimrod's army, and Gabriel carried him to Babylon, where he destroyed Nimrod's image and other idols. He spent the remainder of his life as a pilgrim known as the far-traveler. His name originally was Abram (cognate Hindu Brahm) until Jehovah, to test his faith, in a vision called on him to offer his son Isaac as a burnt offering. As he was about to draw his knife a ram was miraculously provided to take the place of Isaac, but Abraham had proved himself one who places his faith in God above all else. For his willingness to sacrifice his son God called him Abraham. He established the covenant of circumcision, which is called his seal. He is deemed to be the ancestor of Christ and worshiped by Christians as well as Jews and Moslems. As a fatal child, he resembles Oedipus and Zeus; as a prototype of absolute and unquestioning faith in the face of despair and misfortune, his vows resemble those of Agamemnon, Idomeneus, and Jephthah; as one whose growth was miraculous and who remained a wanderer who cared for flocks, he resembles Heracles and other sun heroes. See Abimelech.

Abraham's balm. Aromatic flower of the Sicilian chaste-tree, tree which supposedly preserves chastity.

Abraham's bosom. Repose of the happy in death, paradise, state of bliss. Frequently represented by a feast. To lie on one's bosom refers to the oriental mode of reclining at table.

Abraham's eye. A charm which supposedly possesses the magic power to deprive of eyesight the thief who refused to con-

fess his guilt.

Abraham's seal. Rite of circumcision, divine token, God's covenant.

Abraham's tent. Vicissitudes of a pilgrim's life; eternal promise, faith, hope.

Abraham's vision. Test of faith.

**ABRAHAMIC COVENANT** Covenant made by God with Abraham that the Messiah should spring from his seed. Also the rite of circumcision.

**ABRAHAMITE** Christian gnostic of the 9th century School of Abraham at Antioch, which denied the divinity of Christ.

**ABRAHAMMAN** In the 16th and 17th centuries, on certain days, patients of the Abraham ward of London's Bethlehem (Bedlam) Hospital were permitted to go out onto the streets to beg. A badge identified them. Their success as beggars led others to wear the badge and feign lunacy, and the term came to mean an imposter or sham who sought alms under the pretense of madness. The term to 'sham Abraham,' meaning to pretend illness, derived from this usage.

**ABRAHAM NEWLAND** A banknote, from a signature which appeared on late 18th century English banknotes.

**ABRAM (ABE)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning a high father.

**ABRASA** Mystical Egyptian word meaning hurt me not. The Greeks used it on amulets believing evil spirits were more familiar with the Egyptian language.

**ABRAXAS** (1) Gnostic name in-

vented to express the unspeakable name of the Supreme Being, the source of 365 emanations, and portrayed with the head of a cock (Phronesis), the body of a man, legs formed from serpents (Logus and Nous), in his left hand holding a whip (emblem of Dynamis) and in his right a shield (emblem of Sophia). Solar-power name; talisman with power for vigilance, and name which may be compounded of two ancient words, i.e. abir (bull) and axis (pole), and indicating the motion of the earth, commonly called the alteration of the poles, resulted in the vernal equinox taking place at one time in Taurus, the celestial bull, over the North Pole. Four white horses draw the chariot of Abraxas, symbolizing the four ethers by means of which the solar power (Abraxas) is circulated through the universe. The seven letters signify the seven creative powers or planetary angels recognized by the ancients or the seven-rayed power of Abraxas. Compare Aum, Jao. (2) A medical talisman, especially potent against malarial fevers. An amulet or gem inscribed with a mystic figure or word, such as abraxas, which in numerology expresses 365 (alpha = 1, beta = 2, rho = 100, alpha = 1, xi = 60, alpha = 1, sigma = 200), and relates to the number of days and the number of eons ruling the year. Gnostic mystic word denoting the destroyer of giants (darkness, evil); also the 365 order of spirits occupying the 365 heavens. Mystery equivalent of Mithras because the numerical value of the two names work out to the number 365. Cognate with abrasa, root of abracadabra.

**ABRUZZI CARNIVAL** Carnival in which a pasteboard figure is carried by four grave diggers with pipes in their mouths and

bottles of wine slung over their shoulders. The pasteboard figure represents the emasculated fertility god.

**ABSALOM (ABISHALOM)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning father of peace. (2) In Old Testament rebellious son of David, typifying one who is ambitious, lawless, possessed of filial disobedience, vanity. He killed his brother and attempted to usurp the throne of his father. When pursued by David's troops in the oak wood of Ephraim, his long hair was caught in a tree, and he was slain. This situation parallels many in mythology, where the old sacred king (old year or sun) is in conflict with the new sacred king; also where the hero is emasculated and his sacred heel is saved from touching the ground by his hair. Compare hobbling; Jacob; king, lame; Llew Llaws. (3) Nick-name applied to the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II of England. (4) In Chaucer's *The Miller's Tale*, a priggish but amorous parish clerk who comes to grief by flirting with a young wife of a wealthy aged carpenter.

**ABSAROKA** Name meaning crow or sparrow-hawk, and applied to Indians of the Siouan linguistic family.

**ABSINTHE** Absence, heartache, separation. Dream significance: illness, sorrow.

**ABSOLUTE, THE** God and the universe; the infinite; perfection unaltered by place or time; the permanently finished; the unknowable; the unlimited and perfect Being, free from admixture or impurity. Thirty-three, number of perfect unity.

**ABSTEMII** Persons of the early Christian church who would not partake of the eucharist cup.

**ABSYRTUS (APSYRTOS)** In Greek mythology son of King Aetes of Colchis, brother of Medea. In Medea's flight with Jason she killed her brother, dismembered his body, and one by one dropped the pieces into the Adriatic Sea (whence Absyrtides Islands) so that her father, stopping to pick up the pieces, might be delayed. A personification of the rays of the sun on the sea. As an aspect of the sun destroyed by or because of the moon, the Absyrtus myth resembles that of Adonis.

**ABTAGIGI (ABSUSU)** Sumerian harlot goddess. Evil spirit bringing woe to men. Name signifies she who sends messages or she who loiters about. Parallels Kilili.

**ABTI** Egyptian for east, place of beginnings. Cognate with apt.

**ABU (ABOU)** (1) Arabic prefix which means father. Cognate with aba, boa. (2) A sacred mountain in Rajputana, India; noted for old cave-temples of the Jains. (3) In ancient Sumer, lord of vegetation.

**ABU BEKR** In Mohammedanism father of Ayesha, Mohammed's wife; thus father of a virgin. A merchant, he became Mohammed's successor as prophet. Also called Abdallah and Al Siddick.

**ABUDA** In Japanese Buddhism the eight cold hells. Compare To-Kwatsu.

**ABU-HASSAN** In Arabian Nights a prodigal in the story of The Sleeper Awakened, who was made to believe himself calif.

**ABU NUWAS** The jester of Bagdad; like Baron Munchausen a man of marvelous adventures. One who always has a ready answer.

**ABURY (AVEBURY)** Ancient holy site, site of druid temple, megalithic remains in the form of a serpent. Cognate boa. See Ave, Ophis.

**ABYDOS** (1) In ancient Egypt burial place of kings. A sacred city. Also the cradle of spring of life, the entrance and source of the Abyss. (2) In Greek mythology, home of Leander who swam the Hellespont nightly to visit Hero.

**ABYLA (ABILA)** A mountain in Morocco (now called Jebel Musa or Ape's Hill) opposite Calpe (modern Gibraltar). One of the pillars of Heracles, a universal axis or sky support.

**ABYRGA** Central Asian sea-monster or snake which dwells in the lake of milk at the foot of the tree of life. Continuously attacked by the Garide bird, which lives in the crown of the tree. Compare Yggdrasil.

**ABYSS** Anything immeasurable, profound, unfathomable. The bottomless pit, the dark place, Hell. A great cavity once believed to exist in the bowels of the earth. Chaos in which the universe was formed. Dream significance: (if falling into one) danger; (if on top of one) approaching danger; (if seeing one) warning. In heraldry the center of an escutcheon. In medieval Europe the abode of departed spirits, especially of the wicked; abode of the devouring beast. Word which resolves into ab-is, a term for God. Baby-

lonian form was abzu, signifying fire or light of Ab (Father) or orb of Day. Root of Abyssinia.

**ABYZU** A primitive Christian demoness who caused the milk of women to be cold and frightened children in their sleep until Saint Michael forced her to reveal her forty names, and this broke her spell. See name.

**AC (AG, AK)** Word root from the Sanscrit meaning great or mighty.

**ACACIA** September 14 birthday flower signifying friendship, love which is platonic. In the language of flowers: You have elegance and grace. Symbol of fecundity, immortality of the soul, reproductivity. Menstrous blood symbolized by its gum. As a tree with thorns emblematic of divine power to repel evil. Appears frequently as a design in the capital of Egyptian and Greek columns. Related to the Greek word akis, i.e. a point or to pierce. In Egyptian tradition the supposed habitation of the mother goddess Neith. In Hebraic-Moslem tradition the burn-in bush. A superstition still prevails in Arabic Deserta that anyone who break off a twig of the sacred tree will die within the year.

Acacia, rose or white. September 15 birthday flower, signifying elegance.

Acacia, yellow. Typifies secret love.

**ACACIUS** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning the guileless.

**ACADEME (ACADEMY)** The ancient Academy of Athens; any place of learning. Named after the hero Academus, giver of knowledge. In an Italian icon represented by a woman of manly heroic aspect in a gown of many

colors to indicate the various aspects of learning. She wears a gold crown and carries a file in her right hand and a garland in her left. Her masculine countenance denotes profound judgment.

**ACADEMUS** In Greek mythology Attic hero who revealed to Castor and Pollux the whereabouts of their sister Helen, who had been concealed by Theseus at Aphidnae. Probably an aspect of light. The gymnasium where Plato taught was named after him and called Academe.

**ACADIA** A fertile land; old name for Nova Scotia.

**ACAGCHEMEM** A California tribe of Indians who adored and sacrificed the buzzard, or great buzzard, once a year at a festival called Panes.

**ACAILL** Sacred book of ancient Celts. According to the Book of Acaill any king who was afflicted with a personal blemish might not reign over Ireland at Tara. Therefore, when King Cormac MacArt lost one eye, he abdicated.

**ACALA (ACARA)** In Buddhism the four-headed manifestation of the Bodhisattva Vajrapani. Tibetan name K'ro-bo-mi-gyo-ba. In Japan god of fire.

**ACAMAS (AKAMAS)** One of the great heroes of Greek mythology. Son of Theseus and Phaedra.

**ACAN** Chaldean Great Serpent; name signifying Great One. Mayan god of intoxicating wine. Word akin to khan.

**ACANTHUS** Artifice as one of the fine arts, felicity. Signifies love of art, nothing will separate



the giver and the receiver. In early Christian art the plant of heaven, typifying garden of heaven. In Greek antiquity a funeral leaf. Also a design characteristic of Corinthian temples, probably signifying immortality.

**ACANTUM** Mayan name of each of the four Bacabs, meaning a stone erected and painted the color sacred to the cardinal point represented by the Bacab. Fertility symbol of the gods of harvest and rain. The word acan meant mead and also erected.

**ACARDIACUS** Fetal monstrosity without a heart; a parasite.

**ACARNAN AND AMPHOTERUS** In Greek mythology sons of Alcmaeon and Callirrhoe. Their mother, hearing of her husband's murder by Phegeus and his sons, asks Zeus, who loves her, to transform her boys into men to avenge their father. The prayers of Callirrhoe answered, Acarnan and Amphoterus (light heroes) kill Phegeus (darkness) and his sons and acquire the necklace and veil of Harmonia (fertility). However, because of the curse of death upon them, they refuse to give the gifts to their mother, and instead hang them at Delphi as an offering to Apollo. The curse thus broken, the brothers founded Acarnania, as Cadmus, husband of Harmonia, had founded Thebus.

**ACARYAVAJRAPANI** In Buddhism second celestial Bodhisattva; bearer of the thunderbolt as spiritual guide. Vajrapani in one of his Dharmapala or Defender manifestations. Guardian of the amrta which the Rahu stole. When he recovered the amrta, he drank it and his golden complexion turned dark blue. Attributes: noose, thunderbolt. In Tibet called Chak-dor-u-tsa-rya or

P'yag-rdor-au-tsa-rya.

**ACASTUS** In Greek legend son of Pelias, husband of Astydamia. Against his father's wishes he became an Argonaut; also took part in the Calydonian boar hunt. At his father's death, he celebrated funeral games which became the theme of ancient poets and artists and in which Peleus participated. When Astydamia falsely accused Peleus, Acastus stole his magic sword, nevertheless Peleus killed him. Resembles Potiphar.

**ACATHISTHUS** In Greek Orthodox Church a hymn of thanksgiving to the Virgin. It is sung on Saturday of the fifth week of Lent to celebrate the repulse of the Avars from Constantinople A. D. 625.

**ACCAD** (1) One of the ancient Accadian people. (2) A language of early Babylon, antedating the language of the cuneiform inscriptions. Held by some to be a cryptogram. (3) A great city of Nimrod's kingdom, now a ruin. (4) Hebrew word meaning fortress.

**ACCA LARENTIA** In Roman mythology mother and queen of the Lares. Earth goddess to whom seed corn and the dead were entrusted. According to popular legend, wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and nurse to Romulus and Remus. Her nickname was Lupa (she-wolf or courtesan), being perhaps the source of the story they were raised by a wolf. In another account a beautiful woman, wife of Tarutius, a rich Etruscan who in gambling lost her to Mercury. The wealth of Tarutius she bequeathed to Romulus or to the Roman people. In still another legend she is said to have had

twelve sons, with whom she sacrificed once a year to the fertilizing of the arva (fields) and for this reason they are known as the Arval Brothers. One of them died and Romulus took his place, founding the Arval priesthood. Her feast, the Larentalia was held on December 23rd.

**ACCENSI** In Roman antiquity warriors of the lowest class. They followed the army in their usual clothes, unarmed and unprotected. When armed soldiers fell they filled the gaps by picking up the weapons of those who had fallen. They also acted as orderlies.

**ACCCHO** Ancient Canaanite city which still survives and now is known as Acca or Acre. A heathen city; the last fortified place wrested from the Christians by the Turks. Crusaders who defended it through many sieges called it Acre, which see.

**ACCIDENT** Dream significance: danger; (to the head) danger to one's self or father; (to left foot) danger to a servant; (to left hand) danger to one's children; (to right foot) danger to one's brother or sister; (to right hand) danger to one's mother.

**ACCIDENTAL GODS** Among primitive Lapps the first object, whether a stone, stump, or tree, on which a glance falls on leaving the hut or tent in the morning, is worshiped.

**ACCIPITER** Latin for hawk, containing the 'piter' of Jupiter and resolvable into ak-se-pitar, Great Light Father. Compare hawk, hierax, pa.

**ACCOLLE** In heraldry collared, gorged, as an animal in an escutcheon. The overlapping or

touching as two profile heads on coins, escutcheons, or shields; thus close alliance, matrimony, united.

**ACCOLON** Character in Mort d'Arthur. King Arthur fought him to regain his enchanted sword and scabbard (light rays), which Accolon had obtained through the aid of Morgan le Fay.

**ACCUSED** Dream significance: (by a man) good news; (by a woman) bad news.

**ACE** One, a minute particle, a unit. The best, highest, most perfect; also the basest, lowest, worst; hence good or bad luck. In games a scoring point. An aviator. In tarot divination all aces symbolize strength; that of clubs represents action, of diamonds represents money, of hearts represents family, of spades represents death struggle. See Tarot.

**ACELDAMA** Potter's field near Jerusalem, said to have been purchased with the bribe Judas took for betraying Jesus, whence the meaning, from the Aramaic, of field of blood. By extension any place of bloody or murderous association, or a burying place for paupers or for strangers.

**ACEPHALI** (1) In Libya a fabled nation of men without heads. (2) Any body of people not having an acknowledged head or leader.

**ACEPHALUS** A headless monstrosity; a tape worm.

**ACERBAS (AKERBAS, SICARBAS)** (1) In classical legend uncle and husband of Elissa. A powerful Tyrian noble, high priest of the god Melkarth. (2) In Virgil's Aeneid husband of



**Dido (Elissa)**, murdered by her brother Pygmalion for his riches (fertility).

**ACERRA** In Greek antiquity an incense box used in sacrifices.

**ACESTES** In Greek legend son of the Sicilian river-god Crimissus and the dew-nymph Segesta. A Trojan war hero. He discharged his arrow (lightning) with such force it took fire from the friction of the air. Also figured in Virgil's Aeneid.

**ACHACHILA** Bolivian spirits who send frost, hail, or rain.

**ACHAEA (ACHAIA)** Ancient Greek priestess of Earth, who drank the fresh blood of a bull before descending into a cave to prophesy.

**ACHAEMENES (AKHAMANISH)** Semi mythical Persian patriarch; founder of the Achaemenidae dynasty. He was reputed to have been an abandoned child, fed and protected by an eagle.

**ACHAEANS (ACHAEI, ACHAIANS, ACHIEVI)** One of the four peoples of ancient Greece. A name applied by Homer to all Greeks.

**ACHAEUS** Mythical culture hero; eponym of the Achaeans. Descendant of Prometheus, grandson of Hellen (eponym of Hellenic race), son of Xuthus.

**ACHAM** In occult science demon of Thursday.

**ACHAMOTH** In gnostic belief the lower or imperfect Wisdom, the weakest eon, the form under which spirit surrenders to matter and becomes the foundation of the real world.

**ACHAN (ACHAR)** In Old Testament a plunderer, whose act of stealing some of the spoils of Jericho, things tabu and doomed to destruction or to dedication to God, brought on the curse which caused the defeat of his people, who stoned him to death.

**ACHAR** (1) Religious observance of the Hindus, the mysteries as taught by the acharya, holy teacher or perceptor. (2) The pickled shoots of the bamboo, a sacred plant.

**ACHATES** In Virgil's Aeneid the ever faithful companion and friend of Aeneas. Called fidus Achates, hence a follower, loyal friend.

**ACHELOUS (ACHELOOS)** Greek river god, personification of the sacred river Achelous. Capable of form changing, in a struggle with Heracles over Deianira, he first appeared with the body of a bull and the head of a bearded and horned man, then as a snake. In the fight one of his horn's was broken off; it became the cornucopia. In snake form he was a bestower of fertility. His name denotes any running water, probably contains the same root as the Latin aqua or ak (ach) meaning great. See Acheron.

**ACHERON** In Greek mythology one of the five rivers surrounding Hades. The fabled abode of evil spirits into which the Cocytus and Phlegethon flowed. The river of sorrows or woe over which the dead were ferried or through which they had to battle. Later synonymous with the lower world itself. Possibly another form of Achelous. Identical with the Celtic Achren.

Food for Acheron. Dead bodies.

## ACHERUSIA (ACHERUSIAN BOG)

In Greek mythology the name of several small lakes or marshes, supposedly connected with the underworld. Most important underworld lake through which the Acheron flowed. Sacred lake over which the dead were conveyed to the place of burial.

**ACHILLEA** Disputes, quarrels, war. As a form of the aster, the sun.

**ACHILLES** The greatest, most beautiful, and strongest of the heroes of Greek mythology, and one of the most renowned heroes of all time. In Greek legend the grandson of Aeacus, chief of the Myrmidons (ant clan); son of Peleus, sun hero and co-king of Ioclus, and the sea or moon goddess Thetis. Thetis bore seven sons, six of whom, as surrogates for Peleus, she burned to death and placed as immortals in heaven. To render Achilles immortal Thetis dipped him in the river Styx, holding him by the heel. Although the son of a sun hero and himself an aspect or personification of the sun, he was not immortal; he had not passed through the burning process and his heel, where held by his mother, remained vulnerable. Thetis disguised him as a girl to save him from serving as a warrior, an incident suggesting androgyny. He was discovered, and served in the Trojan war on the side of the Greeks. In an argument over Briseis he withdrew from the war, but returned to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus. He vanquished several heroes in single combat. Likewise in single combat, he killed Hector; Paris, aiming at his vulnerable heel, killed him and fulfilled a prophecy. Achilles, which means without lips, a name given to him because his lips did not touch his mother's

breast inasmuch as he had been brought up by his tutor Chiron, embodies ak (ach), meaning great. He typifies beauty, disputes, a dodger, faithful friend, manly valor, one who hides in woman's skirts, quarrels, strength with one fatal weakness, sulkiness, vulnerability, war, wrathfulness. He exemplifies one of the horrors of war, the death of the young. The Achilleis is a solar epic: the sun is separated early from the darkness or twilight of dawn (Thetis), is hidden by clouds (woman's clothes), from which he emerges in glory. His affair with Briseis may be related to the Vedic myth of Aharya and Brisaya. His various combats are battles of light; the sun (Achilles) eventually tramples on darkness (Hector). Soon after victory the sun sets, so Achilles' death follows that of Hector. His vulnerable heel compares with Balor's eye and Balder's mistletoe. Also resembles Abel, Bran, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Krishna, Llew Llaw, Math, Mopsus, Talus. See crucifixion; heel; hobbling; king, lame; surrogate.

Achilles argument. Sophism to prove that motion is impossible.

Achilles heel. A single vulnerable or weak spot in a man's or a nation's character.

Achilles of England. Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), who crushed Napoleon at Waterloo. Also known as the Iron Duke.

Achilles spear. A magic spear which has the power to cure the wounds it makes.

Achilles wrath. Wrath which affects the progress of an enterprise or war.

**ACHISH** In Old Testament a Philistine king who befriended David when David was at war with

Saul.

**ACHITOPHEL (ACHITHOPHEL, AHITHOPHEL)** Literally, foolish brother. (1) In Old Testament treacherous friend of David who deserted to Absalom. (2) In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel satirical sobriquet of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

**ACHIYALATOPA** In Zuni legend knife-feather monster with celestial powers.

**ACHOR** Literally, trouble. In Old Testament a valley north of Jericho, which suffered troubles caused by the sins of Achan, who was here put to death. The prophets alluded to it with promises of hope and joy to come.

**ACHREN (ACHERON, OCHREN)** In Brythonic legend a name for the otherworld. See Battle of Trees.

**ACHSA (ACHSAH)** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning anklet.

**ACHUAS** A tribe of pigmies in the Belgian Congo.

**ACIM** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the world will judge.

**ACIS** In Greek mythology a handsome shepherd, son of Pan and the Naiad Symaethis, killed by Polyphemus, chief of the Cyclops, over the love of Galatea. Acis blood formed the stream which bears his name.

**ACKAWOI** Member of a warlike Caribbean tribe; a warrior.

**ACKMAN** An outlaw, a river thief.

**ACLIS** A club studded with

spikes, thrown from the hand and drawn back by a leather thong. Roman writers called it a barbarian club. Compare Acontium.

**ACME** Perfection, the highest point of attainment. Resolves into ak-ome, i.e. great sun. Cognate with akhoom (ahom), Egyptian name for the letter A.

**ACOEMETI** Literally, sleepless. An Eastern order of 5th century Christian monks and nuns who kept praying night and day.

**ACOKOTTAMASRI** One of the seventeen Medicine Buddhas, which see.

**ACOLYTE** An altar attendant of minor rank, hence an assistant or follower. In astronomy a satellite or companion star.

**ACONCAGUA** Highest peak in the Andes, dedicate to and named after the Great Sun (Ac = great; on = sun).

**ACONITE** Deadliness, illicit love, remorse, vendetta. In the language of flowers: Your disdain will kill me. A witch's flower.

Crowfoot aconite. False security.

Winter aconite. Lustre.

Wolfsbane aconite. Misanthropy.

**ACONTIUM** (1) In the games of Greek antiquity one of the exercises of the pentathlon. The game of hurling a dart or javelin attached to a leather thong. Compare aclis. (2) One of certain cord-like organs of various sea-anemones, which are thrust out when the animals are irritated.

**ACONTIUS AND CYDIPPE** A

favorite love story of ancient Greece. Cydippe was worshipping Artemis in the temple at Delos, when Acontius threw at her feet an apple inscribed with the words, "I swear by the sanctuary of Artemis that I will wed Acontius." Cydippe read the inscription aloud and then tossed the apple away. The reading bound her by oath, and Artemis compelled the marriage.

**ACORN** Androgyny, the lingam and yoni; a combination of I, the Holy One, and O, the generative orator or cup. Also simply the lingam or male principle. Fruit of the oak, holy tree of Jupiter, Thor, and Zeus, and a fertilizing power, a kernel of life. In heraldry symbolizes strength.

**ACORUS** Used as an ingredient of the sacred oil of the Jews of the Tabernacle.

**ACOTZENTLI** Tree on which Mexicans subsisted during the second age of man, thus a tree of life. See Ages of Man.

**ACRASIA** Enchantress in Spenser's Faerie Queene; intemperance personified.

**ACRATES** Personification of incontinence in Spenser's Faerie Queene. From the Greek akrates (powerless). In Greek antiquity a potent spirit of unmixed wine was called Acratus (Akratos).

**ACRE (ACCA, ACRA)** Ancient Palestinian city; its kings next in importance to those of Sidon and Tyre. Name means Great Sun (Ac = great; Ra = sun). See Acho.

**ACREA** An appellation of Rhea, the great mother. Resolves into ac-er-es, i.e. great fire essence or resplendent mother.

**ACRES, BOB** A coward, a swaggerer; from the character in Sheridan's comedy.

**ACRISIUS** In Greek mythology king of Argo, descendant of the Danaides, father of Danae, and grandfather of Perseus. When an oracle told him that Danae's son would slay him, he imprisoned his daughter in a tower. Zeus, however, descended into her bower in the form of a shower of gold (sunrays), and the child Perseus was born of this union. Acrisius had mother and son set adrift on the sea in a chest, which floated safely to the island of Seriphos, where they were rescued by a fisherman. Years later Perseus fulfilled the prophecy; thus the old year (or sun) was slain by the new year (or sun). His death resembles that of Balor.

**ACROPOLIS** Citadel of an ancient Greek city, usually higher than the city. The most noted is the Acropolis of Athens. Figuratively, height affording refuge in case of attack.

**Acropolis statues.** A number of draped statues, probably representatives of ancient Athenian priestesses, unearthed during the 19th century on the Acropolis at Athens. Probably buried after the battle of Salamis in 480 B. C.

#### ACT

**Act of God.** An inevitable action of natural forces, such as may not have been foreseen and could not have been prevented. Also called act of Providence.

**Act of Truth.** At a Tokyo Buddhist temple believers who meet with difficulties, such as lovers who are unable to obtain the consent of parents to marry, will jump from the roof of the temple believing that those who do so without flinching and land

without injury will obtain success. en by God to enlighten the mind and strengthen the will to do good and avoid evil.

**ACTAEON** In Greek mythology son of Aristaeus and Autonoe. A hunter who, having surprised Artemis, the moon goddess, bathing, was changed by her into a stag, whereupon he was immediately torn to pieces and devoured by his own dogs. A stag being a horned animal, Actaeon became prototype of men whose wives are unfaithful. The horns typify the rays of the sun killed as a result of the presence of the moon. Actaeon is a personification of the strong plant growth of the heat of summer. Religious repasts, called omophagi, consisting of the raw flesh of sacred animals, Actaeon personifying the sacred stag, were held in ancient Greece. As one who was slain for trespassing in a woman's realm, he resembles Endymeon and Pentheus.

**ACTION GAMES** An ancient Greek festival held in honor of Apollo.

**ACTION** Masculine principle; the feminine principle is passivity. Principle of the devil, as action commits one in full. Also the sun, which usually in mythology is personified by a male deity.

Action's death. Total eclipse of the sun.

**ACTIUM** A Greek promontory where Octavius Caesar defeated Anthony; hence a field of defeat (or victory).

**ACTOR** Dream significance: deceit, falseness. From the Greek, meaning to drive, lead. Resolves into ak-tor, i.e. great tor, eternal author of the universe. Cognate auctor (Latin for author), crater, Hector.

**ACTUAL GRACE** In Roman Catholic Church supernatural help giv-

**Actual sin.** In theology the sin of an individual as contrasted with original sin.

**ACUECUEYOTL** Aztec personification of water-making waves. An aspect of Chalchiuhtlicue.

**A. D.** (1) After date; ante diem (before the day). (2) Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord).

**AD** (1) Word root signifying father (dad). Identical with at. Source of Adon, Adonis. (2) Literary suffix used in titles imitating Iliad, as in Dunciad. (3) In Moslem tradition a descendant of Noah, progenitor of an idolatrous and powerful Arabian tribe, the Adites. Founder of the city of Ad, which was destroyed by a mighty wind (voice of God) when his descendant Shedad mocked the prophets who warned him of his pride.

**ADA** (1) Occult magic word used to dispel back luck. (2) Feminine name from the German, meaning noble and from the Hebrew, meaning happy. Sometimes confused with Hebrew adah, meaning ornament. Also Adela, Adele, and used as deminutive for Adelaide.

**ADAD** (1) Aramaean god of storm and wind, god of retributive justice, designated as roaring-one or thunderer. Deity concerned with divination and omens. As rain god, giver of waters, he was revered; as storm god, he was greatly feared; as war god, he was invoked to destroy enemies with drought, thunderbolt or whirlwind. At the request of Ishtar he sent the deluge. In art his mount is a bull and he hurls forked lightning and a thunderbolt.



Other names by which he is known are Addu, Bardad, Balshameme, Bir, Birque, Dadu, Hadad, Iluwir, Rammanu. Cognate Yahveh, Zeus. (2) Syrian sun god, whose wife was Adargyns, the earth. Between them the sun's rays became creative. Identified as Martu by the Amorites.

**ADAD-EA** Babylonian ferryman across the waters of death to Ut-Napishtim's immortal abode. Gilgamesh was ferried by him. Parallels Charon.

**ADAEMONIST** One who denies the existence of a personal devil.

**ADAH** (1) Hebrew feminine name meaning ornament. (2) In Old Testament the wife of Cain, hence the wife of a murderer. Also the name of the first of the two wives of Lamech, a descendant of Cain, killer of a man in self-defense, and the first polygamist on record.

**ADALIAH** Hebrew feminine name meaning whom Jehovah adorns.

**ADAL** Masculine name from Middle High German, meaning noble.

**ADALBERT** Masculine name from Middle High German, meaning nobly bright.

**ADAM (ADAMAH, ADE, EDIE, EDOM, ODEM)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning earth, man, red, red earth. Cognate Adon, Adonai. (2) In old Arabian, Hebrew, and Syrian tales, progenitor of the human race. Formed by God in His own image in the Garden of Eden with dust that the angel Michael had collected from the center and the four quarters of the earth and given life by the Creator's

breath. From Adam's rib God created Eve. Because they succumbed to temptation they were expelled from the Garden of Eden, and brought the curse of mortality upon the human race. See mortality. In a medieval tale God gathered the materials from the eight directions and made Adam's blood of water, his bones of stone, his eyes of the sun, his flesh of the earth, his ligaments of roots, his spirit of wind, his thoughts of clouds, his warmth of fire (compare Ymir, whose body gave these things to the world). Adam's head was buried allegedly at the northern approach to Jerusalem to protect the city from invasion, a burial paralleling that of Bran and Eurystheus. Etymologically Adam derives from a Babylonian term meaning man in the general sense. Adam may therefore be taken to refer to both mankind and to the particular individual who was the first man. According to the Bible, although Adam is not of the substance of God, he as man is capable of communication with God, of moral judgement and reason, all of which qualities are possessed by no other living thing. Like Christ, Adam was created by God and therefore with Christ he is supreme in wisdom, according to Christian tradition. In Arabic, Christian, and Hebrew tradition, God's image of Himself, first man, motherless man. The last act of creation. Before his fall from grace, Adam typifies primitive innocence; after his fall, penitence. Like Buddha, his footprint became his emblem. In his various aspects he parallels Adapa, Alulim, Manu, Prometheus, Tagtug, Tii, Torongoi, Vere. (3) In Shakespeare's *As You Like It* an old and faithful servant. (4) A jailer.

Adam's ale. Water, because

the first man had nothing else to drink.

Adam's footprint. Cavity on a mountain in Ceylon, said by Moslems to be the footprint of Adam, by the people of India to be the footprint of Buddha or Siva. See Adam's Peak.

Adam's jewel. Jewel which lights the way to the underworld; a divination jewel.

Adam's Peak. Mountain in Ceylon said to contain Adam's footprint. According to Moslem tradition Adam had been compelled to stand there for 1,000 years on one foot as a penance for eating the apple in the Garden of Eden. See Adam's footprint.

Old Adam. Depraved human nature, evil inherent in man, unregenerate nature in man.

Second Adam. Jesus Christ.

**ADAMANT** Alternative name of diamond. Derived from Greek *adamas*, meaning unconquerable. A symbol of the tranquility of the soul.

**ADAMASTOR** In Camoens's *Lusiad* the Spirit of the Cape, a hideous phantom which supposedly appeared to Vasco da Gama while on a voyage to the East Indies.

**ADAM BELL** An archer and outlaw of Percy's *Reliques*. He is noted for his great skill and, like Robin Hood and William of Cloudelee, he never misses his mark. He is interpreted to be a sun hero, as the sun strikes with deadly precision. The name of William Tell is said to have been derived from the given name of William of Cloudelee and the last name of Adam Bell.

**ADAMINA** Feminine name corresponding to masculine Adam. Hebrew: earth woman, red earth.

**ADAMITE** (1) One descended

from Adam, hence a human being. According to preadamites men existed before Adam. (2) A North African sect which originated in the 2nd century A. D. They spurned marriage, assembled in paradises in the nude and derived their beliefs from a gnostic espousal of sensualism as a path to mystic revelation. The sect appeared in various places in Europe during periods of political unrest until the middle of the 19th century. Hence a member of a religious group which meets in the nude in imitation of Adam and Eve, to prove return to primitive innocence. (3) Member of a nudist colony.

**ADAM KADMON (ADAM KAIMON)** In Cabalism the archetypal man. The second divine principle and personification of the ten Sephiroth, which are direct emanations of God. The awakened or regenerate Adam; primordial man.

**ADAPA** In Assyrian and Babylonian mythology son of Ea (Enki) or created by Ea. Personification of the spring sun which defeats winter storms. In legend he is the first man. One day, while Adapa was fishing, Shutu, the south wind, upset his boat; enraged he turned on Shutu and broke her wings, and for seven days no wind blew. He was summoned to the court of Anu, the encircling sky. Ea, jealous that his son would see the glories of heaven, advised him to refuse the bread and water that would be offered to him, implying if he consumed them he would not be able to return to earth (suggesting the Persephone motif). Adapa appeared penitent before Anu and was forgiven, and Anu offered him the bread and water of life,



which would have made him immortal. He refused them and lost immortality. This illustrates the doctrine of original sin in which ignorance on the part of the great ancestor and trickery by a jealous god bring mortality to mankind. Probably the prototype of Adam. See mortality.

**ADAR** (1) Second brightest star in Canis Major, situated in the Great Dog's thigh. (2) Twelfth month of the Babylonian calendar, answering to February-March. Adopted by the Jews as the 6th month of the civil and 12th month of the ecclesiastical year. In leap years a seventh month appears in the civil calendar called Adar Shemi.

**ADDA** Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning noble cheer.

**ADDA-NARI** Hindu goddess of nature, religion, and truth, identified with Isis. She carries emblems identical to Mercury's, a circle (or coin), cup, magician's rod, sword.

**ADDEPHAGIA** Roman goddess of good-cheer. Portrayed as a smiling matron surrounded by emblems of eating and drinking.

**ADDER** That which has a deadly bite and darts up on the unwary. See serpent for further symbolism. In Christian tradition an aspect of the devil. In Greek mythology an attribute of Eris, goddess of discord.

Addar stone. A perforated rounded stone found in Great Britain, which is believed to cure the bite of an adder. Also called adder bead; adder gem; serpent stone; and druid stone, because of the supposition that druids wore them as charms.

Adder's tongue (blossom). Jealousy.

**ADDOSED (ADORSED)** In heraldry animals, fish, etc., turned back to back on an escutcheon.

**ADDU** A name of Adad, Aramaean storm and thunder god. Later merged with Marduk.

**ADEKAGAGWAA** In Iroquois mythology the sun who rests in southern skies during the winter.

**ADELAIDE** Feminine name from the German through the French, meaning nobility or princess.

**ADELAR** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble eagle.

**ADELBERTA** Feminine name corresponding to masculine Adelbert. From Old Teutonic, meaning nobly bright.

**ADELGARD** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble guard.

**ADELINDA** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble snake.

**ADELINE (ADALINE, ADDIE, ADDY, ADELA, ADELAIDE, ADELE, ADELHEID, ADELICIA, ADELINA, ELSE, ILSE)** Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning of noble birth, a princess.

**ADELPHIA** A monstrosity in which two distinct organisms are united, as the Siamese twins. In medicine the resemblance or relationship between certain diseases. A section of London built in the 19th century by two brothers. Word from the Greek meaning brothers.

**ADELPHIARCHAL** Among vari-

ous North American Indians tribal control by a group of leading men in the capacity of brothers.

**ADELPHOGAMY** Polyandry, which see. A custom in which brothers have a wife or wives in common.

**ADERYN Y CORPH** In Welsh folklore supernatural bird which foretells death.

**ADESSENARIAN** A member of a 16th century Christian sect holding that the body of Christ was present in the eucharist but not by transubstantiation.

**ADEVISM** Hindu atheism; denial of the devas.

**ADHARMA** Personification of Brahma as the destroyer of all things. Name from the Sanscrit, meaning injustice, unrighteousness.

**ADHVARYU** A Hindu priest whose duty it is to assist in reciting the prayers of the Yajur-Veda and to perform manual labor at sacrifices.

**ADHYATMAN (ADHYATMA)** Hindu Supreme Spirit, soul of the universe, source of life.

**ADIBUDDHA (ADHIBUDDHA)** Author of the universe; supreme primordial Buddha. Saint of the wheel of time. All things are emanations or manifestations of Him. He was believed to be infinite, omniscient, and self-existent, manifested from the syllable Aum, and by the exercise of the five Meditations to have evolved out of himself the five Dhyani Buddhas.

**ADICIA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene wife of the Soldan. An unrighteous woman transformed

into a raging tigress.

**ADI-DAIVATA** In Sanscrit occultism the Supreme Spirit as dwelling in the solar orb or when fully manifest in man; lord of all the gods.

**ADIEL** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning an ornament of God.

**ADIM** Sanscrit for first. Cognate with Adam, Adon, Adonai.

**ADIN** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the voluptuous, and from the Persian, meaning the luxurious. Feminine form Adina.

**ADIRI** Kiwai (Melanesian) land of the dead. Afterworld where life is easier than on earth.

**ADIRONDACKS** Iroquoian name of the Algonquins, signifying he eats bark.

**ADISSECHEN** In Hinduisim world-sustaining serpent.

**ADITI** Originally an abstract Vedic deity; sky, the visible infinite. Later the daughter of Daksha and wife of Kasyapa, by whom she was the mother of Indra, Vishnu, the Aditya, and other deities. She also is said to be the daughter of Vasus, mother of the Rudras, sister of the Aditya, and wife of Vishnu. With Mitra and Varuna she is implored for freedom from disease and forgiveness from sin. Sometimes she is hailed as a cow, in which form she is the great primal mother. She is known variously as mother of the gods, mother of the world, supporter of the sky, sustainer of earth. Aditi in Sanscrit is used as an adjective to mean boundless, infinite, and as a

noun to mean freedom, infinity, security, particularly that of heaven.

**Aditya.** Literally, sons of Aditi. A designation of the sun applied to seven of Aditi's sons: Ansa, Aryaman, Bhaga, Daksha, Mitra, Surya, Varuna. Each name had at one time or another been that of the sun. Gods of celestial light, later increased to twelve, and intended to be the aspects of the sun during the twelve months or journey through the houses of the zodiac. Included when increased to twelve: Dhatri, Indra, Marttanda, Savitri, Vishnu.

**ADITYABANDHU** A name of Buddha relative to the sun.

**ADLAI** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning justice of Jah.

**ADLEY** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the just.

**ADMAH** (1) Hebrew word meaning fortress. (2) Ancient city near Sodom. One of the four sinful cities on the fruitful plain of Siddim; destroyed by fire from heaven and covered by the Dead Sea.

**ADMETUS** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning tameless. (2) In Greek mythology a king served by a god. Son of Pheres, husband of Alcestis. King of Thessaly. Apollo, for slaying the Cyclopes, was sentenced by Zeus to serve a mortal for a year and directed to tend the flocks of Admetus. Because Admetus was kind to him Apollo rewarded the king by increasing his flocks and giving him never-ending life, if when the time came for him to die, another substituted for him. Neither his parents nor his slaves would take his

place, but his faithful wife Alcestis sacrificed herself. Hercules, touched by this noble act, descended into Hades and rescued Alcestis. Admetus was an Argonaut; he also took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

#### ADOLESCENCE CEREMONIES

A world wide practice among primitive peoples. They are regarded as necessary for both the welfare of the individual and the tribe. Beatings, circumcision, mock-burials, tattooing, and tests of endurance and strength are frequently associated with the rites.

**ADOLPHUS (ADOLFO, ADOLPH, ADOLPHE, DOLF, ODULF, UDOLFO)** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble hero, noble wolf.

**ADON** (1) In France, a dandy. (2) Great deity of the Phoenicians. Brother-husband-son of Astarte. Literally, lord or master, from the root ad or dad, signifying father. Cognate with Adam, adim, Adonai, Adonis. Deity identical with Eshmun, Kemosh, Melkart.

**ADONAI (ADONAY)** (1) Old Testament name for God. Name substituted by the Hebrews in place of the ineffable name YHWH. (2) A Semitic title which was bestowed on the sun or warm sunlight. (3) In cabalism a name of Malkuth, the tenth Sephira. A glyph of existence capable of twelve transpositions, all meaning 'to be.' (4) Among occultists the Great Spirit. Mystic and poetic term for the Supreme Being, spoken of as the Monad, and used in Bulwer-Lytton's mystic novel Zanoni. (5) Among present day mystics a symbol of faith. (6) Word cognate with Adam, adim,

Adon, Adoni.

**ADONI** Designation meaning my lord. In Syro-Macedonian tradition a superior and nameless lord of life under whose protection the year was placed. Compare Adonai, Adonis.

**ADONI-BEZEK** A Canaanite tyrant of Bezek, who defeated seventy neighboring chiefs and cut off their thumbs and great toes and fed them like dogs. When he in turn was defeated, the same treatment was meted out to him.

**ADONIA** A yearly mourning festival in honor of Adonis observed by the Greeks and Phoenicians and later by other peoples.

**ADONICA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning sweet.

**ADONIAH** In Old Testament fourth son of David. He aspired to the throne and near the end of David's reign plotted to obtain succession in place of Solomon. On the death of his father he applied for the hand of Abishag, the young virgin who was married to David in his old age. The throne was given to Solomon and Adonijah was put to death.

**ADONIRAM (ADORAM, HADORAM)** Chief of the receivers of tribute under David and Solomon; director of the 30,000 workers sent to Lebanon to cut lumber for the Temple. Believed to have been married to a sister of Hiram, builder of the Temple. He was stoned to death when he tried to gather taxes. In art shown with carpenter's tools.

**ADONIS** (1) September 16 birthday flower. Symbolizes sad memories. In Japan called fukujuso and represents fertility, good fortune, and health. (2) A young

man of rare beauty; ironically a beau or dandy, a fop. A handsome but conceited young man. A form of wig. (3) A fish known to ancient Semites was called Adonis. It probably represented the god Tammuz after he had been thrown into the sea at the harvest ceremony. (4) Greek adaptation of Semitic form of address, Adonai; also applied to the Babylonian fertility god Tammuz. In the most popular version of the legend a Syrian king named Theias engaged in unnatural love with his daughter Myrrha (Smyrna). Repenting, he was about to kill her when the gods in pity transformed her into a tree. Ten months later the tree burst asunder and Adonis emerged. Charmed by his beauty, Aphrodite hid the infant in a chest and gave him to the care of Persephone, goddess of the underworld, who became enamoured of him and later refused to give him up. An appeal was made to Zeus who ruled Adonis was to spend one-third of the year with Aphrodite, one-third of the year with Persephone, the remaining third at his own disposal. While hunting he was fatally wounded in the thigh by a wild boar, which in one version was Ares, who loved Aphrodite; in another version an animal of the herd of the malevolent Artemis. Adonis was mortal, and with his untimely death barrenness fell upon the earth. Aphrodite's grief was so great the gods gave him divine attributes and the world was saved by his yearly resurrection corresponding to the yearly vegetation cycle. In one interpretation he was sacrificed because he had trespassed into a woman's realm (that of Aphrodite and/or Artemis). In some accounts of the Adonis myth, Aphrodite changed his blood into the anemone.

The swine was sacred to him. Adonis, as a beautiful youth, child of incestuous birth, deserted infant, fertility god, lover-son, trespasser, one who has been mutilated, one who has visited and returned from the underworld, is identical to or has features in common with: Absyrtus, Attis (Atys), Christ, Endymion, Hylas, Hypistos, Mithra, Moses, Narcissus, Odysseus, Pentheus, Ra, Tammuz. Name cognate with Adam, adim, Adonai. See Mutilation, Trespassing in a Woman's Realm.

Adonis Garden. A garden of short-lived flowers, a flower show, a worthless toy. Allusion to quick-growing plants, tended for eight days, allowed to wither, and then in fertility rites thrown into the sea with images of the dead Adonis.

Adonis River. River in Lebanon which each spring, due to the red earth which is washed down from the mountain, turns red. The crimson strain is said to be the blood of Adonis.

**ADONIST** One of the party of Hebraists who maintain that the vowels of the word Jehovah are not those really belonging to the Hebrew word JHVH, but those belonging to Adonai or Elohim.

**ADOPTION** (1) In theology the act of divine grace by which believers in Christ are received into the family of God. (2) A practice among primitive peoples in which a woman will take a child she intends to raise and push or pull him through her clothes; afterward the child is looked upon as her very own.

Adoptionist. In Christian history one of an 8th century Spanish sect which maintained that Christ was the son of God by adoption only.

Adoptive arms. In heraldry

arms of one family marshaled with those of another as a condition by which one enjoys the inherited estate.

**ADORATION** In Christian tradition the act of adoring as pertaining to the Deity, worship of God or reverence given to some inferior person or object related to God, as the cross, host, saints, Virgin Mary. Formerly a method of electing a pope by an act of homage from two-thirds of the cardinals present, now the homage is given by cardinals after the election.

**ADORATORY** A place of sacrifice or worship, especially one of pagan character.

**ADRAMMELECH (ADRAMELECH, ADRAMELEK)** (1) Cabalistic arch-demon. See Samael. (2) In Old Testament parricide victim. The Assyrian king who, returning from a fatal expedition against Hezeliiah, was murdered by his two sons when they learned he was about to sacrifice them to his idol Nisroch. (3) Sun god of Sepharvaim. The children of his worshipers were made to pass through fire in his honor. Sometimes confused with Anammelech, moon deity.

**ADRANUS (ADRANOS)** Ancient Sicilian deity.

**ADRASTEIA** In Greek mythology: (1) goddess of inevitable fate; later called Nemesis. Also a name of Rhea. (2) Cretan nymph, daughter of Melisseus, to whom Rhea entrusted the infant Zeus to be reared in the Dictaeon grotto.

**ADRASTUS (ADRASTOS)** In Greek legendary history king of Argos, father of Argia, who was the wife of Polynices, exiled



king of Thebes. To regain the throne for his son-in-law, Adrastus led the Seven Against Thebes. Due to the fleetness of his horse Arion, he was the only survivor. Ten years later he persuaded his own son and the sons of the slain heroes to attack Thebes, which was razed. His son died in the attack and Adrastus grieved to death. A light hero.

**ADRIAN (HADRIAN)** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the Adriatic Sea; original meaning black. The name of Roman emperors and of several popes; Pope Adrian IV being the only pope of English blood. (2) Of or pertaining to a type of human race with short head, long face, and tall of stature, as the Albanians.

**Adrianite.** An Anabaptist follower of Adrian Hamstedius (16th century), who held that Christ was formed solely from the substance of his mother.

**Adrianopolis.** Name by which the Romans designated Tadmor (Thadmor), city of palms, founded by Solomon at a remote oasis. Alexander conquered the city and called it Palmyra.

**ADRIEL** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning flock of god. (2) In Old Testament son-in-law of Saul. His five sons were put to death to avenge the cruelties of Saul, their grandfather.

**ADRIENNE** Feminine name corresponding to the masculine Adrian.

**ADROP** The philosopher's stone or substance from which it supposedly was derived.

**ADSCRIPT** A serf attached to a feudal estate and subject to transfer with it, thus one bound to the soil.

**ADULLAM** In Old Testament cave in which David hid from King Saul; hence a shelter against death. Also the name of an ancient city in Judea.

**ADULTERY** Symbolized by a viper and lamprey entwined. In early Britain portrayed by a stork. Indigenous tribes of Sarawak believe that, if wives commit adultery while husbands are in the jungle searching for camphor, the camphor will evaporate. In Bengal adultery undetected and unexpiated supposedly will cause an epidemic.

**ADUMMIM** Scene of Christ's parable, the Good Samaritan. In ancient times famous as a lurking place for robbers.

**ADVENT** In Christian tradition a religious season commemorating the first and second coming of Christ. Season of conception. It encompasses the four Sundays before Christmas and begins with the Sunday closest to November 30th. Instituted as a preparation for the Feast of the Nativity.

**ADVERSARY, THE** The devil, Satan.

**ADVOCATE, THE** Jesus Christ as the Advocate or Intercessor with the Father; thus anyone who pleads on behalf of another.

**ADYTUM** The innermost or secret shrine in temples, open only to priests. Hence a secret chamber or anything hidden and profound. From Greek adyton, meaning not to be entered.

**ADZAN** Moslem call to prayer. According to tradition it was sung to a faithful Moslem by a Stranger in Green Rainment and will signal the last hour, the end of time, when it shall be

sung by Imam Mahdi.

**AEACUS (AIAKOS)** In Greek mythology demigod king of Aegina. A fertility lord. Son of Zeus and Aegina, father of Peleus, Phokos, and Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax. Peleus and Telamon, in a jealous rage, killed Phokos, and the land of Aeacus was stricken by plague. Zeus, to give his son subject over whom to rule, created a populous out of ants, the Myrmidons. Aeacus, renowned throughout all Greece for his justice and piety, at death was made one of the three judges of the underworld. In another version Aeacus was the son of Zeus and Europa. See Field of Truth.

**AEAEA** Island abode, between Italy and Sicily, of Eos; also of Circe. A name of Circe. May denote the changing, restless sky.

**AEANTEUM** A promontory and town of ancient Thessaly which supposedly contained the temple and tomb of Ajax.

**AEBH (AOBH)** In Irish mythology foster daughter of Bodb Dearg. Wife of Ler, to whom she bore four children who were changed into swans by her sister Aeife. Personification of mist. See Aeife, Ler.

**AED (AEDH, AODH)** A name of several tragic kings and legendary heroes in Irish mythology. Aed, son of Dagda, was slain by Conchean for seducing Conchean's wife. Aed (also called Hugh), son of Ler, was changed into a swan by his jealous aunt and step-mother Aeife. Typifies cloud or mist. Aed Ruad had companions who took sureties of firmament, sea, sun, and wind, against him, so the sun's heat caused him to bathe and the rising sea and wind

drowned him.

**AEDES** (1) Literally, unpleasant. In ancient Greece a mosquito which transmitted dengue and yellow fever. (2) In Roman antiquity a building set apart for the worship of some divinity without formal consecration by the augurs.

**AEDICULA** In Roman antiquity a small house or shrine or a votive offering representing a temple. A niche for an image or an urn.

**AEDON** In Greek legend a daughter of Pandareus of Epheus and wife of Zethus, king of Thebes, by whom she was mother of Itylus. Envious of Niobe, wife of her husband's brother Amphion, who had six sons and six daughters, she attempted to kill Niobe's eldest son. By mistake she killed Itylus. To relieve her grief Zeus changed her into a nightingale, and she sings her plaintive song. Compares with the story of Procne and Itys.

**AETES (AEETA)** In Greek mythology son of Helios, the sun, and Perseis, a river-goddess. King of Colchis and custodian of the Golden Fleece, sacred herds of the sun guarded by brazen-footed bulls which breathed flames. A power of darkness, whose life depended on the safe-keeping of the fleece (power of light). Father of Absyrtus, an aspect of the sun, and Medea, moon-goddess. Medea, using magic, helped Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece and then fled with the hero. Pursued by her father and brother, she trapped and killed Absyrtus, dismembered his body, and one by one dropped the pieces into the Adriatic Sea. Aetes, stopping to pick up the pieces, was



delayed in his pursuit, and Medea escaped.

**AEGEON** (1) In Greek mythology the third Uranid. Giant monster with 100 arms and 50 heads. With his brothers Cottus and Gyges he conquered the Titans by hurling 300 stones at once. Personification of the hurricane or violent sea. Possibly an aspect of Poseidon, whose sea residence was at Aegea in Euboea. Also called Briareus.

**AEGEUS (AIGEUS)** Legendary king of Athens. Father of Theseus by Aethra, daughter of Pittheus of Troezen. Before Aegeus left Aethra he placed his sword and sandals under a great rock, and told her that, when their child was able to lift the rock, he was to bring the articles with him to Athens as identification (resembling Arthur lifting his magic sword from a rock). At fifteen Theseus removed the sword and sandals and made his way to his father's court, where Medea, now wife of Aegeus, tried to slay him. Thus the moon as wife of the sea tried to destroy the sun. Medea was unsuccessful, and Theseus set out to destroy the Minotaur, promising to display a white flag on his ship if he were unharmed. On his return Theseus forgot to replace his black flag (night) with a white one (day) and Aegeus, believing his son dead, jumped into the sea and was drowned. The sea was called Aegean, another name for Poseidon. Aegeus means dash of waves on the shore and probably is akin to *aisso*, i.e. to move quickly.

**AEGINA (AIGINA)** In Greek mythology a river nymph; daughter of Asopus, river god. Mother of Aeacus. She was beloved by Zeus, who carried her off to the island, which he called

Aegina to honor her. Zeus changed men into ants to give her son subjects over which to rule.

**AEGIPAN** In Greek mythology variously identified as the son of Zeus and the nymph Aega, as the father of Pan, as the wife of Pan, and as Pan himself. The name means goat-Pan.

**AEGIR (AEGER)** In Norse mythology son of Fornjot. Ocean giant whose hall is located in the depths of the western sea of Vanaheim. Kindly, he represents the peaceful sea; a stiller of storms. He is the father of nine daughters, personification of the waves, who are the mothers of Heimdal. He is the brewer of the gods, and his servants are Eldir and Fimafeng. Portrayed as an aged giant with a long foam-white beard, wearing a black helmet, or as a dragon which surrounds the worlds. Also called Gymir, Hler.

**AEGIS (EGIS)** In Greek mythology the storm cloud which surrounded the thunderbolt of Zeus. In later legends described as the skin of the goat which acted as Zeus's foster mother and, by Hephaestus, made into an invulnerable breastplate or shield for Zeus. Zeus lent it to other deities and finally gave it to Athena. When Perseus cut off the head of the Gorgon Medusa, he presented the head to Athena and she affixed it to her aegis. Each year a goat was sacrificed on Acropolis and the skin placed on the statue of Athena as an aegis. Because it had been the breastplate of Zeus the name came to be applied to the breastplate of emperors. It typifies the nutritive principle of nature inasmuch as it was made of a

goatskin, covered with dragon scales, bordered by serpents, and had the head of the Medusa attached to it, all symbols of fertility and growth. Also symbolic of invulnerability, protection, sponsorship.

**ÆGISTHUS (AIGISTHUS)** In Greek mythology son of Thyestes by his own daughter, who abandoned the infant. See abandoned children. Aegisthus was suckled by a goat, carried on a feud with his father, murdered his uncle Atreus, father of Agamemnon, and during Agamemnon's absence seduced Clytemnestra, Agamemnon's wife. Upon Agamemnon's return he murdered the warrior, and in turn was murdered by Agamemnon's son Orestes. Prince of darkness, he slew the aging suns and was slain by the young or rising sun. One who slays to obtain power. A murderer, seducer, traitor; also one who has been banished (deserted) and returns to claim his rights.

**ÆGLE (AIGLE)** Literally, radiance. In Greek mythology the name of several nymphs. Among them was one of the daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaethon. When Phaethon was burned while driving the chariot of the sun the Heliades were changed into poplars for favoring his rash act, and their tears became amber. This nymph also is called Phoebe. Another was one of the Hesperides, famous for their brightness and splendor, and for this reason used as a term to denote brightness of color or light in art. The nymph for whom Theseus (sun) deserted Ariadne (dawn) was named Aegle (glaring day).

**ÆGYPTUS (AIGYPTOS; EGYPT-US)** In Greek mythology father of fifty sons who pursued and married the fifty daughters of his twin broth-

er Danaus. At the request of Danaus all the Danaides except Hypermnestra, who married Lynceus, murdered their husbands on their wedding night, burying their heads in marshlands and their bodies at the gates of the city. In one account Aegyptus is said to have received from his father Belus sovereignty over Arabia, and he conquered Egypt, which was named after him; or his name may refer to Aegean, Aigialos, etc., words associated with Poseidon. See Danaides.

**A-E-H-I-O-Y-Ω** Seven Greek vowels, symbols of the seven heavens or planets whose harmony keeps the universe in existence.

**ÆIFE (AOIFE)** A cruel stepmother. In Irish mythology foster daughter of Bodb Dearg. When her sister Aebh, Ler's wife died, she became the wife of Ler. Jealous of Aebh's children she turned them into swans. For this Bodb transformed her into a demon of the air. The jealousy of Aeiife represents the jealousy of the glaring day for the mist (Aebh); she therefore is the natural enemy of the children of mist.

**A. E. I. O. U.** (1) Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich unterthan (All earth's domain is subject to Austria). (2) Austraiæ est imperare orbi universe (Austria rules the world).

**ÆELFGIFU (ELGIVA)** Anglo-Saxon feminine name meaning elf-gift. The name of several 10th and 11th century English queens.

**ÆELFRIC** Anglo-Saxon masculine name meaning elf-ruler.

**ÆELFTHRYTH** Anglo-Saxon

feminine name meaning elf-strength. The name of a daughter of King Alfred.

**AELIA LAELIA** An insoluble riddle. From an inscription in Latin discovered at Bologna.

**AELLO** In Greek mythology one of the Harpies which carried away human beings. Personification of whirlwind. In early accounts described as a winged beautiful maiden whose flight was swifter than that of a bird.

Later depicted with the body of a bird, claws of a lion, and the pale emaciated face of a woman.

**AELWINE** Anglo-Saxon masculine name meaning elf-darling. The name of a bishop at the famous monastery of Winchester, England, who was the subject of 11th century legends.

**AEMILIA** In Roman mythology the name of two vestal virgins. In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* the wife of Aegeon, an abbe-  
bess.

**AENEAS (AINEIAS)** (1) Masculine name from the Greek meaning praised. (2) Sun hero of Virgil's *Aeneid*. The son of Anchises and Venus, he was born on sacred Mount Ida, and escaped from Troy in the excitement following the siege, carrying his father and a flame of sacred fire. He traveled from east to west, the natural direction of the sun, and experienced many adventures, including the death of his father, the loss of his companions, and a romance with Dido (see). He obtained permission from the gods to visit his father in the underworld. To assure his return to earth he was required to take with him a sacred branch or Golden Bough (see). After slaying his rival Turnus (darkness) he mar-

ried Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus, and became king of the combined aborigines and early Italians, and founded the reputedly deified family into which Julius Caesar was born. Thus he was adventurer, ancestral hero, founder of a new dynasty, model of filial devotion. As one who visited the infernal regions and returned, he resembles Hercules, Izanagi, Orpheus. (2) A paralytic miraculously healed by Peter.

**AENEID** An epic poem by Virgil in twelve books corresponding to the transit of the sun (Aeneas) through the twelve houses of the Zodiac, including the period of darkness (winter) when the sun passes through the underworld.

**AENEZI** A nomadic tribe; migratory Bedouins.

**AENGUS** Celtic god or spirit of love. One of the Tuatha de Danann. In the story of Diarmuid and Grainne the supernatural foster-father of Diarmuid. He was accompanied by white birds with blood-dappled wings. Kisses sometimes are called the birds of Aengus.

**AEOLIAN HARP** The winds.

**AEOLUS** In Greek mythology great grandson of Prometheus, grandson of Deucalion, son of Hellen and the nymph Orseis, father of Zephyr. Zeus appointed him steward of the winds, which he kept shut in a cave and released at his pleasure or at the command of the gods. Personification of the mobility and variability of the winds. As legendary founder of the Aeolians he was king of Aeolia, a floating island (cloud), and was a member of one of the three great di-

visions of the ancient Hellenic or Greek race. In Homer's *Odyssey*, Odysseus (sun) was entertained by Aeolus, who presented the wanderer with a bag containing contrary winds with the caution that the bag was not to be opened. When Odysseus fell asleep his companions, believing he had a bag of treasures, opened it, and the winds tossed them about until they reached the land of the Laestrygonians.

Breath of Aeolus. Scandal.

**AEON (AION, EON)** (1) Age of the universe, an immeasurable length of time, infinity. Personification of an age. A deity or any being that is immortal. (2) In gnostic tradition one of a class of beings or powers performing various functions in the operations of the universe. Personifications of divine attribute or virtue, whose substantial powers embraced in divine essence constitute the divine plenitude. The thirty Aeons are: Beatitude, Charity, Church, Comforter, Depth, Eternal, Eucharistic, Faith, Fatherly, Hope, Immovable, Intelligence, Life, Light, Man, Mind, Mixture, Motherly, Only Begotten, Pleasure, Profundity, Reason, Self-born, Silence, Temperance, Truth, Unfading, Union, Unity, Wisdom. These are fifteen pairs and represent the sacred number five repeated three times. (3) In Greek mysteries a period when a new era of happiness should replace the mortal age of sorrow.

**AEPYTUS** Greek sun deity. Son of Cresphontes and Merope.

**AER (AIR)** In Greek mythology offspring of Uranus. The lowest region of the sky.

**AERACURA** In Celtic mythology probably an earth goddess; later

displaced by Dispatēr.

**AERARIAN** A Roman citizen of the lowest rank, who had no right to vote and who paid only a poll-tax.

**AERIAN** In Christian history a member of a reforming sect in Asia Minor of the 4th century. Named for Aeriū, who maintained the parity of the ministry, rejected fasts, prayers for the dead, etc.

**AERIE (AERY, EYRIE)** The nest of any predatory bird perched upon a crag. Figuratively, any human dwelling or place situated on a crag or height. Poetically, something ethereal, lofty, spiritual.

**AEROLITE** Revered in most primitive religions as a healing or purification stone; sacred stone.

**AEROPLANE** Dream significance: ambition, success.

**AESACUS** In Greek mythology seer who foretold that Paris would cause the destruction of Troy.

**AESAR** In Irish mythology Supreme God. Fire intelligence, creator and destroyer. Spouse of Eire, the first Ith. The name means to kindle fire. Also known as Dia or Logh (spiritual flame). By Romans called Aesus.

**AESCHERE** In Beowulf, warrior comrade of King Hrothgar. Devoured by Grendel's dam (sea monster). Probably personifies fertility.

**AESCULAPIUS** See Asclepius.

**AESHMA (AESM)** Zoroastrian



fiend of anger, lust, outrage, and violence. Aid of Angra Mainyu. Defeated eventually by Yazata Sraosha. Identified with Asmodeus of the Book of Tobit.

**AESIR** In Norse mythology the twelve gods who dwell in Asgard (heaven): Odin, All Father, the chief, mate of Frigga; Balder, son of Odin, sun god, mate of Nanna; Bragi, god of poetry and eloquence, mate of Iduna; Herm-oder, Odin's son and messenger, divine intelligence; Hodar, the blind, deity of darkness; Hoenir, creator god; Loki, god of mischief; Svipdag, the shiner, mate of Freya; Thor, eldest son of Odin, thunderer; Tyr, son of Odin, god of wisdom; Vali, Odin's youngest son; Vidar, god of silence. In some accounts Forseti, Frey, Heimdal, Njord are substituted for one of the above. Odin, Hoenir, and Loki compose a trinity. The Aesir are sky gods as distinguished from the Vanir, sea gods. They personify powers of good and live under the shadow of Ragnarok. In medieval etymology connected with Asia and have been referred to as men of Asia. The singular form of the name, Asa (Aes, As, Ass), is probably connected with Sanscrit anas, i.e. breath, wind; hence animistic beings or souls. Name also cognate with Asar (a form of Osiris), Asari (Babylonian), Assur (Assyri-an), Azur (Hebrew), Esar (Turkish), and Sire (Persian).

**AESON (AISON)** In Greek mythology son of Cretheus and Tyro. His younger half brother Pelias usurped Iolcus, his kingdom. To save the life of his ten-year old son Jason, he said the boy was dead, and sent him to the Centaur Chiron to be educated. When, years later, Jason appeared at the court of his uncle with only one sandal, Pelias, who had been

warned to beware of a one-legged man, sent Jason after the Golden Fleece (fleece of the herds of the sun). Medea returned with Jason, restored Aeson's youth by magic, and prevailed upon the daughters of Pelias to cut up the body of their father and place the limbs in a caldron, saying that she would again restore him to life as a young man. Thus the prophecy was fulfilled. This belongs to the brothers-in-conflict motif of folklore.

**AES SIDHE** In Irish legend the fairy clan, god or fairies of the mounds.

**AETHRE (AETHER, AITHRE, ETHER)** In Greek mythology personification of all permeating atmosphere, the highest region, abode of Zeus. In one version daughter of Uranus, in another of Nyx and Erebus. Also said to be the daughter of Pitheus, king of Troezen, and by Aegeus (sea), who deserted her, the mother of Theseus (sun). This last belongs to a group of dawn myths in which the sun is born of pure air and the sea. In Roman mythology a primal deity or force. By Dies (day) parent of Coelus, Roman equivalent of Uranus. Name cognate with Aud, Arthr (Arthur), and with Uther of Uther Pendragon.

**AETIUS** In Christian history a 4th century theologian who preached that Christ was a created being, hence essentially unlike God. He was called the Atheist or Ungodly, and was banished from the church.

**AETNA** See Etna.

**AF-AB** Word root meaning living orb, signifying the sun. Root of affable.

- AFAR** A nomadic dark Moham-  
medan people of East Africa.
- AFER** The southwest wind.
- AFERVENTUS** Ancient Italian  
deity of the southwest wind.
- AFFEC** Word root meaning  
great life; root of affect, affec-  
tion, etc.
- AFFECTION** Symbolized by a  
ring. In an Italian icon personi-  
fied by a winged mature woman  
holding a woodcock. A lizard is  
at her feet.
- AFFLICTION** Mortification,  
self-inflicted religious discipline.  
In astrology a planet unfortunately  
situated in the horoscope.
- AFGHANISTAN RECEPTION** The  
traveler before he enters a vil-  
lage frequently is met with fire  
and incense, sometimes a tray of  
embers is thrown under the hoofs  
of his horse with a greeting of  
welcome, sometimes goats are  
killed and the blood of the ani-  
mals sprinkled on the road. A  
purification rite intended to  
drive away the evil spirits of  
strangers who are greatly feared.
- AFGOD** An effigy, a false god.
- AFHUS** A small structure ad-  
joining a Norse temple in which  
altars, idols, etc. were placed.
- AFIFI** A tribe of pigmies sup-  
posedly inhabiting equatorial Af-  
rica, a legendary people.
- AFIKOMEN** In the Sedar ser-  
vice of the Jewish Passover feast  
one-half of the middle of three  
matzoths which represent the  
three tribes: Cohen, Levi, and  
Israel. Usually the youngest  
child 'steals' the afikomen early  
in the evening and keeps it until  
it is ransomed with a gift, thus  
the full tribe of Levi is re-  
stored.
- AFITI** In African folklore wiz-  
ards who knock on peoples'  
doors at night, hypnotize those  
who open them, lure them into  
the forest, and kill them. Their  
most usual function is to feed on  
the bodies of the dead to obtain  
a cumulative supply of courage,  
strength, wit, and other desir-  
able qualities. Their messen-  
gers are the hyena, jackal,  
leopard, owl, snake, and wild  
cat, and sometimes the baboon  
and lion. All these animals rob  
graves for them.
- AFRA** Feminine name from the  
Hebrew, meaning house of dust.
- AF-RA** In Egyptian mythology  
the name assumed by Ra, sun  
deity, during his daily journey  
through the regions of Tuat  
(Hades) and the body of the ser-  
pent Ankh-Neteru, whence he e-  
merged as Khepera.
- AFRASIYAB** In Iranian legend  
arch-unbeliever, leader of Tur-  
anian hordes (evil) which invade  
Iran, and by witchcraft prevent  
rain; hence a drought demon.  
His abode is a subterranean cav-  
ern, suggesting that he is an  
earth divinity. In one poem he  
is a demon king who claims the  
khvarenah (glory) of Kavi Usan  
as his price for driving out  
Zainigav, Arabian demon who  
overran Iran when it was ne-  
glected by the frivolous Kavi Us-  
an. Iran later is saved from  
the abuses of Afrasiyab by the  
hero Rustam; in another legend  
he is overcome by Uzava Tumas-  
pana, and in still another by  
Haorsavah. Also known as Fran-  
grasyan and Frasiyav.
- AFRICA** One of the four corners

of the world. Symbolized by the bust of a woman in allusion to the undiscovered portions of the continent, by an elephant, an Ethiopian, a lion, a negro in war panoply, a tiger. In an Italian icon portrayed as a negress, almost naked, wearing a coral necklace and earrings and an elephant's head as a crown. She holds a cornucopia filled with corn and a scorpion. A fierce lion is on one side of her and a serpent and a viper on the other.

**African deer.** Emblem of the Hebrew tribe Naphtali.

**AFRICUS** The southwest wind.

**AFRIT (AFFREET, AFREET, IFRIT)** In Arabian legend one of a class of evil genii, ghouls, or demons. By extension any monstrous evil, political or social.

**AFTERBIRTH** Universally in folklore the placenta is believed to control the fate of the infant. It is preserved by people who believe that if it is properly cared for the child will prosper; if injured or lost, the child will suffer.

**AFTERNOON** Figuratively, the latter part of life, passed middle-age. To be afternoony is to be worn out, languorous, sleepy. In occult science: autumn, the musical tone G.

**AFTONIAN** Earliest of the interglacial ages in North America.

**AG** See AC

**AGABUS** Prophet and martyr of the early Christian church; identified as one of the seventy disciples of Christ. He foretold the famine of the days of Claudius and the sufferings of Paul.

**AGACELLA** In heraldry an ante-

lope resembling a tiger but having horns and hoofs.

**AGAG** In Old Testament a general name for Amalekite kings. The last mentioned appears to compare with Heracles of Oeta as a sun hero.

**AGA KHAN I** Head of an important sect of Indian Moham-medans. For checking frontier rebellious tribes in the 19th century, the British government granted him a large pension and the title His Highness the Aga Khan. One who sells out his own people.

**AGALMA** In antiquity an offering to please a deity, especially a work of art so used. Statue of a deity as distinguished from one of a mortal.

**AGAMEDES** In Greek legend brother of Trophonius. The brothers built a treasury for King Hyrieus. They left one stone loose in the building that they might enter at will to steal the king's gold. Agamedes was caught in a trap set by the king, and Trophonius cut off his head and removed it so the king would not be able to identify the slain man. Agamedes typifies the pole or axis god trapped in the world of darkness, i.e. underworld vault which contains the wealth of the world. Compare Baba, Cassim; Rhampsinitos.

**AGAMEMNON** In Greek mythology king of Mycenae, son of Atreus. He was commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the war to recover Helen, wife of his brother Menelaus, from the Trojans. Inasmuch as the Greek warriors were sun heroes a passage from west to east, the direction in which Troy lay, was unnatural. To obtain from Artemis a wind



which would carry their ships Troyward, Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia (see). Upon returning with his captive Cassandra sharing his chariot, his wife Clytemnestra, aided by her lover Aegisthus, killed him as he bathed. In time his son Orestes murdered his mother and her paramour. Thus the prince of darkness (Aegisthus) and the moon (Clytemnestra), slay the aged sun (Agamemnon) and the gloaming (Cassandra), and in time are slain by the young or rising sun (Orestes).

**AGANIPPE** In Greek mythology the fountain of the Muses at the foot of sacred Mount Helicon in Boeotia; also the nymph of the fountain.

**AGAPE** (1) Love feast which accompanied the celebration of the Lord's Supper of primitive Christians. A funeral feast of sacrifice and resurrection. (2) In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* of fay or fairy.

**AGAPEMONE** (1) A religious Christian community of men and women. (2) A 19th century Communistic establishment of men and women in England suspected of free love, thus any free-love institution.

**AGAPETI (AGAPETAE)** Monks and virgins of early Christian church who dwelt together in a state of professed celibacy and spiritual love.

**AGASTYA** In Hindu mythology (1) a dwarf who drank the sea dry when insulted by Ocean. (2) Seer who, in an argument with Nahusa who had permitted a drought to wither the earth, hurled Nahusa from heaven and caused him to dwell in snake form for 10,000 years. (3) Leader of the Maruts

who, by his tact, gets Indra to accept the Maruts as sacrifices when the god is angered because they failed to support him in his conflict with the dragon Vrtra.

**AGAS XENAS XENA** Evening star deity of Chinook Indians.

**AGATE** Bringer of calmness, courage, eloquence, health, longevity, virtue, wealth. When cut, if an eye is revealed, regarded a charm against the evil eye. If applied to a serpent bite or other poison, supposedly averts death. Worn as an amulet to save wearer from contagious diseases and infections. Because it is held to bring success it is used by business men as paper weights. Dream significance: a journey. Used in second place of the third row on breastplates of Hebrew high priests. Moslems powdered and drank it in apple cider to cure delirium and lunacy and relieve melancholy. Romans believed it assured good crops, gave strength to warriors and protected sea travelers; if applied to the skin it gave the skin a satiny texture; it reduced fevers and inflammation and relieved eye pain.

Black agate. Defends against envy, makes athletes courageous and invincible.

Moss agate. Prized by adventurers and explorers as an aid in discovering the unknown. Prized by European gypsies above all other stones as assuring good luck to wearer. In middle ages its sentiment was early death. Orientals believed the wearer would be assured the ability to sway audiences, and that it enabled lawyers to interpret legacies and wills. Romans held it in special reverence as they believed it held some rare occult power for good fortune.

Rainbow agate. Candor.

Red Agate. Bringer of calm.

AGATHA (AGATE, AGATHE, AGGIE) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning good, kind.

AGATHADAEMON (AGATHODAIMON, AGATHOS DAIMON) In Greek antiquity a spirit in the shape of a serpent or a shepherd to whom a libation was made at the end of a meal. Bringer of good fortune, health, and life; oracle of future events; teacher of wisdom. Mate of Tyche Agathe. Agatha, Greek for good, resolves into Mighty A-Tau, Author, or Ether (Uther); full name resolves into Mighty Author or Ether, Resplendent Sole One, i. e. the Sun. Identified with the Egyptian Shay (Fate).

AGATHOCLES A cruel and unscrupulous tyrant of Syracuse (361-289 B. C.). The son of a potter, he rose from the ranks to become general of the army. To prevent his troops from retreating he burned his ships behind him. He died of poison administered by his grandson.

Agathocles' pot. Poor relation.

AGAVE (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, mother of Pentheus. Although Pentheus, king of Thebes, forbade the worship of Dionysus, he was smitten with a mad desire to witness the orgies of women who congregated by themselves, allowing no man to witness their worship. He hid in a tree and, in the wild frenzy of the rites, Agave mistaking him for a wild beast tore him to pieces. A story which reveals the introduction of a foreign ritual that is strongly resisted and established by violence. Typifies a fanatic, one obsessed by religious frenzy. Compare Endymion, Hylas, Trespassing in a woman's realm. (2) Sacred Mexi-

can tree which yields a drink from its juice, food from its roots, needles from its thorns, paper and thatch from its leaves, thread from its fiber. A tree of life. Also called Maguey. 'Gave' cognate with cave.

AGBE In Dahomey religion (Haiti) chief god of thunder.

AGDISTIS In Greek mythology hermaphrodite offspring of the seed of Zeus. Dropped upon earth in his sleep. In Pausanias legend Agdistis drove Attis mad so that he castrated himself. A story which explains the self-emasculation of priests of Attis during orgiastic rituals. See emasculation, androgynous deities.

AGE In an Italian icon typified as a woman in a robe of several colors holding up her arms. In one hand is the moon, in the other the sun; a basilisk is at her feet. The different colors denote the changing mind and purpose of different ages. Among North American Indians relative rank as determined (1) by superior individual or tribal force; (2) by a system of assigning a place to captives under which he shall remain the slave of all persons in the family of his captor born before his coming, but not of later-born children.

Ages of Man. The career of Fate which coincides with man's fall from perfection and with the advance in human responsibility. In Aztec tradition, called ages of suns or of the world, the ages are five and four suns already have undergone destruction: (1) Age of Coniztal (White Head) in which man ate only a certain wild maize called Alzitiutil. Water reigned until it destroyed the sun with a great flood. (2) Age of Coneuztuque (Golden Age) in which

mankind ate only forest fruits called Acotzintli. Age brought to an end by violent winds. All human beings were changed into apes except a man and a woman who found a shelter in a stone (cavern). (3) Red age in which men lived on the fruit of the Iz-lucoco, and the world was destroyed by conflagration. (4) Age of Black Hair, age of wickedness, in which earthquakes, a great famine and wild beasts prevailed and many people, but not all, were destroyed. (5) Age to be brought about by Tezcatlipoca, who will steal the sun and bring eternal light. The Babylonian four destructions of the human race were accomplished by: (1) flood, (2) wild beasts, (3) famine, (4) pestilence. In Greek legend the ages are five: (1) Golden age, when men lived like gods under the rule of Cronus and never grew old; (2) Silver age in which man lived 100 years; (3) Bronze age in which mankind sprang from ashes, had great strength, and worked in bronze; (4) Homeric age, age of heroes who, at the end of their lives went to dwell in happy abodes at the limits of the earth; (5) Iron or present age in which the lot of people is labor and vexation.

In Hesiod the ages are identified as: (1) Golden or patriarchal, ruled by Cronus; (2) Silver or voluptuous, ruled by Zeus; (3) Brazen or warlike, ruled by Poseidon; (4) Heroic or renais-sant, ruled by Ares; (5) Iron or present, ruled by Hades. In Hinduism, called yugas, the ages of man are: (1) Krita (white) yuga, which lasted 4,800 divine years; (2) Treta (red) yuga, which lasted 3,600 divine years; (3) Dwapara (yellow) yuga, which lasted 2,400 divine years; (4) Kali (black) yuga, which lasted 1,200 divine years. The four yugas total 12,000 divine years;

as one divine day is equal to one mortal year (360 days), the total is 4,320,000 mortal years. In Iranian tradition the ages of human history are three: (1) Golden ruled by Yima; (2) Evil, ruled by Dahhak; (3) age of the Prophet, ruled by Zarathustra. In Navaho genesis: (1) Period in which Atse Hastin and Atse Etsan, progenitors of the human race, ascended from the underworld. (2) Age of heroes in which the earth was set in order and illuminated by heavenly bodies. (3) Age of gods in which giants and other wicked monsters were slain. During this period Etsanatilehi departed for the west. (4) Patriarchal age in which the Navaho nation grew and wandered and its prophets brought back rites from abodes of the gods. In Roman tradition the ages are four and symbolized by a cross. (1) Golden, reign of Saturn. Fortunate time in which evil did not exist. The bee, cornucopia, and olive are emblems of this time. (2) Silver, ruled by Jupiter. Age in which man acquired knowledge of evil, earth ceased to produce spontaneously, and agriculture was introduced. Barn, granary, plow, and wheat symbolize the age. (3) Copper, ruled by Mars. Evil increased, man became savage and violent. War came to earth. Helmet, shield, thorn, and weapons are its symbols. (4) Iron, ruled by Pluto, age of decadence of man and morals. A complete suit of armor, helmet surrounded by the head of a wolf, a shield, and spear, are the symbols. In Tualati (Indians of Oregon) tradition four creations of mankind have undergone destruction. At the end of the first age all human beings were turned into stars; at the end of the second age they became stones; at the end of the

third age they turned into fish; at the end of the fourth they disappeared and gave place to the tribes which now inhabit the earth.

**Dark Age.** Age characterized by a decay of civilization or learning.

**Golden Age.** A mythical period in which happiness, innocence, and peace reigned. In Roman literature the period of the finest classical writers, thus the period of literature in any country most closely corresponding to this.

**Heroic Age.** Mythical age in which heroes and demi-gods lived on earth.

**AGEB** In Egyptian mythology deity of the abyss or watery depth.

**AGELAUS** In Greek mythology servant of Priam who exposed the infant Paris on Mount Ida.

**AGENOR** In Greek mythology (1) King of Phoenicia. In the most popular version son of Poseidon and Libya, twin brother of Belus, husband of Telephassa; his sons were Cadmus, Cilix, and Phoenix, his daughter Europa. Also said to be the son of Epaphus and Libya, or of Poseidon and Eurynome, also of the Argive Phoroneus (identical with the Vedic Bhuranyu, god of fire). Likewise he is identified as a brother of Europa (dawn). Agenor is a fire deity, and his name is a general term for one of high rank and great power, as is that of Belus, with whom he sometimes is confused. When Europa was carried away by Zeus, the heartbroken Agenor sent his sons to search for her, and Telephassa, the far-reaching lunar rays, accompanied them. (2) A Trojan hero, son of Antenor. He appears in the Iliad as a leader in the attack on the Greek fortifications. He wounds Achilles; Apollo, to lure Achilles

from pursuing the retreating Trojans, assumes the form of Agenor. This identification with the sun suggests that Agenor is a fire or solar hero.

**AGERATUM BLOSSOM** Confidence.

**AGESIPOLIS** A lame Spartan king of the 4th century B.C. noted for his incorruptibility and his simplicity.

**AGGEUS** Tenth of the minor Hebrew Prophets; a book of the Bible; Apochrypha. Also called Haggai.

**AGGLESTONE (HAGGLESTON)** Inverted cone of indurated rock in Dorsetshire, England. The Eagle of Mighty God Stone.

**AGGRESSIVENESS** Typified by a crab.

**AGHA** Sanscrit for lord, master.

**AGHANEE** Second and principal rice crop of Hindustan.

**AGHORA** One of a Sivite Hindu sect given to the practice of ob-scene rites.

**AGIB** In the Arabian Nights a calendar who lost his right eye as a punishment for curiosity.

**AGILARD** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning formidable.

**AGLAIA** In Greek mythology one of the Three Graces. Goddess who presided over the banquet and dance, the elegant arts and social entertainments. Name meaning brightness or splendor.

**AGLAOS** In Greek legend a poor Arcadian peasant, by the



Delphic oracle called happier than King Gyges of Lydia because he was content.

**AGLET BABY** A doll or person bedecked with fancy ribbons or lace or spangles.

**AGLI-BEL (AGLI-BOL)** Moon god of Palmyra.

**AG-MENA (HAGMENA)** Great Mena, traditional prehistoric ancestor of Egyptian royalty.

**AGNAR** In Norse mythology, brother of Geirrod, with whom while fishing he was saved from a storm at sea by Odin and Frigga. Odin befriended Geirrod; Agnar became a fosterling of Frigga. When Geirrod attempted to drown him, Hlin, Frigga's maidservant, protected him. Later, when Odin instructed Brynhild to choose him for Valhalla, she was struck by his beauty and youth and selected Helm Gunnar in his place. Agnar and Geirrod typify the brothers-in-conflict motif, Agnar the hero of light or summer, Geirrod of darkness or winter.

**AGNES (AGGIE, AGNESE)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning chaste, sacred. Cognate with Agnus and Anna. From Agni, Aryan fire god. (2) A Christian martyr in the reign of Diocletian, 304 A. D. (3) One who is naive and innocent or pretends to be as the ingenuous woman in Moliere's *L'Ecole des Femmes*.

**AGNI (AGNI YAVISHTA)** In Hinduism ancient Aryan fire god. Fire on earth, lightning in the air, sun in heaven. Various versions of his birth are given: He is born in wood, the embryo of plants and distributed in plants. He springs newly to life whenever fire is kindled; puny at birth, like a spark he grows strong and ter-

rible as a devouring flame. He also is of heavenly origin, son of Dyaus (sky god) and brought down to earth by Matarisvan, a reminiscence of conflagrations caused by lightning. He is born in waters of atmosphere and thus identified with Apam Napat. Vishnu and Indra beget him or Indra generates him between two stones. On earth he is produced by fire sticks, his father the upper, his mother the lower, or the sticks are his two mothers. Ten maidens (fingers) generate him. He is son of Strength. He is worshiped as a domestic fire god or god of the hearth, in which aspect he is called Grhapati. When worshiped as lightning called Trita; when worshiped as the sun called Surya. All three forms are called Tryambaka (three-mothered). He is the earliest form of a triad. As a god who has three births he has three bodies: born of water he is a calf (young sun), which grows into a bull that sharpens its horns (rays); born of two sticks he is a glutton with a fiery tongue; born of the highest heaven he is an eagle. In his triple character he has three dwellings, earth, heaven, and water. He is creator of worlds, ender of them. He is seer and omniscient immortal who has taken his abode among mortals and knows all generations. He is supporter of the sky, namely the pillar of cloud that rises when fires are lighted in his honor. As altar fire he is carrier of oblations; he is eater of the raw flesh of the dead. He is the sacrifice, and his wife Agnaya or Svaha is the call uttered at the sacrifice. He roars like a bull when demons threaten to attack the gods. Although born of water he fears water, which quenches him, and he causes water (rain). His

triple birth is symbolized by three heads and three legs; he has seven arms to represent the rays of light. Sometimes he is given two faces to indicate he is creative and destructive heat, a deity looking into the past and into the future. His color is red, and although his appearance is brilliant his track is black. In one account of his birth Prajapati by Usas had a son who cried and demanded a name; Prajapati therefore called him: Asani (lightning), Bhava (existent), Isana (ruler), Mahadeva (great god), Pasupati (lord of cattle), Rudra (roarer), Sarva (all), Ugra (dread), constituting eight forms of Agni. Mystically he is Mitra in the morning, Varuna in the evening, Indra as he illumines the sky, Savitra as he traverses the sky. Bearing the title Grhapati he is Lord of the House, protector of the home. He is Jatavedas, the all-knowing. He is Narasamsa, praise of men, and Tanunapat, son of self, and Vaisvanara Agni, the internal fire within all men or fire in all its aspects. Rain and riches are his gifts. He forgives sins, averts the wrath of Varuna, makes men guiltless before Aditi. His main feat is the burning of the Rakshases who infest the sacrifice. His steed is the ram. Agni is the source of agile and ignis (ignite); Montagne is radically Mount Fire. Agni is the source of Agnes and Agnus. He is the counterpart of Christ as Agnus Dei, Light of the World, and his emblem is the earliest form of the cross, the swastika. As a god who descends from heaven to earth and enters plants and drives away disease, he resembles Heimdal and Tammuz. As god of the hearth he resembles Hestia.

**AGNUS** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning lamb. From Sanscrit Agni. In feminine form

Agnes, which see.

**Agnus bell.** Bell rung while Agnus Dei is being recited.

**Agnus cactus blossom.** Coldness, command, indifference.

**Agnus Dei.** In Christian tradition the Host, Lamb of God. The figure of a lamb as emblematic of Christ as light of the world, counterpart of Hindu Agni. Also applied to John the Baptist. A prayer beginning with these words used in celebrating the mass. Often shown with a banner and a cross on a cloth used to cover elements of the eucharist. A cake of wax or medallion blessed by the Pope on which this emblem is stamped or otherwise impressed. Talisman believed to possess the virtue of preserving its wearer from danger of accidents, pestilence, and tempests.

**AGOHYA** In Hindu mythology a name of Pusan, meaning not to be concealed.

**AGOMEN** A fourth name given by the Romans to a person as a recognition of some achievement or accomplishment. A nickname.

**AGONEUS** Hermes as patron of gymnastic exercises.

**AGONIUM** Any one of the four Roman festivals at which the chief priest offered sacrifices. They were celebrated as follows: January 9 dedicated to Janus, March 17 to Mars, May 21 to Vejovis, December 11 to the Seven Hills.

**AGORA** In ancient Greece market place where political assembly was held; an assembly for political purposes.

**AGRANIA** In Greek mythology a Theban nocturnal festival ob-



served by women, a priest, and an attendant. The rites consisted of destroying an effigy made of or covered with ivy, and then over-running the mountains in search of Dionysus.

**AGRAS** Finno-Ugric deity of turnips or twin grains. A god of twins in general.

**AGRASANDHARI** Hindu book of judgement.

**AGRAULD** In Greek mythology the three daughters of Cecrops, Agraulos, Herse, Pandrosos. Athene, as Atthis, gives birth to Erichthonios. She places her son in a chest which she gives to the three sisters with instructions it is not to be opened. They disobey and find the coils of a snake folded around the body of the infant. Frightened, they throw themselves down the precipice of the Acropolis, and the snake-bound or snakebodied Erichthonios (an aspect of earth's fertility) lives on under the protection of Athene.

**AGRAULOS** In Greek mythology goddess presiding over agricultural fertility. In one version one of the Agraulid (see) turned to stone because she is envious of her sister Herse. In another account she is the wife of Cecrops and the mother of three daughters named Agraulos (thus becoming her own daughter), Herse, and Pandrosos, and a son Erichthonios.

**AGRIMONY BLOSSOM** Gratitude.

**AGRIPPA** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning born feet foremost. In Christian history one of the rulers before whom Paul was tried.

**AGRIPPINA** (1) Feminine form of Agrippa. (2) Name of two famous Roman women, mother

and daughter; one courageous and noble, the other ignoble. Agrippina, wife of Germanicus Caesar, accompanied her husband on all his campaigns. On his death she was banished and died of starvation under suspicious circumstances. She was the mother of Caligula and Agrippina the younger. The younger was the mother of Nero. She poisoned several persons in her schemes to place her son on the throne, and he put her to death.

**AGRIVAIN (AGRAIVAIN, AGRAWAIN)** Nephew of King Arthur and one of his knights. Brother of Gawain. The free-speaking knight. He spied upon Lancelot, who murdered him after he revealed to Arthur the love of Guinevere and Lancelot.

**AGUECHEEK, SIR ANDREW** In Shakespeare's Twelfth Night a silly old man who is overfond of eating. A glutton.

**AGUSAYA** Babylonian goddess, the loud-crying. Sent by Ishtar to subdue Saltu (discord). Also identified as an aspect of Ishtar.

**AGYIEUS** In Greek mythology a name of Apollo. So called from boundary marks and sign posts which were erected in public places and dedicated to him. From agyia (street).

**A.H.** (1) Anno Hegirae, i.e. In the year of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca. (2) In Freemasonry Anno Hebraico, i.e. in the Hebrew year, 3,760 years before the Christian era.

**AH (AAH)** In Egyptian mythology the moon as a male principle. Developed into Khonsu, who became associated with Thoth. Cognate with A.

**AHAB** Israel's seventh ruler. Son of King Omri, husband of Jezebel. Although an astute diplomat who brought Israel to its peak of power and united adjoining realms by war, he is most famous as the husband of the dissolute Jezebel, who prevailed upon him to introduce idolatry with the worship of Ashtoreth and Baal. Ahab murdered Naboth on false charges of blasphemy and confiscated his vineyards. Elijah denounced the king and queen. A famine visited the land with three years of drought, prophets of Baal were slain, and Ahab killed in battle. His name has become a byword for wickedness.

**Ahab II.** A false prophet who was slain by Nebuchadnezzar.

**Ahab, Captain.** In Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* a whaler who relentlessly pursues the whale *Moby Dick*; one who is violent in his quest for revenge.

**AHALYA** In Hindu mythology seduced by Indra.

**AHAM** Sanscrit 'I am,' ever-existent light. Compare, I, Je, O.

**AHANS** In Hinduism the Asvins. Cognate with Gemini. Symbolized by spectacles (two eyes), two circles, or two wheels.

**AHARYU** Vedic solar hero. He conquers Brisaya, the power of darkness, perhaps a moon goddess, before he is able to recover the treasure stolen by the Panis (air demons). Compare Achilles.

**AHASUERUS** (1) In Old Testament a great ruler of Persia, husband of Esther, probably identical with Xerxes I. Sometimes identified as Artaxerxes. (2) Name sometimes given to the legendary Wandering Jew.

**AHAT** (AHET, AHIT, EHAT, EHET) In Egyptian antiquity the cosmic cow as nurse and protector of the sun god.

**AHAU-CHAMAHEZ** Mayapan medicine god, Lord-of-the-Magic-Tooth.

**AHAVANIYA** Hindu fire of the sky, fire of Surya. One of the three sacred fires.

**AHAYUTA ACHI** In Zuni mythology twin culture heroes, inventors who provided mankind with implements. Deities protecting gamblers and mischief-makers, destroying adventurous travelers, monsters, and rapers.

**AHAZ** Twelfth king of Judah; worshiper of idols he forced his children, in purification rites, to pass through fire. Many of the prophecies of Isaiah are directed against him. Because of his worship of Pagan gods he was refused burial with his ancestors.

**AHHAZU (ACH-CHAZU)** Sumerian demon causing death, disease, pestilence. Name signifies seizer.

**AHI** (1) In Egyptian mythology the day, daughter of Pa-hra. Compares with Eos. (2) Evil dragon with whom Indra battles. He imprisons the seven great rivers of India and, when Indra pierces him with the thunderbolt, precious waters (rain) flow from his belly. A strangling snake, a cloud demon capable of retaining waters and causing drought. Name meaning snake; also called Vrtra (obstruction). (3) In early Semitic religions a title of god, meaning brother. Also Ahu. Compare Ab, Amm.

**Ahi Budhnya.** In Hinduism serpent of the deep. Born in primeval waters he sits in the bot-

tom of streams in space. He is besought not to give his worshippers over to injury. Probably the beneficent aspect of Vrtra (Ahi).

**AHI-EZER** Hebrew masculine name meaning my brother is help.

**AHLJAH** Hebrew prophet.

Ahijah's garment. A garment divided into twelve pieces, typifying the twelve tribes of Israel; also the twelve houses of the zodiac.

**AHIMELECH** In Old Testament a high priest at Nob, father of Abiathar, friend of David. He protected David, who was fleeing from Saul, and gave him the sacred bread and sword of Goliath from the temple. For his treason Saul had him slain. Some scholars say his brother was Ahijah, also slain by Saul; some say both names belong to the same person.

**AHITHOPHEL** Literally, bother of foolishness. In Old Testament grandfather of Bathsheba. Originally an intimate of David, he became one of David's most bitter enemies and the evil genius of Absalom's discontent. A false counselor.

**AHI-YAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning my brother is Yah.

**AH-KIUC** Mayan deity who furnished all things necessary for man's comfort. Master of the market, god of merchants and plantation owners. He formed a triad with Chac, rain god, and Hobnel, another god of food supply. Also called Echauc.

**AHL AT-TRAL** Moslem spirits inhabiting the world below the Sahara desert. They trip camels and drink springs dry just before

caravans arrive. Sometimes they take the shape of a whirling sandstorm.

**AHLMAKOH** Vancouver Island demoniac wood spirit. He dispenses amulets, and his nasal mucus is valued as an amulet for invulnerability.

**AHMED, PRINCE** In Arabian Nights owner of the apple of Samarkand, which could cure all diseases, and the tent (cloud), which could cover a whole army but which might be folded into one's pocket.

**AHNFRAU** In German belief the ancestress of a noble family. Her spirit warns of approaching death.

**AHOLAH AND AHOLIBAH** In Old Testament symbolical names for Samaria and Jerusalem adopted by Ezekiel in an allegory of two sisters, personifications of prostitution, signifying religious adultery or running after false faiths.

**AHOLIBAMAH** A proud, ambitious, queen-like beauty, from a character in Byron's poem Heaven and Earth.

**AHOM** First letter of the Egyptian alphabet, meaning eagle.

**AH PUCH (AH PUCHAH)** Mayan despoiler or destroyer. Demon slayer of the Bacabab. Lord of death and in one of his aspects deity presiding over the ninth layer of the underworld. Also called Eopuco.

**AHRIMAN (AHRIMANES)** Zoroastrian author of evil, prince of the kingdom of darkness. Power of death, creator of sin and suffering. Spiritual enemy of mankind. Under him are marshalled:

Aeshma (violence, wrath), Aka Manah (evil mind), Apaosha (drought), Bushyasta (sloth), Daevas (demons), Nasus (corpses), Pairikas (spirits of seduction), Yatus (sorcerers). In one version he sprang from eternity; in another he is the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormazd (light). In later Persian dualism he is the elder twin of Ormazd and holds equal sway over the world with him, each presiding 6,000 years, thus paralleling Castor and Pollux. From Ahriman is derived the expression 'Old Harry,' meaning the devil. Identical with Angra-Mainyu; also called Druj (deception). Symbolized by a giant lizard. Parallels Satan.

A. H. S. Anno Humanae Salutis, i. e. in the year of human salvation.

AHSONNUTLI Navaho creator deity. Turquoise man-woman; maker of the earth, heaven, and twelve supports of the heavens. See androgynous deities.

AHTI (AHTO) Finnish great god of the waters. Spouse of Wellamo, his mansion is in the deep chasm Ahtola. Possessor of the treasure Sampo, he is helpful to fishermen. A name of Lemmin-kainen.

AHUEHUETE Aztec tree of life. By climbing it a man and a woman escaped the deluge and their children reseeded the world. A fir.

AHUILUM Semitic masculine name meaning El is brother.

AHUITZOTL Chief who brought Aztec power to its zenith; predecessor of Montezuma II.

AHURA MAZDA (AURAMAZDA)

Zoroastrian Supreme God. Deity living eternally in the region of infinite light, opposed to Angra Mainyu, whose abode is the abyss of endless darkness. He produced creatures which remained 3,000 years in a spiritual state, unmoving, unthinking, with intangible bodies. He also created the earth, moon, stars, sun, waters, and the vegetable kingdom. His name, meaning wise lord, equates with Assura. In art he is represented as a bearded man with a winged disc and sacred tree. He is identical with Ormazd, and his myth compares with that of Indra, Marduk, Ningirsu, Ninurta, Yahveh.

AI (1) Esthonian old man, thunder god, (2) In Old Testament second city taken by the Israelites in Canaan. Also called Hai, which in Hebrew means heap of ruins. (3) Sumerian moon goddess. See Aa. (4) Greek letters which supposedly mark the foliage of the hyacinth plant, signifying woe.

AIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning clamor.

AIAPAEC Peruvian Indian supreme deity.

AIAUH An aspect of the Aztec deity Chalchiuhtlicue typifying mist or spray.

AIDA (1) Feminine name from the Italian, meaning the first. (2) In Verdi's opera of the same name an Ethiopian princess, enslaved in Egypt. She voluntarily dies with her entombed lover. Resembles Juliet.

AIDE In Irish mythology wife of Enna. She and her family were drowned when Dub, Enna's other wife, chanted spells over

the sea.

**AIDEEN** In Irish mythology daughter of Angus of Ben Edar, wife of Oscar. She died for love of her husband when he was slain in battle. Resembles Aida, Juliet.

**AIDENN** Paradise; Anglicized form of the Hebrew Eden.

**AIDES (AIDONEUS, AIS, HADES)** In Greek mythology offspring of Cronus and Rhea. One of the three Cronids or sovereign gods; the other two being Poseidon and Zeus. Ruler of the lower world, land of immeasurable wealth, storehouse of the germs of future harvests. The cypress and maidenhair fern are sacred to him. His emblems are an antique key, signifying no escape or return; the helmet of invisibility; a staff for gathering the herds of souls of the dead; a veil, typifying secrecy. In art he is shown on a rock or throne with his wife Persephone. His sacrifice is a black bull or black sheep killed at night. Comparable gods are Pluto, Sama, Serapis.

**AIDNE** In Irish mythology he created fire for the Milesians by wringing his hands together. Resembles legends of light and fire obtained from saints' hands.

**AIDO HWEDO** Dahomey great rainbow serpent which transports Mawu, creator goddess of the universe. Excrement left by Aido Hwedo created mountains.

**AIGAMUCHAB** Hottentot cannibal ogre with eyes on top of his feet.

**AIGUISE** In heraldry pointed obtusely, as the four ends of a cross.

**AJALON (AJALON)** Literally, place of deer. In Old Testament valley where at the command of Joshua the sun and the moon stood still. The name of a city in Palestine.

**AILANTHUS** Chinese paradise tree, tree of heaven, tree of life. Virtue growing out of but unsullied by sin, as it is a graceful tree with a beautiful flower that grows on rubbish heaps. Compare lotus. Symbol of longevity. Typifies temptation as its beautiful flower is sterile (staminate) and has an offensive odor, and tenacity as it continues to grow in spite of adverse conditions.

**AILE** In heraldry having wings like birds or sails like windmills.

**AILEEN (EILEEN)** Feminine name; Irish form of Helen.

**AILILL (AILELL)** In Irish mythology vassal king governing Connaught under Eochaid Airem. Lover of Etain, wife of Eochaid and formerly queen of the underworld. When Medb left Conchobar, king of Ulster, for love of him, Ailill became her husband. Owner of the White-horned Bull of Connaught (see), one of the causes of the battle in which Cuchulainn was slain. See Medb.

**AILINN (AILLINN)** In Irish legend daughter of Lewy or of Owen; beloved by Baile. She was forcibly detained by the youths of Leinster as she was on her way to meet Baile and deceived into believing Baile was dead. Baile on the other hand was told that she was dead. Both lovers thereupon grieved to death. Memorial tablets for them, made from trees, sprang together and could not be separated. Com-



pare Shite and Tsure.

**AILIVE** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning elf darling.

**AILLEN MAC MIDHNA** In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann. In love with Manannan's wife Uchtdelbh, whereas his sister Aine loved Manannan. When Aine became the mistress of Manannan, Uchtdelbh became the mistress of Aillen. He comes out of his sid every year to burn Tara.

**AILLY, PIERRE** D French Cardinal, prominent at Council of Constance which granted Huss protection and then condemned him and burned him at the stake. Called the 'Hammer of Heretics.'

**AILO** One of the names of Lilith in Hebrew mythology. Identified with the Sumerian demon Alu.

**AIMA** Cabalistic mother in transcendence. Compares with Norse Freyja.

**AIN (AION, OIN)** (1) Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning one's own. In second ascending chain of Irish gods, god of fire and magic. Spouse of Ea-Anu. Also called Molc, Mollac, Molloch, Mulac, all meaning fire, and On or Onn, meaning solar heat. (2) Eighteenth letter of the Arabic alphabet with a numerical value of seventy. Sixteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of seventy, meaning eye or fountain or spring, and signifying the external superficial appearance of things. According to mystics its tarot deck correspondence is the Devil or Tower Struck by Lightning; its significance is ruin; its intelligence is mirthful. In white magic analogous to the Ninth Heaven,

sphere of the moon, governed by the messenger-intelligence Gabriel. Also known as ayin, hain.

**AINE** In Irish mythology, worshiped in South Munster as a fairy queen providing abundance and prosperity. Daughter of Eogabal, sister of Aillen. Her dwelling was Cnoc Aine (Knockainy or Aine's Hill), where she supposedly is still seen. The best hearted woman who ever lived she was a giver of fertility. Sometimes worshiped as a moon goddess and giver of scent to blossoms. Captured by Lord Desmond, who married her, and to whom she bore a son. Following the pattern of divine-mortal marriages she took her son and left her husband, but reappeared from time to time, the son eventually becoming Earl of Desmond. Once, when her son complained of the barrenness of the soil, she planted peas during the night. She was propitiated by magic ritual every Midsummer Eve (Saint John's Eve) to ensure fertility for the following year. Claimed as first ancestress by half a dozen famous Irish families. Some scholars identify her with Danu (Anu).

**AINENT** In heraldry, running, as animals.

**AINLE** In Irish legend second son of Usnach, brother of Naoise. See Deirdre.

**AIN SHAMS** In ancient Egypt Sun's Well, in which the sun was believed either to bathe himself or to have been born and from which he rose at the beginning of the world, thus a remnant of the primeval flood legend.

**AIN SOPH** Cabalistic Supreme Being. The inaccessible god, the unmanifest deity. A being



absolute, boundless, infinite, self-identical without attributes. Primary cause. Represented by the number one.

**AINU** A people among whom all are equal and who recognize no social differentiation in their occupations. They live in northern Japan.

**AIR** Element of the universe and of man, typifying contemplation, eternity, heaven, the immaterial, infinity, life, memory, soul, supreme deity. In tarot divination an element of the spade suit, the divine link between atmosphere and ether of space, hence bearer of divine messages. Character traits: dreaming, inspiration, love of freedom. Signifies mentality and denotes the thinking or reasonable person. In Chinese and Japanese Buddhism represented by the crescent, and rules the east. See elements. By ancient Greeks, Hebrews, and Romans, associated with the color yellow (sun); by Leonardo da Vinci associated with the color blue. In Hebraic-Christian tradition the realm of Satan, prince of the power of air, thus jurisdiction of invisible powers, mansion of devils. In India typified by the bee, and in Persian art portrayed as a naked vigorous youth holding the heads of the four winds.

Air castle. Day dream, visionary scheme.

Air pump. The constellation Antlia.

Beat the air. Speak without judgement or understanding or to no purpose.

Powers of air. Demons, devils.

Walk on air. Feel elated or happy.

**AIRAVATA** In Hinduism Indra's elephant with four tusks, carrier

of the sacred jewel of the law. Rain cloud.

**AIRMED** In Irish mythology, sister of Miach, which see.

**AIRYA (IRAJ)** In Iranian mythology son of Thraetaona. Ancestor of the Aryans or Iranians. Younger brother of Cairima and Tura, who killed him because he was braver and better loved by their father. His grandson Manushcithra succeeded him. In another account, he appears as a settled agriculturist, and the everlasting quarrel between husbandman and shepherd causes a conflict between him and Tura; thus resemble Cain and Abel, Ham and Shem.

**AIRYANO VAEJO** Iranian Happy Land, where neither cold nor heat, decay nor death, nor malice existed. Father and son walked together and both were young in appearance until Ahri-man (Angra-Mainyu) entered the realm and brought ten months of winter each year. Correlative of Eden.

**AIRY HORSE** In Buddhism carrier of the cintamani (flaming pearl). Also known as Lung-ta or Vayuarvat, which see.

**AITHERNE** In Irish lore an avaricious poet who stole Mithr's three cranes of denial and churlishness (personifications of inhospitality), which advised those who approached the door not to enter. See Mithr.

**AITHUIA** In Greek mythology title of Athene as diver-bird.

**AIX** Greek for goat. Resolves into great fire of A. Frequently appears in place names.

**AIZENMYO-O (AIZENMYO-WO)**

Japanese Shinto deity of love. Portrayed as red with three faces and three pairs of arms, which are interpreted to signify coquettishness or the facilities for better and wiser selection. As a Buddhist deity, the Great Passion, a deity of agitation that leads to enlightenment and to loving compassion of all things, fighter of avarice, destroyer of evil. In his six hands he holds a stick with which to strike the wicked, a bow and arrow with which to attack human passions, a vajra (thunderbolt) with which to strike down the wicked, a bell to awaken sentient beings, and a lotus, signifying truth.

**AJ** Word root meaning aged. The 'j' is interchangeable with ch, g, and y.

**AJA EKAPADA** Hindu lightning god. Name signifying one-footed goat. Symbolizes the swift movement of the flash; the single foot the one spot it strikes on earth.

**AJAX (AIAS)** Masculine name from the Greek meaning eagle. The name has become a synonym for impetuous warrior.

**Ajax the Great.** In Greek mythology a man of giant stature, son of Telamon. King of Salamis. Except for Achilles the bravest of all the Greeks who besieged Troy. When the armor of Achilles was awarded to Odysseus instead of to him, he turned mad from vexation and slew the sheep of the Greeks believing them to be enemies. In shame he committed suicide. Compare Cuchulainn. In other accounts he was murdered and from his blood sprang up a purple flower, the hyacinth, bearing the letters AI, the first letters of his name and an exclamation of woe. He typifies brute strength and courage without reason.

**Ajax the Lesser.** In Greek mythology son of Oileus. King of Locris. Except for Achilles the swiftest of all the Greeks who besieged Troy. The night Troy was taken he violated Cassandra, a priestess of Athena and, in consequence, was shipwrecked by Athena while on his journey home. He succeeded in saving himself by clinging to a rock and boasted that he did not need the help of the gods to be saved, whereupon Poseidon, enraged by this audacity, split the rock with his trident and Ajax was drowned. In another version he stole the Palladium from the temple at Troy and for this blasphemy was shipwrecked. As a penance for his sins a curse of 1,000 years was imposed on his city and two virgins of his clan were sacrificed every year. He typifies a valiant fighter but of rude character.

**AJITA** In Buddhism deified mortal; second arhat. The unconquered. Usually shown in meditation with head covered. In China the invincible, one of the eighteen lohan. Also called Ashih, Mi-li. In Tibet called Ma-p'am-pa or Me-phem-pa.

**AJOURE** In heraldry having the central part removed; said of a bearing or ordinary.

**AJYSIT (AJY-KHOTON, AJYSIT-LJAKSIT, AJYSIT-KHOTUN, LJAKSIT-KHOTUN)** Siberian birthgiver, nourisher. Goddess who brings the soul from heaven to the child being born, and who writes down the child's fate. She also helps ameliorate the pains of childbirth. Identical with Khotun.

**AJY-TANGARA (AI-TOJON)** Yakut creator heaven god.

AK see AC

**AKA-KANET (AKANET, ALGUE)** Chilean Indian deity who sends flowers and fruits to earth. Deity of grain, protector capable of ill will if vexed. Resides in the Pleiades.

**AKA MANAH** In Mazdaism evil mind created by Angra Mainyu. Opposed to Vohi Manah, good thought.

**AKAMBOU AND YRIS** Among Carib Indians a pair of beneficent spirits.

**AKANO JEWEL** Japanese kami (god) of famine time.

**AKASA** In Hinduism the fifth element, generally understood to be ether. Vehicle of sound. In Theosophy the primary plastic matter from which all things are solved, ether of space.

**AKASAGARBHA** In Buddhism sky womb, the void above. A Bodhi-sattva but not associated with the five Celestial Buddhas. His emblem is the surya (sun). In Tibet called Nam-mk-a-i-snin-po or Nem-khe-nying-po.

**AKAWI-KO** In Japanese legend a faithful woman. When Emperor Yu-Riyaku passed through her village he saw her washing clothes by the river. Succumbing to her beauty, he commanded her not to marry and said he would send for her. She waited eighty years, and then made her way to the palace, where she reminded the emperor of his command, but her wrinkled face revolted him, and he sent her away.

**AKBAL** A name of the Aztec god Huecomitl, which see.

**AKEDAH** Literally, binding. In

Hebrew tradition the binding of Isaac. A substitutionary atonement. See shofar.

**AKER (AKAR AKERU)** Early Egyptian earth lion or lord. Symbolized by the sphinx, frequently with two human heads facing in opposite directions. Compare Janus. One mouth swallows the sun goddess in the evening, the other emits her in the morning; thus she passes through the body of Aker as in later mythology Ra passes through Apep in the underworld. Later identified with Qeb or as the black god of the lower regions. Also shown as two lions or mountains between which the sun rises.

**AKETHOR** In Norse mythology a title of Thor, a corruption of Ukko-Thor, Ukko being the Finnish thunder god.

**AKHENATEN (AKHNATON, IK-NATON)** First monotheistic Egyptian king. His name originally was Amenhotep (Amenophis). A religious revolutionary, in the 14th century B.C., in opposition to the priests of Amen, he introduced the cult of worship of the visible emblem of Ra (Aten, the sun) upon the Egyptians. His name was changed to Akhenaten, meaning Aten is satisfied.

**AKHTAR** In Mazdaism collective name for the twelve constellations of the zodiac. They comprise the generals of Ahura Mazda's army.

**AKHTHOES** A legendary Egyptian despot who went mad and was devoured by a crocodile. Also known as Abmerira and Kheti.

**AKIBABEN, JOSEPH** Jewish

teacher of the 1st and 2nd century A.D., who was flayed alive by Romans. One of the ten martyrs mentioned in Jewish penitential prayers.

**AKINDO** In Japan the merchant class.

**AKI-YAMA NO SHITABI-ONOKO** Japanese kami (god); frost man of the autumn mountain. Elder brother of Haru-yama-no-Kasumi-onoko (spring). See Izushio-tome.

**AKKAD (ACCAD)** Greek name for Babylon. One of the four cities of Nimrod's country.

**AKKRUVA (AVFRUVVA, HAVFRU)** Finno-Ugric fish goddess, half fish, half woman. Makes rivers plentiful.

**AKOP (APAK)** Circular form in which Christian churches are sometimes built. Yields great eye and is cognate with mark, the bull's eye.

**AKRA** Greek for mountain peak. Yields great sun. Symbolized by A.

**AKRABBIM (MAALEHAKRABBIM)** In Old Testament a place in the promised land infested with scorpions and serpents. Name meaning scorpion.

**AKRA NUX** Ancient Greek term for dawn. Resolves into ak-ura-nux (great A onyx or onyx or one great fire).

**AKSAK** Chaco Indian creator beetle, who made man and woman from clay.

**AKSOBHYA** Second Celestial Buddha; a Dhyani-buddha (meditative Buddha). Unagitated, his right hand is usually in a bhumi-

sparsa mudra; his left hand in dhyana mudra, holding a vajra (thunderbolt). His vahana (mount) is an elephant. His Sakti is Locana. In wrathful manifestation (Herukabuddha) he is blue and called Vajraheruka. His emblems are the ghanta (bell) and the vajra.

**AKTAIOS** A title of Zeus.

**AKU** Sumerian measurer; the moon.

**AKUPARA** Hindu tortoise on which the earth rests.

**AL** (1) Article and word root meaning god; equates with El, eel. Root of Albany, Albury, etc. (2) One of a class of Armenian and Persian demons, formerly of disease, now of childbirth. They steal infants or cause them to have defects. Iron weapons are hung in the room of a woman in childbirth as talismans against their evil influence. Their appearance is half human, half beast; they are gruesome and may be male or female. They live in damp or sandy places. Parallel Babylonian alu.

**ALA** (1) In Sumer one of a class of bisexual demons or spirits impregnated by humans. (2) Moslem 'God who has existed forever.' Also Allah. See I, Je, O.

**ALABAMA** Emblem: golden rod; motto: Here We Rest; nicknames: Cotton, Lizard, Yellow-hammer.

**ALABASTER** A sort of stone having the color of the human nail; used for sacred vessels to hold perfumes and unguents.

**ALAD** In Babylonian mythology one of a class of demons, orig-

inally a bovine protective guard or spirit. In sculpture represented by colossal winged bulls. Identical with sedim. Sometimes a title applied to Nergal, lord of the dead.

**ALADDIN** (1) Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning height plus faith. (2) In the Arabian Nights the disobedient, indolent, licentious, mischievous, and obstinate son of Mustafa, a poor tailor. He obtains a magic lamp and ring from an African magician, who intends to trap him.

**Aladdinist.** A Mohammedan free-thinker.

**Aladdin's lamp.** Source of wealth and good fortune; abode of a good genius.

**Aladdin's ring.** Protector against evil or misfortune.

**Aladdin's window.** To attempt to complete something begun by a genius but left unfinished, alluding to the palace built by the genius of Aladdin's lamp. The palace had 24 windows, all but one set with precious stones. The last was left for the sultan to finish, but he exhausted his treasury without being able to do so.

**ALAGHOM NAOM** Among Tzენტals of Mexico, mother of mind, goddess of thought or wisdom. Consort of the chief deity. Also called Iztat Ix.

**ALAKE** The alake or king of Abeokutta, West Africa, who has just died, is decapitated. That the new sovereign may inherit the magical and other virtues of the royal line he is required to eat a piece of his royal predecessor, usually the tongue. The head is presented to him as a gift.

**ALALKOMENEUS** In Greek mythology Boeotian first man who came out of the waters. Compare

Cecrops.

**ALALLU** In Babylonian epic of Gilgamesh a bird which suffered from the malice of Ishtar.

**ALAMO** Scene of a siege and massacre in San Antonio, Texas.

**ALAN** (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning cheerful, harmonious; from the Slavic, meaning hound. Also Allan, Allen. (2) In heraldry a short-eared mastiff, a wolfhound. (3) In Philippine mythology one of a class of deformed spirits which have fingers pointing backwards and toes at the back of their feet; a wind demon.

**AL ARAF** In Arabic tradition the region between paradise and hell (Jahannam) for those who are neither morally good nor bad, as idiots, infants. A limbo. In Sufism an exalted state.

**ALARIC** (1) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning all rich, noble ruler. Also Alarich, Alarico, Alarius, Alarik. (2) Gothic king who invaded and plundered Greece and Rome, hence a plunderer. Voltaire gave Frederick the Great the nickname Alaric Cotin, combining Alaric (plunderer) and Cotin (Charles Cotin was a poet of small merit).

**ALASKA** Emblem: forget-me-not; nickname: The Last Frontier.

**ALASNAM'S MIRROR** A touchstone of virtue; from the mirror used by Alasnam in Arabian Nights. When he saw a beautiful girl he looked at her in his mirror; if it remained unsullied the girl was pure; if the glass clouded, the girl was impure in body and mind.



**ALASTAIR** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning avenger.

**ALASTOR** An evil genius; Nemesis, which haunts and torments a family. In Greek mythology originally a surname of Zeus, later any avenging, relentless deity or demon. The name of a Lycean slain by Odysseus; alluded to by Homer and Ovid. In medieval demonology a spirit of evil that carries out the sentences of the king of Hell. Shelley uses the name as the title of a poem to mean spirit of solitude. A Greek word resolving into forget not; source of Alastair.

**ALB (ALBE)** A Christian priest's white linen robe; garment of baptism and of death. Alludes to the robe of mockery with which Herod caused Christ to be clothed. Signifies chastity, eternal joy, purity. Identical to costume worn by ancient pagan priests who, when worshiping female deities, assumed feminine attire.

**ALBADDARA** The first joint of the great toe, which in Arab superstition is the nucleus for the resurrection of the body.

**ALBA LONGA** The most powerful city of ancient Latium, site of the mythical story of the birth of Romulus and Remus. Founded, according to legendary accounts, by Ascanius, son of Aeneas; destroyed under Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.

**ALBAN** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning white and signifying men of Alba. (2) Giant, eponymous ancestor of the people who invaded prehistoric Britain.

Alban kings. Legendary kings invented by the Romans to fill the gap between the Trojan Anchises and Romulus and Remus.

**ALBASTA** Tatar evil spirit dwelling in bogs, chasms, and deserts. It sometimes takes human shape and kills people by suffocating them. Sometimes conceived as a woman with breasts reaching to her knees and long sharp nails.

**ALBATROSS** A bird of tireless flight; because it frequents the waters off Cape Hope sailors call it Cape Sheep. It supposedly brings bad weather but, according to a superstition, it is fatal to shoot. Symbolic of long sea voyages and distant seas. Name from the Greek, meaning bucket, in the belief it carries water in its pouch.

**ALBERIA** In heraldry a shield destitute of amorial bearing or ornament.

**ALBERICH (ELBERIC)** (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning elf ring. (2) In Teutonic legend: (a) Dwarf in the Dietrich Saga who forged the magic sword Naglering for the fire giants Grim and Hilde, and then stole it from them to give to Dietrich on condition that Dietrich spare his life. Parallels Andvari. (b) In Nibelungen Lied, king of dwarfs, vassal of the Nibelung kings, guardian of the Nibelung hoard, a power of darkness or of the wealth-laden underworld. When he comes in conflict with Siegfried, the power of light, Siegfried, demands and obtains from him the cloak of darkness, which makes the wearer invisible, and the magic sword, which never misses its mark (lightning). Also called Auberon, Oberon. (c) In Volung Saga the power of darkness, who has in his subterranean palace a belt of strength; Draupner, magic ring of fertility; Tarnkappe, cloak of invisibility;



and Tyrfing, the invincible sword which fights by itself. His subjects, the artisan dwarfs, are master craftsmen who produced these as well as Freya's necklace, Sif's golden hair, and other wondrous things for gods and heroes. Also called Aelfrich.

(d) In Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung a dwarf, principle of darkness or evil, who robs the Rhine maidens of the Rhinegold (sun on the water), which he causes to be fashioned into a magic ring (fertility). He places a curse on it so that when he is deprived of its possession it brings ill fortune (wintry death) to the one who has it. (3) A friar who invited his brother and nephew to a feast, where he killed them. The murder signal was, "Bring in the fruit." Dante consigned him to the Inferno of treacherous murderers.

**ALBERT** (Adelbert, Al, Albertus, Bert, Bertie, Eb, Elbert) Masculine name from the German through the French or Latin, meaning noble and bright, illustrious. Feminine form Alberta, Alberten, Albertine.

**AL BEZE** In Arabic lore the despised one.

**ALBIGEOIS (ALBIGENSES)** Gnostics. A pre-reformation Protestant sect in France. Heretics or reformers who considered marriage sinful, opposed church authority, and rejected sacraments. They disseminated their doctrines disguised as jesters or troubadors and were exterminated by the crusades and the Inquisition.

**ALBIN** (1) Masculine name from Albinus, a Roman family name from the Latin, meaning white. (2) Mongol steppe master. He leads people astray by light-

ing will-o'-the-wisps.

**Albina.** (1) Feminine of Albin. (2) In Greek mythology the eldest of the Danaids; the white goddess, originally a barley (pearl barley) or white sow goddess, paralleling the Celtic Cerridwen.

**ALBION** (1) In Greek mythology a giant son of Poseidon. Slain by Heracles. Probably the white caps of the sea. (2) Poetical name for Great Britain, undoubtedly because of the white cliffs. A name related to Albin.

**AL BORAK (ALBORAC, ALBORACH)** Literally, lightning. Winged white steed, each of whose strides were equal to the furthest range of human vision, on which Mohammed supposedly went to heaven. In Moslem tradition one of the ten animals of heaven. Variouslly called an ass, horse, or mule. Compare horse, white.

**ALBORS (ALBURZ)** Parsee sacred mountain, navel of the earth, around which the sun and moon revolve. Mithras' dwelling is on it, and from there he observes the world. Light shines out from it and returns to it.

**ALCAHEST** The fabled universal solvent in medieval alchemy.

**ALCE** Greek abstract deity. Night.

**ALCESTIS (ALCESTE, ALKESTIS)** In Greek mythology a devoted bride who dies to save her husband. She was daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, king of Pherae in Thessaly. Apollo offered Admetus immortality if, when he was on the point of death, he could find someone to take his place. Al-

cestis offered to act as his substitute. As Alcestis faded Admetus revived. In one account Heracles rescued her from the underworld and restored her to Admetus; in another account Persephone released her. A myth which resembles that of Persephone and suggests death in autumn, rebirth in spring.

**ALCHEMIST** (1) One who seeks to discover the elixir of life or the philosopher's stone or who seeks to transform a base metal into gold. One who is cunning, mysterious, or who changes the appearance or structure of things. (2) Card in the tarot deck illustrated by a veiled winged woman pouring wine from one jug to another, signifying initiative, perpetual movement of life. Another name for the card is Temperance. Typifies agencies and laws. Attainment: mastery of ideas. In divination corresponds to the number 15 and the Hebrew letter samekh. Denotes: corporeal and individual existence, economy, fruition, health, production, temperance, and harmonizes the psychic and material natures. When the card appears in reverse it suggests things connected with churches, religions, and sects; also competing interests and disunion.

**ALCHERA (ALCHERINGA)** In Australian mythology the mythical past in which totemic ancestors lived.

**ALCHOCHODEN** In astrology the planet that is said to indicate by its position at a person's birth the length of his life. From the Arabic.

**ALCIBIADES** Ancient Greek arch-demagogue. Athenian general and intriguer of 5th century B.C. A brilliant but traitorous general.

**ALCIDES** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning strong. A name of Heracles as the son of Alcmena.

**ALCINA** In Italian epics carnal pleasure personified. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a Circe type, whose garden is a place of enchantment. She enjoys her lovers for a season; then converts them into beasts, stones, trees, etc. In Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato a sorceress who carries off Astolpho.

**ALCINOUS (ALKINOOS)** In Homer's Odyssey, husband of Arete, father of Nausicaa. King of the Phaeacians on the island paradise of Scheria, onto which Odysseus is tossed. Alcinous provides Odysseus with a ship (cloud) laden with gifts (fertility) to take him home because the form of Odysseus (sun) gleams and has an air of kingly majesty. Agricultural hero, perhaps a fertilizing aspect of the heavens.

**ALCIPPE** In Greek mythology daughter of Ares. When Halirrhothius, a water deity, carried her off, Ares killed him.

**ALCIS** In Teutonic mythology two brother deities whom Tacitus compares to Castor and Pollux. They were worshiped in the grove of the Nahanarvali, an East German tribe, and served by a priest dressed in woman's clothing. See androgynous deities.

**ALCITHOE** In Greek mythology daughter of Minyas, sister of Leucippe. Alcithoe and Leucippe were changed into bats for refusing to join the women of Boeotia in the worship of Dionysus, a myth probably reflecting the struggle over the introduction of a foreign ritual which is finally established by violence. This

probably belongs to the same cycle of myths as that of Agave.

**ALCMAEON (ALKMAION)** In Greek mythology son of Amphiaraus, one of the Seven Against Thebes, and Eriphyle. Alcmaeon led the Epigoni, the sons of the first Seven, in a successful expedition against Thebes. Although he had promised his father to avenge his death by killing his mother, he hesitated doing so. Finally in obedience to an oracle he slew her. For this murder he was pursued by the Furies and driven mad. He fled to Psophis in Arcadia, where King Phegeus purged him of his affliction and gave him his daughter Arsinoe in marriage. Alcmaeon gave his bride the fatal necklace and veil of Harmonia, which he had inherited from his mother. He later deserted Arsinoe and married Calirrhoe, the daughter of a river god. Under false pretenses he returned to claim the necklace and veil, and was waylaid and slain by the brothers of Arsinoe. Thus he was the avenger of his father's death, heroic warrior, matricide, and the vehicle by which a fatal curse was fulfilled. His story resembles that of Orestes and relates to the course of the sun.

**ALCMENE (ALCMENA, ALKMENE)** In Greek mythology daughter of Electryon, king of Mycenae; wife of her cousin Amphytrion; mother of twins, Heracles by Zeus and Iphicles by Amphytrion. At the birth of Heracles, fearful of the hatred of Hera, she exposed her son in an open field. Hera, attracted by the baby's cries, and not knowing who he was, fed him from her breast, which he bit. She dropped the baby, which was brought back to Alcmene and Amphytrion, who placed Heracles

with the Centaur Chiron to be educated. Alcmene as an unfaithful wife appears frequently in later literature. See Amphytrion.

**ALCOVE** Womankind, as place of entrance and emergence, whence new life issues into the world. Compare doorway, qubbah.

**ALCYONE** In Greek mythology: (1) daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx. In grief when Ceyx was drowned she cast herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher. Personification of a rain cloud. (2) A Pleiad, daughter of Atlas and Pleione. When pursued by Orion, to save them, Zeus transformed them into doves (clouds), later placed in the sky as stars.

**ALCYONEUS** In Greek mythology, a giant killed by Heracles. An evil monster. Probably a rain-withholding cloud.

**ALDA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning rich.

**ALDEBARAN** One of the brightest stars in the sky, orange in color. One of the four royal stars. The ancients divided the heavens into four parts, each watched over by one of the four stars. The eye of the Hyades, a cluster in the constellation Taurus. It stands for follower because it follows the Pleiades.

**ALDEGONDE (ADELGONDE)** Feminine name from the Flemish, meaning noble war.

**ALDEN (ALDWIN)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning old friend.

John Alden. A young man who courts a young woman for a friend and wins her for himself.

**ALDER** (1) In Celtic mythology tree of resurrection, marking the emergence of the solar year. Still held sacred in some sections of Ireland, where the felling of one is held to be followed by the burning down of one's house. In druidic tree alphabet tree of the fourth consonant, Fearn (F). In the druidic calendar the fourth or alder month extends from March 19th to April 15th, and includes the spring equinox. Tree of Bran and of Gwern. (2) In the Odyssey also a tree of resurrection. (3) Tree typifying fire from the red in its trunk, water from its green flowers, and earth from the brown of its bark; principally a tree of fire and, as a resister of the corruption of water, of the power of fire to free earth from water. 'Der' equates with 'dur' of enduring, hence enduring god. Also called alnus, i.e. only light or only god (al or el).

**ALDRICH** Masculine name from Middle English, meaning old king.

**ALE** In Norse mythology divine fluid.

**ALEARDA** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning nobly stern.

**ALECTO** In Greek mythology the relentless one, one of the three Furies.

**ALEIAN PLAIN** In Greek mythology the plain in Cilicia (sky) over which Bellerophon (sun) roamed alone and on which he died.

**ALEMBIC** A distilling glass; figuratively anything that purifies or transforms a character.

**ALEPH** First letter of the Hebrew alphabet, meaning bull or ox. Its numerical value is one. According to the mystics its corre-

spondence in the tarot deck is the Fool (some say the Magus); its physical correspondence is breath; its planetary or zodiacal correspondence is the sun; its symbolic correspondence is will power. Its color is pale yellow; its direction on the cube of space (see) is above to below, signifying superior human consciousness which is dependent, obedient or subordinate to a higher control; its intelligence is fiery or scintillating and it is associated with the nomadic life of a herdsman. In white magic it is in correspondence with Eheieh, fontal name of God, interpreted as Divine Essence. Its seat is in the world of Ensoph (infinity), its attribute is Keter, the Crown. Ruler over angels called Haioth-ha-Kodesch or Living Creatures of Holiness, who also are the Seraphim and constitute the first or supreme choir. Letter yields al-ef, i.e. good life. Akin to alive and elf. Cadi, caliph, calipha, all mean great A or aleph. Identical with 'eleph' of elephant, the greatest and most powerful of all beasts. Aleph-tau (tav) Beginning and end, eternity, first and last. Author of the universe, the whole compass of things. Parallels A-Z, alpha-omega.

**ALERION** Heraldic eagle without beak or claws. Probably signifies one lamed or maimed in war.

**ALETHEA (ALETEA, ALITIA)** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning truth.

**ALEUS** In Greek mythology, deity of blind night. Grandfather of Telephus.

**ALEXANDER (ALASTAIR, ALECK, ALEXIS, ALISTER, ELLICK, SANDER, SANDY)** (1) Masculine



line name from the Greek, meaning defender or helper of men. (2) A wealthy and corrupt pope, Alexander VI, whose original name was Rodrigo Lanzol y Borgia. He had many mistresses and became the father of Cesare Borgia and Lucrezia Borgia among others. He was involved in wars and executions, including Savonarola's. He instituted censorship of books, but also sponsored Bramante, Michelangelo and Raphael. (3) In Greek tradition, name by which the shepherds who raised Paris, son of Priam, called him. (4) The greatest warrior of all time. Various versions of his divine ancestry are given; he is said to have been a descendant of Dionysus, a reincarnation of Heracles, and a son of Zeus (or Ammon) who approached Olympias, his mother, in the form of a serpent (phallus). His birth was accompanied by earthquakes, lightning, and thunder, proving him to be divine. One eye was black as night, one as blue as daylight heavens; his hair, teeth, and spirit resembled those of a lion. He inherited the throne of Philip, his putative father. He was impatient and impetuous and, when he could not untie the Gordian knot, he cut it with a cord and, in accordance with the prophecy connected with the knot, conquered the world. In one account of his death he ascended to heaven to take his place among the gods; in another he was carried into the skies by two eagles but fell back to earth before he reached the abode of the gods. This is the Etana myth attached to Alexander. In historical tradition he led a life of wild dissipation until his death, which occurred at the height of his glory. He is alluded to in the Bible under the figures of a leopard with four wings and a one-horned he-goat, suggesting the swiftness of his conquests and his

great strength, as appointed by God to destroy the Persian empire and substitute the Greek. In the statue seen by Nebuchadnezzar in his dreams the belly of brass was the emblem of Alexander. As Alexander proclaimed himself to be the son of Ammon ram-horns appeared on his head on his coins. (4) Alexander III of Russia, who ascended to the throne when his father was assassinated, was a ruler who resented foreign influence, yet himself interfered in Balkan affairs and countenanced invasion and persecution.

**ALEXANDRA (ALEJANDRA, ALEXANDRINA, ALEXANDRINE, ALEXIA)** Feminine form of Alexander.

**ALEXANDRITE** Because its colors are green and red the national stone of Russia. Typifies undying devotion.

**ALEXIS** In Virgil's poetry a beautiful youth beloved by the shepherd Corydon.

**ALEYN (ALAIN, ALAIN LE GROS)** In Grail legends twelfth son of Bron, brother-in-law of Arimathea, who selected Aleyn as keeper of the Holy Grail.

**ALFADIR (ALFADUR)** In Norse mythology All-Father; a name for Odin or for the unknown Supreme Being who replaced Odin after Ragnarok.

**ALFAMA** Moorish name for Lisbon; cognate Alif, i.e. Sun A.

**ALFAR** In Norse mythology the dwarfs who live in Alfheim, where they are ruled by Frey. They possess supernatural powers and are wonderful artisans. Once thought to be the souls of the

dead. In Prose Edda divided into two classes, the Liosalfar, light elves who dwell in Alfheim (heaven), and the Dockalfar, dark elves who live underground. Also called huldu folk (hidden folk) and liuflinger (darlings). Identical with alvor, brownie, elf, ra.

**ALFET** In early Britain a vat of boiling water into which an accused person was compelled to plunge his arm as a test of guilt or innocence. The ordeal itself.

**ALFHEIM** One of the Norse heavenly mansions. Abode of Frey, king of the alfar. Located in the east near the sacred well of the Norns at the root of Yggdrasil. Elf land, fairyland; also called Ljosalfaheim.

**ALFRED (ALF)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning elf and counselor. Feminine form Alfreda (Freda).

**Alfred Jingle.** In Dickens' Pickwick Papers a strolling actor and swindler.

**Alfred Lammle.** In Dickens' Our Mutual Friends a man who marries for money and finds his wife has none.

**ALGAE** In Japan its sentiment is long life and it is used at New Year festivals and sent with gifts.

**ALGEA (ALGIA)** In Greek mythology a descendant of Eris. Name meaning pain.

**ALGER** Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning noble spearman.

**ALGERNON (ALGY)** Masculine name from the Norman French, meaning whiskered.

**ALGOL** The variable star Beta in the constellation Perseus which grows alternately brighter and

paler. Also called the Demon Star.

**ALGONQUIN (ALGONKIN)** The name of a North American Indian tribe meaning on the other side of the river.

**Algonquin gods.** Five in all: Michabo, supreme deity, has the form of a hare or rabbit. The other four, all without visible shape, are: Kabibonokka, north wind; Kabun, west wind; Shawano, south wind; Wabun, east wind.

**ALHET** The 'longer confession of sin' of the Jews. Arranged like an acrostic, it is chanted repeatedly by the congregation and reader on the Day of Atonement.

**ALI BABA** See under Baba.

**ALICE (ALICIA, ALINE, ELSA, ELSE, ELSJE)** Variant through Old French of Adelaide, from Teutonic meaning cheer, noble. Also from the Greek, meaning nobility, truth.

**ALIF** Arabic equivalent of al-eph, alpha. The chief, first, foremost. Title of the Arabic great father spirit. Resolves into Great A, Living A, Lord Life. Same word as English alive, a-loof; akin to elf, fairy.

**ALILAH** Arabian Supreme God, later Allah. Mate of Allat.

**ALILAT (ALILTA, HALITTA)** In Northern Arabia an earth and mother goddess; also a war goddess resembling Athena. Another name of Ilat, early Arabian mother goddess paralleling Aphrodite.

**ALISON** Feminine name from Gaelic, meaning famous war.



**AL JASSASA** Literally, the spy. In Mohammedanism beast which is to rise out of the earth as one of the signs of the approaching day of judgement.

**AL KADR** In Mohammedanism the night on which the complete Koran (divine decrees) came down to the lowest heaven, whence Gabriel revealed it as occasion required to Mohammed.

**ALKHA (ARAKHO)** Dragon or beast which swallows the sun and moon, thus causing the world to grow dark. Angry at this, the gods cut his body in two. Now each time he swallows the sun or moon they soon appear again as he cannot retain them in his body. An eclipse myth identical with Rahu.

**ALKUNTAM** In Bella Coola Indian legends deity who helped Senx (sun) create man. His mother was a cannibal (mosquito) who inserted her long snout into the ears of men and sucked out their brains.

**ALLAH (ALA)** In Mohammedanism the Supreme Being. Derived from the pagan Arab god Alilah. Corresponds to El, Il, Ilah, Jehovah.

**ALLALA BIRD** In Babylonian mythology loved by Ishtar. When she tired of him she broke his wings. A seasonal myth.

**ALLAT** Nabataean mother goddess. Defender of cities, a fate deity, morning and evening star. As morning star, a war goddess; as evening star, patroness of love and harlotry. Lucky planet to which human sacrifices were offered. Addressed as Queen of Heaven. Her attributes were a cornucopia and a turreted crown. In masculine form called Sa'd.

See androgynous deities. Pagan Arabs adopted her, and she became the mate of Alilah (later Allah). Her idol was destroyed on Mohammed's orders. She resembles Allat, Anat, Ilat, Ishtar, Kore, Tyche, Venus.

**ALLATU** Babylonian queen of Aralu, the underworld. Wife of Nergal, her messenger is Namtaru. Also called Erishgal (Erishkigal). Parallels Persephone. See Ishtar.

**ALLELUIA (HALLELUJAH)** Song of praise and joy to the Lord.

**ALLEN-A-DALE (ALLAN-A-DALE)** In Robin Hood tales a brave, musical youth who dressed gaily. Aided by his friend Robin Hood he broke up the wedding of his sweetheart to a wealthy old knight (winter) and was married to her on the spot by Little John. Typifies spring or summer breezes.

**ALLERION** In heraldry an eagle or eaglet without feet and beak or without feet and wings.

**ALL-FATHER** The indescribable Supreme Deity.

**ALL FOOL'S DAY** April 1, feast of vernal equinox. Various explanations are given for the festivities: March 25 used to be New Year's Day, and April 1 the octave on which the rites ended in gay ceremonies. The day is said to be a rite marking the mockery of the trial of Christ. It is said to mock the uncertainty of the weather of the season. Others claim it is a relic of the Cerealia, held in Rome early in April, when Ceres heard the scream of Proserpina as she was abducted by Pluto, and her search of 'the voice' was a

fool's errand. Corresponds to the feast of Huli celebrated in India.

**ALL-HALLOW DAY** See All Saints' Day.

**All-hallow E'en.** Druid festival which celebrated the autumn equinox with Belinian fires. One of the quarter days on which witches celebrated their Sabbaths. It marked the dying of the year.

**All-hallow summer.** Indian summer; Saint Martin's summer.

**ALLIGATOR** Sacred animal of South American Indians, among whom it is known as cayman. In Korea known as ake, i.e. mighty A. Ake is related to Sanscrit naga (serpent), and in Hinduism naga gods are worshiped. Alligator resolves into el-agatha, i.e. mighty Ether, and is related to Agathadaemon. Anglicized corruption of Spanish el lagart (great lizard). Compare crocodile, lizard.

**ALLISON** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning holy fame.

**ALLISTER** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning helper of mankind.

**ALL SAINTS' DAY** Christian festival on November 1, commemorating all saints and martyrs. Formerly called All-hallow Day, All-hallowmas. In Greek Orthodox Church observed on the first Sunday after Pentecost.

**ALL SOULS' DAY** Originally a Pagan feast honoring the dead. In Roman Catholic Church celebrated on November 2nd with solemn prayers for the souls still in Purgatory.

**ALLSPICE** March 25 birthday flower. Sentiment: compassion, languishing.

**ALLUMEE** In heraldry to glisten, glow, red; the eyes of a beast so represented on an escutcheon.

**ALMA** (1) Feminine name from the German, alluding to the battle of Alma in the Crimea; identified with the Latin cheerful, fostering, king nourishing. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene a 'virgin bright.'

**ALMERIC** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning elm and ruler.

**ALMIDA** Feminine name from the Byzantine, meaning power of love.

**ALMINGA** Amazon water plant which Indians rubbed on virile members for development and fertility.

**ALMIRA** Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning lofty, a princess.

**AL MOAKKIBAT** In Mohammedanism the two angel guardians who attend every man to observe and record his actions. They change every day.

**ALMON** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the forsaken.

**ALMOND** April 8 birthday flower. Sentiment: heedlessness, indiscretion, stupidity. The awaker, and as the first tree to awake to life in winter, a symbol of fruitfulness, haste, hope, self-protection, vigilance, virginity. Called the womb of the world. Word yields almonde, i.e. lord of the world, sole resplendent lord (sun). Sacred to Hermes, Jehovah, Mercury, Nabu, Thoth. Emblem of Virgin Mary. In Hebrew the

name signifies watcher and typifies divine approval. Its blossoms, which appear in January, are compared to a hoary head because of their snowy whiteness and winter blossoming. Tree from which Aaron took his magic rod. In Italy candied almonds are distributed at wedding feasts. Phrygian tree of life. Amygdalus, Phrygian for almond tree, means 'Father of all,' and is associated with Aegmond, a proper name meaning protecting eye (sun).

Almond flowering. Hope.

Almond and mulberry. The middle way between hastiness and slowness; the first flourishing early, the second late.

Laurel almond. Perfidy.

**ALMS** Dream significance: (giving) joy; (received) loss of employment.

**ALNASCHER** In Arabian Nights the barber's fifth brother, who buys a basket of glassware. He dreams the sale of his merchandise will prove a source of great wealth and furnish him with sufficient means to marry the vizier's daughter. He kicks the basket, destroying its contents and the means of realizing his hopes. Thus, one given to day dreaming.

**ALNATH** The first star in the horns of Aries, therefore the first mansion of the moon.

**ALOCER** Demon in astrology.

**ALOE** January 4 birthday flower. Sentiment: affliction, bitterness, contempt, grief, misplaced devotion, sorrow. Word equating with olive. Greek for aloe (or agave) is alon, which may be Anglicised into alone.

**ALODAE (ALODAE, ALOADAI)** In Greek mythology twin sons (or

twins joined in body with two heads, four hands, and four feet) of Poseidon (sea) and Iphimedia (shore) the wife of Aloeus (planter), who was the son of Poseidon and putative father of the twins. Their names were Otus (pusher or wind) and Ephialtes (leaper or hurricane), and they lived on the grain they bruised or crushed. They imprisoned Ares (war) in a vase for thirteen months before he was released by Hermes. This is interpreted as an expression of the antagonism between agriculture and war; also as the storm clad heaven serving as the battlefield of raging tempests. In one account these giants seek to lay hands, the one on Artemis (moon), the other on Hera (sky), but Artemis, the fleet huntress, so runs between them that they, aiming at her, kill each other; thus storm clouds destroy each other. In a more popular version, while striving to attack Olympus by piling Mount Pelion on Mount Ossa, they are killed by Apollo or Heracles (sun), and are consigned to Hades, where they are bound by serpents to two great columns (world supports). Aloidae is from the root aloe (threshing floor).

**ALOYSIUS (ALOYS)** Masculine name, Latin variant of Louis, meaning grace.

**ALP** A high mountain, a universal pole, a world support.

**ALPHA** First letter of Greek alphabet, signifying beginning, leadership. In astronomy the brightest star in a constellation. A later form of aleph. Cognate A.

Alpha-mu-omega. Beginning, middle, end; past, present, future.

Alpha-omega. Same as Aliph-tau.

## ALPHABET AFFILIATIONS

Arabic	Arabic Numerical Value	Egyptian Hieroglyph	Greek	Greek Numerical Value
1 alif	(a) 1	eagle (a)	alpha (a)	1
2 ba	(b) 2	crane (b)	beta (b)	2
3 ta	(t) 400	throne (g or k)	gamma (g)	3
4 tha	(th) 500	hand (d)	delta (d)	4
5 jim	(j) 3	meander (h)	epsilon (e)	5
6 hha	(h) 8	cerastes (f)	zeta (z)	7
7 kha	(kh) 600	duck (e)	eta (e)	8
8 dal	(d) 4	sieve (kh)	theta (th)	0
9 dhal	(dh) 700	tongs (th)	iota (i)	10
10 ra	(r) 200	parallels (i)		
11 zay	(z) 7	bowl (k)	kappa (k)	20
12 sin	(s) 60	lioness (l)	lambda (l)	30
13 shin	(sh) 300	owl (m)	mu (m)	40
14 cad	(s) 90	water (n)	nu (n)	50
15 dad	(dz) 800	chairback (s)	xi (x)	60
16 ta	(tt or th) 9	shutter (p)	omicron (o)	70
17 za	(z) 900	snake (ts)	pi (p)	80
18 ain	(a) 70	angle (q)	rho (r)	100
19 ghain	(gh) 1,000	mouth (r)	sigma (s)	200
20 fa	(fa) 80	flood (sh)	tau (t)	300
21 qaf	(q) 100	lasso (t)	upsilon (u)	400
22 kaf	(k) 20		phi (ph)	500
23 lam	(l) 30		chi (ch)	700
24 mim	(m) 40		psi (ps)	700
25 nun	(n) 50		omega (o)	800
26 ha	(h) 5			
27 waw	(w) 6			
28 ya	(y) 10			

Note: Letters in brackets represent English equivalents. Tarot Equivalents and Zodiacal Correspondence vary in Occult works. Those which appear to be the most commonly accepted have been listed.

## ALPHABET AFFILIATIONS (continued)

Hebrew		Hebrew Numerical Value	Hebrew Meaning
aleph	(a)	1	ox
beth	(b)	2	house
gimel	(g)	3	camel
daleth	(d)	4	door
he	(h)	5	window
vau	(v or w)	6	nail (peg)
zayin	(z)	7	sword
cheth	(ch)	8	fence
teth	(t)	9	serpent
yod	(i)	10	hand
kaph	(kf)	20	hand palm
lamed	(l)	30	ox goad
mem	(m)	40	water
nun	(n)	50	fish
samekh	(s)	60	prop
ayin	(o)	70	eye
pe	(p)	80	mouth
tsade	(ss or ts)	90	javelin
qoph	(q)	100	back of head
resh	(r)	200	head
sin	(s)	300	tooth
shin	(sh)	300	
tav	(t or th)	400	cross or mark

Note: Letters in brackets represent English Equivalents. Tarot Equivalents and Zodiacal Correspondence vary in Occult works. Those which appear to be the most commonly accepted have been listed.



### ALPHABET AFFILIATIONS (continued)

Roman Numerical Value	Tarot Equivalent	Zodiacal Correspondence
A 50, 500	Magus	Sun
B 300	High Priestess	Moon
C 100	Empress	Venus or Earth
D 500	Emperor	Jupiter
E 250	High Priest	Aries or Mercury
F 40	Lovers	Taurus or Virgo
G 400	Chariot	Gemini or Sagittarius
H 200	Justice	Cancer or Libra
I 1	Hermit	Leo or Neptune
J	Wheel	Virgo or Capricorn
K 250	Strength	Mars or Leo
L 50	Hanged Man	Libra or Uranus
M 1,000	Death	Without or Saturn
N 90	Temperance	Scorpio or Saturn
O 11	Devil	Sagittarius or Aquarius
P 400	Tower of Babel	Capricorn or Mars
Q 90, 500	Star	Mercury or Ram
R 80	Moon	Aquarius or Venus
S 7, 70	Sun	Pisces or Cancer
T 160	Judgment	Saturn or Gemini
U 5	World	Without or Pisces
V 5		
W	Fool	
X 10		
Y 150		
Z 2,000		

## ALPHABET, DRUIDIC

The Beithe-Luis-Nion alphabet, used for purposes of divination, consisting of five vowels and thirteen consonants. Each letter is related to the name of a shrub or tree. The letters form a calendar of seasonal tree-magic. All the trees figure prominently in European folk literature. See *Battle of Trees*.

Numerical Value	Irish Letter	English Equivalent	Tree English Name	Tree Latin Name	Season or Month of 28 Days
1	ailm	a	silver fir (later elm)	abies	New Year
4	onn	o	furze (later broom)	genista	Spring equinox
0	ur	u	heather	erix or erica	Summer solstice
2	eadha	e	white poplar (aspen)	tremula	Autumn equinox
3	idho	i	yew	taxus	Winter solstice
5	beithe (beth)	b	birch	betulla	Dec. 24 - Jan. 21
14	luis	l	rowan (quick-beam)	ornus	Jan. 22 - Feb. 18
13	nion	n	ash	fraxinus	Feb. 19 - Mar. 18
8	fearn	f	alder	alnus	Mar. 19 - Apr. 15
16	saille	s	willow	salix	Apr. 16 - May 13
0	uath (huath)	h	white thorn	oxiancanthus	May 14 - June 10
12	duir	d	oak	ilex	June 11 - July 8
11	tinne	t	holly (later gorse)	genist spin	July 9 - Aug. 5
9	coll	c	hazel	corylus	Aug. 6 - Sept. 2
6	muin (min)	m	vine	vitis	Sept. 3 - Sept. 30
10	gort	g	ivy	hedera	Oct. 1 - Oct. 28
7	pethboc (pethbhog)	p	reed (or dwarf elder)	beite	Oct. 29 - Nov. 25
15	ruis	r	elder	sambucus	Nov. 26 - Dec. 22

Note: For the missing day, December 23rd, the plant is the mistletoe. (As this is the New Year holiday, it shares the day with silver fir).

**ALPHARD** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the solitary.

**ALPHEUS (ALPHAÆUS, ALPHEE, ALPHEIOS)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning substitute. (2) In Christianity the father of James the Less. (3) In Greek mythology son of Oceanus and Tethys. A hunter, he fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, who fled from him, calling on Artemis to help her. Artemis wrapped her in a blanket of clouds which transformed her into a fountain. In despair Alpheus became a river and made his way under the sea until he mingled with the waters of the fountain and caused it to become a stream. A myth explaining the swelling of the stream in wet seasons. In one version Artemis herself is pursued by Alpheus and to escape him she takes the form of a fish. See Aphaea. Heracles accomplished his task of cleaning the stables of Augeas by diverting the river Alpheus, thus the sun as controller of waters.

**ALPHITO** Ancient Greek barley goddess, probably identical with Dione as woodland deity.

**ALPHONSO (ALFONS, ALFONSO, ALONSO, ALONZO, ALPHONSE, ALPHONSUS)** Masculine name from the German through the Spanish, meaning noble and ready; in Teutonic meaning eager for battle, willing.

**ALQUIFE** A famous enchanter appearing in old romances.

**AL-RAKIM** In the Koran the watchdog of the Seven Sleepers; guardian of documents in Paradise. Also the valley in which the seven slept or the tablets on which their names were written.

**ALRINACH** Demon of shipwrecks in Eastern mythology. When visible appears in the form of an old woman.

**ALRUNA-WIFE** Ancient Germanic priestess. A household idol of ancient tribes of northern Europe.

**ALSATIA** Whitefriars, London; formerly a sanctuary for criminals and insolvent debtors, described by Sir Walter Scott in *Fortunes of Nigel*. Any sanctuary for criminals. See Bermudas.

**ALSIRAT (al Sirat)** In Mussulman belief the bridge which is finer than a hair, sharper than a razor blade, and is the only road over the abyss of Hell into Paradise. The sin-burdened fall from it into Hell. The narrow road or correct way of religion. Compare Pul Chinavad.

**ALSVID (ALSVINN, ALSVID)** See Aarvak.

**ALTA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning high, tall.

**ALTAIR** Star of first magnitude in constellation Aquila. The Cowherd or Herdsman of Eastern mythologies. In China called Ch'ien Niu; in Japan called Hiko-boshi (Kengiu), which see.

**ALTAR** Devotion, sacrifice, worship. Table of the gods. Modified form of pillar, symbol of the Creator. Typifies the navel of the earth. Anciently burnt-offering (sun) altars faced the east. In some cultures regarded as so sacred any malefactor who reached it was safe from his pursuers. Dream significance: consolation, joy. The constellation Ara. In Greek antiquity the gods of the lower

world had no altars; ditches or trenches were dug to receive the blood of sacrifices offered to them. In Hebrew tradition a movable altar of incense and one of show bread stood in the Holy place before the Holy of Holies. Solomon's altar was called the brazen altar. In the Old Testament numerous allusions to altars of twelve stones appear. Word resolves into el-tur (dur, tor), i.e. enduring God. Compare hearthstone, hill, stone.

Abraham's altar. Steadfast faith.

Altar cloth. Shroud of Christ.  
Noah's altar. Faith.

**ALTCANALS** In Aztec tradition male form of Chalchiuhtlicue (see); a blue god with yellow hair and purple face.

**ALTHEA (ALTHAEA, ALTHAIA)**

(1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning healer, nourisher, wholesome, wild mallow. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager, whose life is tied up with the burning brand. When Meleager is born the three Fates prophesy that he will live only as long as a brand on the hearth burns (the sun dies when his light disappears below the horizon). Althea seizes the brand, quenches it of its fire, and preserves it. When Meleager slays her two brothers, Althea casts the brand onto a flame, and Meleager dies. Artemis, pitying this house, turns its members into birds. Althea is generally understood to be mother-earth, which gives birth to the sun and also causes his death or setting. Althea is also identified as the mother of Atabyrius, the pagan god worshiped in the form of a golden calf by the Israelites, who credited him with having brought them out of Egypt, and of

Deianeira, wife of Heracles.

(3) December 8 birthday flower with the sentiment persuasion. In the language of flowers: Consumed by love. In Korea the everlasting flower, that which though cut down rises again.

**ALTHEMENES** In Greek mythology a parricide. Son of Catreus, king of Crete, whom he killed.

**ALTIS** In Greek antiquity grove at Olympia sacred to Zeus and Hera. Site of the Herae, races performed every fourth year by young women in honor of the goddess.

**ALTJIRRA** Australian sky god whose voice is thunder and whose feet are like the emu's.

**ALU** Sumerian wicked demon or ghost which covers a man like a garment.

**ALUKAH** Bloodsucker or vampire of Jewish superstitions.

**ALULIM** Sumerian antediluvian ruler who descended from heaven. A first man corresponding to Adam. His reign lasted, according to one text, 28,000 years; according to another, 67,200. By the Greeks called Aloros.

**AL USSA** Angel of pagan Arabs. Her idol was destroyed on Mohammed's orders.

**ALV (ALF)** In Volsung Saga, a viking, son of Hjaalprek, king of Denmark. After the death of Sigmund he rescued Hjordis and married her. Probably a deity of darkness or winter.

**ALVAH (ALVA)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning wickedness.

**ALVAN** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the elevated.

**ALVIN (AL, ALWIN)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning elf and friend, beloved by all, bright, joyous. Feminine form, Alvina.

**ALVISS (ALVIS)** In Norse mythology a spirit of darkness, probably dew. Dwarf suitor of Thrud, Thor's daughter. He is frustrated by Thor, who plies him with questions until daybreak, which is fatal to him. Name signifies all wise.

**ALVOR** In Swedish folklore the hog-folk who dwell in hills or mounds. They are more refined and slender than humans, and are ruled by a king and queen. They dance in meadows and woods, but must return underground by cockcrow. A form of elf.

**ALYSSUM** Its sentiment is exemplary modesty. In the language of flowers: Worth beyond beauty.

**ALYSSUS** Arcadian fountain where madness was cured.

**ALZITZIUTIL** Aztec maize on which Mexicans subsisted during the first age of man.

**AM** Ancient Eastern word for mother.

**AMA (MAMA, MAMI)** Sumerian mother goddess. Creatrix of the seed of mankind, mother of all things. Derived from Ana. Base of Ariadne, Arianrhod, Athena, Marian, Marianna, ma.

**AMABEL (MABEL)** Feminine name from the Latin meaning lovable.

**AMADIS** (1) Spanish masculine name meaning love of God. (2) Hero of medieval romances. Known as lion knight, from the device on his shield, and dark knight or darkly beautiful knight, from his appearance. He was a love child and cast away at birth, and was called child of the sea, having been found at sea. In the tradition of the myth motif of abandoned children he becomes a great hero, wars with giants, whom he conquers, and wins the woman he loves.

**AMAETHON (AMATHAON)** (1) Welsh masculine name meaning laborer or ploughman. (2) In Brythonic legend a god of agriculture, a farmer-god able to till fields which others are unable to till. Son of Don, brother of Gwydion. He steals a wondrous dog, lapwing, and white roebuck from Arawn, Lord of Annwfn (bottomless pit, underworld of wealth), and brings them up to earth's surface. As bringer of animals and secrets of fertility from the underworld he is a culture hero and benevolent trickster. His thievery parallels that of Heracles. The stealing of the three animals, in which he was aided by his brother Gwydion, the sun, led to the Battle of Cath Godeu or Battle of Trees (see). In later mythology he plows for Arthur.

**AMAGAT** Yakut shaman spirit which advises and protects a shaman through life. Pictured on the costume of a shaman as a little man-like figure.

**AMAGOI** Rain prayers offered to Ryugin, Japanese rain god.

**AMAH (AMA)** In India a wet nurse.

**AMAIMON** One of the chief



devils in medieval demonology; king of the eastern portion of Hell.

**AMA-INU** Heavenly dog guarding Japanese temples. Credited with the power of driving away demons.

**AMAIRGEN** Celtic singer of spells and giver of judgements. Slayer of the three-headed bird which came from Cruachan's Cave and wasted Ireland.

**AMALA** In myths of Tsimshian (Chimmesyan) Indians of British Columbia, hero who supports the world on the end of a long pole, which revolves in duck grease on his chest. Parallels Atlas.

**AMALEKITES** Anciently, a marauding band of nomads who preyed on fatigued or weak migrants in the desert between the Dead and the Red Seas. They supposedly were destroyed at the command of Jehovah for having attacked the Israelites.

**AMALTHEA (AMALTHAEA)** In Greek mythology sacred goat which fed milk to Zeus when he was in hiding on Mount Ida in Crete. When Amalthea died Zeus honored her by making one of her horns a wonder. Whoever had it might immediately have anything he wished to eat or drink.

Amalthea's horn. Cornucopia, symbolizing peace and prosperity.

**AMAN (AMEN, AMMON, HAMAN)** Ancient name of Egypt, so called from its fertility. Compounded of Am (life) + an (land).

**AMANDUS** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning worthy of love. Feminine form, Amanda (Mandy).

**AMANGONS** In Brythonic legend a king and leader of knights who outraged a maiden who supplied passing travelers with drink and

food. Following his example, his knights robbed the fairest of their cups of gold (virgin fertility). As a result springs dried up, the land became waste, and the court of the rich Fisher or Fisher King disappeared, suggesting Amangons and his knights were drought demons. For over a thousand years, until the days of King Arthur, the land was a wasteland. The knights of King Arthur came upon maidens wandering in the woods, each attended by a knight. One of them, Blihos-Blikeris, vanquished by Gawain, appeared before King Arthur and related that these maidens descended from those ravished by Amangons' men, and that, if the court of the Fisher King were to be found, fertility would return to the world. King Arthur authorized the search and this in turn led to the quest of the Holy Grail. See Fisher King, Grail.

**AMANKI** Babylonian water god.

**AMA-NO (AME-NO)** In Japanese mythology the sky, the empyrean.

**AMA-NO-HASHIDATE** In Japanese mythology stairway between heaven and earth used by the gods. Parallels Jacob's ladder.

**AMANO-IWATO** In Japanese mythology cave of darkness into which Amaterasu (sun goddess) retreated and from which she was lured by the ribald dances of Ameno-uzune-no-mikoto and her own reflection in a mirror.

**AMA-NO-KAWA** In Japanese mythology Heaven's river (Milky Way or rainbow). Also called Ama-no-yase-kawa, Ame-no-yasu-no-kawa, or Yasu. See Herdsman, Weaver Damsel.

**AMA-NO-MA-HITOTSU** Japanese deity; eye of heaven.

**AMA-NO-MINAKA-NUSHI** Japanese primeval deity who stood motionless in the center of cosmos; Pole-star god who sprouted like a reed out of chaos. He shares his abode, the axis-of-heaven, with Taka-Mimusubi and Kamu-Mimusubi, thus one of a trinity. May be identical with Kuni-toko-tachi, sky or space, the heavens representing the male principle. Compares with Chinese Tai-Ki. See Takama-no-hara.

**AMANORO** Armenian spring goddess.

**AMA (AME)-NO-UKI-HASHI (UKIBASHI)** In Japanese mythology the Floating-Bridge-of-Heaven, uniting heaven and earth. On it Izanagi and Izanami stood while creating earth. May be the rainbow or the Milky Way. Also called Ame-no-ih-fune (Heavenly-Rock-Boat) and Ama-no-Hashidate (Heavenly Stairs).

**AMARANTH** December 29 birthday flower with the sentiment of faith, unfading love. Symbolic of cheerfulness, merriment, stability. Dream significance: constancy. The name of an imaginary flower said never to fade, hence continuance, immortality, incorruptibility.

Coxcomb amaranth. Foppery.  
Foliage of amaranth. Everlastingness, incorruptibility.  
Globe amaranth. Unchangeableness.

**AMARANTHA** Mountain range in Asia, navel of the earth. Name meaning immortal and unfading. Also known as Amanus (derived from Manu) and as Taurus (Celestial Bull).

**AMARAVATI** Hindu land of bliss. It has a thousand gates, yields the fruit of every season, and anger, covetousness, despondency, grief, and weakness are unknown here. Fatigue, fear, and old age are forgotten. It is the abode of those who meet death as warrior heroes or of those who perform penance and sacrifice. Parallels Valhalla.

**AMARGA** Babylonian divine calf; offspring of Sun, the moon.

**AMARIAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning who God has promised.

**AMARUD (AMARUDU)** A name of Nimrod, also a synonym of Marduk.

**AMARUDUK** An early form of Marduk. Source of amour.

**AMARUM** Formidable demon of the Quichas of Equador. Its shape is that of the water-boa. Father of witchcraft. The souls of sorcerers join the legions of Amarum.

**AMARYLLIS** (1) February 22 birthday flower with the sentiment beauty, pride, timidity, vanity. (2) Feminine name from the Latin alluding to the flower and meaning a country girl, rustic sweetheart, shepherdess.

**AMASA** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning burden-bearer, he who amasses.

**AMASIS' RING** A ring of doom. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, was fortunate in everything. Amasis, king of Egypt, advised him to relinquish something he greatly prized before his good fortune failed, whereupon Polycrates threw a ring of great val-

ue into the sea. A few days afterwards a fish was sent to Polycrates as a gift, and the ring was found in its belly. Shortly afterwards a satrap put the too fortunate despot to death by crucifixion. Also called Polycrates' ring.

**AMATERASU (AMATERASU-OHOMI-KAMI)** Japanese sun goddess. Name signifying Heaven-Shining-Great-August-Deity. Born of the left eye of Izanagi. Chief deity, ruler of the plain of high heaven, grandmother of Ninigi, who descended from heaven to rule over Japan and became the great grandfather of Jimmu tenno, first mortal sovereign of Japan, thus divine ancestress of the Japanese people. Elder sister of the mischievous storm-god Susa-no-wo. Before leaving for his underworld domain he visited his sister. They faced each other as they stood on opposite shores of the Yasu River (Milky Way or rainbow), and from his sabre she created deities while he created deities from her jewels (beads or necklace) called Mi-kura-tana-nokami. Their meeting resembles that of Weaver Damsel and Herdsman. When Susa-no-wo insulted his sister-wife by desecrating her rice fields with excrement, she retreated into Ame-no-Iwato (Cave Rock) and eternal night prevailed over the world (suggesting an eclipse of the sun). Ame-no-uzume-no-nikoto (Heavenly Alarming Female), ugly divinity of mirth, performed a ribald dance outside the cave, causing the assembled deities to laugh. Amaterasu's curiosity raised, she peeped out of the cave door, and Kagami, an octagonal mirror, was thrust before her. Astonished by the beauty of the face in the mirror, she stepped outside, and Tajikaroo (Prince Mighty Power) placed Shiri-kume-na-nawa (Don't-

Retreat-Rope) across the cave's entrance, thus bringing light back into the world. She is known also as Shimmei and Tenshoko-Daijin. Later identified as an aspect of Amitabha.

**AMATHAOUNTA** Aegean sea goddess. Worshipped in Samaria as Ashima.

**AMAUROTE** From the Greek, meaning shadowy or unknown place. Chief city of Utopia, mentioned by Sir Thomas More and Rabelais.

**AMAZE** In Japan title of respect for a Buddhist nun.

**AMAZIAH I** In Old Testament a man who did good but not with a perfect heart. For setting up idols he was destroyed by a prophet of Jehovah.

**Amaziah II.** A priest of the golden calf; sun worshiper.

**AMAZON** (1) In Greek legend one of a race of female warriors who supposedly dwelt off the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus mountains. Men were excluded from their state and they devoted themselves to war and hunting. Thus a woman of masculine habits. The name means deprived of breasts, and they supposedly cut off their breasts to use the bow more effectively. (2) One of a fabled tribe of female warriors said to have existed in South America with habits similar to those of the old world Amazons. (3) Dream significance: mysterious woman.

**Amazon stone.** Friendship.

**AMBER (AMBRE)** Sun emblem. In the language of gems: disdain. Dream significance: voyage. Because of its electrical properties a talisman capable of

preserving or restoring strength and vitality, especially prevents goiter, lunacy (caused by the moon), skin troubles, and throat ailments. Protects the living from evil and speeds the dead on their journey. Worn by brides to insure happiness and long life, by children to protect them against convulsions, and by warriors for protection in battle. As a necklace it supposedly chokes the wearer who tells an untruth. Cognate ambrosia (fabled drink of immortality), ambrotos (Greek for immortal), ember, and umber. Source of Ambrose, Ames, etc. Resolves into am-ber, i.e. Sun Father. In Baltic countries held to prevent pain in joints and rheumatism. In China soul of the tiger, symbol of courage. In Christian tradition sign of the presence of God. In a Cornish megalith the central pillar representing the sun as Lord of Time. Eskimos and Tibetans wear it in the belief it will bring good fishing and hunting. In Greek legend sacred to Apollo and Helios. The crystalized tears of the Heliades, shed at the time of Phaethon's death. In Norse mythology formed when the gold tears of Freya fell into the sea as she searched for Svipdag. In Old Testament gem of the tribe of Benjamin. Prized by the Romans, who levied it as a tribute on the Britons. In Tibet an emblem of good fortune, good health, and success. In Turkey used as a mouthpiece for pipes passed from hand to hand in the belief it prevents the transmission of infection.

Amber axe. In ancient Scandinavia placed in tombs as a symbol of immortality. A prehistoric symbol of the cross, cognate with the Egyptian crux ansata.

**AMBITION** Personified in an Italian icon as a winged young wo-

man with ivy branches. Although blindfolded she appears as if she would leap over a mountainous rock at the top of which are crowns and scepters. She is attended by a lion lifting his head.

**AMBREE, MARY** An English heroine who donned man's attire and participated at the siege of Ghent to avenge her lover's death. Because of her valor she has been immortalized, hence a woman of heroic spirit.

**AMBRES** Celtic sun father. Parallels Jupiter. Word cognate with aumbre (amber), embers, umber.

**AMBROSE** Masculine name from the Greek meaning ambrosial, divine, immortal.

**AMBROSIA** (1) December 30 birthday flower with the sentiment love returned, mutual love. (2) In Greek mythology the immortality-giving food of the gods, also represented as a drink; sometimes supposed to be used as an unguent. Hence any delicious drink or food; anything ministering to enjoyment or life. In Greek ambrotos means immortal and is a word cognate with amber. Parallels homa, soma.

**AMBSACE** The double ace, the lowest throw in dice, hence bad luck, misfortune.

**AMBULANCE** Dream significance: illness, injury, wound.

**ÂME** French for soul, from Hindu aum.

**AMELES** In Greek mythology river of unmindfulness, the Lethe.

**AMELIA (AMELIE, AMELITA, EMILY, EMMELINE)** Feminine

name from Old Teutonic, meaning busy, energetic, industrious.

**AMEL-MARDUK** A king of Babylon, notorious because of his dissipations. In the Bible called 'evil Merodach.'

**AMELUS** A monster congenitally destitute of one or more limbs.

**AMEN (AMAN, AMMON, AMON, AMUN, HAMMON)** (1) Anciently a name for Egypt, signifying fountain of life, compounded of Am (life) + en or ain (fountain). Aman resolves into Am (life) + an (land); probably related to Sanscrit Aum. (2) Originally a local deity at Thebes, perhaps at first of the air, then of the reproductive forces. Later he was united with the sun god Ra and called Amen-Ra, rising to the position of Supreme God of Egypt. As Amen-Ra he displaced Osiris for a short time as judge of the dead. Also worshiped as a god of war. One of a triad with Mut (mother goddess), his wife, and Khonsu (moon), his son. His first wife was Ament, shown either with the head of a cat, serpent, or sheep, all earth forms. His priests wielded greater power than the pharaohs. As a god of reproduction represented with a ram's head; as Amen-Ra portrayed as a bearded man of blue color with an animal's tail, wearing a sleeveless tunic and a cap surmounted by the solar disk between two large ostrich plumes. He holds the ankh (life force) in one hand and a scepter (supreme authority) in the other. Also depicted as the solar goose or with the head of an ape, frog, or lion. Identified as the hidden one, probably meaning hidden sun, or the one who hides his name. Parallels Jupiter, Zeus. (3) Used at the close of a prayer or in a

solemn assent or to give ejaculatory emphasis to religious convictions. Signifies, 'so be it.' From the Hebrew, meaning certainly or to strengthen.

**AMEN-HOTEP (AMENOPHIS)**

First monotheistic Egyptian king. He changed his name to Akhenaten (Akhaton), which see.

**AMEN-KHNUM (AMUN-KNEPH)**

Egyptian deity worshiped in the Great Oasis (El Khargeh) in the form of a man with ram's horns or with a ram's head. Personification of the unknown darkness transcending all intellectual perception; primeval darkness; unmanifest divine wisdom. From his mouth the perfect and true Serpent, Ptah, lord of truth, emerged. Identified with Amen and with Khnum or Kneph.

**AME-NO-IHA-KURA** In Japanese mythology throne of god.

**AME-NO-IHA-YA** In Japanese mythology Heaven's Rock dwelling, the northern celestial center wherein the axis is fixed. The Pole Star.

**AME-NO-IWATO** In Japanese mythology Sky-Rock-Cave or Celestial-Rock-Door. Cave in which Amaterasu, sun goddess, hid, throwing the world into darkness.

**AME-NO-KO-YA-NE-NO-MIKOTO** In Japanese mythology Heavenly-Beckoning-Ancestor.

**AME-NO-MIMAKA-NUSHI** See Ama-No-Minaka-Nushi.

**AME-NO-TOKO-TACHI-NO-KAMI** Japanese primeval deity born without progenitor. The female principle. See Takama-no-hara.

**AME-NO-UZUME-NO-MIKOTO**



(UDZUME, UZUME) Japanese Sky-frightening-female, ancestress of clan chieftans. Supplicated for honors, longevity, posterity, and protection from evil. Ugly goddess of mirth and dancing. Originator of the Kagura, a laughter-producing obscene dance, which lured Amaterasu, the sun goddess, from the cave in which she was hiding. Popular name Otafuku, meaning big breasts.

AME-NO-WO-HA-BARI Japanese sacred sword with which Izanagi cut off the head of his son, the fire god, whose birth caused the death of Izanami. From the blood and body of the slain god sixteen deities sprang. Name signifying Heavenly-point-blade-extended. Also called Itsu-no-wo-ha-bari.

AME-NO-YASU-KAHA In Japanese mythology the Milky Way. Name meaning heavenly river of eight currents or broad river.

AMENT In Egyptian mythology consort of Amen. An earth mother portrayed with the head of a cat, a sheep, or a serpent.

AMENTI (AMENTET) In Egyptian mythology the hidden land in the west, where the sun sets and the dead come in contact with the gods and invoke the amulets with which they are connected. First-hour division of night, where those who repeat the magical passwords enter the bark of Amen-Ra and dwell in eternal light. Sometimes used as the name of Ament or of Anubis, conductor of souls to the tribunal of Osiris.

Amenti genii. Tutelaries or demons represented on the four canopic vases in Egyptian antiquity: (1) ape-head Taumatef; (2) dog-headed Hapi; (3) hawk-headed Kebhsnauf, (4) man-headed Amset. See Horus's four

sons.

AMERETAT Zoroastrian Ameshas Spenta or archangel, which in the moral sphere presides over immortality and in material nature presides over plants. Deity of vegetation.

AMERGIN In Irish legend a son of Miled. A druid who landed in Ireland with his father, he prophesied the conquest by Miled. Like the Cymric bard Taliesin, he was able to change his shape. See shape changing.

AMERICA Shown in art as a 17th century young warrior or as an Indian woman; also as a young woman gazing into the future. The Italian icon is an almost naked Indian woman, a veil folded over her shoulders, a crown of feathers on her head. In one hand she holds an arrow, in the other a bow. At her feet is a human head pierced by an arrow and a lizard.

American elm. Patriotism.  
American linden. Matrimony.  
American star-wort. Welcome to a stranger.

AMERICAS, THE Represented by an Indian or Anglo-Saxon woman; sometimes only by the bust or head. One of the four quarters of the world.

AMES English surname meaning sunlight.

AMESHA SPENTAS (AMESHO SPEND) Literally, immortal holy ones. Zoroastrian archangels acting as aids of Ahura Mazda. They have two aspects. In the moral sphere they embody the essential attainment of religious life; in their material nature they preside over the whole world as guardians. They compose the court of Ahura

Mazda and through them he governs the world and brings men to sanctity. They parallel the Adityas and Kudai. See Spantar-amet.

**AMESTRIS** Favorite wife of the Persian king Xerxes. Her crimes and cruelties made her infamous. By some scholars believed to be the Vashti of the Book of Esther.

**AMETHYST** February birthstone. Symbolizes deep love, happiness, humility, sincerity, wealth.

Dream significance: freedom from harm. In heraldry the color on a nobleman's escutcheon. Valued as a bringer of courage, freedom from temptation, happiness, love, and peace of mind. Protects from theft. In medical superstitions worn to cure nervous diseases, to dispel dangers of contagious diseases, to prevent intoxication. It supposedly induces a meditative state and insures pleasant dreams. Rarely uniform in color it is associated with the color purple and the flower primrose and carries some of their symbolism. ♀ governs the zodiacal house Pisces (according to some, Aquarius), and its occult powers are believed to be intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Those born under its sign supposedly will attain fame in the arts and will consecrate their lives to the highest altruism. In Christian tradition gem of the episcopacy, symbolizing absolution, earthly suffering, exorcism, fidelity, holy unction. In Egyptian antiquity held to protect its wearer from harm in peace or in war, and a favorite talisman of warriors. Ancient Hebrews believed it endowed its possessor with excellent judgment.

**AME-WAKA-HIKO** In Japanese mythology Heavenly-young-prince.

Celestial messenger sent to report on conditions on earth. He fell in love with a mortal, Shita-teru-hime, and desiring to gain control of earth, he failed to make a report. A pheasant, sent from heaven to question him, he killed with the magic arrow given to him before he descended to earth. The arrow passed through the pheasant's body and landed in the skies, whereupon Taka-mi-musubi (High-august-growth) sent it back to earth and pierced the body of Ame-waka-hiko as he slept after the feast of first-fruits, suggesting he was a vegetation or dying god. See dying god. Haya-ji, the whirlwind, was sent to bring his body back to heaven. This myth is the origin of the proverb, "Beware of the returning arrow."

**AMFORTAS** In Parsifal keeper of the Holy Grail. Grandson of Titurel, from whom he receives the sacred charge. For his neglect he is wounded by the lance of Longinus (winter). Only a guileless fool who asks the cause of his pain will cure him. Parsifal (sun) asks the question and Amfortas is cured. A fertility legend, in which the sun renews verdure. Compare Fisher King.

**AMICE** (1) A mass vestment alluding to the cloth which covered the face of Christ when the soldiers mocked Him. (2) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beloved.

**AMIDA (AMITABHA)** Japanese Buddha of Infinite Light and Life, whose western paradise is called Gokuraku-Jodo (Nirvana in Sanscrit). Highest of all Buddhas, and one of the five of the present kalpa. Savior who gives the opportunity for rebirth in Gokuraku-Jodo. A manifestation of Amaterasu. Also known as

Kanro-o, Muryoju, Muryoka.

**AMIDAH** In Hebrew tradition the collection of nineteen benedictions recited morning, afternoon, and evening. Originally eighteen in number. Also called Shemoneh Esreh.

**AMIEL** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning whose occupation is God.

**AMILIAS** In Norse mythology brother of Wieland Smith the celestial smith. He was cut through by a sword made by his brother, and the cut was so fine he was unaware that he was wounded until he attempted to move and then fell into two pieces.

**AMINE (AMINA)** In Arabian Nights a ghoulish hardhearted, she leads her three sisters like a leash of hounds. In Bellini's opera a somnambulist.

**AMITABHA (AMITA)** Buddha of the Mahayana School; present world Celestial Buddha; Buddha of Boundless Light. The Great Vehicle who vowed to create a pure land and to save all having faith in his vows. For Nirvana he substituted redemption by faith for annihilation. Probably a solar myth. A Dhyani Buddha (meditative Buddha). Same as Amitayus. In usual form he sits on a lotus, both hands in dhyana mudra, his head surrounded by a nimbus. His emblems are a ghanta (bell) and a patra (begging bowl), his mount is the maura (peacock), his sakti is Pandara. In wrathful manifestation he is Padmaheruka, the red Heruka-buddha. His Tibetan name is Hod-dpag-med or O-pa-me. He is the most popular Buddha in China, where he dwells in Hsi T'ien (Nirvana or Western Heav-

en), and is called Omīto-fu. In Japan he is called Amida.

**AMITAYUS** Buddha form of Dharmakara; Buddha of Infinite Life or Glory. Celestial Buddha, his paradise is Sukhavati. He carries kalasa (vase) filled with amṛta (water of life). Same as Amitabha. In Tibet called Tse-dpag-med or Tshe-pa-me.

**AMLETH** In Danish legend he feigned madness when Feng, his uncle, murdered his father Horwendil and married his mother Gerutha until he was able to avenge his father's death. Source of the Hamlet legend. Name signifies insane. See Amlode.

**AMLODE** Icelandic name of Hamlet, son of Egil. Guardian of the World Mill or mill of storms. See Amleth.

**AMM** Ancient Semitic word for uncle or ancestor; title of gods, especially the moon god. See Ab, Shahar.

**AMMA (AMA)** (1) In Greece and Syria a spiritual mother, an abbess. (2) In Norse mythology mortal woman who by Rig (Heimdall) bore Karl, who became the first of the karls (churls) or yeomen.

**AMMA-ANA-KI** In Babylonian mythology Ea as lord of heaven and earth.

**AMMIT (AMMUT)** In Egyptian mythology crocodile-hippopotamus-lion goddess, who devoured those dead whose hearts were heavy with misdeeds. An underworld monster stationed in the judgment hall of Osiris.

**AMMON** (1) In Egyptian mythology the same as Amen, which see. (2) In Old Testament epo-

nymic ancestor of the Ammonites. A son of Lot, also called Ben-Ammi. The Ammonites were worshipers of Moloch, and destroyed an ancient race of giants called Zamzummim. They oppressed the Israelites, but finally were subdued.

**AMNON** A son of David. For violating his sister Tamar his brother Absalom caused him to be slain.

**AMOGHAPASA** The eight-armed Buddha who is concerned or skillful with the lasso, by which he captures non-believers. Lord of mercy, a manifestation of Avalokitesarva. His emblems are the pasa (noose) and visvavajra (double thunderbolt). In Tibet called Don-yod-shags-pa or Don-yo-sha-pa.

**AMOGHASIDDHI** Fifth Celestial Buddha; infallible power. A Dhyanibuddha (meditative Buddha). In usual form his asana is dhyana, his right hand mudra is abhaya and his left hand is dhyana; his vahana is a dwarf or garuda. His emblems are a ghanta (bell), khadga (sword), and a visvavajra (double thunderbolt). His sakti is Tara. In wrathful manifestation his is Kamaheruka, the green Herukabuddha. His Tibetan name is Don-yod-grub-pa or Don-yo-dup-pa.

**AMON** Same as Amen, which see.

**AMOR** Roman god of love. Cupid. In drama personifies epilogue. Word equating with Egyptian mer, meaning love.

**AMORET** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a woman who falls prey to sensual passion but is rescued.

**AMORINI** Small cupids or love

gods.

**AMORITES** In Old Testament a war-like people in Canaan; Canaanites in general. From the Hebrew meaning dwellers on summits, hence mountaineers.

**AMOS** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning burden-bearer, courageous, strong. (2) In Old Testament herdsman prophet who reproved and exhorted those who in prosperity were corrupt and unjust, hence one who pleads for social righteousness. Author of the book bearing his name. Portrayed as a shepherd with scroll, with sheep, and shepherd's crook.

**AMPHIARAUS (AMPHIARAOS)** In Greek mythology a seer and hero of Argos. As an infant his ears were cleansed by a serpent (wisdom) and he was able therefore to catch the utterances of birds. He took part in the Argonaut expedition and the Calydonian boar hunt, but refused to take part in the conflict against Thebes. His wife Eriphyle, bribed by Harmonia's necklace and veil, betrayed his hiding place, and he was forced to become one of the Seven Against Thebes. When in the fight he saw his position to be hopeless, he commanded his son Alcmaeon to avenge his death by killing Eriphyle, and prayed to Zeus, who caused the earth to open and swallow him and his chariot. Thus earth swallowed light. Amphiareion, his sanctuary and oracle, was built at the spot where the earth had opened to receive him.

**AMPHICTYON** In Greek mythology king of Attica and founder of the Amphictyonic League or League of Neighbors, a federation of twelve tribes. He was the grandson of Pasiphae, Cretan

moon goddess, the son of Deucalion (sweet wine) and Pyrrha (red one), and was the first man to mix water and wine. Name meaning neighbor (amphi = around + ktizo = people).

**AMPHIDROMIA** Festival in which early Greeks carried an infant around a fire in order to dedicate him to the gods.

**AMPHILOCHUS** In Greek legend son of Amphiaraus, brother of Alcmaeon. One of the Epigoni, who were descendants of the Seven Against Thebes, and who finally captured the city. Like his father, a seer.

**AMPHILOGEAI** In Greek mythology a descendant of Eris

**AMPHION AND ZETHUS** In Greek mythology twin sons of Antiope, daughter of Nycteus. In one account Zeus was their father; in another it was Lycus, brother of Nycteus. Lycus had the twins left on Mount Cithaeron where they were raised by a shepherd. Amphion grew up to be a musician of such great skill, Apollo presented him with a lyre; Zethos became noted for his strength. When they discovered their identity they rescued their mother, condemned to death by Dirce, wife of Lycus. They then took possession of Thebes, which they fortified. With the melodious music of his lyre, Amphion charmed the stones so that they danced into the wall which formed the fortress. Personify winds.

**AMPHITRITE** In Greek mythology granddaughter of Oceanus, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Poseidon. Queen of the moaning sea, she sends sea monsters and drives waves against the rocks. In art depicted as a Nereid of queenly mien and with

moist flowing hair bound in a net. Her name means wearing away (shore) on all sides.

**AMPHITRYON (AMPHITRUO)** In Greek mythology hero who led an attack against the Taphians but was unable to overcome them as long as their chief, Pterelaus, who was rendered immortal by one golden hair, continued to live. Comaetho, daughter of Pterelaus, for love of Amphitryon, cut off the hair and her father perished. A myth resembling that of Samson. To win Alcmena, Amphitryon undertook to catch for his uncle Creon a ravaging fox (famine) which, by decree of fate, could not be captured. He was aided by a dog which, also by decree of fate, was to catch every animal it pursued. The conflict was resolved when both were turned to stone; thus each season lost the ability to function at the proper time. Zeus, disguised as Amphitryon, visited Alcmena, and she gave birth to Heracles at the same time she gave birth to Iphicles, Amphitryon's son. In later literature Amphitryon is treated as a cuckold. In a Moliere play, while visiting Alcmena, Zeus gives a feast which is interrupted by the returning Amphitryon, who claims the honor of being master in his ownhouse. The guests and servants decide that he who gives the feast is host.

**AMPHORA** Two-handled vase; prize in Panathenaic games.

**AMPULLA** Christian vessel containing holy oil, symbolizing consecration.

**AMPUTATION** Dream significance: disappointments, injustice, wounds.



**AMRTA (AMRATA, AMRITA)**  
Hindu beverage of immortality, bread of life. Variously represented as the cream of the ocean churned by the gods or as the fruit of a tree. Corresponds to ambrosia, nectar.

**AMRTADHARA AND SAKTI**  
In Buddhism doorkeeper of the north of the Bardo Thodol Mandala.

**AMSET** In Egyptian mythology son of Horus. He appears on funeral urns with a human face as one of the four gods of the dead. He represents the North, and guards the stomach and large intestines. He assists Horus in rites of embalming.

**AMSVARTNER** In Norse mythology sea surrounding the island on which Fenrir wolf is chained. Name means black grief.

**AMULET** An object of art or nature believed to possess magical power of removing or warding off disease or evil influences and of bringing good luck. A form of prayer, used to maintain contact with gods. Must be kept about the person to be effective. Frequently amulets bear the figure of the thing against which they are expected to exert their virtue. Source of the signet used in sealing documents.

**AMUND** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning awful protector.

**AMURRU** Lord of the mountains in Babylonian mythology.

**AMY (AIMEE)** Feminine name from Old French, meaning beloved.

**AMYAS** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning love

God. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene captive lover of Aemilia; a squire of low degree.

**AMYCLAE** A town in ancient Greece. According to legend the inhabitants so often had been alarmed by false reports of the approach of hostile Spartans that a decree was passed forbidding the inhabitants to mention the subject. When the Spartans finally came no one dared announce the fact and the town was taken. 'Amyclaeen silence' thus became a proverb. The birthplace of Castor and Pollux, who sometimes are called the Amyclaeen brothers.

**AMYCUS (AMYKOS)** In Greek mythology giant king of the Bebryces. Famous as a pugilist, when the Argonauts stopped in his land, he challenged the bravest to a boxing match and was killed in the contest by Pollux. A drought demon.

**AMYGDALUS** Phrygian sacred almond tree. Womb of life. Gnostic symbol of All-Father. See almond.

**AMYLION** A man who sacrifices his children to save his friend, from the 13th century French romance Amys and Amylion.

**AMYMONE** In Greek mythology a river goddess. A descendant of Poseidon, daughter of Danaus. Arriving in Argos during a drought she was sent in search of water. A Satyr attacked her, but she was rescued by Poseidon, who then instructed her to draw his trident (a fertility symbol) from a rock. She did so, and a spring gushed forth.

**AN (ANA)** (1) Word root meaning one. Variant of Aun (sun) and On. (2) Sumerian god of the sky

to whom Nammu, the sea, gave birth. By Ki, earth goddess, father of Enlil, air god.

**ANA (ANU)** (1) In Babylonia mythology spirit of heaven. (2) In Irish mythology goddess of abundance and prosperity, and name signifying plenty. Two mountains are named after her and called Paps of Anu. She also is called Anan and is identical with Danu. She has a malevolent side and as such is a member of a fate or war trinity composed of Badb and Macha or Morrigan. (3) In Sanscrit signifies mother. (4) Source of Anna.

**ANACONDA** A giant serpent that crushes its prey. In mythology connected with the sea. Its name resolves into anak (giant) + onda (waves).

**ANACREON OF THE GUILLOTINE** Bertrand Barere de Vieuzac, president of the French National Convention. He was so called from the flowery language and convivial jests with which he sent his victims to the guillotine, in allusion to the Greek lyric poet.

**ANADYOMENE** Aphrodite as the goddess who rises from the waters.

**ANAHIT (ANA-HID, ANAHITA)**

(1) In Armenian mythology daughter of Aramazd, sister of Mihr and Nane. One of the seven chief deities. As goddess of fecundity and guardian of childbirth she was the most popular of all and in importance second to Aramazd. She also watched over animals and the ill. She was characterized as the Glory, Golden Mother, Great Lady or Queen, One Born to Gold. The 19th of every month was consecrated to her, at which time a heifer was sacrificed. Prostitution was connected with her worship. Her emblem was a

torch. Identical with Anahita of the Persians, the Ephesian Artemis, and Ishtar. Also known as Ardivisura Anahita. (2) In the Persian Avesta one of the venerable ones serving Ahura Mazda. Mother goddess, helper of women in childbirth, and provider of strong companions for men. Anciently a water genius whose lover was Apam Napat, and as a water goddess purifier of the seeds in the earth and in the animal kingdom. Also a war deity as defender of cities. Her name signifies without a blemish, and she was worshiped as a virgin. The Greeks called her Anaitis and identified her with Artemis, Athene, Aphrodite, and Cybele. She also resembles Astarte, Anat, Nana.

**ANAHUAC** Ancient name of Mexico, from the word huaca, meaning sacred or sacred mound. Incorporates hu (sun god) and ac (great).

**ANAITIS (ANAIT, ANTA)** Syrian war goddess, whose worship was introduced into Egypt in the 15th century B.C. She usually is portrayed with a battle ax, helmet, and shield. Identified by the Greeks with Athena; also parallels Anat. See Anahit.

**ANAKES** A term meaning one great light applied by ancient Greeks to the twins Castor and Pollux. Sometimes instead of two they were identified with the Cabiri and invoked as four, known as Axieros, Axiocersa, Axio-cersos, and Cadmilus (or Casmilus), and worshiped as the ever youthful conquerors of darkness, possessed of profound wisdom, and swift as thought.

**ANAKHAI** Among the Mongols spirit or soul of the dead, which haunts its old home; especially

dangerous to infants.

**ANAKIM (ANAQIM)** In Old Testament a race or tribe of giants living in southern Palestine, whose progenitor was Anak. They excelled in crime and violence; thus when driven out by Caleb they became monuments of divine justice. Name means long-necked men. Also called Rephaim.

**ANALA** In Hinduism daughter of Surabhi. Mother of the coconut, date, nut, palm, and tali.

**ANAMAQTIU** Malignant spirit of the Menominee Indians. He dragged Moqwais, the wolf, under the sea and created the flood.

**ANAMMELECH (ANAMELECH)** Moon god of the Sepharvaim. Occultist demon of bad news. Sometimes confused with Adramelech, sun deity.

**ANAMNESIS** In Greek mythology river of remembering again. Cognate Mnemosyne.

**ANANDA** Cousin and favorite of the five disciples of Buddha. He is believed to have persuaded Buddha to accept women as nuns. Noted for his memory. His usual pose is earth touching.

**ANANEAS (ANANIAS)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning grace of the Lord. (2) A liar in Christian legend. (3) A Christian of Damascus who restored the sight of Paul after his vision of Jesus. (4) Jewish high priest and friend of the Romans before whom Paul was tried. The apostle's denunciation of him was fulfilled; his house was burned and he was slain. (5) In Ben Johnson's *The Alchemist* a hypocritical Puritan deacon.

**ANANGA** Hindu god of love. Bodiless; so called because he was consumed by the fire of Siva's eye when he interrupted Siva's devotions with thoughts of Parvati.

**ANANIZAPTA** Mystic word meaning, "Have mercy on us, O Judge," anciently engraved inside rings as a talisman against disease, epilepsy, lunacy, and intoxication.

**ANANKE** In Greek mythology personification of the irresistible power of the immutable laws of nature. She is represented with a hammer and chain, the fetters of destiny she forges for man. Identified with Themis and with the Roman Necessitas.

**ANANSI (ANNANCY)** The spider figuring in folk stories of the Gold Coast and elsewhere in Africa. Clever and malignant, without redeeming traits.

**ANANTA** Hindu serpent which holds up the earth at Brahma's command and bears up slumbering gods. Cosmic serpent which floats on the cosmic ocean. Name meaning infinite and applied to Vishnu and others. Also called Sesa.

**ANASTASIA** (1) Feminine name from the Greek meaning lively, who restores life, of the resurrection. (2) A martyred saint.

**ANASTASIUS** Masculine form of Anastasia.

**ANAT (ANATA, ANATH, HAN-ATA)** A northern Semitic name of Allat as the morning and evening star and war goddess (defender of cities). Among western Semites the name of Astarte (Ishtar) as war goddess. Queen of heaven, mistress of the gods.

Her cult was introduced into Egypt. Portrayed with battle ax, helmet, and shield. Identical with Anaitis. Compares with Aphrodite and Athena, which probably is an inversion of Anath.

**ANAT-BETHEL (ANAT-YAW)** Early Hebrew male-female deity. Identical with Allat as morning and evening star. In the morning god of war; in the evening goddess of love and harlotry. See Androgynous deities.

**ANATHA BAETYL** Armenian lion-goddess. By a 5th century B. C. cult in Egypt identified with Ashima Baetyl, wife of Jehovah.

**ANATHEMA** A curse executed by God, a denunciation. From the Greek word meaning a thing devoted (to the gods) as the crutches of cured cripples or the wet clothes of a man saved from shipwreck; later understood to be an accursed thing, something devoted to evil.

**ANATOLE** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning sunrise, the East.

**ANATOMICAL PARTS** Anciently a belief prevailed that each internal anatomical part was governed by a zodiacal mansion, and a part was medically treated according to the position of the moon in its house. In China parts were governed by gods of the directions; the heart and intestines were sacred to the south, kidneys and bladder to the north, liver and gall to the east, lungs and small intestines to the west. Finno-Ugrians believed each limb and organ, each hair, tooth, etc., had its separate soul, and when a foe cut off one's hair he was cutting off some of one's soul. See arm, leg, etc.

**ANATU** Sumerian primeval deity, granddaughter of Apsu, primordial deep, and Tiamat, chaos, and daughter of Anshar and Kishar, who composed the entire cosmos. An earth deity, sister-wife of Anu. Also identified as the female counterpart of Anu, sky. In Babylonia called Anatum.

**ANAXARETE** In Greek legend a noble Cyprus woman who treated her lover Iphis with such haughtiness he hanged himself at her door. As punishment the gods turned her into stone.

**ANAYE** In Navaho Indian legend alien gods or man destroyers. Beasts, bogies, giants, monsters.

**ANCAEUS** In Greek mythology: (1) son of Lycurgus. One of the Argonauts, killed in the Calydonian boar hunt. (2) Son of Poseidon. He was told by a seer that he would not live to enjoy wine from a vineyard he had planted. He made wine from his grapes and, with a scornful remark to the prophet, raised the cup to his lips. The seer answered, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," and at that instant a tumult arose over a boar appearing in the courtyard. Ancaeus put down the cup and was killed in an attempt to destroy the animal. A fertility legend, the boar typifying frost or famine.

**ANCESTOR WORSHIP** Perhaps the most widespread of all religious forms, implying animistic belief and linked with totemism. Based on a belief in continuing souls and the effect they have on the world of the living. A newly born child may have the spirit of a departed ancestor, thus the naming of children for revered

dead. A clan frequently claims descent from a common ancestor, and deifies the ancestor or makes him the totem animal.

**ANCHIMALLEN** Among the Arcaucanian, South American Indians, moon-woman, wife of the sun. She is implored in adversity and praised in prosperity.

**ANCHISES** In Roman legend husband of the love goddess Aphrodite (Venus), by whom he was the father of Aeneas. Recipient of filial devotion. A light deity. Noted for his beauty.

**ANCHOR** Hope, patience, safety, steadfastness, support, tranquility. Emblem of Cape Colony. A form of the cross. In Freemasonry hope, paradise, peace. In heraldry succor in extremity.

Anchor, serpent entwined.

Crescent moon (ark, boat, nave, vulva, yoni, or female principle) in which is placed the mast (linga, phallus, or male principle) around which the serpent (life) entwines itself. The cross-beam completes the mystic four, symbolic of both sun (or four quarters) and androgeneity. The whole is the union which results in fecundity.

**ANCIENT OF DAYS (ANCIENT, ANCIENT ONE)** A title of God. See Sephira.

**ANCILE (ANCILIA)** In Roman tradition sacred shield of Mars which fell from heaven in Numa's reign. With its safety the destiny of Rome was bound. To avoid its theft, eleven identical shields were placed beside it in the temple of Mars and entrusted to the care of priests called Salii.

**ANCREE** In heraldry to be furnished with anchor-like appendages; to be turned back like an-

chor flukes. Said of the ends of a cross. Symbolizes hope.

**ANDA** Feminine name from the Norse, meaning breath.

**ANDALMA-MUUS** Tatar man-eating sea monster created by the evil Erlik. He finally was slain by the virgin-born hero Tyurun-Muzykay, and from his carcass mosquitoes were born.

**ANDARTA** Celtic bear goddess.

**ANDEVO** In Madagascar, a slave as distinguished from the andriana (nobles) and hovas (middle class).

**ANDHAKA** Hindu demon with a thousand heads and two thousand hands and feet. Called Andhaka because he walked like a blind man although he had perfect vision. When he tried to carry off the tree of paradise from heaven he was slain by Siva. An aspect of famine.

**ANDHRIMNER** In Norse mythology cook in Valhall, producer of hoar-frost.

**ANDRAS** Occult demon of discord.

**ANDREA (ANDRIETTA)** Feminine name corresponding to Andrew.

**ANDREA FERRARA** A sword. So called from a famous 16th century sword maker. Also called Andrew or Ferrara.

**ANDRET** In medieval romance a dishonorable knight who spied upon Tristram and Ysolde and informed King Mark of their love for one another.

**ANDREW (ANDRE, ANDREAS, ANDY)** (1) Masculine name



from the Greek meaning manly, strong. (2) In Christian tradition one of the apostles, a brother of Peter. Guardian of the zodiacal house Cancer. He suffered martyrdom on a cross formed like an X, hence Saint Andrew's Cross.

**ANDRIANA** In the social system of Madagascar the nobles as distinguished from the anevo (slaves) and the hovas (middle class).

**ANDROCLUS (ANDROCLES)** Roman slave of the 1st century A. D., spared in arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before in Africa.

**ANDROGEOS** Greek light hero. Son of Minos slain by the Athenians. For this crime Minos demanded seven maidens and seven youths every nine years as tribute to be fed to the Minotaur.

**ANDROGYNE** Another name for the Fool in the tarot deck. All-Father and All-Mother; Bride and Bridegroom. Typifies extinction of the sense of separate personality.

**ANDROGYNOUS DEITIES** Primitive man saw the universe as a conjunction of man and woman; he worshiped androgynous symbols of life, the bearded Aphrodite, Baal-Peor, etc., as typifying the generative and productive powers of nature. In ceremonies priests assumed both parts by wearing women's clothing. Rites often included prostitution by men and women to magically induce fertility of crops and herds. The dual nature of Christ is given in the form of a mermaid. Symbolizes the beginning of all, procreation without aid of another, harmony, also inner or self-conflict.

**Androgynous emblems.** Anchor, arrow and target, beetle, cross, dot within a circle, fleur-de-lys, lotus, navel, palm tree, pillar or sacred tree at well, plow and furrow, scarabaeus, serpent and staff, spade and trench, spear and shield, sword and sheath, thumb between two fingers or grasped by a hand, tortoise, Y.

**ANDROKTASIAI** In Greek mythology descendants of Eris. Slaughterers.

**ANDROMACHE** In Greek legend daughter of the king of Thebae in Cilicia, wife of Hector. Noted as a model wife and as a woman of strong character and feeling. According to Euripides after the fall of Troy, she became the wife and widow of Achilles' son Neoptolemus. According to Virgil she was married to Helenus, Hector's brother.

**ANDROMEDA** In Greek mythology daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, king and queen of Ethiopia. Cassiopeia boasted her daughter's beauty was greater than that of the Nereids and, to punish her for this sacrilege, Poseidon sent a sea monster (innundation). To appease the monster Andromeda (mother earth or dawn) was chained to a rock and offered as a sacrifice. Perseus (sun) slew the dragon, released Andromeda from the rock, and claimed her as his bride. After her death Andromeda was placed in the heavens as the constellation Chained Lady. Analogous to Ariadne, Hesione, Medea, and other brides of sun heroes.

**ANDRONICUS** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning conqueror of men.

**ANDROSPHINX** The body of a lion with human head and hands; symbolizes the union of intellectual and physical powers.

**ANDURUNA** In Babylonian mythology a name of the underworld.

**ANDVARI (ANDVARE)** In Norse mythology the fish-shaped dwarf who owned a great treasure, the horde of the Niebelungs, of which he was robbed by Loki. The miraculous pike, whose most precious possession was the golden ring Andvarinaut from which other golden rings constantly dropped. Andvari placed a curse on this treasure to bring ill fortune on anyone who became its possessor. A common motif in folklore; it typifies the cycle of the seasons, the period of growth and the period of non-growth. Identical with Alberich.

**Andvari Force (Foss).** Cascade in which the dwarf Andvari dwelt in the shape of a pike.

**Andvarinaut (Andvarenaut).** In Norse mythology the ring or seal of betrothal given by Sigurd to Brynhild. He later takes it from her and gives it to his wife Gudrun. A seasonal myth in which Sigurd, the sun, gives the Andvarinaut, fertility, to Brynhild, summer maid; then takes it from her to give to a later love, Gudrun.

**ANGAJA** In Buddhism the first Arhat. Name meaning limb born. He usually holds a fan and incense burner. In Tibet called Yang-le-jang or Yan-lag-byan.

**ANGAKOK** Eskimo medicine man who derives from the bear his power to heal wounds and restore life. He has entree to the other world and transforms himself at will.

**ANGANTYR** In Norse mythology

owner of the sword Tyrting. Father of Hervor, who rode through fire around Angantyr's burial mound to obtain the sword (light rays), even though her father had warned her it would bring destruction with it (darkness or winter).

**ANGEBURGA** In German legend a swan maiden loved by Wieland (Voland).

**ANGEL** One of an order of spiritual beings forming a connection between the seen and unseen worlds, promoting the welfare of the human race, and concerned in man's salvation. Hence a carrier of divine grace and disperser of evil. Dream significance: happiness, protection. In heraldry: dignity, high position. In the occult: a thought of God passing to man. The name of an old English coin bearing the image of Saint Michael fighting the dragon. Word from the Greek and Hebrew, meaning messenger. May have originated in Assyria, Babylonia, or in Mazdaism. See *anunaki*. Compares with Sanscrit *apsara*. In Hebrew-Christian tradition three hierarchies, each including three orders which usually are given as follows: 1st hierarchy - Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones; 2nd - Dominations, Virtues, Powers; 3rd - Principalities, Archangels, Angels. In the Book of Enoch given the nature of fire. Job identifies them as stars. In the Cabala seven are mentioned, each corresponding to one of the five planets, the sun, and the moon. In Mohammedanism angels are created from pure gems (*genii* created from fire, man formed of clay); they are sexless and require no food. Adoring companions and servants of Allah, they approach his throne and act

as his messengers, on occasions interceding for men.

Angel's bread. Sacred knowledge.

Fallen angel. A devil. A deity superseded by another; a personified season replaced by another. In Old Testament one of a group of angels who lusted after beautiful daughters of men and bred a race of cannibalistic giants called Enim. They taught men astrology and augury; women charms, conjuring and ornamentation. One who joined Satan in his rebellion against God.

**ANGELICA (ANGELA, ANGELINA, ANGELIQUE, ANGIE)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning angelic. (2) July 11 birthday flower with the sentiment ecstasy, inspiration, magic.

**ANGELUS** In Roman Catholic tradition the bell tolled to indicate when the angelus is to be recited. The prayer. Dream significance: great joy.

**ANGER** Dream significance: reconciliation. In an Italian icon personified by a round shouldered youth with sparkling eyes, a round brow, a sharp nose, and wide nostrils. He is armed; his crest is a boar's head from which issues fire and smoke. He holds a drawn sword and lighted torch.

**ANGERBODA (ANGRBODHA, AURBODA)** In Norse mythology giantess of Utgard. East wind hag, enemy of the gods of Asgard. In Iarnvid (Ironwood) she reared her monster progeny by Loki, the Fenrir wolf, Hel, Jormungandr, and Midgard serpent, to bring destruction to the gods. In the guise of one fair and young, she called herself Ljod, deceived Freyja, and became her maid-servant. Her name means an-

guish-brooding. Also known as Gulweig-Hoder. Parallels the Babylonian Tiamat.

**ANGERONA** Ancient Italian goddess, probably of suppressed anguish or silence or of the winter solstice. Her statue stood in the temple of Volupta with her finger at her closed lips.

**ANGERVADIL (ANGURVADEL)** Literally, stream of anguish. In Norse mythology Frithiof's sword. It was inscribed with runic letters which blazed in time of war and gleamed with a dim light in time of peace.

**ANGEYJA** In Norse mythology Vana-mother of Heimdal. With Eyrgjafa she mixed mould in the World Mill. A personification of the waves.

**ANGIDA** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. Also called Yin-Chieh-t'o, which see.

**ANGIRASES** Hindu family of fire priests which supposedly sprang directly from Agni. Messengers of Agni; his flame.

**ANGLE, RIGHT** In Freemasonry signifies the builder's square. Among Pythagoreans signifies justice and morality. When bisected represents the female principle.

**ANGOI** Borneo god who provided mankind with breath and mortality. Another deity, wishing to make man immortal, cut Angoi up, and from the pieces, serpents, tigers, and other noxious animals grew.

**ANGORA CAT** Expensiveness, luxury. One who is pampered or spoiled.

**ANGRA MAINYU (ANGRO MAINYUS)** In Mazdaism personification of darkness. Spirit of evil and ignorance. Serpent creator of the serpent Azhi Dahaka. Also creator of bark and thorns on plants and poisons in them. Fire was all light until he marred it with smoke. Maker of the planets, which are evil inasmuch as they do not follow the regular course of the stars. At the behest of Jahi, a female demon, he burdened Gaya Maretan, the first man, with disease, hunger, need, and suffering. He formed dwarfs, humpbacks, lepers, and maimed. With the aid of other demons he brought winter to Airyano Vaejo. He is the opponent of Ahura-Mazda, spirit of light. At the end of the world he will be destroyed. Compare Ragnarok. Identical with Ahri-man.

**ANGUS (AENGUS, OENGUS)**

(1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning excellence, virtue.  
(2) In Celtic mythology a Tuatha De Danann, natural son of Dagda by Boann. Deity of caresses, fertility, and spring. His harp was gold; anyone who heard him play was lured into following its sweet music. His kisses became birds; although they remained invisible they whispered thoughts of love to young people. He was beautiful and ever-young, sleeping through the winter, awaking each spring. He and his wife Caer were able to transform themselves into swans. He was the abductor of his brother Mithr's wife Etain. His abode was a fairy palace along the banks of the Boyne. The pig was sacred to him. He also was called Mac Og. As musician his myth parallels that of Amphion and Orepheus and is a motif which has echoes in the Pied Piper of Hamelin. As a dying

god he resembles Adonis, Attis, Tammuz.

**ANGUTA** Literally, man with something to cut. In Eskimo lore father of Sedna (Nerrivik). He cut off her fingers when she was fleeing from the petrel, which accounts for his name.

**ANHORET (ANHER, ANHERT, ANHUR, ONOURIS)** Egyptian sun god. Also a warrior god and a guide of the dead. He is depicted in human form with a scepter or spear. His mummy is said to be at Thinis in Upper Egypt. Later identified with Shu.

**ANICET** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning unconquered.

**ANIMAL** Frequently in mythology an animal acts as a sky or world support, or leads men from an underworld abode to become the first inhabitants of the surface of the earth. See chariot, also individual animals. In various religions four great beasts guard the four directions. See four. In China each of the twelve months and corresponding twelve double-hours of the day has an animal to rule it. The double-hours star with 11 P.M. to 1 A.M. and end with 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.; the months start with the zodiac house of Aries. The animals are respectively: rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, goat, monkey, cock, dog, boar. In Europe the animals or articles which support the sun through each of the twelve terrestrial branches are believed to be: ram, bull, lovers, crab, lion, virgin, scales, scorpion, centaur, goat, waterman, fish (ship). In ancient Greece the conductors of the sun were: cat, dog, snake, crab, ass, lion, goat, ox, hawk, monkey, ibis,



crocodile. Among the Mongols the carriers through the double hours and the months are: mouse, cow, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, cock, dog, sow; among the Soyots: dragon, tiger, cow, sow, monkey, mouse, dog, frog, snake, cock, horse, hare. The Moslems raised ten animals to heaven: Abraham's ram, Balaam's ass, Balkis' lapwing, Jonah's whale, Mohammed's steed Al Borak, Moses' ox, Noah's dove, Saleh's camel, the Seven Sleeper's dog Katmir, Solomon's ant. The primeval animals in the Old Testament, behemoth, the giant ox; leviathan, the giant fish; and ziz, giant bird; correspond to three Persian monsters, hadhayosh, khar, caena-maergha respectively. In Tibet animals living under water symbolize bondage; those out of it symbolize free beings. In Tlingit Indian tradition the wicked are all reborn in animal form, whereas according to the Mohaves all the dead are reincarnated in a series of animal forms until they finally disappear.

Animal advice. A theme popular in folklore is that of a hero or heroine who suffers misfortune and fails to follow the advice of a friendly animal. Those who forget the advice or wilfully disregard it offend the animal and lose everything.

Animal entrails. Used by primitive peoples for purposes of divination.

Animal herd. Dream significance: prosperity.

Animal nurse. In abandoned children myths the child invariably is nourished by an animal. See abandoned children.

Animal paramour. See beauty and the beast.

Animal sacrifice. Deity offering; originally offered as a substitute for human sacrifice to ap-

pease a god, to implore fertility, or as a rebirth oblation. Examples of animals sacrificed are: To Apollo, the crow, griffon, wolf; to Asclepius, cock, serpent; to Bacchus, dragon, panther; to Diana, stag; to Isis, heifer; to Juno, lamb, peacock; to Jupiter, eagle; to Lares, dog; to Mars, horse, vulture; to Mercury, cock; to Minerva, owl; to Neptune, bull; to Tethys, the halcyon; to Venus, dove, sparrow, swan; to Vulcan, lion.

Grateful animal. A universal motif in mythology is the animal, a supernatural being in disguise, who has been saved or sheltered by someone and returns the compliment when the person is in danger.

Horned animal. Sun emblem, the horns representing rays. Symbolic of power.

Three-horned animal. Trinity or divine strength.

**ANIMIKI** In Ojibway mythology thunder, creator of the west wind.

**ANIMISM** Belief in the existence of a soul as distinct from matter. Belief in the existence of spiritual beings, angels, deities, demons, etc., and of a spiritual world.

**ANIR** In Brythonic legend son of King Arthur. His grave is supposedly in the neighborhood of Wye, and its length changes every time it is measured.

**ANIRUDDHA** In Hindu mythology grandson of Krishna, son of Pradyumna and Mayadevi. Egotism. He fell under the influence of Bana by the magic of Usha and was liberated by Krishna.

**ANUS** High priest of Delos. Name connected with An, Anu.



**ANJEA** Queensland deity who fashions babies from mud and places them in a mother's womb. Compare cho-i.

**ANKH** (1) Egyptian emblem of generation, symbol of life. Its origin has been identified variously as the Egyptian loin-cloth, mirror in which deities contemplated their own images, the phallus, the winged globe. Probably originally simply a crossed pole to measure the degree of rise in Nile waters during the flood period, it developed into a tau cross with a loop on top. In a later period interpreted as Typhon (Set) chained, and as such suspended from the neck of the sick as an amulet for renewing vitality. Attached to wrappings of mummies as it supposedly bridled the powers of the enemy and assured immortality. Also called *crux ansata*. (2) Literally, he who lives. A name of Tum, personification of the setting sun. Worshiped at Piton in ancient Egypt.

Ankh Neteru. Serpent through whose gigantic body Ra's boatload of souls was safely drawn by twelve gods, the final barrier in the journey through the underworld from which Ra emerged as *Khepera*.

**ANKLE BONE** By occultists used for purposes of divination. Probably related to the motif of the sacred heel. See hobbling.

**ANKLET** In Buddhism *Bodhisattva* and *Dharmapala* ornament; sometimes in the form of a snake.

**ANKOU** In Brittany folklore the last person to have died in a parish and who becomes the driver of the spectral cart which stops at the house at which death is to occur.

**ANKUSA (ANKAUSA)** Sanscrit for

elephant goad. Buddhist tantric manifestation.

**ANNA (AMA, ANA, ANITA, ANN, ANNE, ANNETTE, ANNIE, HANNAH, NAN, NANANNE, NANCY, NANETTE, NANNY, NINA)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning grace. Also derived from An (Sun), and from Ana, Chaldean for heaven, Sanscrit for mother, and from Anu, Assyrian for All-Father. Used to signify mother or queen, and related to Anath, Ariadne, Arianrhod, Athena, Urania. (2) In Christian tradition: (a) wife of Joachim, mother of Mary; thus mother of a daughter conceived by divine intervention. (b) Prophetess known for her piety. (3) In Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Britonum* daughter of Uther Pendragon and Igera, wife of Gorlois, sister of Arthur. A later form of Arianrhod. (4) In Roman mythology sister of Dido, queen of Carthage. She fled to Italy after Dido's suicide. (5) Mother Anna (Ann Lee 1736-1784), founder and spiritual mother of the Shakers.

Anna Livia Plurabelle. Heroine of James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*. On a local level the personification of the River Liffey which flows through Dublin; on a broader scale the female principle in nature, the Great Mother.

Anna Matilda. A name associated with *nämby-pämby* verse and ultra-sentimental fiction, from the pseudonym of Mrs. Hannah Cowley.

Anna Perenna. Roman goddess of springtime, whose festival was celebrated on the ides of March. Giver of plenty. By Virgil confused with Anna, sister of Dido. In one version an old woman to whom Mars confided his love for Nerio. Disguising herself as the maiden she went through the ceremony of marriage

with Mars. In this character a representative of the old year and female counterpart of Mamrius Veturius. Her name is related to that of Apnapurna, Hindu goddess. Also identified with Io, Minerva, Themis.

**ANNABELLA (ANNABEL, HANNIBAL)** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning graceful, beautiful. Literally, grace of Baal (Bal, Bel).

**ANNAR (ANAR, ONARR)** In Norse mythology second husband of Nacht (night). Father of Jord (earth). Name signifying water; paralleling Amor.

**ANNAS** Masculine name from the feminine Anna.

**ANNEMOR** Anna-mother, Anna-darling. A title of Cinderella.

**ANNE, SISTER** In the Bluebeard story Fatima's sister. She watches for the arrival of her brothers to save Fatima's life; hence any anxious watcher. See Bluebeard.

**ANNIS** In Brythonic lore the blue hag who assumes the form of an owl and sucks the blood of children. Owl counterpart of Athena, Blodeuwedd, Lilith.

**ANNO LUCIS** In Freemasonry the era when light was created by the Supreme Being.

**ANNULET** In Heraldry a ring used to designate the fifth son of a family, hence indicator of rank. Also fidelity.

**ANNUNCIATION** Christian feast celebrated March 25. Day on which Archangel Gabriel announced to Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of the Messiah. Also called Lady Day.

**ANNWFN (ANNWN)** Literally, bottomless place or not world. Brythonic otherworld; paradise in elfydd (beneath the world). Located in the north it was a place of continual brightness and feasting, of everlasting pleasure, where neither disease nor death existed, although sometimes the gods warred here (signifying the conflict of growth and decay). Its folk were skilled in magic, it had wondrous animals, a well of miraculous water, and a caldron, which produced an inexhaustible supply of food and was gifted with a power which caused it to refuse to boil the food of a coward. It was open to favored human beings who thus were made immortal. In its realms deities sometimes married mortals. Also called Land-across-the-sea, Land-under-the-waves, Revolving Castle (Caer Sidi). Parallels Avalon, Elysium, Isle of the Blest, Isle of Joy, Paradise, Tir na m Ban.

**ANOBRET** In Phoenician mythology son of El. Sacrificed when dangers beset the land. Compares Attis, Tammuz. See dying god.

**ANOINTING** Anciently a mark of respect to guests and of rejoicing. The oil was thought to be a miraculous cure and a preservative against corruption, hence the anointing of the dead, high priests, and kings. To omit anointing was a sign of mourning.

**ANPU** Literally, one father. In Egyptian mythology alternate name for Anubis. Brother of Bata, which see. Generic term for jackal.

**ANQET** Name of Isis as the Egyptian goddess of fertile waters.

**ANRTA (ANRITA)** In Hinduism disorder as opposed to Rita (order).

**ANSA (AMSA)** In Hinduism the apportioner, the bountiful. Aspect of the sun. An Aditya.

**ANSAR** One of the people of Medina who aided Mohammed in his flight from Mecca; thus an auxiliary, helper.

**ANSATE CROSS (CRUX ANSATA)** The ankh, which see.

**ANSELM (ANSE, ANSEL)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning divine helmet, helmeted companion, protection of god.

**ANSHAR (ASSORORS, SHAR)** Babylonian chief god, father of all gods. With Kishar, his spouse, the second pair born to the chaos deities Apsu and Tiamat, or their grandchildren. Parents of Anu and Anatu, Ea, and Enlil, and grandparents of Marduk. With Kishar he represented the entire cosmos. He stood for the male creative energy that is above, the night sky and Polaris, where he danced as a goat or satyr (probable source of Greek satyrs), surrounded by his six assistants, the other stars of the Dipper. In creation myth he commanded Ea and Anu to war against Tiamat, who wished to destroy all the gods. When they refused Marduk was sent to slay her and regained for Anshar much of his lost power.

**ANT** Community spirit, diligence, economy, fierce warrior, forethought, frugality, industry, intelligence, knowledge, labor, orderliness, prevision, prudence, smallness which survives because it is astute, society, thrift, tiny murderer, wisdom. Dream sig-

nificance: activity, health. In China signifies righteousness. In Greek mythology the Myrmidon race, family of Achilles, was created by Zeus from ants. In Hebrew the word for ant, nmle, is formed from the verb nml, meaning to circumscribe, i.e. cut off the ear to get the grain out. Because it taught Solomon humility and modesty, it is one of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven. See animal.

**Ant hill.** Finno-Ugric offerings to the forest spirits called Maahiset are made at ant hills.

**Ant lion.** Ethiopian symbol of avarice, savagery. It is supposedly the shape and size of a dog, digs for gold, and devours those who attempt to rob it. Resembles the fertility myth of the gold of Andvari (see). Also called Ethiopian ant.

**White ant.** Destruction. In Buddhism typifies meekness and moral restraint through fear of worldly contamination because, when it goes in search of food, it covers itself with a leaf.

**ANTAEA (ANTEIA)** In Greek mythology daughter of Iobates, wife of Proetus. False accuser of Bellerophon. Personification of the light flushing the sky as the sun sinks; hence that which destroys or attempts to destroy the sun. Compare Phaedra, Potiphar's wife.

**ANTAEUS** In Greek mythology giant son of Gaea (earth) and Poseidon (sea). A Libyan wrestler, invincible as long as he touched his mother, he compelled strangers to his country to wrestle with him, and built a temple to Poseidon of their skulls. Heracles (sun), who discovered the source of his strength, lifted him into the air and strangled him. Typifies darkness.

**ANTAKA** In Hinduism the  
ender, demon of death.

**ANTARES** Giant star of first  
magnitude in Scorpio, the Scor-  
pion's heart. One of the four  
royal stars. Ancients divided  
the heavens into four parts,  
each guarded by one of the four  
stars. Name from the Greek  
meaning opposed to Ares.

**ANTELOPE** Swiftmess. Emblem  
of Nebraska. In the Congo ante-  
lope horns and skins are used as  
amulets. In Hinduism associated  
with Chandra, the moon; also a  
steed of Vayu, wind deity. A-  
mong some in Southern United  
States a belief prevails that spir-  
its hide in antelope horns.

**ANTENOR** In Greek legend a  
Trojan who, according to Homer,  
was the wisest of the elders and  
advised the Trojans to surrender  
Helen. His friendliness to the  
Greeks caused the Trojans to  
look upon him as a traitor. Dante  
named the second concentric ring  
of the ninth circle in the Inferno,  
which contained those who be-  
trayed their country, Antenora.

**ANTE-PURGATORY** Slope of  
mountain with a precipitous face  
where Dante placed those who  
died excommunicated though re-  
penting at death. Rulers who ne-  
glected their duty and delayed re-  
pentance also were placed there,  
where all were doomed to a long  
period of wandering. Located in  
the 'southern hemisphere,' it re-  
ceived the sun from the opposite  
direction, and its spirits cast no  
shadows.

**ANTEROS** In Greek mythology  
son of Ares and Aphrodite. In  
some accounts Hephaestus is men-  
tioned as the father. Twin and  
opponent of Eros. Personifica-  
tion of unhappy and unrequited

love, avenger of unrequited  
love.

**ANTERO WIPUNEN** Finnish  
giant whose wisdom Wainamoi-  
en sought. Wainamoi-  
en entered Antero's body and worked magic  
until the giant gave up three  
lost words of magic.

**ANTHAT (ANTA)** Ancient  
mother goddess of Asia Minor.  
Sometimes depicted as a goddess  
of battle. Associated with the  
horse.

**ANTHEA** Feminine name from  
the Greek meaning, flowery.

**ANTHESTERIA** Ancient Greek  
three-day spring festival. The  
first day, Pithoegia (jar open-  
ing), was celebrated with the  
tasting of new wine matured  
from the previous vintage. The  
second day, Choes (pitcher  
feast), celebrated the marriage  
of the chief archon's wife to the  
god Baachus with much merry  
making. The third day, Chy-  
troi (feast of pots) was solemnly  
observed as a season of mourn-  
ing to honor departed souls or  
expel or placate ghosts to pro-  
mote fertility. A festival in-  
corporating the birth-growth-  
death theme.

**ANTHONY (ANTONIO, ANTONY,  
TONY)** Masculine name from  
Roman family name Antonius,  
meaning worthy of praise.

**ANTICHRIST** Enemy or oppo-  
nent of Christ; a false Christ,  
specifically an enthroned antago-  
nist foretold in Scriptures, the  
Man of Sin who is to precede  
the second coming of Christ. He  
will destroy the world, but will  
be destroyed by Christ. In his-  
torical times he has been desig-  
nated as Caligula, Nero, Napole-  
on, William II of Germany, Hit-



ler; thus those who disturb the peace of the world. Saint Paul applied the term to the Roman Empire. Mahomet also has been so designated. The Moslems have a legend that Christ will slay the Antichrist at the gate of the church of Lydda in Palestine.

**ANTICLEIA (ANTIKLEIA)** In Greek mythology daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Odysseus, mistress of Sisyphus. She probably was a personification of the light which flushes the sky when the sun sinks to rest. As she tried to return to earth with Odysseus, when he visited the underworld, some identify her as an aspect of dawn.

**ANTIGONE** In Greek mythology daughter of Oedipus by Jocasta. Famous as a faithful and self-sacrificing daughter and devoted sister. She accompanied her father on his self-imposed exile. When Creon forbade her to bury her brother Polynices, who had been killed in the siege of the Seven Against Thebes, she disregarded the order and performed the funeral rites. For this she was condemned to be immured alive. When her lover Haemon found her dead he hung himself. Thus we have the dawn, Jocasta, married to her son, the sun, Oedipus; their daughter is Antigone, the beautiful light in late afternoon, which accompanies the sun to his death. Some identify Antigone as the dawn. She typifies a child of an incestuous marriage, with the sorrow brought about by such a union. See Creon, Haemon, Oedipus.

**ANTIGONUS** A Macedonian general under Alexander the Great who became king of Asia. Two kings of Judea had the name; one was slain as a result of court

intrigue, the other put to death by the Romans. In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale* a Sicilian lord who was commanded by King Leontes to take his infant daughter to a desert and leave her to perish.

**ANTILIA** A mythical island west of Atlantis; a blessed realm. Columbus applied the name in plural form to the archipelago in the Caribbean Sea.

**ANTILOCHUS (ANTILOCHOS)** In Greek legend son of Nestor, friend of Achilles. When Memnon killed him, Achilles avenged his death. The three friends Achilles, Antilochus, and Patroclus were buried in the same mound and in the underworld they walk together.

**ANTINOUS** (1) In Greek legend the most arrogant and shameless of Penelope's suitors, thus a shamelessly ambitious but hopeless suitor. (2) Page and favorite of Emperor Hadrian. A model of manly beauty, he drowned himself in the Nile and was carried aloft by an eagle and placed in the skies as the constellation Aquila.

**ANTIOCH** A city in the ancient world. At one time a place of great wealth and refinement, it ranked as the third city in the Roman Empire. Later celebrated for luxury and vice. Here disciples of Jesus were first called Christians.

**ANTIOCHUS** Name of a Syrian dynasty composed of thirteen kings, who engaged in intrigue, and waged constant war. Thus a family which lived by violence.

**ANTIOPE** In Greek mythology daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes. She was loved by Zeus, who appeared to her in the form



of a satyr. To escape the wrath of her father she fled to Sicyon, where King Epopeus, enraptured by her beauty, married her, whereupon Nycteus warred against him. At his death Nycteus instructed his brother Lycus to take command of the war. Lycus killed Epopeus, made Antiope his prisoner, and exposed her twin sons Amphion and Zethus, who were rescued by a shepherd. As Antiope was about to be dragged to her death by a bull, she was rescued by her sons, who had discovered their true identity. In some versions Lycus was the father of the twins. Antiope, personification of the dawn, was the daughter of night (Nycteus) and the mistress of light (Lycus or Zeus). Also a name sometimes given to Hippolyta, the Amazon wife of Theseus.

**ANTIPATER** Gnostic term for God.

**ANTIPHATES** In Greek mythology king of the Laestrygonians, a race of fierce giant cannibals (storm demons).

**ANTLERS** Intelligence, rays of the sun. Also cuckoldry. In heraldry armed strength, fortitude. The antlered or horned king appears frequently in mythology; his fate is death, the antlers signifying the sun's rays, which must die daily. In the legend of Artemis, Actaeon is metamorphosed into a stag because of the intelligence he receives in watching Artemis (moon) bathe, and he (sun) is hunted to death by her dogs. The betrayed stagking continues to appear in mummer parades. Perhaps his being pursued has led to the cuckold interpretation. See horn.

**ANTLIA** The constellation Air Pump; the suck proboscis of an

insect.

**ANTOINETTE (ANTONIA, NETTIE, NETTY, TONY)** Feminine form of Anthony.

**ANTONY, MARC (MARCUS ANTONIUS)** Roman general whose downfall was due to his love for Cleopatra, hence one who sacrifices position for love.

**ANU (AN, ANA, ANOS, DANA, DANU, NANU)** (1) In Assyrian, Babylonia, Sumerian, etc. mythology, descendant of Apsu, primordial deep, and Tiamat, chaos; son of Anshar, night sky, and Kishar, earth. Anu, whose name signifies high one, was worshiped as All-Father, day sky; his mate Anatu was his female counterpart or an earth goddess. He was chief of a triad variously given as Anu (sky), Enlil (sea), and Ea (storms or war), or as Anu, Ea (sea), and Bel (war). His messengers were beneficent angels; however, he once was identical with Ea and had seven stormy or demon messengers, and at creation spawned demons of cold, darkness, and rain. When identified with Ea, god of the waters above heaven. He was male creative principle and keeper in high heaven of the plant of birth. He created star spirits, governed the gods, ruled destiny, and was the ancestor of kings. El and Zeus have absorbed many of his characteristics. (2) In Irish mythology the most ancient of the Tuatha De Danann, although sometimes said to be the daughter of Dagda or of Delbaeth. Wife of Bile. Universal mother, her offspring were life, light and wisdom. She had the attributes of a wind goddess; also those of earth and its fruitfulness. Two mountains near Killarney were called Paps of Anu, and still are

called The Paps. She is called the ancestress of the Feini, first Irish settlers. As a personification of Ireland she is known as Iath n'Anann and identified with Eire. She also is identified with Brigit, and thus mother of Brian, Iuchair, and Iucharbar, who sometimes are called the three sons of Danu (Anu). She is said to be identical with the Black Annis of Leicestershire, who required human sacrifice. She parallels the Roman Anna Perenna.

**ANUBIS** In early pyramid age of Egyptian mythology god of the underworld. Later replaced by Osiris, and with his brother Apuat he became a son and attendant of Osiris. Pathfinder, he was 'Opener of the Ways,' who nightly preceded Ra into Duat (underworld). With Thoth he shared the office of conductor of the dead to the judgement hall in Amenti, where for Osiris he weighed the hearts of the dead against the feather of truth. He was worshiped as guardian of tombs and patron of embalmers. In one account he swallowed the body of Osiris, his father; in another he embalmed it until it was resuscitated by Isis. In some versions his mother is given as Isis, in others as Nephthys. He is portrayed with a dog or jackal head on a human body. By the Greeks identified with Hermes, by the Romans with Mercury.

**ANUKT (ANUKIT, ANUQET)** Egyptian negroid goddess wearing a crown of feathers. Wife of Khnemu, great mother of the Elephantine triad. Probably originally Libyan.

**ANUMATI** Hind abstract goddess. With Raka presides over the full moon.

**ANUNAKI (ANUNNAKI, ENNUKI)** (1) In Babylonian mythology three-hundred earth demons or genii, servitors of the gods. Star gods who sank below the horizon and became earth (or underworld) deities and judged the newly dead. With Igigi, heavenly spirits, they constitute the hosts of heaven and earth, subordinate to Anu and other higher gods. Probable source of the conception of angels. (2) In Sumerian mythology the Anunnaki were dreaded judges of the underworld; source of the Babylonian Anunaki.

**ANUNIT** Babylonian war goddess. An aspect of Ishtar.

**ANUSH** In Armenian mythology the first queen of Azdahak, mother of dragons.

**ANVIL** (1) The primal furnace on which the celestial artisan or heavenly smith hammered out the universe. A sword (lightning) provider. Attribute of Hephaestus, Ptah, Vulcan, Wieland Smith. (2) Wisdom. In metaphor the brain is likened to an anvil or forge; thought, to the hammer. (3) Implement of martyrdom. (4) Dream significance: fruitful perseverance. (5) From the Greek anafalz, which resolves into an-a-fal-z, i.e. the one A or one great fire.

Anvil with cross or sword sticking from it. Forge of the universe, primal furnace, male and female principles. The same symbolism holds for an anvil and hammer.

**ANY-ANY-ANY-AH** Same as Queenah, which see.

**A-O** (1) Alpha-Omega; beginning and end. Deity symbol. In Christianity the nature of God. (2) AO is Polynesian for sun-

rise; basis of aloha meaning benevolence, friendship, gratitude, love. Cognate with Heigho, Iao, Tao. See Aos, Hoa.

**AOBH** Same as Aebh, which see.

**AOIFE** In Irish mythology: (1) rival of the Amazon queen Scathach, who had the hero Cuchulainn in her service. As one of his labors while in Scathach's service Cuchulainn by trickery conquered Aoife. After her submission to Cuchulainn, Aoife bore him a son called Conlaoch. Jealous when her lover married Emer, Aoife sent her son to avenge her slight. In the combat Cuchulainn did not recognize his son and Conlaoch was killed. (2) Same as Aeife, which see.

**AO-JUN** In Chinese mythology one of the dragon kings of the four seas. Ruler of the Western Sea; increaser of favor.

Ao-K'in. Ruler of the Southern Sea; increaser of good.

Ao Kuang. Ruler of the Eastern Sea; increaser of virtue.

Ao Shun. Ruler of the Northern Sea; increaser of generosity.

**AOKEU AND AKE** Polynesian deluge deities. In a contest Aokeu made the rains fall, Ake made the waters rise. When Rongo forced the contestants to cease their display of power the deluge subsided. Compare Abala.

**AO-MARAMA** Polynesian primeval deity of daylight. Offspring of Po-begat-Te-ao, deity of light; parent of Ao-tu-roa, long standing light.

**AONIA** Region in ancient Boeotia where the Muses supposedly lived.

Aonian fount. Fountain of Aganippe at the foot of Mount Helicon in Boeotia.

**AO-POURI** Polynesian primordial world, realm of darkness.

**AOS** Chaldean god of light. Also known as Hoa, and in dual aspect as Aa, Ao, Oa. Probably connected with ayus, Sanscrit for life, with chaos, and with Eos, Greek dawn. Cognate Iao, Tao.

**AOSHNARA** In Iranian legend while still in his mother's womb, he taught many marvels and at birth answered questions and riddles of Fracih, the unbeliever. He became the wise administrator of King Kavi Usan, who eventually tired of his wisdom and put him to death.

**AOTEA-ROA** Literally, long bright daylight or long bright land. Maori name for New Zealand. Ancient name for the island of Tahiti, the Hawaiika or Maori gathering place of souls.

**AO-TU-ROA** Polynesian primeval deity. Long-standing light; offspring of Ao-Marama, daylight; begetter of Kore-te-whiwhia, the void.

**AP** (1) Word root cognate with eye (sun). Root of Apepi, Egyptian great serpent slain by the sun, Apis, apple, Hap, happy, map, snap. Interchangeable with ab, ip, ob (orb), up. Equates with op, root of optimum, i.e. the best or faith in the highest. (2) Sanctuary where Amen-Ra was worshiped under the guise of a ram. From Ap along with the feminine article tap, the Greeks derived the name Thebes. See Apet. (3) Hindu primal deity of waters. Also called Apas.

**APAHARAVARMAN** Hindu legendary hero who plunders the rich to give to the poor and who

aids separated lovers. Proto-type of Robin Hood.

APA-HAU Polynesian storm demon.

APAM NAPAT In Hindu and Indo-Iranian mythology the son of Vourukasha, heavenly sea. Fire above; lightning worshiped as 'child of the waters,' because he is born of a cloud. His name means grandson of waters. Lover of Anahite, who parallels Aphrodite, and identified with Agni. As a dying god resembles Adonis.

APAOSHA Literally, concealer or cover. Zoroastrian demon of drought. He rides a hideous black bald horse and is defeated by Tishtrya (dog-star).

APAPPUS Giant, probably a drought demon, in Egyptian mythology.

APASON AND TAUTHE Babylonian primeval couple. Father and mother of Moymis.

APATE In Greek mythology Deceit, an abstract deity.

APAUKKYIT LOK In Burmese religion an old man who lived on Majoi Shingra Pum. Nine times he grew old, and nine times he renewed his youth. Each time he aged he aroused the anger of Lord of Sun by pretending to be dead. Lord of Sun finally punished him by causing him to die; thus he brought death into the world.

APE One who is befooled, a mimic. Symbolic of devilry, docility, hairiness, hypocrisy, indecency, sexual desire, thievery, ugliness, uncleanness. In mysticism typifies melancholy and sadness when the moon wanes, gaiety and joyfulness when the moon is waxing. Chinese mythology represents Shen.

In Christian art typifies cunning, greed, hatred, lust, malice, sin. The slothful soul of man, spiritual blindness, Satan. According to a medieval tradition women who have married neither man nor Christ will be given to apes in the next world. In Egyptian mythology an aspect of Thoth in the underworld. Typifies the soul traversing the circle of purification before entering the field of truth. In funeral rites represented seated on scale for judging souls. Symbolizes regeneration, passage from the state of animal to that of man, from death to eternal life. In a sitting posture represents equilibrium between light and darkness, truth and error. In Hinduism symbolizes a rain cloud. In Philippine mythology a trickster hero which arouses enmity and pursuit, but succeeds in escaping his pursuers.

Ape's Hill. A promitory in northwest Africa formerly called Abyla. One of the Pillars of Heracles. By the Arabs called Jebel Musa (Mountain of Moses).

APEP (APAP, APEPI, APOP, APOPHIS) Great worm of Egyptian mythology. Dragon of darkness which Ra, sun god, battles every night in the underworld. Apep loses the battle every morning. The spirit of evil; storm demon which devours the dead. Represented as a crocodile or as a serpent with many coils or as a snake with a human head. Name cognate with ophis, papa, pope.

APET (EPET) Egyptian mother goddess at Thebes. Water deity depicted with the body of a hippopotamus. Ultimately fused with Hathor. Thebes is believed to be derived by transposing the T in her name; Tap or Tape being pronounced Thebai by the Greeks.



**APEX** Acme, peak, pyramid. Resolves into ap-ek-se, i.e. great fiery eye (sun).

**APHAEA (APHAIA)** In Greek mythology Artemis as a chaste mermaid. Pursued by Alpheus, a river god, for nine months, that is from the early flood to the winnowing season. She was rescued by fishermen who carried her to Aegina, where she was named Aphaea and worshiped in fish form. This myth explains fish tails on some statues of the goddess in Crete and elsewhere. Identical with Arethusa, Britomartis. A tale resembling that of Daphne.

**APHEK** Literally, strength. In Old Testament: (1) a city in Lebanon assigned to the Hebrew tribe of Asher, which could not be subdued by those who attacked it. (2) A city near the sea of Galilee, the walls of which fell on 27,000 Syrians when they were fighting the Israelites.

**APHRODITE** Greek goddess of beauty and love. She was fabled to have been born of the sea's foam, signifying immaculate birth, or to have been the daughter of Uranus (heaven) and Hemera (day). According to Hesiod, Uranus was castrated by Cronus and, when the parts came in contact with the sea, Aphrodite sprang up from them; then standing on a scallop shell she was washed ashore at Cyprus or Cythera. The drops of water that fell from her formed pearls. The Horae (hours or seasons) draped her in garments of immortal fabric and escorted her to Olympus. According to Homer she was the daughter of Zeus and Dione. Variousy worshiped as earth mother, goddess of fruitfulness and vegetation, goddess of the moon, the sea, the underworld, or of war. Probably originally

she was an Oriental goddess of vegetation and of the reproductive forces of nature. She presided over April the germinating month. In the Iliad the wife of Hephaestus is Aphrodite; in the Odyssey his wife is Charis; both are names for glistening light, thus the two are substantially the same. She personified dawn, and as she was as unmoral as the dawn itself, she became the mother of countless children. As mistress of Poseidon her office was to modify the god's power and calm the sea. She was mistress and mother (adopted) of Adonis, the fruitfulness of the earth. She had Atalanta and Hippomenes changed into lions; she consoled Ariadne by giving her Dionysus as a husband; she gave her daughter Harmonia a fertile though fatal necklace and veil; she gave beauty to Pandora, the first created woman; and she competed against Athena and Hera for the apple of discord and was awarded the prize by Paris, leading him in turn to the beautiful Helen, thus bringing about the Trojan War. In some localities regarded as the embodiment of both feminine and masculine principles and called Hermaphrodite, a blending of Hermes, the male principle, with Aphrodite, the female principle. See androgynous deities. Some of her titles are: Anadyomene, she who rises out of the waters; Areia, goddess of war; Argynnis, gleaming one; Libitina, underworld goddess identified with Persephone; Pandemos, sensuality; Pontia, goddess of the tranquil sea, lady of navigation, who possesses a dove to indicate the direction of land; Urania, daughter of Uranus, celestial love, queen of heaven identified as a moon goddess. She was represented in the heavens by the



morning and evening stars. Aphrodite is popularly interpreted to mean foam born. In archaic art fully clothed, generally with a head cloth and veil. In later art partially or fully nude.

Sometimes she is shown with Eros as mother and child. Hellenistic sculptors made her sensuous and conscious of her charm. Botticelli's Birth of Venus is an exact icon. Her attributes are: apple, armor, cestus, cone, coronal of gold leaves or myrtle, diadem, dice, dolphin, dove, fillet, flowers, hare, iynx, laurel, lime tree, mirror, moon, murex, myrrh, myrtle, palm tree, polos, pomegranate, poppy, rose, scallop shell, swallow, swan, torch, tortoise, veil, and the colors blue, green, and scarlet. Goats and rams were sacred to her; incense and garlands of flowers were offered to her; her libations were honey, milk, and wine. She parallels Anahita, Arjuni, Astarte, Atargatis, Benten, Lakshmi, Ushas, Venus, etc.

Aphrodite's girdle. The cestus. Whoever wore it immediately became the object of love.

Bearded Aphrodite. A bisexual deity, Hermaphrodite. The Evening and Morning Star.

**APICIUS** In Roman legend an epicure.

**APIS** In Egyptian mythology sacred bull or ox of Memphis. Begotten by a ray of generative light flowing from the moon. Most important of the numerous animals worshiped by ancient Egyptians. His birthday was one of public rejoicing and on his death (after 25 years the sacred bull was sacrificed and buried with pomp) disconsolate believers shaved their heads. Mourning continued until the new Apis was discovered by the markings by which the god was recognized.

The markings were a white triangle on the forehead of a black bull, an eagle form on its back, a lump in the shape of a scarabaeus under its tongue. The black of the bull symbolized night (eternity) and the white symbolized day (time), the eagle and the scarabaeus represented the sun. The finding of the new bull characterized resurrection, and he was the animal to which the soul of Osiris migrated. Also said to incorporate Bacis, Mnevis, Ptah, and Ra. Sometimes identified with Hapi. In Greek called Serapis (Asar-Hapi or Osiris-Hapi). Apis equates with ophis, Greek for asp or serpent, and resolves into ap (=op or hoop or eye) + is (= es or essence or light), thus hoop of light, the Sun. II is identical with Roman apsis, meaning bow or solar wheel, and source of apse (bow of the chancel).

**APISIRAHTS** Blackfeet Indians' morning star deity. Son of Sun, he married a mortal, Feather Woman. Their son was Poia.

**APNAPURNA** Hindu goddess who gives substance and is bent by the weight of her full breasts in which all good is united. Apna means to nourish by water and purna appears to mean to produce. A name related to that of Anna Perenna.

**APO** Persian water genius. As rain, heaven born. Beneficent male spirit shaping men and protecting royal glory.

**APOCALYPTIC NUMBER** Mystic number 666. Number of blasphemous Beast with seven heads and ten horns identified with Antichrist.

**APOCATEQUIL** Peruvian god of evil. Twin brother of Piguero.

The twins were sons of the first man Guamansuri. They released the progenitors of the Peruvians from their underworld abode by turning the soil with an implement of gold. They were identified as night and day respectively and associated with the thunder-god; hence all Inca twins are regarded sacred to the thunder god.

**APOCONALLOTL** Literally, foam of water. Aztec deity; an aspect of Chalchiuhtlicue.

**APOCYNUM** Deceit, falsehood. In the language of flowers: I don't believe you.

**APOLLINAX, MR.** Hero of a T. S. Eliot poem symbolizing a European man of letters who is being lionized by an American dowager and a supercilious professor. One who is cynical, insensitive, uninhibited.

**APOLLO (APOLLON)** In Greek mythology son of Zeus (sky) and Leto (night). One of the twelve great gods of Olympus and twin brother of Artemis (moon). He was born on the island of Delos, land of the rising sun, where his mother fled to escape the jealous wrath of Hera. Personification of the sun in its light and life-giving as well as its destroying or pestilence-inflicting power. In his wisdom is seen the searching light from which nothing is hidden. His arrows (rays) are all powerful to heal or consume. He is attended by the Muses; is the celestial musician, deity of eloquence, fine arts, poetry, and science; is the divine guide of navigators, expert archer, and with his bow and arrow makes known to mankind the will of Zeus; he is physician, bestowing his knowledge of medicine on his son Asclepius, is protector of

crops from ravages of destructive animals, especially the mice known as Smintheus (one of his own titles), is provider of rich pastures, and watcher of earthly as well as heavenly flocks (clouds). He is the god who takes three steps, i. e. goes down, treads in darkness, rises again. He is the principle of agelessness, earnestness, orderliness, purity, reasonableness, resurrection, simplicity, youthful death. He is a dying god. He inherits his functions from Helios, with whom he is identified. In some legends Ortygia, land of spring and morning, is the land of his birth. Like all sun deities his growth is miraculous, and he bursts the bonds of his swaddling clothes (mists) and becomes proficient in the use of his irresistible weapons (rays) soon after birth. Although he is the eternal youth noted for his manly beauty, he is one whose love is repulsed or whose love meets fatal consequences. He married the nymph Coronis who, by him, became the mother of Asclepius. With information given to him by a crow he discovered she was unfaithful, whereupon he killed Coronis and changed the crow from white to black. By Calliope, in another short-lived romance, he was the father of Orpheus. He also loved two youths, Hyacinthus and Cyparissus. One day as the former and Apollo were throwing the discus Hyacinthus was struck on the head with it and killed on the spot, and the broken-hearted god changed him into the hyacinth. Cyparissus accidentally killed one of Apollo's favorite stags and grieved over the accident until he died. Apollo changed him into a cypress tree. Apollo kills the strangling Python. This legend, which has parallels in prac-

tically every ancient religion, treats the destruction of the drought monster which hordes water by the fertilizing sun. In the form of a dolphin Apollo agitates the waters of the Corinthian gulf and then leads Cretan mariners of a ship in distress to the safety of the shore where he departs in the form of a brilliant star. The mariners follow him to Delphi, found a temple in his honor, and become priests devoted to his worship. This far-famed oracle became the only shrine in the world not exclusively national; it was consulted by Etruscans, Lydians, Phrygians, Romans, etc. The story of his guiding the mariners parallels that of Vishnu guiding the ark. In reprisal for the slaying of his son Asclepius by Zeus, Apollo slew the Cyclops, celestial smiths who provided Zeus with thunder and lightning (the sun is naturally the enemy of storms). For this act Apollo had to make expiation by serving Admetos, a mortal, for a year as a slave. Titles of Apollo are: Agyieus, god of streets and ways; Delphinus, the dolphin god; Euraylus, god of the broad sea; Helios, the sun; Muses, leader of the Muses; Nomios, lute player; Paeon, healer; Phoebus, shiner; Pythius, killer of Python; Smintheus, plague sender; Tortor, tower of towers; Tyrxis, well-keeper.

His sacred number originally was four, at later dates, five and seven. Also sacred to him were the apple, bay, bow and arrow, chariot, cicada, cithara, cock, conical pillar, crow, dolphin, griffin, hawk, laurel, lyre, mouse under foot, obelisk, raven, serpent, shepherd's crook, swan, tamarisk, white mouse, wolf. His name resolves into Ap-ol-lo, i. e. Orb (ap = ob) of the Lord (ol = el) Everlasting (lo = la), and into Greal Paul. It is related to

such words as appall, appeal, apple. In art he is portrayed as a beautiful youth with flowing golden hair, standing, striding, or in a chariot drawn by four horses. Sometimes he wears a flowing cloak or tunic and is shown with one of his sacred attributes. A laurel twig almost always is in his hair. As an agent of Zeus he appears with a double-handled battle ax. His temple was built as an enclosed circle. Compare Stonehenge. He resembles such deities as Baal, Christ, Cuchulainn, Horus the Younger, Indra, Ra, Resphiph-Mical, Sigurd, Surya, Vishnu. Apollo also was worshipped by the Romans, who borrowed him from the Greeks in the 5th century B. C. in the hope of averting a plague.

Apollonian. A personality that is moderate, not going to excess, self-effacing, not aggressive or boastful. Opposed to Dionysian.

Apollonianism. Soul conceived as a cosmos ordered in a group of excellent parts.

**APOLLONIUS OF TYANA** First century A. D. magician and miracle worker.

**APOLLYON** Greek rendering of Abaddon, Hebrew term which originally meant the bottomless pit. The angel of the bottomless pit, angel of destruction. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the antagonist of Christian.

**APONE** Healing fountain in Padua, Italy.

**APONIBOLINAYEN** In Philippine mythology a female beauty carried to the sun by a vine that wound itself around her. Probably a personification of dawn. She secretly entered the house where Sun slept at night, but

was discovered because her beauty shone like fire, and the sun married her. Also called Tinguian.

**APOSTATE** One who forsakes his cause, church, or party; a renegade.

**APOSTLE** Literally, one sent forth. A pioneer of any great moral reform. In Christian tradition they number twelve and also are called fishers of men. They and their badges are: Andrew, an X cross, instrument of his crucifixion; Bartholomew, a knife, because he was flayed with one; James the Great, scallop shell or staff, because he was a pilgrim; James the Less, a fuller's pole, instrument of his death; John, a cup with a winged serpent flying out of it, alluding to the cup of poison offered to him; Judas Iscariot, a bag; because he bare what was put in one; Jude, a club, implement of his martyrdom; Matthew (or Levi), a halbred or hatchet because he was martyred with one; Peter, a bunch of keys and a cock, because Christ gave him the keys to the kingdom of heaven, and he went out and wept bitterly when he heard the cock crow; Philip, a long staff surmounted with a cross because he suffered death by being suspended by the neck to a tall pillar; Simon, a saw, inasmuch as he was sawed to death; Thomas, a lance because he was pierced through the body with one. Sometimes Matthias, whose badge is a battle-ax, replaces Judas, and sometimes Paul, whose badge is a sword, replaces Jude. Twelve bunches of grapes, twelve columns, twelve sheep, all symbolize the apostles. In Moham-medanism the apostles are six: Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, Mohammed, in the order given. Parallels Sanscrit arhat,

Chinese lohan.

**Apostolic Fathers.** In Christianity the authors born in the 1st century when the Apostles lived. The most famous five are: Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp.

**APOYAN TACHU** In Zuni legend the All-covering Father created by Awonawilona; the sky. With his spouse Tsita he created terrestrial life.

**APPARAS** Among the Lapps spirits of small children who had been killed. They are restless forest spirits, who rule over grass, roots, and trees. Compare liekkio, patshak.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS** In Roman legend a decemvir who fell in love with Virginia, a beautiful plebian. By mock trial he made her his slave and her father killed her in the forum. Subject of innumerable dramas and novels.

**APPLAUSE** Dream significance: reproach. A word which resolves into op-laus, a laus or lauding of the hoop (sun).

**APPLE** Fruitfulness, health, knowledge, love, wisdom; also death, discord, evil, lust, temptation. Of phallic significance. In witchcraft food of the oracular dead. In fairytales the giver of immortal youth; in the Swiss tale of William Tell typifies danger. In folklore the fruit is the symbol of consummation as the egg is of initiation. Word from the root ap (ab or ball). The ending le (ala) is apparently a diminutive form. As used in Northern Europe, yields ap (ab or ball or eye) + ple (pol or Baldur), thus eye of Baldur, sun god. French pomme yields eye



of sun. Greek for apple is melon, i.e. one god; Welsh is aval, thus Avalon, the isle of rest, is Apple Island. It equates with Apollo and is the source of Appleby, Appuldurcomb, Appold, etc. In Celtic tradition one of the two sacred trees of ancient Ireland. In China symbolizes peace. In Christian-Hebraic-Moslem tradition earthly happiness, fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. Cause of the fall of man and of original sin, death-dealer, destroyer. In the hands of Adam, weakness; in the hands of Eve, damnation. In the hands of Jesus, the new Adam; in the hands of Mary, the new Eve, redemption or salvation. Attribute of Saint Dorothea. Neither early Hebrew nor Mohammedan works clearly identify the fruit, and some believe an ear of wheat, a fig, or fruit of the vine may have been intended. Some believe a Semitic word for fruit was translated into Old High German opaz (fruit) or Anglo-Saxon ofet (fruit), both of which are rendered as apple. In Greek mythology the apple symbolizes discord, love, victory. Attribute of Aphrodite (Venus), Eris, Atalanta. The golden apples of Aphrodite caused even the frigid Atalanta to yield to love. In Norse mythology a symbol of immortality.

Apple blossom. December 31 birthday flower signifying preference. In the language of flowers: He prefers you; also Fame called him great and good. Herald of May; appropriate to brides. Emblem of Arkansas and Michigan.

Apple howling. In England salute given in apple orchards on Christmas Eve invoking fruitfulness.

Apple of discord. In Greek mythology gold apple inscribed 'For the Fairest,' and thrown onto a table by Eris, goddess of

discord, at the marriage feast of Thetis and Peleus, to which all deities except Eris had been invited. Aphrodite, Athena, Hera, each claimed the apple. Called upon to act as judge, Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite. The vengeance of Athena and Hera was directed against Paris, and they brought about the fall of Troy. Thus any cause of dispute.

Apples of Hesperides. The apples the color of burnished gold with the taste of honey. When eaten they did not diminish in any way, and whoever cast one of them hit anything he wished, and the apple came back into his hand. They also had the power of healing, and were symbolic of happiness, love, and wisdom. They were given to Hera as a wedding gift when she married Zeus. She placed them under the guardianship of a dragon (earth spirit) in the Garden of the Hesperides (Garden in the North). The apple tossed by Eris was stolen from this garden. One of the labors of Heracles was to get an apple. In Celtic lore demanded by Lugh as a blood fine from the murderers of his father, the sons of Tuirenn. Probably identical with the apple tree of Manannan. According to some scholars, oranges or persimmons were intended.

Apples of Istakhar. All sweetness on one side; all bitterness on the other.

Apples of paradise. Apples with a bite on one side to indicate the bite given by Eve.

Apples of perpetual youth. In Scandinavian mythology the golden apples in the keeping of Idhunn, daughter of Svold and wife of Bragi. By tasting them the gods preserved their youth.

Apples of Pyban. In the travels of Sir John Mandeville,



pigmies fed on their scent alone.

Apples of Samarkand. In the Arabian Nights a cure for any disorder.

Apples of Sodom. A poisonous Dead Sea fruit; a lovely fruit which, when plucked, turns to ashes; hence anything deceptive or disappearing. Typifies sin.

Apple tree. Useful beauty. Frequently figures as a tree of everlasting youth. A tree of knowledge or of life. In Baltic mythology, when the tree has nine branches, typifies the rays of the sun.

Thorn apple. Deceitful charms.

Wild apple. When Celtic tree alphabet was increased to fifteen consonants, tree of the eleventh consonant, quert (Q or CC), which shared the month of the hazel, August 6 to September 2.

**APPOMATTOX** A place of surrender or defeat, alluding to the town in Virginia, where General Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9, 1865.

**APPREHENSION** In an Italian icon personified by a young woman of middle stature dressed in white; brisk and active, disposed to listen when another speaks. She stands on tip-toe and holds a camelion in one hand and a mirror in the other.

**APPROVAL OF GOD** In Christianity shown with a rod blossoming, usually with lilies. In Hebrew tradition the rod blossoms with almond flowers.

**APRICOT** *Nympha, vulva.* Dream significance: health, pleasure. In China typifies a beautiful woman.

Apricot flower. Timid love.

**APRIES** King of Egypt who aided Jews in revolt against Bab-

ylon. His army of mercenaries was overthrown by native Egyptian forces and he was dethroned. In Bible known as Pharaoh Hophra.

**APRIL** Derived from *aperio*, Latin verb meaning to open. So called because it is the month when the earth opens to produce new fruits. A period or state of emotional inconstancy from the frequent alternation of sunshine and showers attributed to the month. Month of Lord Apur, spring. Its birthstone is the diamond, its colors are green and yellow, its zodiacal sign is Taurus, the bull. In China its emblems are the cherry blossom and serpent. In ancient Greece sacred to Aphrodite (Venus) and Hygeia. In Persia typified by a vine dresser trimming his vine.

April first. All Fool's Day of April Fool's Day; feast of the Vernal Equinox. A period of reawakening, or rejuvenescence, of unbound hilarity. Day of the bull, that is day of commemoration for bull worshipers. Feast of Lord Hu, lord of wit and humor, in his alternative title of Lud (root of ludicrous). Observed by playing jokes on unsuspecting people, festivities Gwydion is credited with originating. Corresponds to Hindustan Huli Festival, celebrated on March 31.

April Fish. French equivalent of April Fool.

April Fool. A victim of April Fool's Day (April 1) jokes.

Aprilists. Adorers or worshipers of the Bull; ancients opened the year with the Bull or on April 1.

**APRILE** A poet in Robert Browning's Paracelsus who exalts love as Paracelsus exalts knowledge.

**APRON OF HUMAN BONES** In Buddhism a Dharmapala ornament called narasthyabharna.

Apron strings. The influence of a mother, wife, or any female.

Apron of white lambskin. In Freemasonry, purity of life and conduct.

**APSARAS** Buddhist angel or fairy. Usually shown flying through the clouds. In Hinduism celestial dancer or water nymph of Indra's heaven. In later myths referred to in the plural as apsarases (or 'es') and represented as beautiful and voluptuous courtesans of the sky (sportive clouds or mists) who consorted with gandharvas or were the reward of heroes slain in battle. They supposedly resided in fig trees and were asked to bless wedding processions that passed them. On their evil side they caused madness, having been sent by the gods to disturb and tempt brooding ascetics lest they acquired too great a power. Also local Tibetan deities.

**APSE** In Christian churches the bow of a chancel. In ancient churches bishop's seat in eastern or altar end of church. Word paralleling apis, which see.

**APSU (ABZU, APASON, APSU RISHTU)** Babylonian great abyss, primordial fertile sea. Nether sea of fresh water. First husband of Tiamat, chaos. Father of all the gods, whom, with the assistance of his mate, he was resolved to destroy because they desired to set the world in order. When he became the archenemy of the gods his son Ea castrated him, severed his sinews, and tore off his crown. Ea then took the fresh water as his own abode. This situation parallels that of Uranus-Cronus, Cronus-Zeus.

The pieces of Apsu were imprisoned in a house (earth) built around his body. In Sumerian mythology man was formed from the clay of Apsu, paralleling Nu, Ymir. Apsu and Tiamat constitute the primeval pair, the male and female principle. The first pair to issue from them was Lahmu and Lahamu, the next was Anshar and Kishar, then Anu and Anatu. Ea follows Anu, and sometimes is identified as Anu's son.

**APUAT** In Egyptian mythology brother of Anubis. First man to open the way or discover the road to the underworld. Compares with Tezcatlipoca, Yama.

**APUS** Constellation also called Bird of Paradise. A monster with no hind limbs.

**AQUAMARINE** March birthstone with the virtue of ensuring constant happiness. Symbol of health, hope in misfortune, and youth. It supposedly assures constancy in love, prevents quarrels between husband and wife, protects from slander, thus suitable in anniversary and engagement rings. Believed to stimulate intellect and intuition and to make wearer quick witted, and so worn by students. Preserves wearer against poison administered by enemies. Medicinally endowed with power to cure ailments involving jaw and throat, liver and stomach, also toothaches. Sacred to Neptune, thus a talisman of sailors and sea travelers. Worn by land travelers to protect them from hazards and to aid them in finding hidden objects for which they may be searching. Its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Dream significance: new friend.

**AQUARIUS** Water Bearer, eleventh sign of the Zodiac. Sun enters about January 20. Anciently the location of the winter solstice. Astrologers equate with cold, darkness, floods, rains, storms. It is a diurnal sign, fixed, airy, hot, moist, and sanguine in nature; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by Uranus. Its character trait is tolerance; it governs the legs. Its tarot significance is the Strength. Usually represented as a man with his left hand raised and his right pouring a stream of water from a pitcher into the mouth of the Southern Fish. Sometimes portrayed as an urn. By Babylonians called Gu (overflowing-water-jar) and associated with the deluge, curse of water. First sign in old Chinese zodiac; the Rat, bringer of water. In Christianity associated with John the Baptist and Judas Thaddaeus. Egyptians equated with Hapi or Khnum, water gods. Greeks identified with Zeus, symbolizing creation; later associated with Deucalion or Ganymede. Pictorial symbol two wavy lines, the alchemical symbol for dissolution.

**AQUILA** (1) Northern constellation in the Milky Way containing the bright star Altair. In Chinese and Japanese mythology the Cowherd or Herdsman, which see. In Roman legend the youth Antinous of Bithynia in Asia Minor was drowned in the Nile and his death was mourned by Emperor Hadrian. Antinous was borne into the skies by an eagle and the constellation supposedly represents an eagle carrying Antinous in its talons. (2) In Roman mythology the north wind; parallel of the Greek Boreas. (3) A Jew converted to Christianity. With his wife, Priscilla, he became a helper of Paul.

**AR (ARO)** Word root from the

Latin related to plowing. Appears in arable, Arishis, Arthur, Aryan, etc.

**ARA (ARAE)** (1) A constellation also called the Altar. (2) In Armenian mythology son of Armenak, husband of Nvard. A youth famous for his beauty. When he rejected the love of Semiramis she waged war against him and he was wounded and died. Semiramis appealed to her gods and they restored him to life. A sun myth cognate Attis, Gilgamesh. See dying god. (3) In Greek mythology goddess of destruction and retribution; sometimes her name is applied to the Furies. Once invoked by the longing heart, later a curse with which the weak imprecated tyrants.

**ARABELLA (BEL, BELLA, BELLE)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning a fair altar.

**ARABIA DESERTA** Desert inhabited by wandering tribes with no fixed habitation and living in tents.

Arabia Felix. The happy, rich land where the Queen of Sheba ruled. Site of Mecca.

Arabia Petraea. Region in which Moses saw the burning bush and Elijah heard the 'still small voice.' The vast and terrible wilderness from Mount Sinai to the promised land, where the Jews spent forty years wandering.

**ARACHNE** In Greek mythology a Lydian maiden who challenged Athena to a contest in weaving and won. Athena angered metamorphosed Arachne into a spider. Thus one who is ambitious or presumptuous; a victim of conceit or pride. Compare Penelope and Weaving Damsel.

Arachne's labors. Spinning

and weaving.

**ARAD-EA (ARDI-EA)** In Babylonian mythology servant of Ea, ferryman on Khubur, river of death in Aralu. Correlative of Charon.

**ARAFAT** A mountain southeast of Mecca where, according to Mohammedan tradition, Adam met Eve after a punitive separation of 200 years. He was conducted to its summits by Gabriel.

**ARAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning lion's whelp.

**ARAHITO-GAMI** Japanese mikado, deity incarnate.

**ARALU (ARALLU)** In Babylonian mythology the Great City, the lowerworld, abode of the dead. A vast seven-walled gloomy cavern in the midst of the earth, ruled over by Nergal and his stern and sullen consort Allatu with demon attendants from the summer solstice to the winter solstice. Here the dead lead a feeble existence in the form of shadows with no hope of return to a better life. The evil dead sometimes rise to torment mankind. Also called Cutha.

**ARAM** In Armenian mythology son of Harma, who is sometimes said to be an aspect of Aram. He fought and vanquished the Syrian god Baal Shamin. Identified with Arame, a king of Urartu.

**ARAMA** Light god of the Moxos Indians of South America. His wife, goddess of waters, refreshed the soil, parched by the glare of his eye.

**ARAMATI** Literally, devotion. Vedic abstract goddess.

**ARAMAZD** Armenian Supreme

God. Creator of heaven and earth; giver of abundance. Characterized as benign, brave, manly, peace-loving, and wise. One of the seven chief deities, and of a triad with Anahit and Vahagn. He presided over the Navasard (New Year festival), which probably was a spring festival or agricultural celebration connected with commemorating the dead and praying for the increase of rain and harvests. Armenian corruption of the Persian Auramazda (Ormazd).

**ARANE** A Beaumont and Fletcher character; a mother who would overthrow her son.

**ARANYANI** Hindu goddess of the jungle; mother of beasts and rich in food without tillage.

**ARAPAHO** American Indians; nomads.

**ARARAT** Sacred mountain, resting place of Noah's ark. Second cradle of the human race. Universal navel.

**ARA-TIATIA** Polynesian whirlwind deity who cuts the road to the upperworld on occasions.

**ARATIS** Vedic spirits hostile to mankind.

**ARAWN** Literally, silver-tongue (eloquence). King of Annwfn, Brythonic underworld, world of wealth. He was owner of all the animals ascribed to otherworlds and of the magic caldron, giver of plenty, which Arthur coveted. His gate was guarded by three cranes which warned travelers not to enter. He fought and defeated Amaethon at the battle of Cath Godeu, and he exchanged shapes and reign with Pwyll (see) to overcome Havgan, a rival. His name later was

corrupted to Anguissance (anguish) or Augusel, and he was mortalized as a king of Scotland in the Arthurian cycle.

**ARBACES** Villainous priest in Bulwer-Lytton's novel, *The Last Days of Pompeii*.

**ARBA-KONFUS** Hebrew prayer box; symbolizes the four directions or four corners of the earth.

**ARBA KOSOT** The four cups of wine consumed during the Seder service of the Hebrew Passover festival, to recall the four expressions of freedom in the Bible: "I will bring forth," "I will redeem," "I will deliver," "I will take you unto me as a nation."

**ARBOR-VITAE** December 28 birthday flower with the sentiment unchanging friendship and symbolizing immortality. In the language of flowers: I never change, live for me.

**ARBUDA** Vedic serpent demon; keeper of the cows of fertility (rain clouds). Indra trod him under foot and deprived him of his cows, i. e. released them for the benefit of mankind. Invoked in battle. Probably a form of Vala.

**ARBUTUS** In the language of flowers: I love only you. Emblem of Massachusetts and of the Pilgrims. Also called mayflower.

**ARCADIA (ARCADY, ARKADIA)**  
(1) In Greek antiquity the happy land of Pan, who led the celestial dance and song. Bright land, the East. (2) A mountainous district in ancient Greece noted for the contented pastoral simplicity of its people, hence a land proverbial for its picturesque peacefulness, for its rural simplicity. A setting for a pastoral romance, a shepherd's paradise. Name which

resolves into resplendent might A (Sun).

Arcadian. Dunce, simpleton.

**ARCANUM** One of the great secrets the alchemists sought to discover; a mystery; something hidden from the mass of men. An elixir, panacea, secret remedy.

**ARCAS** In Greek mythology grandson of Lycaon; son of Zeus. Lycaon served Zeus the flesh of Arcas. The angered god destroyed the house of Lycaon by turning Lycaon and his sons into wolves, but restored life to Arcas, who became the eponymous ancestor of the Arcadians. Subsequently, while hunting, Arcas chanced to pursue his mother Callisto, who had been changed into a bear by the jealous Hera. To prevent the crime of matricide Zeus transformed his son into a bear and transported both to heaven, Callisto as the Great Bear, Arcas as the Little Bear. The enraged Hera persuaded Poseidon to forbid the Bears to descend into the ocean like other stars. They alone of the constellations never set below the horizon. According to some Arcas was identical with Bootes and he became the constellation Bootes (Not Ursa Minor); according to others Arcas became the bright star Arcturus in Bootes.

**ARCASIA** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* personification of intemperance, dwelling in the Bower of Bliss. She is conquered by Guyon (temperance).

**ARCH** Femal principle, heaven, sanctuary, secret place.

**ARCHAGATHUS** In Roman legendary history son of Lysanias. Reputed to be the first physician



to practice at Rome. At first held in esteem and called *Vulnerarius* (one who cures wounds) but, because of the cruelty he displayed in cutting and searing his patients, he brought the art of medicine and surgery and physicians in general into disrepute.

**ARCHANGEL** A chief or principal angel. Among occultists an emanation of the Deity. In Christianity four are mentioned: Gabriel, Michael, Raphael, and Uriel. They correspond to the four directions. The Koran also has four: Gabriel, Michael, Azrael, Israfel. In Old Testament a title applied to Michael, chief opponent of Satan, and sometimes identified as the Messiah.

**ARCHBISHOP TURPIN** A Paladin of Charlemagne, hence a notable hero. Personifies light.

**ARCHER** Ninth sign of the zodiac, symbol of Sagittarius. Portrayed as a man shooting a three-headed arrow, which is an aspect of the Babylonian deity Ashur. Word parallels *arcus*, Latin for bow. Also called Centaur.

**ARCHIBALD (ARCHIE, BALDIE)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning distinguished and bold. Nickname for an anti-aircraft gun.

**ARCHILOCHUS** Greek satirist of 8th century B.C. responsible for the term Archilochian, meaning bitterness, ill-natured satire.

**ARCHIMAGO** Enchanter in Spenser's *Faerie Queene* typifying false religion and hypocrisy.

**ARCHON** (1) Gnostic heavenly creator and ruler, subordinate to the Supreme Deity. (2) In Greek antiquity after the 7th century B.C. one of the nine chief mag-

istrates at Athens. Name resolves into great one, and 'arch' of Archon appears in such names as Arcas, Archelaus, Archidamus, and survives in archangel, monarch, etc. Probably equates with the guttural 'ach' of Gwrnach the Giant. Allied to Haakon, which means high kin.

**ARCITE** In Chaucer an unsuccessful lover.

**ARCITENUS** A double-headed centaur in Babylonian mythology.

**ARCTOS (ARCTUS)** Collective name of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor. From the Greek, meaning bear. See Arcas.

**ARCTURUS** Literally, bear's tail. Star of first magnitude in the tail of Bootes. See Arcas. Finno-Ugric archer of the sky. They believe that when he shoots down the Boahje-naste (North Star) the heavens will fall, bringing about the end of the world.

**ARDAD** A Persian demon which led travelers astray.

**ARDAN** In Irish legend one of the three sons of Usnach. Brother of Naoise, the husband of Deirdre, on whose account the three men were treacherously slain. See Deirdre.

**ARDAT LILI** Sumerian demon or ghost who married human men. Compares with mermaids, Nereids, Ganga.

**ARDDHA-NARI (ARDHA-NARI)** In Hinduism Siva and his sakti Parvati joined, the right side being male, the left side female. See androgynous deities.

**ARDOKSHO** Iranian goddess modeled on Greek Tyche (Fortune). Name signifies augment-

ing righteousness. Probably identical with Ameretat.

**ARAVISURA ANAHITA** Iranian celestial lake of milk (mist) which gleams under the Haoma, sacred tree of life on Hara Bezaiti, located in the air of Vurukash (Airanyavaeja). From the lake four celestial rivers flow toward the cardinal points. Also the virgin daughter of Ormuzd. She is the wet and strong spotless one; she is the life-increasing, seed-increasing goddess who makes prosperity. She makes the seeds of all males pure and sound; she purifies the womb of all females, and causes them to bring forth in safety, and puts milk in their breasts. She is invoked in battle as she gives strength to warriors. She is opposed by Apaosha, drought demon. She parallels Anahit, Ish-tar, and Nin Ella.

**AREITOS (AREYTOS)** Ceremonial dances of mysteries performed by Taino Indians, marking birth, death, marriage, or climaxes in the course of the seasons, cures for the sick, elegies in praise of heroes, the going to war, national crises, puberty rites. Performed chiefly to honor the earth-goddess.

**AREOPAGUS** A court of justice from the traditional name of the highest tribunal of ancient Athens, famous for its just and wise decisions. Hill to the west of the Acropolis, where the council or judicial body met, and which gave the tribunal its name. Later a court for homicide and murder trials only. Its origin is ascribed to a trial of Ares by the gods. Halirrhothius, son of Poseidon, ravished Alcippe, daughter of Ares, whereupon Ares killed the youth. Poseidon summoned Ares to appear before the tribunal of the

gods. Ares was acquitted and the place the gods had held their court thereafter was known as Hill of Ares (Ares + pagos).

**AREOP-ENAP** In Nauru Island mythology the ancient Spider which floated above in endless space. Creator deity. He made a small snail into the moon, a large snail into the sun; he made the earth from a snail's shell, and from his salt sweat he made the primordial sea; he turned stones into men who held up the sky.

**AREOP-IT-EONIN** In Nauru Island mythology the young Spider, bringer of fire to mankind. Miraculously born from a boil upon Dabage, the tortoise.

**ARES** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Hera. In one account unfathered son of Hera. His twin sister and companion is Eris (strife); another companion is Enyo (war cry). His steeds are Deimos (panic) and Phobos (fear). By Aphrodite the father of Harmonia. He also fathered the Amazons and the Theban dragon (drought). He is the wind, a wild ungovernable bloodthirsty warrior, delighting in strife for its own sake, completely devoid of benevolent aspects, and loved only by Aphrodite, wife of Hephaestus. In early myths he typifies raging tempests; later he is a personification of wild tumult and war. He is fickle and blustering and in the Trojan War, sometimes favors one side, sometimes the other. He kills Halirrhothius, son of Poseidon, for ravishing his daughter, and is tried by the gods, but acquitted. See Areopagus. In one legend he is imprisoned by Otos and Ephialtes (wind and hurricane). In art he appears variously as a bearded

warrior or as a youth carrying a sword or lance in his right hand and a shield in his left. In the so called Borghese Ares he is a nude youth wearing a helmet. His emblems are buckler, burning torch, dry grass, helmet, lance, spear, shield, sword. Sacrificed to him were humans, the cock, horse, ram, and the scourges of the battlefield, dog, raven, vulture, wolf. His name sometimes is interpreted to mean curse. He parallels the Hindu Maruts and the Roman Mars.

**ARESKOUI (AGRESKOUI, AGRIS-KOUE, AIRESKOUI, AREKOI)** Iroquois Indian invisible Great Spirit. Maker of all things. Called on for aid in hunting, shipwrecks, and war, and to whom the first catches of the hunt or of victory were offered.

**ARETA (ARETE)** Literally, virtuous rule. Greek abstract divinity of virtue. In Homer's *Odyssey* the wife of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians, who entertained Odysseus. She was renowned as a model housewife.

**ARETHUSA** In Greek mythology one of the Nereids. Guardian of the fountain of Arethusa, whose waters were so pure they lengthened the lives of cattle and men. Loved by Alpheus, which see. Also the name of one of the Hesperides. By some said to be an aspect of Artemis.

**ARGALAN-ZON** In Central Asian mythology the prince of animals. He was so large he refused to go into the ark built by Noj when the flood came, boasting he would not drown. When the flood subsided only his bones were found. Thus one over-confident.

**ARGAN** In Moliere's *Le Malade Imaginaire* a hypochondriac who

is torn between a desire to have his diseases treated and a desire to reduce his apothecary's bills.

**ARGANTE** In Arthurian legend fairy queen of Avalon; a form of Morgain Le Fay. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a giantess personifying lust.

**ARGEIPHONTES (ARGIPHONTES)** In Greek mythology surname of Hermes in his character as dawn god. Slayer of Argus, the many-eyed night, with a round stone (sun). Usually shown with a harpe at his side.

**ARGES (ARGIS)** Literally, stream of light. In Greek mythology one of the Cyclops. Personification of flame.

**ARGHA** Moorish sacrificial bowl, represents the yoni.

**ARGO** Literally, swift. (1) A minor constellation, also known as the Ship Argo or Argo Navis. Now generally divided into four parts: Carina, Puppis, Pyxis, Vela. (2) In Greek mythology the magic ship of the Argonauts, which was endowed with the power of understanding, thought, and speech, and which needed no man to steer it. Ship of a solar allegory. It refused to descend into the water on the expedition for the Golden Fleece until charmed by the lyre of Orpheus (voice of the wind). Like the Ark and the ship supplied Odysseus by Alcinous, symbolic of the nourishing forces of nature, as the ship contained the germ of all living things, thus the Argonauts returned from their adventure with renewed vigor. See Argosy. (3) Ship of adventure, ship used in search of wealth. A merchant ship, a ship of war.

**ARGONAUTS** (1) In Greek myth-

ology the members of the expedition headed by Jason (sun), which sailed from Greece to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece (sun-lit clouds). After many strange and dangerous adventures the Argonauts reached Colchis, where the king promised to give Jason the Fleece if he would yoke to a plough two fire-breathing bulls and sow the dragon's teeth left by Cadmus in Thebes. With the help of Medea (moon) Jason fulfilled these conditions and became master of the Fleece, and with Medea, who had fallen in love with him, quitted Colchis. See Golden Fleece, Jason, Medea, Phryxus. (2) Those who emigrated to California in 1848 in search of gold. An adventurer, fortune-seeker, gold-seeker.

ARGOS See Argus.

ARGOSY In Greek mythology the adventure of the Argonauts, a band of about fifty, who sailed on the ship Argo under the leadership of Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece. The acquisition of the Fleece by Jason was the culminating episode in the vicissitudes of a branch of the Aeolos family. Athamas, son of Aeolos, was the father of Phryxus and Helle, whose jealous stepmother Ino plotted their death. As Athamas was about to sacrifice Phryxus to Zeus, the child's mother Nephele (cloud), let loose a ram with golden fleece (sun-lit cloud), which lifted Phryxus and Helle into the air. Helle fell into the sea and was drowned but Phryxus was borne to Colchis, where King Aetes sacrificed the ram to Zeus (sky) and hung its fleece on an oak (tree sacred to Zeus), where it was guarded by dragons until seized by Jason. Jason and his companions were sun heroes, and their journey, usually presented in two series of twelve

adventures, one covering the outbound passage, the other the return voyage, related to the transit of the sun through the twelve houses of the zodiac.

ARGUS (ARGOS) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning vigilant; also brightness or splendor. (2) In Greek mythology son of Phryxus. Builder of the ship Argo for Jason's expedition. (3) Faithful dog of Odysseus. When Odysseus returned after an absence of twenty years, although people of the court failed to recognize him, the dog did, and in his joy at seeing his master again, died. An aspect of gloaming. (4) Son of Zeus and Niobe; father of Peiras, from whom Io descended, and of Ecbasus, and grandfather of Agenor, great-grandfather of Argus Panoptes. Third king of Argos and namer of the city.

Argus Panoptes. In Greek mythology said to be the son of Agenor or of Inachus, both river gods. At times confused with his great-grandfather Argus. He was the all-seeing, having one hundred eyes (star-lit sky). He conquered Echidna, a dragon which crushed its victims with its coils. Hera made Argus Panoptes guardian over the cow into which Io had been metamorphosed. Hermes (wind), commanded by Zeus (day sky) put Argus to sleep with sweet notes of his lute (song of the wind), and then cut off his head, freeing Io (moon). Hera transplanted the eyes of Argus to the tail of the peacock, her favorite bird. In another account Hermes, as dawn, slays Argus with a round stone (sun). The name Argus yields ar-goose or fire spirit; Panoptes contains the word roots pa and op, which yield father-eye or all-seeing. Argus compares with argunas,



Sanskrit for shining. To be Argus-eyed is to be keen-eyed, jealously watchful, observant, vigilant.

**ARGYNNIS** In Greek mythology personification of the brilliancy of early morning. Loved by Agamemnon (sun). Name cognate with Arjuni.

**ARHAT** In Buddhism a saint. One of the sixteen, later eighteen, apostles whose duty was to go into different parts of India and beyond to spread Buddha's teachings. They have passed the different stages of the Eight-fold Excellent Way and have advanced so far along the path to Nirvana they are subject to no more rebirths. Also called **Sthavira**. In China called **lohan**. In Tibet called **gnas-brtan** or **neten**.

**ARIADNE** In Greek mythology daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and Pasiphae, moon goddess. She appears to be a dawn goddess, although some identify her as a moon goddess. She also has been termed barley queen and serpent (earth) goddess. She gave Theseus (sun) the thread (light ray) which enabled him to find his way out of the labyrinth (other-world of darkness which the sun traverses throughout the night). She fled with Theseus, who abandoned her on the island of Naxos, where she was discovered by Dionysus, whose wife she became. Her desertion symbolizes the separation of the sun from the lights of dawn (or from the moon). Thus she suffered the fate of those who love the sun, abandoned as the sun continues his westward journey. Her marriage to Dionysus is that of a fruitful mother. The thread she gave to Theseus compares with **Clotho's** thread of life. The

rites of Ariadne were orgiastic and males were sacrificed to her. The Ariadne myth is Athenian, corresponding to the Argive Andromeda myth, the Colchian Medea myth, and the Niebelungenlied Brynhild. Her name is related to Ana, Anna, Arianrhod, and yields Ar-ri-an (high fruitful mother) + de (barley).

Ariadne's thread. Aid, guide, light.

**ARIANA** Feminine name from the Welsh, meaning silvery.

**ARIANRHOD** In Brythonic mythology daughter of Don and Beli, sister of Gwydion (sun). Her husband is Nwyvre (waning heaven or space). A moon goddess, her name signifies silver wheel or circle. She also is universal mother, goddess of birth. Her castle is **Corona Borealis** (Northern Crown), which, as the home of lost souls, is a purgatory. Although called one of the three blessed or white ladies of Britain, she consents to the fraud of being introduced to Math son of Mathonwy as a virgin after being seduced by her brother. When she steps over the magic rod of Math, used to discover if she is still a maiden, the twin powers of light and darkness drop from her. As she no longer is a maiden Math will not have her as his foot-holder. Furious at losing this place of honor she tosses one son, Dylan, the power of darkness into the sea; the other she refuses to give a name or weapons (both conferred by the mother) until she is tricked into doing so by Gwydion. Gwydion in the disguise of a shoemaker holds her foot while the boy shoots a wren. When he hits it, she exclaims, "The lion aimed with a steady hand." Gwydion



accepts the name lion (Llew Llaw) for the boy. The shoe incident reveals a shoe fetish or the magical power of feet, i. e. once he holds her foot Gwydion is able to obtain that which he wishes. This incident compares with the slipper incident in the Cinderella story. When Arianrhod, in revenge, destines that her son never shall marry a mortal, Gwydion aided by Math constructs Blodeuwedd, a bride of flowers for him. Some interpret her name as high fruitful mother (Ar-ri-an) who turns the wheel of heaven. Name related to Ana, Anna, Ariadne. Compare Dechtere, Nana.

**ARIEL** (1) Masculine and feminine name from the Hebrew meaning lion (lioness) of God. Also interpreted to mean altar. Used symbolically to indicate Jerusalem. (2) In cabalistic demonology one of the seven angels, princes, or spirits presiding over the waters under the leadership of the archangel Michael. (3) In medieval European folklore a spirit of air or water. (4) In Milton's Paradise Lost one of the fallen angels. (5) In Shakespeare's The Tempest a miraculous child and spirit of the air imprisoned by Sycorax. He uses magic to help Prospero. Resembles Gwion.

**ARIES** Celestial ram; first sign of the zodiac. Constellation in which the sun, about March 21, starts his zodiacal journey each year. Thus symbolic of the birth of new thought or the dawn of a new era. Gate to the first of the four astrological ages. It is a dry, fiery, masculine sign; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by Mars. Its character trait is impulsiveness, and those born under its sign, being endowed with a violent temper, are apt to

come to physical harm or violent death. Its tarot significance is the Magician. Early astrologers identified with Ammon and Zeus. Represented by a ram, its pictorial symbol being a ram's horns. In China third sign of the old zodiac, originally the dog, later the white sheep, opening the way to renewed life. In India represented by a horse. Word identical with Eros, Horus, Uras.

**ARIK ANPIN** Cabalistic Lesser Countenance. Compares with Thor.

**ARIKUTE AND ARICONTE** Brazilian primeval twins. Their quarrel brought about the flood in which all perished except the brothers and their wives. After the flood these couples became the parents of the two tribes which perpetually feuded and warred with each other.

**ARIMANS** Persian god of darkness, death, evil, falsehood, frost, north, snow. Also Ahri-man, which see.

**ARIMASPIANS** In Greek legend a race of one-eyed, semi-blind men. The Scythians, who were fabled to have taken a hoard of gold which the griffins were guarding. In Greek art shown in Oriental dress.

**ARIOCH** In Milton's Paradise Lost one of the fallen angels overthrown by Abdiel.

**ARIOI** In the Society Islands strolling players who flourished in pre-missionary times. Their performances were dedicated to the god Oro to stimulate the fertility of man and nature and ended in sexual orgies. Believed to be the origin of the Hula dance.

**ARION (AREION)** (1) In Greek legend a poet and musician said, in some accounts, to be the son of Poseidon (sea). Although his harp produced wonderful music (songs of the wind) he failed to charm seamen with whom he was sailing. They robbed him of his harp (wind), and to save his life he jumped into the sea. His song charmed a dolphin which carried him to Corinth. There the seamen were punished and Arion regained his harp. He and the harp (or cithara) have a place among the stars. He is credited with having invented the dithyramb. (2) Fabulous horse said to be the offspring of Poseidon by Demeter, who to escape Poseidon had herself metamorphosed into a mare. In other accounts the offspring of Gaea or a harpy. It possessed power of speech; its feet were those of a man; and its fleetness saved the life of Adrastus in the siege of the Seven Against Thebes.

**ARISHIS** Probably the original form of Rishis, which see. Signifies Great Bear or Plough Lights. The syllable ar (Irish for plough) is the root of many terms relating to ploughing, as arable, Aryan, etc.

**ARISTAEUS** In Greek mythology son of Apollo and Cyrene, a water nymph, half-brother of Orpheus, husband of Autonoe, a daughter of Cadmus. An agricultural deity; probably a personification of the cooling Etesian wind which relieves beasts and men during the dog days. He is said to have learned the art of healing from the centaur Chiron. According to Virgil he accidentally caused the death of Eurydice, and the nymphs punished him by destroying his swarm of bees. He appealed to his mother for help, and she instructed him to seize

and chain Proteus, old man of the sea. Although Proteus had the power to change his shape Aristaeus captured and bound him (thus the wind binds the sea) and Proteus advised him to sacrifice to the gods. After a penitential offering his bees were restored to him.

**ARISTARCH** A learned and severe critic, such as Aristarchus of Alexander.

**ARISTEAS** Greek legendary magician and poet, who continued to appear and disappear for four hundred years, and who visited all the mythical nations of the world. His soul could occupy or abandon his body at will. When not in human form he had the form of a stag. Sometimes called Wandering Jew.

**ARISTIDES** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning the best made. A 6th century B. C. Athenian statesman and general surnamed The Just, hence any impartial judge.

**ARISTIPPUS** A student of Socrates and founder of a school at Cyrene of hedonists, thus any advocate of self-indulgence and luxury.

**ARISTOBULUS** One involved in family intrigues, alluding to Aristobulus who, in 6 B. C., was put to death by Herod.

**ARISTOCRACY** Pride of blood. Word which resolves into order of Eros, Horus, or Iris. The Italian icon typifies with a mature woman splendidly robed, sitting majestically in a sumptuous chair. She wears a gold crown, holds a bundle of rods in her right hand and in her left a helmet. At her right side is an ax, at her left a purse of

gold.

**ARISTOGITON** One who will fight to his death for his principles, as Aristogiton, a 6th century B. C. Athenian who, with his friend Harmodius, conspired unsuccessfully against the tyrants Hipparchus and Hippias.

**ARISTOLOCHUS** Occult word for tyrant.

**ARISTOPHANES** One who dares to satirize his contemporaries, alluding to the 4th century B. C. writer of comedies.

**ARISTOTLE** Philosopher, scientist, thinker, alluding to the 4th century B. C. Greek philosopher.

Aristotle of China. Tehuhe, 12th century A. D. philosopher called the prince of science.

Aristotle of Christianity.  
Saint Thomas Aquinas.

**ARISUGAWA** One of the two princely families of Japan to which succession passed if the mikado failed to have direct issue. The other family was Fukushima.

**ARITHMETIC** In medieval art personified by a man counting on his fingers or a woman holding an abacus. On the hem of her robe are the words Par, Impar (even, odd).

**ARIZONA** Its emblem is a sahuaro cactus; its motto is *Ditat Deus* (God enriches); its nicknames are Apache and Sunset. A name akin to horizon.

**ARJ (RAJ)** Word root from the Sanscrit, denoting brilliance or light. Appears in Argeiphontes, argent, Bragi, rajah, and is the source of the Latin rex.

**ARJUNA** The brave, chivalrous, and generous hero of the Mahabharata. He typifies man's higher impulse struggling against evil. He receives a divine revelation from Krishna and, like the Greek Odysseus, he hits a target to win his bride. A light hero. His brother is Yudhisthira.

**ARJUNI** Hindu light deity whose name signifies brilliancy of the morning or early day. He is a son of Indra, third of the five Pandavas.

**ARK** Abode, asylum, church, female principle, holy place, hope, pilgrimage, protection, rebirth, refuge, salvation, sanctuary, secret place, shelter, stronghold, soul, survival, womb. Also exile, flood, tempest, tribulations. Instrument of rebirth and preventer of complete massacre. Frequently constructed by command of the Deity with a little window at the top into which light (divine knowledge) might shine. Place in which the seed of every living kind was saved from deluge; vehicle by which heroes, such as Hirugo, Moses, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin, had been saved from murder. Cognate with arch, Argo, Arka. Compare basket, boat, chest, cista, ship; also flood tales, mountain, Noah, Vishnu. In Christian tradition the church, Mary as mother of Jesus. In Hebrew tradition the sacred chest for holding the tables of the law, etc., and called Ark of the Covenant, ark of Noah, ark of the deluge.

Ark and anchor. In Freemasonry a well spent life and well-grounded hope.

Ark of the Covenant. In Hebrew tradition a rectangular box or coffer of wood holding the blossoming rod of Aaron, Book

of Laws (Torah), a golden vase holding manna gathered in the wilderness, and the tables of laws written by the hand of God. The most sacred object of the Jews. Before it the Jordan divided and after it the waters flowed again. The lid of the Ark, all gold, was called Mercy Seat, and upon it were two gold cherubim facing each other with outstretched wings and kneeling in prayer.

**Ark of the deluge.** In Hebrew tradition the ark which Noah constructed in accordance with a command from God, and in which he, his family, and all kinds of living things sailed during the deluge until it came to rest on Mount Ararat. The only light in the vessel was that which came from precious gems. It symbolizes God's covenant with man, survival of the human race.

**ARKA** (1) Sanscrit hymn of praise. Literally, sun. Cognate with Arcadia, arch, ark. (2) Ancient Phoenician city now in ruins.

**ARKANSAS** Emblem: the apple-blossom. Motto: Regnant Populi (The People Rule). Nicknames: Bear, Bowie.

**ARLES** (1) Earnest money; money paid in advance to confirm a pledge, especially the hiring of a servant. (2) In Dante's Inferno an ancient burying ground thought to be filled with the bodies of Christian heroes who had fallen in battle with the Saracens.

**ARLETH** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning forgetful.

**ARLEZ (ARALEZ, JARALEZ)** In Armenian mythology one of a class of spirits that restores life to those slain in battle.

**ARM (anatomical)** Light, ray of the sun. Column or pillar, might, power. In heraldry an industrious person who will labor. Among occultists corresponds to the expression of intellectual faculties in deeds and works; if undeveloped denotes intellectual weakness; if well developed denotes intellectual strength. For weapons see under arms.

Arm curved; love of money; hairless; meanness, revenge; hairy: brazenness, curiosity, dissoluteness; long: bravery, generosity; muscular: hard work; naked: readiness, that which is divested of all interest, hence generosity without hope of receiving anything in exchange; short: dissoluteness, meanness. Arms and shoulders: anatomical denominations governed by Gemini; arms open: communication, welcome; arms, soft and fleshy: idleness, luxury.

**ARMADA** Fleet sent by Spain against England in 1588 and destroyed by storms; hence any large or strong fleet; also a destructive force doomed by the gods.

**ARMAGEDDON (HAR-MAGEDON)** In Old Testament place where the battle between the forces of good and evil took place. Any crucial armed conflict. Compares with Ragnarok. Name probably means Mountains of Megiddo.

**ARMAIS** In Armenian mythology father of Shara, the glutton.

**ARMAITI** Sanscrit Great Mother; mother of the beneficent goddess Ashi.

**ARMAND** Masculine name; French form of Herman.

**ARMANTEN** Feminine name from the French, meaning public spirited.

**ARMENAK** Eponymous hero of the Armenians. Son of Hayk, father of Ara (Er). Originally a sky god. Probably a duplicate of Aram.

**ARMIDA** In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered a beautiful sorceress who lures her lover into voluptuous and wasteful pleasures. Also appears in Gluck and Rossini operas.

Armida's garden. Exquisite luxury.

Armida's girdle. An enchanted girdle, which in beauty and price surpassed her other ornaments; it even surpassed the cestus of Venus. She wore it when she would be loved.

**ARMINIUS (HERMAN)** German chieftain of the 1st century. He was trained in Rome, became a Roman citizen, and then organized a revolt of the German people against Rome. He crushed the Romans and was himself assassinated in a conspiracy of allied chiefs. He survives in legend and song.

**ARMLET** In Buddhism Bodhisattva ornament. Compares circle, which see.

**ARMOR** Chivalry, crusade, knighthood, protection. Also arrogance, bigotry, cruelty, death, destruction, fanaticism, force, pillage, strength, threat, war. The oldest form of body protection in war. In Christian art the Archangel Michael and Saint George are shown in armor. Also an emblem of God. In classical art attributes of Athena and Minerva.

**ARMOREL** Feminine name from

the Latin, meaning stately.

**ARMS (weapons)** Arrogance, fear, force, fury, protection, revenge, strength, threat, war; also trophies of war. For further symbolism see under individual weapons.

Arms and the man. Any military hero; from the opening phrase in Virgil's Aeneid.

Arms reversed. Death, mourning.

**ARMSTRONG, JOHNNIE** Sixteenth century leader of a gang of highwaymen. When he appeared before James V of Scotland, and offered to aid in suppressing border marauders, he was seized with all his followers and hung by order of the king. The unjust cruelty with which he was treated became the subject of many ballads.

**ARMY** Defense, war. Dream significance: (when marching) a great event is coming.

Army of the sky. The stars. Represented on earth by geese (those filled with divine spirit), oxen (the enduring and toiling, especially on behalf of man), and by sheep (the innocent and pure).

**ARNOLD** Masculine name from Old High German, meaning strong as an eagle. Feminine form Arnolden.

Arnold, Benedict. In United States history, a traitor.

**AROHI-ROHI** In Maori mythology creator deity. Creator of Ma-riko-riko (Glimmer), the first woman, from the sun's warmth; also created Echo. Name signifies mirage.

**ARONDIGHT** In medieval legend sword of Sir Lancelot of the Lake.



**ARPACANAMANJUSRI (ARPA-CANA)** In Buddhism the god of wisdom; a manifestation of Manjusri. Tibetan name Jam-pa-i-dbyans or Jam-pe-yang.

**ARPHAXAD** In Old Testament a descendant of Noah. He was born two years after the flood, lived for 428 years, was an ancestor of Abraham, and lived to see the settlement of Abraham in the land of promise.

**ARRIA** A devoted and faithful wife. Her husband, Caecina Paetus, was condemned to death for conspiracy against the emperor Claudius. Rather than survive him she stabbed herself, and then handed him the dagger, saying, "Paetus, it doesn't hurt."

**ARROGANCE** In an Italian icon personified by a woman with the ears of an ass in a green garment. She holds a peacock, extends her right arm, and points her finger.

**ARROW** Divine judgment, fertility, hunting, lightning, love, phallus, rain, ray of sun or moon, sleet, swiftness, thunderbolt, wind. Also bitter and deceitful words, death, enemy, famine, martyrdom, pain, plague, sudden calamity, suffering, war. In mythology an instrument of the creator deity, the moon deity, the sun god, and the creator god. Implement of diviners; also of the wicked. When in the hands of mythological heroes, whether intended as lightning, light ray, thunderbolt, or wind, it never fails to hit that at which it is aimed. In heraldry typifies avengement, martial readiness. Zodiacal emblem of Sagittarius, the Archer or Centaur. In English arrow originally was arewe (light of Ewe); in Greek antiquity, terms were: belos (light of Bel),

ios (light of the One), and tox-euma (resplendent great light of Solar A); in Zend, ishu (light of Hu). Related to arcus, Latin for bow; ark; and arvan, Sanscrit for horse, implying speed. Compare claw, hammer, rod, sara. Among American Indians the Algonquin clan believed trees were formed from the arrows shot into the soil by Michabo, giant rabbit creator. The Siouans believed it was a talisman which protected horses from magpies. In Christianity an emblem of Saint George and an instrument of martyrdom.

Arrow and bow. Lingam-yoni, male-female principles.

Arrow and cross. In Christian tradition, affliction.

Arrow and horseshoe framed. Lingam-yoni, male-female principles, cohabitation.

Arrow chain. In Oceanic mythology ladder to the sky. A legendary hero tossed a spear or arrow into the atmosphere, then another, and another, each sticking to the butt of the one before it. By climbing the magic chain a fugitive hero made his escape to heaven.

Arrow, divining. In Buddhism bound with five colors and used in demon worship, especially in Tibet, where it is called dah-dar.

Arrow fire. In Christianity purification from lust.

Arrowhead. Chief, divine being, god; also avengement, bravery, martial readiness, prowess. In Europe believed to be the product of elves and called elf-shoots or fairy weapons. Talisman against disease and the evil eye. In Japan thought to have been dropped by flying spirits or to have been rained from heaven.

Arrow of Apollo. Sun ray.

Arrow of Artemis. Moon ray.

Arrow of Azrael. Death.

Arrow of Cupid (or Eros)

Love.

Arrow shooting at husk bundles.

Among Hopi Indians symbolic of lightning striking corn fields. Practiced in fertility and rain rites. Sex symbol of cohabitation.

**ARSA** Syrian name of Rusa, a mother and fate goddess. Also the evening star, identifying her with Venus.

**ARSAN-DUOLAI** In Yakut belief the evil prince, ruler of the dead. His mouth is in his forehead and his eyes are at his temples. He devours souls. His abode is in the north, where he is assisted by Abasy.

**ARSAPHES** Greek name for the Egyptian deity Hershef. Identified with Heracles.

**ARSENIUS** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning energetic, mighty man.

**ARSINOE** In Greek legendary history: (1) mother of Ptolemy I of Egypt, concubine of Philip of Macedon. (2) Sister and wife of Ptolemy IV by whom she was put to death. (3) In Greek mythology daughter of Phegeus, king of Psophis. Wife of Alcmaeon, who deserted her and who then was killed by her brothers. When Arsinoe reproached them, they accused her of the murder, and she was put to death. See Alcmaeon. (4) In Moliere's *Le Misanthrope* a woman whose advancing age and ugliness force her to give up expecting the admiration of men, and who assumes a hypocritical and prudish piety.

**AR-SOGHOTCH** Literally, lonely man. In Yakut mythology the first man. His father is the

heaven god Ar-tojon and his mother is Kybai-khotun. He is the progenitor of the human race and dwells next to the Zambu, the tree of life which gives him nourishment.

**ART** (1) Personified by a man or woman wearing a smock and a beret, holding a palette, or by a nude youth with the attributes of Apollo. Also personified by an attractive woman in a green gown carrying an engraving tool, a hammer, and a pencil in her left hand; her right hand supports a vine. Acanthus and bay leaves, maulstick and palette with brushes thrust through the thumb hole also represent art. (2) In the second cycle of Irish legend the 'Lonely' king of Tara. While he was still a prince, his stepmother Becuma demanded his banishment. He challenged her to a game of chess to decide which was to go, and he won. Father of Cormac.

**ARTAVAZD** In Armenian mythology an unfilial son. He is chained in a cave. If he escapes he will destroy the world, so blacksmiths strike their hammers every day to prevent him from breaking loose. He parallels Loki.

**ARTA VIRAF** A wise and virtuous Mazdean who visited the other world and returned.

**ARTAXERXES III** Fourth century B. C. king of Persia. After a reign marked by great cruelty he was slain by a eunuch.

**ARTEGAL (SIR ARTHEGAL)** (1) Personifies justice in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. (2) See *Elidure*.

**ARTEMAS** Masculine name from

the Greek, meaning gift of Artemis.

**ARTEMIS** In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus (day sky) and Leto (night), twin sister of Apollo. The birthplace of the twins usually is given as Delos, the bright land, the East, land of the rising sun, where Leto fled to escape the jealous wrath of Hera. In some legends the land of their birth is Ortygia, land of the quail, earliest bird of spring, hence land of spring or morning or rising light. Artemis is a moon goddess, virgin of the hunt, protectress of maidens. She is mistress of wild life and vegetation. Although a virgin, unmoved by love, she is patroness of marriage and childbirth, expediting the delivery of women. Her primeval functions are two: giver and protectress of life and destroyer of life. She is invoked for a happy old age and wealth. Young women who wish to marry sacrifice hair to her. She is protectress of travelers and heals snake bites as well as diseases. However in Galatia she wanders with demons in a forest at midday, tormenting to death those whom she meets. She is said to cause madness, and women who die a sudden but peaceful death are said to be victims of her swift arrows. She kills her lover Orion and changes Actaeon into a stag for discovering her as she bathes naked in a pool. Like her brother Apollo, she delights in song and she destroys a monster, i. e. Tityus, who attempts to violate her mother (in some versions Apollo is the slayer). With Apollo she kills the children of Niobe, who insulted her mother. Her hounds, her constant companions, are gifts from Pan, wind god. Her favorite abode and hunting ground is the mountain Taygetus. She is able to

change her shape into that of any of the animals sacred to her, also into that of a tree. As a fig tree she has many breasts, thus typifies her role of nourisher. As a shape-changer she flees from Alpheus (river deity) and to escape him she throws herself into the sea and assumes a mermaid or fish form. She is rescued and carried by fishermen to Aegina, where as Aphaea she is worshiped in fish form. In fish form also known as Atergatis and Dictynna. When Britomartis flees from Minos, Britomartis is said to be another name for Artemis. These myths of flight resemble Daphne's flight from Apollo. The Maenads are the attendants of Artemis; her priestesses take vows of celibacy.

With the title: Agrotera, she is protectress of young, healer, and purifier, punishing with sudden death those who offend her; Arcadian, she is chaste huntress and goddess of nymphs, with no association with Apollo; Brauronian, she is goddess of the chase, identified with the bear, and a deity with the rites of human sacrifice; Caryotis, she is a tree goddess of healing and inspiration. As Ephesian, probably derived from an ancient Persian divinity called Metra (by Greeks Anaitis), she is the love which penetrates everywhere and is present in the realm of shades. Her temple at Ephesus in Asia Minor was ranked among the seven wonders of the world. The interior contained 127 columns, each 60 feet high and each placed by a different king. Her statue with many breasts was of ebony, with lions on her arms and turrets on her head. As Meleagrian she is a huntress of members, probably a disease demon, especially leprosy, which devours members of the body.

As Taurian, she is the goddess to whom all strangers tossed on to the coast of Tauris are sacrificed, a rite intended to protect the purity of her followers. The Taurian Artemis rescued Iphigenia from the sacrificial fire and carried her off to the temple at Tauris to perform the sacrificial rites on strangers. Some make Artemis and Iphigenia one and the same. Tauropos is her title as fertility goddess, identified with bulls, and she is Trivia as goddess of crossways.

Artemis was Christianized as Saint Artemidos. Her attributes are: bow and arrow, crescent moon, fig tree, laurel, palm tree, torch. Her sacred animals are: bear, bee, boar, bull, deer, fish, guinea-fowl, hare, hind, hound, leopard, lion, partridge, quail, stag, swallow. She loaths the eagle, which preys on earth. In Welsh 'art' means bear, and in mythology she is associated with the she-bear. In early art shown with spreading wings holding a lion or two lions. Later shown as a young huntress, austere, beautiful, stately, in a short tunic with bow and arrow, followed by her dogs, or as a goddess of the moon in flowing robes and veiled face. Sometimes portrayed with three heads, that of a boar, dog, and horse, or as being drawn by two harts or by four stags with golden antlers. When three-headed identified with Hecate. She is identified with the High Priestess of the tarot deck and with Anahita, Astarte, Atargatis, Bendis, Diana, Mayauel, and Selene.

**ARTEMISIA** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning healthy. (2) A 5th century B. C. queen of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, reputed to have shown great bravery and skill in battle.

Artemisia leaf. In Buddhism

one of the eight precious things, typifies good luck. In China called ai-yeh, emblem of learned men; symbolic of felicity and healing.

**ARTHUR (ART, ARTIE)** (1) Masculine name, probably from Artorius, a Roman and Etruscan family name; also from the Celtic, meaning admirable, high, marvelous, noble. (2) In Brythonic legend, a sun and agricultural hero. Son of Uther Pendragon and Igerna, wife of Gorlois. Born at Tintagel Castle. He was an exposed child found by Merlin (darkness), and delivered to Sir Ector, whose wife nursed him. By drawing the miraculous sword Excalibur from a rock he proved his right to the throne of England. In early versions he marries three times, each wife having the name Gwynhwyvar. In later romances his wife is Guinevere, who brings him the Round Table (earth's fertility) as a wedding gift. He is father-uncle of his sister's son Mordred. Warned that he will be destroyed by a child born on May Day, he orders all children born on that day set adrift. Mordred is miraculously saved. Arthur also is said to be father-uncle to Gawain. Arthur hunts the fabulous boar Troit or Twrch Trwyth (famine), kills the demon Cat of Losanne (evil), slays various giants, and fights off twelve Anglo-Saxon invasions (suggesting the labors of the sun in the twelve houses of the zodiac). In his ship Prydwyn he sails to Annwfn (otherworld), where he releases Sir Gweir (light) and steals the caldron of inspiration (earth's fertility). He makes an unsuccessful trip into the underworld, where he is shut up in the bone prison Oeth and Anoeth until rescued by Goreu,



thus typifying the delivery of fertility from the underworld. As one spotlessly pure the Sangraal, vessel of plenty, appears in connection with the Round Table. His marvelous hound is Cabal. In his absence Mordred usurps his throne and seduces Guinevere (a light-darkness-dawn myth). In later versions Guinevere is guilty of an amour with Meliagrance and with Lancelot. Arthur's sister Morgan Le Fay steals the sheath of Excalibur and weakens Arthur so that at Camlan, while battling Mordred, he is mortally wounded. Thus the prophecy of destruction of the sun god by his son is fulfilled. He is borne in a barge (sun ship) steered by three Matres (Fates), who take him to Avalon to sleep in the care of Morgan Le Fay until such time as he shall again be called upon to wake and serve Britain. In one episode Arthur journeys to Sicily where he lives in the dark depths of Mount Etna, thus presenting him as a chthonian deity. In a 12th century mosaic he is depicted as a dwarf astride a goat, and folklore of that period conceived the king of subterranean realms as a dwarf on a goat. In another tradition he lives in the form of a bird. His name, sometimes interpreted to mean ploughman, making him divine instructor of agriculture, is identified with that of Arcturus and Arctus, is cognate with Aether, author, Hathor, and sometimes is spelled Athur. Arthur as a brave and noble king, a heroic warrior, just ruler, slayer of monsters, with a vulnerability and a fair and unfaithful wife, resembles Achilles, Agamemnon, Bran, Cuchulainn, Llew Llaw, Saint George, Sigurd, and other heroes.

Arthur's cloak. A cloak of poison sent to King Arthur by Morgan Le Fay in an attempt to

kill him that she might present his sword to her lover Sir Accolon, whom she desired to make king of England. Arthur tells the messenger to try it on that he may see it; when the messenger does, he is burnt to a cinder. Cloak resembling the robe Medea sent to her rival.

**ARTIFICE** In an Italian icon typified by a mature man in an embroidered robe. One hand points to a hive of bees, the other is on a screw of perpetual motion.

**ARTINIS** Sun god of ancient Urartians.

**ARTIO** Celtic bear goddess. May be akin to Artorius.

**AR-TOJON** Yakut high lord of heaven; father by Kybai-khotun of Ar-soghotch.

**ARTORIOUS** Celtic god equated with Mercury in Gaul. May be akin to Artio.

**ARUM BLOSSOM** Symbol of ardor, soul.

**ARUNA** In Hinduism the dawn. Charioteer of the chariot drawn by seven horses which Surya, sun god, rides. His color is red and his name means ruddy. Brother of Garuda, steed of Vishnu.

**ARUNS THE ETRUSCAN** Soothsayer of Caesar's time.

**ARURU** Sumerian earth goddess, virgin mother. Her brother-lover was Enlil. Her husband-son was Lil (Nesu). She created man from clay; among those created were Eabani and Gilgamesh. She also was a messenger of the gods. At Sippar she was worshipped with Merodach as creator



of the seed of animals and man. Also called Mami; resembled Bau, Belit-ilani, Gula, Ishtar, Ninhursag, Nintud.

**ARUSHA** Hindu god of the rising sun; portrayed as a small child.

**ARUSHI** In Hinduism horses of Surya, the sun.

**ARUSYAK** One of the seven chief deities of the Armenians. Mistress of Vahagn, her temple was known as Vahagn's chamber. A love goddess corresponding to Venus. Name signifies little bride or little star.

**ARVAD** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning wanderer.

**ARVAK AND ALSVID (AARVAK AND ALSVINN)** In Norse mythology steeds of Sol, the sun. Names signify early dawn and scorching heat respectively. In Icelandic Ar (early) + vak (awake); Al (all) + svid (strong).

**ARVIN** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning a friend of the people.

**ARYAJANGULITARA** In Buddhism a form of the white Tara. Her emblems are the naga (serpent) and vina (lute).

**ARYAMAN** In Hinduism an Aditya, an aspect of the sun. The bosom friend, the comrade, wooer of maidens.

**ARYAN (ARIAN)** Mysterious ancestors from whom most modern races claim descent and who supposedly were a beneficent or peaceful people. From the Sanskrit term arya, meaning excellent, honorable, noble, and related to the root ar, connected with plowing.

**ARYAVALOKITESVARA** In Buddhism fourth Bodhisattva. The Merciful Lord, he occupies the center of an eight-petaled lotus. The great compassionate one of eleven faces and 1,000 hands. He had worked a long time for the salvation of mankind; finally he saw the hills open and his head split. Buddha Amita formed ten heads from the pieces and placed his own as the eleventh. In Tibet called Tugje-ch'en-po-bcu-gc-ig-shal-pyan-ston.

**ARYUPUTRA** In The Heifer of the Dawn, Hindu version of the Cinderella story, heart-broken, woman-hating king who succumbs to Madhupamanjari.

**ASA** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning healer, physician. (2) In the Bible brother of Rehoboam. After ascending the throne he swept away the idols of his brother and deposed his queen-mother Maachah because she made a miphletzeth (phallic idol to an Asherah or Asharim, i.e. grove). His reign was prosperous and happy as a whole, but he was condemned for consulting physicians when he contracted a disease of the feet instead of having recourse to God. Because of his virtuous life his death bed was filled with sweet odors. Also Asha. Compare Jehoram. (3) In Norse mythology singular of Aesir, the children of Bure. Any one of the gods who dwelt in Asgard (heaven) in contradistinction to the Van (Vanir), who dwelt in Vanaheim (sea); thus a member of one of the two principal races of gods.

**ASAHEIM** See Asgard.

**ASAHEL** In Old Testament a hero extremely swift of foot.

Nephew of David and one of David's thirty heroes. Slain by Abner in self-defense, but his death was avenged by his brother Joab, who slew Abner.

**ASAKKU** In Babylonian mythology primeval dragon and plague demon in the train of Tiamat. Probably represents a cyclone.

**ASAMA** Sacred Japanese volcano. Name related to Somma, a peak of Mount Vesuvius, and Zuma, Egyptian pyramid.

**ASANA** (1) In Buddhism symbolic sitting or standing position on a mount. Compare mudra, vahana. They are: Alidhasana - standing, stepping to the left, right leg straight, left leg bent, attitude of drawing the bow. Position of Dakinis, Kurukulla, Yidam. Ardhaparyankasana - dancing, standing on one foot, other foot lifted. Position of Dakinis. Bhadrasana - both legs pendant; position of Maitreya. Dhyanasana meditative pose, legs closely locked, both soles visible. Position of all Buddhas; also called vajrasana or vajraparyankasana. Lalitasana - one leg pendant, sometimes supported by lotus. Other leg in position of a Buddha. Position of Green Tara, Manjusri. Pratyalidhasana - standing, stepping to right, right leg bent, left straight. Position of Hevajra, Kalacakra. Rajalilasana - royal ease, right knee raised, left leg in usual position of a Buddha, right arm hanging loosely over right knee. Position of Avalokitesvara, Manjusri. Sattvasana - legs loosely locked, soles of feet visible. Position of some Bodhisattvas. Yab-Yum (Tibetan) - sitting or standing. A deity in the embrace of his female energy or sakti. Position of Dhyani-buddhas, Yidam. (2) In Hinduism the small pile rug upon which

Hindus kneel when praying.

**ASANO** In Japanese legend commanded to commit hara kiri after attacking Kira Kotosuki-no-suke. His death was avenged when the forty-seven ronin, the samurai attached to his court, beheaded Kotosuke-no-suke. See Forty-seven ronin.

**ASAN-SAGAN-TENGERI** Mongolian thunder god who fights evil spirits with his fiery arrow.

**ASAPH** (1) Masculine Hebrew name meaning assembler, gatherer. (2) In Old Testament a celebrated musician and seer at David's court. His name is prefixed to twelve psalms. (3) In Persian mythology a keeper of forests.

**ASAR (ASIR)** In Egyptian mythology an early form of the name Osiris. Related to Assyrian Assur (God); Babylonian Asari (title of Marduk); Hebrew Azur (He who assists); Norse Aesir (Gods); Persian Sire (God); Turkish Esar (God); and azure (sky blue).

Asar-Hapi. United souls of Osiris and Apis after death. Serapis, god of infernal regions.

**ASARI** In Babylonian mythology an appellation of Marduk, the young steer (sun) of the day. Introducer of agriculture. Name related to Asar.

**ASCALABUS** In Greek mythology transformed by Demeter into a water newt when he mocked her as she drank from a fountain.

**ASCALAPHUS** In Greek mythology son of Acheron and Orphne. An inhabitant of the underworld, he saw Persephone partake of pomegranate seeds and

revealed her secret. In revenge Demeter, Persephone's mother, turned him into an owl.

**ASCALON** Sword of Saint George, patron saint of England. Compares with Excalibur.

**ASCANIUS** In Roman legend son of Aeneas. He escaped with his father from Troy and accompanied him to Italy. Later Ascanius built the city of Alba Longa, and ruled over the kingdom his father had secured.

**ASCAPART** Legendary giant who stood thirty feet high with a twelve inch space between his eyes. His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton, England.

**ASCAROTH** Mystic demon of spies and informers.

**ASCENSION DAY** In Christian tradition the fortieth day after Easter, when the sun reaches its highest point, commemorating the ascension of Christ after his resurrection. Holy Thursday. Corresponds to pagan spring fertility festivals. Symbolized by an eagle.

**ASCENT OF MOUNT CARMEL** By Saint John regarded the active way of purgation. Compare dark night.

**ASCLEPIAS BLOSSOM** Sentiment: sorrowful remembrance. Said to cure heartaches.

**ASCLEPIUS (ASKLEPIOS)** In Greek mythology deity of healing, and an aspect of the sun as healer. His mother was the virgin Coronis (dawn), who was seduced by Apollo (sun). Sometimes Arsinoe is given as the name of his mother. Coronis fell in love with an Acadian youth named

Ischys (strength), and Apollo in a jealous rage directed Artemis to slay her with a thunderbolt. From the body of Coronis on the funeral pyre Apollo rescued his unborn child, Asclepius (dawn cannot survive the birth of the sun). In one version Apollo neglected his son and left him exposed on Mount Titthion (nipple), where he was discovered by the radiance that surrounded him. He was guarded by a dog until rescued by the goatherd Ares-thanas, who called him Aiglaer (shiner). In another account Apollo gave him to the care of the Centaur Chiron, who taught Asclepius the art of using herbs in healing. In still another legend Hermes snatched the infant from the flames of the funeral pyre. Renowned as healer, Asclepius raised Galucus, son of Sisyphus, and Hippolytus, son of Theseus, and others from the dead. Either because Hades complained that his underworld kingdom would be left desolate or because Zeus feared that man might conquer death altogether, Asclepius was slain. Apollo was so overcome by this tragedy he wandered over the land of the Hyperboreans and shed tears of gold. At Apollo's request Asclepius was placed in the heavens as the constellation Ophiuchus (serpent-bearer). His daughters were Hygeia (health) and Panacea (all-healing), and his sons were Machaon and Podalirius, physicians, who accompanied Agamemnon to the Trojan war. Asclepius, himself, accompanied the Argonauts. His shrines were invariably located at health resorts, on hills near springs. His chief seat of worship was at Epidaurus, where he supposedly was conceived. He usually is portrayed as a bearded old man with a dog and a staff around which twine heal-

ing or oracular serpents, and he is attended by priests devoted to medicine and surgery. He sometimes is represented as a serpent. At Cos the cypress tree was worshiped and preserved in his name. Other attributes are: cock, herb, mixing bowl, pineapple. Resembles Aswiculapa, Ningishzida. His Roman counterpart is Aesculapius.

Asclepian. Health resort, sanatorium.

**ASDENTE** In Dante's *Inferno* a poor cobbler of Parma well-known as a prophet.

**ASE** Mother of a wayward hero in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*.

**ASFANDUJAR (ASPANDIYAR, ISFENDIYAR)** Hero in the Zoroastrian epic *Shahnamah*. He engages in seven perilous adventures and finally conquers a demon king. Compares Heracles.

**ASGARD (ASAHEIM)** Norse heaven, garden of light, abode of the Aesir, mansion of heroes slain in battle. Realm of gold and silver palaces which stand on an island in the river which flows from the vapors that rise from Hvergelmer through the branches of Yggdrasil (world tree). Connected with Midgard (earth) by the bridge Bifrost (rainbow). One of the nine Norse worlds; among its regions were Gladsheim, Valaskjalf, Valhalla, Vingolf, Ydalir. The name yields As (God) + gardhr (yard), and is cognate Esther. Compares with Olympus.

**ASGAUT** Masculine name from the Norwegian, meaning divine good.

**ASGAYA GIGAGEI** Androgynous thunder god of the Cherokee.

**ASGRIM** Masculine name from the Icelandic, meaning divine wrath.

**ASH (AISH, AS, ES, ESH, ESSE)** December 27 birthday flower with the sentiment of grandeur, prudence. In the language of flowers: With me you are safe. Symbolic of adaptability, flexibility, modesty, nobility. Tree of good omen. Emblem of fire and man. Anciently typified the Divine or Great Spirit. Ancients believed the ash possessed magical powers which averted the evil eye, and cured rupture and serpent stings. Currently used as a charm against drowning and believed to have power over the sea, for which reason oars are made from it. Its cruelty lies in its harmfulness to corn and grass; its roots strangle those of other trees. In middle ages looked upon as a cross. Icelandic for ash is askr (blaze of the Great Fire); Latin is fraxinus (great firelight); Lithuanian is asis (Isis). In Scotland it is called rowan (one A), cognate with rhododendron. The five magic trees whose fall in medieval poetry symbolized the triumph of Christianity over paganism were ash trees. In the druidic tree alphabet, tree of Nion (N), the third consonant. The third or ash month in the druidic calendar was a wet or flood month, extending from February 19 to March 18. The tree was sacred to Gwydion and was his steed in the Battle of Trees. In Greek mythology the magical spear which Chiron gave to Pelleus was made of ash. Sacred to Ares and Poseidon, and tree from which sprang one of the races of men. According to Hesiod it sprang from the blood of Uranus when Cronus castrated him. In Norse mythology a tree

of life; called Yggdrasil. Typified All-Father, especially the mountain ash, by reason of the 'fructifying honey-dew' scattered over the tree in red clusters. It was Odin's steed and Odin's gallows; also Thor's helper. Under it justice was dispensed. According to the Edda the whole human race sprang from the ash and elm, Askr the man from the ash; Embla the woman from the elm.

Ash staff. In China carried when in mourning for a father.

Ash worshipers. Fire worshipers.

**ASHA (ASHA-VAHISTA)** In the Avestas an Amesha Spenta or archangel which, in the moral sphere, presides over righteousness and, in the material sphere, is the spirit of fire. Fate, justice. Also called Ardabahist and Arta. Compares with Dzajaga, Kaba, Moira, Norns, Tien-ming.

**ASHDAR (ASDAR, ASHTAR)** Abyssinian mother goddess. Mother-sister-wife of Tammuz. Identified with the morning star (Venus). Identical with Asherah, Ashtoreth, Athtar.

**ASHER (ASSHER)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning fortunate, happy, straight, strong. (2) Eighth son of Jacob, founder of one of the twelve tribes of Israel and guardian of the zodiacal house Virgo. Tribe symbolized with an olive branch.

**AHERA (ASHERAH)** (1) In Old Testament male symbol, phallus. Used in Baal worship, especially in rites associated with Ashtoreth. Sometimes consisted of multiple phallai, of which the branch carried by Assyrian priests is a conventional form. Also typified by an upright pole or stem answering symbolically to

Maypole. A mystic palm tree, tree of life. Asherim, plural form, also meant grove, where Asherah, Semitic love goddess, was worshiped in orgiastic rites. Also called tamar. Compares with daikoku-bashira. Identical with Greek phoenix (date palm), rod of Aaron, and rod of Jesse. (2) Canaanite goddess, female counterpart of Baal. Female star of fortune, the planet Venus, deity of fertility, love, and reproduction. Public prostitutes of both sexes were consecrated to her. Her emblem was a sacred tree or wooden pillar representing the phallus of Baal or the tree image of the goddess as nourisher. Another image for her was an oval figure or altar, a miphletzeth (sun or vulva), the doorway whence life issued to the world. Identical with Astarte, Beltis, Ishtar.

**ASHES** Bad tidings, bereavement, death, fear, fire, goods destroyed, hopelessness, humility, loss, passion burned out, penitence, repentance, ruins, shortness of life, spiritual medicine. External sign of grief or sin; probably the first ashes used were those of the burned body of one deceased. In China the ashes of religious texts or of yellow paper strips on which a Chinese character or idol has been painted in red or black, mixed with tea or hot water, are swallowed to ward off evil spirits. In ancient hebrew ceremonial purification the ashes of a red heifer were used, and in Hebrew literature often associated with sackcloth. Sprinkled on bridegroom in marriage ceremony to remind him of the destruction of Jerusalem. In funerals a mark of grief, humiliation, and submission, equivalent to the sprinkling of dust.



**ASHI** In Sanscrit literature daughter of Armaiti, the Great Mother. Her function was to pass between earth and heaven and bring heavenly wisdom to mankind. The Sanscrit syllables A-si are the equivalent of the Hebrew Jah (Yah) and mean to throw out; they also yield Fire of A, i. e. Fire of the First One.

**A-SHIH (AJITA, ASITA, ATZUTA)** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. He is portrayed as a very ancient seer with long eyebrows seated on a rock in deep meditation, nursing his right knee and holding a bamboo rod. He sometimes is said to be a reincarnation of Maitreya Buddha, but according to the religious system of Shakyamuni this could not be.

**ASHIMA** (1) Syrian fate goddess. Identified with Seimia, Shimti. (2) A deity of the people of Hamath in Samaria, resembling Pan.

**ASHIM-BETHEL (ASHIMA-BAETYLE)** Father-mother deity worshiped by Aramaic speaking Jews in ancient Egypt. By a 5th century B. C. cult identified with Anatha Baetyl, a lioness deity, and worshiped as a wife of Jehovah. In Greek inscriptions called Symbetylos.

**ASHI-NADZU-CHI** In Japanese mythology earth deity, father of Kushi-nada-hime, rice goddess.

**ASHIWANNI** Zuni rain priests. From Shiwanni, deity of the netherworld, who created the stars.

**ASHIWI** Zuni beings who were the first inhabitants of this earth. They had long ears and tails, web feet, and were covered with moss. Kiaklo, a culture hero, visited Pautiwa, lord of the dead, and

returned to the Ashiwi to advise them of the coming of the gods with the breath of life so that after death they might dance at the house of Kothluwalawa before proceeding to the underworld from which they had emerged.

**ASHLAR, PERFECT OR POLISHED** In Freemasonry man educated, purified, and restrained.

**Ashlar, rough.** Man in his natural state, ignorant, uncultivated, vicious.

**ASHMEDAI (ASHMADAI)** In Hebrew mythology a demon king who visited heaven daily to learn the fate of human beings.

**ASHMODEL** Mystic destroyer of God.

**ASHNAN** Sumerian grain goddess.

**ASHO-ZUSHTA** Persian bird which frightens away demons by reciting the Avesta. When the nails of a faithful Zoroastrian are cut he must dedicate the parings to Asho-zushta. If the recital makes the Mazainyan demons tremble they do not take up the parings, but, if the parings have no spell uttered over them, the fiends use them for arrows with which to kill Asho-zushta. Probably a theological name for the owl.

**ASHPENAZ** In Old Testament chief of the eunuchs of Nebuchadnezzar into whose care Daniel and his kinsmen were committed and who showed them favors at his own peril.

**ASHTART** Identical with Astarte, which see.

**ASHTORETH** Identical with As-

tarte, which see.

**ASHURA (ASURA)** (1) Japanese god who is king of Ashura, land of punishment, where those who die fostering angry thoughts descend. Portrayed as a huge god forever hungry and quarrelsome. Stands for cruelty, meanness, misery, wickedness. Also the furious spirits, arrogant and cruel, which are more powerful than the Gaki (hungry spirits). They are the reborn spirits of those killed in battle; eager for revenge they hover in the sky fighting among themselves or attacking human beings. (2) Tenth day of Muharram, a Mohammedan fast day. On this day Adam and Eve, heaven and hell, life and death, fate and the pen, supposedly were created.

**ASHURBANIPAL** Descendant of Sargon II. A prophecy that the 'bloody city,' Nineveh, where Sennacherib had built the first aqueduct, would become a dry waste, came true with the death of Ashurbanipal. He became a deified king.

**ASHURNASIRPAL** Assyrian emperor. Cruel and boastful, for propaganda purposes, he recorded his atrocities in sculpture and writing.

**ASH WEDNESDAY** First day of Lent, on which begins a period of humility. Ashes are sprinkled on the heads of penitents. Originally a fire festival in connection with Woden's (Odin's) sacred tree, the Yggdrasil.

**ASI** In Hinduism the sword born from the sacrifice of Brahma to protect the gods and given by Brahma to Rudra, who in turn gave it to Vishnu. Vishnu gave it to Marici, who gave it to the seers, whence Vasava received it.

Then it went to the world guardians, and from them to Manu, first man, in the shape of the law.

**ASIA** (1) One of the four corners of the world. The largest continent. Symbolized by a camel or an elephant. Personified by a woman dressed as an odalisque reclining under a palm tree. Also shown as a woman in jeweled robes or as a woman crowned with fruits and flowers, wearing an embroidered gown and holding branches of cassia, pepper, and cloves in one hand, and a smoking censor in the other; a camel on its knees is beside her. (2) In Greek mythology one of the Oceanides, usually said to be the wife of Iapetus and mother of Prometheus. (3) In the Koran the wife of the Pharaoh who brought up Moses. She was tortured for believing in Moses and was taken alive to Paradise. Mohammed places her among the four perfect women.

**ASIANI (ASII)** A legendary fair-haired people who dwelt in the land between Oghuzland (land of plunderers and destroyers) and Airyano Vaejo (earthly paradise). Also called Wusuns.

**ASINARII** Worshipers of the ass. A nickname originally given to the Jews, later to early Christians.

**ASITA** In Buddhism an old man who hears of the birth of a child and worships it. He realizes he must die before things he foresees will come to pass. His story parallels that of Simon.

**ASKEFRUER** Literally, ask-nymphs. Danish forest spirits endowed with occult powers. In beneficent aspect they cure dis-

eases.

**ASKENAZIM** Northern Jews, Jews of Germany, Poland, and Russia, as distinguished from the Sephardim, Jews of Portugal and Spain. Said to be descendants of Japheth.

**ASKR (ASK)** In Norse mythology the first man, created from an ash tree. Odin gave him a soul, Hoenir gave him motion and the senses, Loki gave him blood. His wife, the first woman, was Embla. Askr and Embla compare with Adam and Eve. Askr resolves into as-ak-ur, yielding light or essence of the great light. Askr Yggdrasil. Same as Yggdrasil; the ash which was the steed of Ygg (Odin).

**ASLOG (ASLAUG)** In Norse mythology the daughter of Sigurd and Brynhild. The last of the Volungs to descend from Odin. By Brynhild she was placed in the care of Heimer, the husband of Baenkild, Brynhild's sister. After the killing of Sigurd and the death of Brynhild, Heimer, fearing vengeance, fled to Norway with his charge, hiding her and her treasure in a harp, indicating he was a wind or air spirit. Peasants discovered his secret, killed him, and made a menial of Aslog, calling her Krake (Crow). She was rescued by Ragnar Lodbrog, who married her. By him she had two sons Ingvar and Ubbe, said to be historic persons. She thus was the link between the gods and Norse kings.

**ASMEGIR** In Norse mythology spirits of Hela with whom Balder dwelt.

**ASMODEUS (ASMODAEUS)** In Jewish demonology: (1) an evil spirit who caused men to be unfaithful, who plotted against the

newly married, and who wasted the beauty of virgins. (2) Female spirit of lust, born of the fallen angels Shamdon and Naa-mah. Beautiful sister of Tubal-Cain.

**ASMUND AND ASVITUS** In Norse legend two friends who vowed to die together. Asvitus died first and Asmund was buried alive with him. Soon after the barrow was broken open and Asmund emerged bleeding for the spirit of Asvitus had attacked him. A light myth; the sun bleeds as it rises.

**ASOGWE** In Dahomean (West African) cult the rattle used to summon the gods.

**ASOKA** Buddhist non-tantric symbol; a red flower with small jagged leaves. Emblem of Kurukulla and Marici.

**ASP** Solar emblem; that which kills the moment it strikes. Word resolving into as-pe, i.e. light father. Typifies Christian faith. In Egyptian mythology power and royalty. Emblem of solar gods, symbolizing the hissing, seething sun heat. Described as the sun's eye, also the moon's. In Greek antiquity revered as a protective or benevolent power.

Asp's head. Ready to strike, defense.

**ASPASIA (PASIA)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning welcome, winsome. (2) In 5th century B.C. Athens a courtesan, mistress of Pericles, noted for her beauty, learning, and wit. Her house was a great intellectual and literary center; hence a cultured and fascinating courtesan.

**ASPEN** Excessive sensibility, fear, alluding to the quivering of

its leaves. Lamentation, scandal. In Christian tradition a tree of mourning, pride, and sinful arrogance. According to a legend the cross was made of aspen wood and thereafter the aspen trembled.

**ASPERGES** In Roman Catholic rites the sprinkling of the altar, clergy, and people with holy water before mass on Sunday. The anthem sung by priests performing this rite. The vessel used for sprinkling the holy water. Symbolic of holiness, purity. Exorcism, expulsion of evil. Emblem of Saint Aignan.

**Aspergillum** (Aspergillum). Brush used for sprinkling holy water, symbolic of holiness, purification.

**ASPHODEL** July 13 birthday flower with the sentiment memorial sorrow. In the language of flowers: My regrets follow you to the grave. Symbol of death, eternity. Dedicated to Virgin Mary. In Greek mythology a flower which formed a couch for Zeus and Hera; also a flower of death which grew in Hades.

**Asphodel meadows.** In Greek mythology, meadows in Hades, where those, who during their lives had been neither distinguished by virtue nor vice, were sentenced to a monotonous joyless existence.

**ASPHYXIA** Dream significance: warning of asthma.

**ASPIRATES (OR BREATHINGS)** The creative element, the soul or spirit. Wind deities.

**ASROFIL** In Islam the angel who will announce the last judgement.

**ASS** Hatred, humility, ignobility, ignorance, lack of dignity, lowliness, lust, patience, power to serve, stubbornness, sobriety,

sure-footedness. Animal governing the zodiacal sign Leo. In Buddhism austerity and humiliation. Sacred animal of Christ. In Egyptian mythology a form of the sun god (growth); also a form of Set or Typhon (destroyer). Symbolic of material life, stupidity, and violence. Among Hebrews of antiquity typified peace and salvation. Sacred animal of judges, kings, and prophets.

**Ass ears.** Ears of a fool. Anciently a symbol of wisdom; see Midas. In Italy typifies a cuckold.

**Ass feast.** Feast of fools, Saturnalia. In middle ages festival honoring the ass on which Jesus made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. The rites became a travesty with the ass an essential feature. Imitation braying replaced 'Amen.'

**Ass god.** Animal connected with the mid-winter Saturnalia. At the conclusion of the festival the ass god, later the Christmas fool, was killed by his rival. A fertility god. See dying god.

**Ass hide.** In Cinderella stories a mantle of humility.

**Ass of Balaam.** In Old Testament animal endowed with human speech; voice of Jehovah. One of the ten animals in Moslem heaven.

**Ass of Silenus.** Ass which carried the beverage of eternal youth and exchanged it for a few mouthfuls of water, i.e. preferred knowledge of the world to divine springs.

**Ass, ox, and sheep.** Christmas festivities, nativity.

**Ass rider.** Soul, spirit.

**Brown ass.** Vicious ignorance.

**White ass.** Ignorance united to candor and goodness.

**Wild ass.** Jealousy, from the belief the male will cut off the organs of any male foal born. A

father who dominates or stifles his family. At the time of the equinox it supposedly brays twelve times at noon and twelve times at midnight and devours those around him, thus day and night which devours time.

**ASSARAC** Assyrian deity worshipped in the Temple of Seven Spheres built on the summit of a pyramidal mound called Birs.

**ASSASSIN** One of an order of Mohammedan fanatics, whose chief object was to murder crusaders. Thus one who murders from fanaticism or for reward. Represented in art by a dagger, stiletto, or poison.

**ASSEGAI** A slender throwing-spear of the Kaffirs. See spear for symbolism.

**ASSEMBLY OF MEN** Dream significance: trickery.

Assembly of women. Dream significance: gossip.

**ASSHUR (ASHIR, ASHSHUR, ASHUR, ASSUR, ASUR, AZUR)**

(1) Principal city of Assyrians, named after their principal deity. Situated on the Tigris, it was a military city, the first to employ cavalry, horse-drawn chariots, and siege machinery, and the first to equip soldiers with iron weapons. (2) Chief deity of the Assyrians. Creator-preservedestroyer, self-power, world soul. Solar deity, dragon fighter, warrior. He appears also to have been a god of commerce, culture, fertility, and law. He was a polar god and monarch of the Emyrean. He came closest to crystallizing the principle of a single-god concept, taking over the feasts and festivals of Anu, Enlil, and Marduk. He may have been derived from the Babylonian Anu. He had many points in com-

mon with Yahveh. In one aspect he was consortless; in another his mate was Ashuritu (or Belit) the Lady. He was a god of four faces, bull (or ox), eagle, lion, and man, signifying he was lord of the four cardinal points. The animals are the same as the four holy Christian animals. His emblems are the bow and arrow, fir cone, winged disk. In art he wears a horned cap, one hand is extended, the other holds a bow; all surrounded by a winged disk. He also appears as an eagle-headed winged deity of immense height and of muscular body wearing bracelets displaying the solar emblem of a many-petaled flower or wheel, and carrying arrows and a basket. He sometimes stands above a bull or simply appears as a winged circle. His name is related to Aesir, Asar (Osiris), azure, Esar, Sire. Correlative of Ahura Mazda.

**ASSIAH** In cabalistic system world of action corresponding to the number ten; world into which Adam descended in the fall; world of manifestation above the abode of evil spirits.

**ASSIDEAN** A sect of Jews zealous for the law; the 'pious ones.'

**ASSIDUITY** In an Italian icon personified by an old woman holding an hour glass with both hands. At her side is a rock surrounded with an ivy branch.

**ASSISTANCE** In an Italian icon personified by an old man in a white robe over which is a purple cape. He is crowned with olives, a halo is above his head. Around his neck is a chain from which hangs a heart-shaped pendant. His right hand is open; his left extended with a stork standing under it. In his left hand



he holds a staff around which a vine is entwined.

#### ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF

Christian feast celebrated August 15 in honor of Virgin Mary who supposedly was taken to heaven that day in her corporeal form at the age of 75.

**ASSYRIANS** First people to employ cavalry and horse-drawn chariots in war, to equip soldiers with iron weapons and battering rams, to use fighting towers and various metal machines.

**ASTA-MANGALA** The eight glorious emblems of Buddhism.

**ASTAROTH** In cabala, an archdemon.

**ASTARTE (ASHTART, ASHTORETH, ASTORETH)** Phoenician great mother. Goddess of fertility and water. Some say she has been erroneously identified as a moon goddess, that her horns are not those of a crescent moon, but of a cow, indicating fruitfulness, generation, productiveness. She was identical with Ishtar as the evening and morning star; as evening star, goddess of love and harlotry; as morning star, goddess of war. As a deity of sexual love her rites were orgiastic, and public prostitutes of both sexes were consecrated to her. She became the center of the Phoenician cult of Adonis, for whom women wept at the winter festival and for whom they rejoiced in the spring when he rose again. Hot cross buns were eaten in her honor. In Old Testament she appears as Asharah, Asharoth, Asherah, translated in Septuagint and Latin Vulgate as a tree or grove. Thus she may have been worshiped as a tree or nourisher or the reference may have been to a wooden statue which became a burnt offering.

Her name yields resplendent tower of light or splendid lasting light, and is an amplified form of Ast, Egyptian name for the goddess worshiped by the Greeks as Isis. At Memphis in Egypt she was worshiped as Ah, a nature goddess. First born children, first fruits, newborn animals, and the virginity of maidens were sacrificed to her for the increase of fertility. Sacred to her were the dove, gazelle, and myrtle. Usually shown with the head of a bull or cow. At Arabella she appeared as robed in flames, armed with a sword and bow. In Assyrian-Babylonian art she was pictured as blessing or caressing a child which she holds. She parallels Anahita, Aphrodite, Atargatis Baalath, Bau, Cybele, Hathor, Mylitta, Ninhurag, Nintud.

**ASTER** Daintiness, light, truth. It signifies star and is a symbol of the solar wheel. The word yields as-tur, i.e. enduring light. In China its sentiment is afterthoughts. In Japan it is an emblem of autumn.

**ASTERIA** Gem symbolizing maternal love.

**ASTERODIA** In Greek mythology a title of Selene, the moon, as queen of the heavens, because her path is among the stars.

**ASTOLPHO** In medieval romances one of Charlemagne's twelve paladins. He was an English duke known to be a great boaster, but courteous, gay, generous, and handsome. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso he is carried to Alcina's Isle on the back of a whale. When she tires of him she turns him into a myrtle tree, but Melissa disenchant him (suggesting the Circe legend). He also makes a trip to the moon

to bring back Orlando's lost wits.

**Astolpho's book.** A gift of the fairy Logistilla, who directed Astolpho on his magic journeys.

**Astolpho's horn.** A gift of Logistilla. Any man or beast that heard it was seized with panic and became an easy captive.

**ASTO-VIDHOTU** Iranian plague demon.

**ASTRAEA (ASTERIA)** In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus and Themis. Virgin goddess of justice, personification of innocence and purity. In the Golden Age she refused to unite with the Titans against Zeus and came to dwell on earth. In the Silver Age, she left her mountain home only in the evening, and in the Bronze Age left the abodes of men forever. She was the last of the immortals to linger on earth, and Zeus placed her in the heavens as Virgo. Sometimes identified with the Horae. In another version she was the daughter of Astraeus and Eos, and in a third account her parents were Coeus and Phoebe. To escape the attentions of Zeus she fled in the form of a quail, first bird of spring, and was transformed into the island of Ortygia (Quail), where Leto sometimes is said to have given birth to the twin deities of light. Her name, meaning starry night, was applied to Queen Elizabeth I. A 17th century woman dramatist, Aphra Behn, noted for her lax morals, assumed the name.

**ASTRAEUS** Literally, star-like or starry heavens. In Greek mythology son of the Titan Crius and Eurybia, a Nereide. First husband of Eos, by whom he was the father of the winds Argestes, Boreas, Notus, and Zephyrus.

**ASTRID** Feminine name from

the Scandinavian meaning beauty and grace.

**ASTRILD** Norse god of love; a northern Cupid.

**ASTROID** In heraldry a star of more than five points.

**ASTRONOE** Phoenician great mother. Reputed to have turned Eshmun into a god by generative heat.

**ASTRONOMY** Symbolized by a compass, globe of the heavens, stars. Personified by the nine Muses and by Urania. In an Italian icon typified by a woman in a star-studded garment. Her eyes look to heaven. In her left hand she holds a table of astronomical figures and in her right an astrolabe.

**ASTVAT-ERETA** In Zoroastrianism one of the three future sons of Zarathushtra. The Saoshyat par excellence. Coming savior, messiah.

**ASTYANAX** In Greek mythology son of Hector and Andromache. In one version he was hurled from the walls of Troy that he might not restore the kingdom as had been prophesied. In another version he was carried away from Troy by his mother and became king of Epirus. Also known as Scamandrius.

**ASTYDAMIA** In Greek mythology wife of Acastus. She fell in love with Peleus and falsely accused him to her husband. In the duel which followed Acastus was killed. A light myth. She resembles Phaedra and Potiphar's wife.

**ASUANG** Philippine Islands demon which supposedly attacks parturient women and sucks the

fetus from them at the moment of birth; degenerate god of fertility.

**ASUNITI** In the Vedas goddess besought to prolong life. Name meaning spirit life.

**ASURA (ASSURA)** In Hinduism originally a title of Varuna meaning deity; later one of a class of demons or evil spirits; an enemy of the gods. The Asuras sacrificed to themselves whereas the gods sacrificed to one another; the Asuras resorted to falsehood, whereas the gods spoke only truth. Resemble afrit or Titan. Adopted by the Buddhists as a region of demi-gods or demon giants. See Gati. In Tibetan Buddhism called Lha-ma-yin. In Persian mythology an angel or heavenly spirit paralleling a deva. Word equating with Aesir, Ahura-Mazda.

**ASURALOKA** Region of demi-gods in Tibetan Bardo Thodol.

**ASU-SU-NAMIR** In Babylonian mythology a beautiful eunuch created by Ea to dazzle Ereshkigal and rescue Ishtar from Arallu (lower world) to restore growth to the earth's crust. Name signifying his coming forth is brilliant.

**ASVAGHOSA** A deified human being. In some Buddhist sects he is regarded as the founder of the Mahayanist system in the first century. Shown in monk's garments.

**ASVAMEDHA (ASWA-MEDHA)** Vedic horse sacrifice. Originally a fertility rite in which the king's wives passed the night with the sacrificial horse and performed certain sexual rites. Later a ritual statement of the sovereignty and aspirations of great kings. In the spring a horse was selected,

symbolically tethered to a sacrificial post, and then released to roam at will for a year. If the horse traveled into the territory of another king, that king might submit to invasion and thus acknowledge the horse's owner as his superior, or he might fight. After another year the horse was sacrificed. During the ceremonies the chief queen performed the ritual act under the horse's robe, thus taking to herself the animal's fertility power. The horse was then offered to Prajapati. An additional idea of atonement or expiation was involved in the sacrifice.

**ASVID** In Norse mythology a maker of runes for giants.

**ASVINS (AHANS)** Vedic deities of light, dawn and gloaming, morning and evening star. Twin sons of Pusan (or Vivasvant), the sun, and the celestial mare Saranyu. They are beautiful young horsemen, one light, one dark, who drive the sun's chariot; they also are the swift steeds of the chariot. Their cart or chariot has three seats and three wheels. They are said to be married to the daughter of the sun, and probably the third seat and wheel are for her. Their color is red and their path is red or golden. They are heavenly physicians, benefactors of mankind, and confer honey on their worshipers. They cause barren cows to yield milk, give a eunuch's wife children, grant husbands to old maids, ward off death. They are invoked in the marriage rite to conduct the bride home on their chariot and make her fertile. They are called *Dasra* (wonder workers), after the name of the elder; the younger twin is *Nasatya*. Their name also are *Nakula* and *Saha-deva*. In later legends they ap-

pear degenerated into a demon called Naonghaithya. They are symbolized by two circles, two eyes (spectacles), two wheels, and two mountain peaks. Asvin is derived from asva, a word for mare. They are identical with the Harits and aparallel the Dioscuri and zodiacal Gemini. As healers they resemble Asclepius. See Chyavana.

**ASVORA** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning divine prudence.

**ASVOTHA** A tree of life in India.

**ASWICULAPA** Hindu health and life restorer. Chief of the race of horses. Parallels the Asvins.

**ASYNJUR** Norse goddesses of Asgard. Feminine counterpart of the Aesir. Although included in the Aesir their specific term is Asynjur. Asynja (Asynje) is the singular form.

**ASZ** Lithuanian sky deity. Word yields 'I myself,' or 'light of the strong light.' Compare I, Je, O.

**A-T** Aelph-Tau (first and last letters of the Hebrew alphabet). Beginning and end.

**AT** Word root signifying father (tat); identical with ad (dad). Source of Attis, eternal, Ethir (vowels being interchangeable); basis of Arthur, author, etc.; occurs persistently in words relative to heat or things hot.

**ATA** Japanese legendary woman warrior. Wife of a rebellious prince, she led the left wing of his army.

**ATABYRIUS** In Greek mythology a son of Althea, and a god who had the power of shape-changing. A skilled worker in metal, useful

arts, and the soil. Probably originally a Kassite god whose cult spread to Egypt and Greece. Israelities worshiped him as the golden calf (sun), which they credited with bringing them out of Egypt. As a sun hero with shape-changing powers he equates with Gwydion, Llew Llaw, Periclymenus, Proteus. As a white bull god he equates with Dionysus.

**ATAENTSIC (ATAENSIC, ATAEUSIC)** In Huron tradition sky woman, first mother. Grandmother, mother, and wife of Ioskeha, the sun. Her daughter was breath-of-life (gust of wind). She was worshiped as the dawn, moon, or earth, and to her were ascribed the care of souls and the cutting off of human existence. As a death goddess she was regarded as malevolent. The Seneca Indians called her Eagentci. Generally she was worshiped as Ataentsic, the great mother, by the Iroquois.

**ATAGO-SAMA** Japanese fire deity. Sama is akin to Samas, Babylonish sun deity. Atago is akin to Utuki, another name of Samas.

**ATAGUJU (ATAGUCHU)** Creator of all things of the Huamachuco Peruvian Indians.

**ATAHOCAN** Algonquin Great Spirit. Maker of all things.

**ATAHUALPA** Son of Huayna Capac, chief who brought Inca power to its zenith. Under Atahualpa the empire fell to the Spanish, thus the last king of a great civilization. He was killed by strangulation by Pizarro on refusing to become a Christian.

**ATALA** Borneo supreme divinity.

**ATALANTA (ATALANTE)**

(1) Feminine name from the Greek meaning equal. It contains the same root as Atlas and Tantalus and denotes power of endurance. (2) In Greek dawn myth the daughter of Schoeneus, who left her to perish on the Parthenian Hill at her birth because he desired a son. She was nursed by a she-bear until found by hunters who reared her. Swift of foot and famous for her courage, she became a heroine of the Calydonian boar hunt as the first to wound the boar. Thus hunt symbolizes the overcoming of the destructive forces of nature (darkness or winter) by the productive forces (light or spring), the dawn light being the first to break through. With her fame her father acknowledged her to be his daughter. She refused the suitors he chose for her, stating she would marry only one who could defeat her in a foot race. Hippomenes (sun) vanquished her when she stooped to pick up three golden apples from the garden of Hesperides, given to him by Aphrodite, and which he dropped as he ran. Thus she typifies one who cannot resist temptation. In some legends her father is said to be Iasus or Zeus; her suitor Milanion.

**ATALANTIS** A scandalous narrative. From the title of a romance published in 1709 by Mrs. Manley.

**ATALAYA** Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning watchtower.

**AT'AM** Mordvin thunder god. A derivative of at'a, meaning grandfather or old man. Source of At'amjonks, the rainbow.

**ATAMAN** A Cossack chief; a hetman (headman).

**ATANUA** In Society Islands mythology primeval deity. Dawn, evolved from the struggles of Atea, and Ono, she became the wife of Atea (light). Together they created heaven and earth and a host of deities.

**ATAPATRA** A parasol; non-tantric Buddhist symbol.

**ATAR (ADAR, ATARSH)** In Zoroastrianism a fire god, son of Ahura Mazda and conqueror of the evil dragon Azi Dahaka. Chief of the Yazatas or Venerable Ones serving Ahura Mazda. Sometimes classed as an Amesha Spenta, archangel.

**ATARGATIS (ATARATE, ATARGATE, ATHARATE)** Mother goddess of Hittite origin. Fertility deity, sometimes worshiped as a moon goddess or as bisexual. Probably a fusion of the god Athar and the goddess Ate. She was born of an egg which the sacred fish found in the Euphrates and thrust ashore. A defender of cities, she fixed the fates of mankind and nations, in which role she wore a turreted crown. As fertility queen she was shown as a mother nursing a child and with a cornucopia. Doves and fish were sacred to her; at Hierapolis, her principal seat of worship, her temple included a pond of sacred fish. Sometimes confused with Astarte. Originally Derketo, but the Greeks corrupted to Tar-ata, which led to Atargatis. Worshiped in Rome as Dea Syria. In inscriptions her name has been translated Venus, whom as sea-born she resembles. See Androgynous Deities.

**ATARHASIS (ATRAMHASIS)** Babylonian-Assyrian name meaning 'he who knows exceedingly much.' The god or person who



appealed to the god Ea to allay the wrath of the gods. He survived each of the five world catastrophes of drought, famine, fire, flood, and pestilence.

**ATATARHO** Onondaga Indian mighty warrior. Demigod, wizard in snake form and provider of snake bravery for warriors.

**ATE** (1) Aramaic and Cilician great mother goddess. Identified with Atargatis. Her steed was a lion; the dove was sacred to her. Also known as Ata, Ateh, Atta. (2) In Greek mythology a daughter of Zeus and Eris. Like her mother she was a goddess of mischief and vengeance. Personification of the fatal blindness or recklessness which produces crime and the divine punishment which follows it. Zeus expelled her from heaven because she caused Eurystheus to be born before Heracles, and she wandered among men inciting them to infatuation and quarrels. (3) In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a misshapen lying and scandalous hag.

**ATEA** Society Islands primeval deity. Light. Evolved from Tanaoa (darkness), which he destroyed. In time Ono (sound) evolved from Atea and destroyed Mutuhei (silence). Atanua (dawn) became Atea's wife, and they created heaven, earth, and a host of deities. In Marquesan mythology Tii descended from Atea and Atanua. Identical with Vatea, Wakea.

**ATEN (ADON, ATON, ETON)**

In Egyptian mythology the solar disk, the one and only god. First cause, father of all mankind, provider, manifested by the sun. Forerunner of later monotheist religions. Represented as a sun disk with ten rays terminating in fingers, an ankh below the disk.

It became the white crown with plumes, the visible emblem of Ra, and the crown of Osiris as god of death. Word equating with Odin. It originally meant hot one.

**ATESH-GA** Literally, place of fire. A place of pilgrimage for fire-worshippers located west of the Caspian Sea, where flames issue from the bituminous soil.

**ATET** Egyptian mother goddess, worshiped at Heracleopolis. Consort of Her-shef. Slayer of the demon serpent Apep, a myth later absorbed by Ra. She had a cat form, in which aspect she was called Maau. Also called Mersekhnet.

**ATHALIAH** In Old Testament daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and wife of Jephoram, king of Judah. Her influence drew her husband and son into crime and idolatry. After their premature death she usurped the throne and massacred all who were left of the house of Judah except her grandson Joash, who escaped. Six years later he returned, was proclaimed king, and she was put to death by the mob.

**ATHAMAS** In a Greek sun myth king of Thessaly. His first wife was Nephele, the mist, by whom he had two children, Phrixos and Helle. When Nephele discovered her husband was in love with Ino, dawn, she disappeared. By Ino, Athamas also had two children, Learchus and Melicertes. Ino mistreated her stepchildren and sought their death. To save them Nephele sent the ram with the golden fleece (sun-drenched cloud) to carry them away. Athamas went mad, killed Learchus and pursued Ino until, with Melicertes, she threw herself into the sea. In another legend, on

the death of Semele, Ino's sister, Athamas and Ino undertook the raising of Dionysus. In a jealous rage Hera struck Athamas with madness, which caused him to chase his wife and son into the sea. The marriage of Athamas and Nephele symbolizes the sun absorbing or dispelling the mists; when they disappear the sun marries the glaring day or dawn (Ino).

**ATHANASIUS** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning deathless, immortal.

**ATHAR** In Syrian mythology lover-son of Ate. Parallels Adonis, Tammuz. See Atargatis.

**ATHARNA** Legendary Irish king whose son was slain by the people of the Liffey Valley. He continued denouncing them from Ben Edar for a full year until all the crops and cattle of Leinster became blighted and diseased. Fertility lord of a time myth.

**ATHARVAN** Member of an ancient Iranian priestly family, sometimes regarded as the basis of the present Brahman caste. A churner of fire or fire priest.

**ATHARVA VEDA** Sanscrit Veda of charms, hymns, prayers, spells. Fourth and last of the Vedas. Its verses are used as invocations and magic spells. It denotes emotion and bestows salvation.

**ATHELSTAN (ATHELSTANE)** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning noble stone.

**ATHELWOLD** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning noble power.

**ATHENA (ATHENAIA, ATHENE)** In Greek mythology one of the

twelve Olympian deities. The river goddess Metis was made pregnant by Zeus. Upon receiving a prophecy that the child would be greater than himself, Zeus swallowed Metis, that is absorbed her into himself, and Athena, fully grown, burst from his head with a mighty cry. Thus the virgin dawn sprang from the sky's forehead, the seat of knowledge. To wake is to know, and she became the goddess of wisdom. She also is spoken of as the daughter of Hephaestus, Poseidon, and the Titan Pallas. As the daughter of Hephaestus she became the mistress of Prometheus and the mother of the sun god Phoebus Apollo, who usually is said to be the son of Leto, night, rather than Athena, dawn. Another legend makes her the mother of Lychnus, who reappears elsewhere as Phaethon, son of Helios. Although Zeus loved the child of his brain more than his other children, she conspired against him and aided Prometheus in stealing fire from heaven to give to man. With Perseus she was the inventor of the lute which imitated the dirge-like song of the snakes on Medusa's head, which Perseus had placed on her aegis. She was called all-bedewing, indicating she was a goddess of moisture, and her festivals were celebrated in damp months. When Zeus ceased visiting earth she acted as his deputy. She encouraged law and order, presided over agricultural inventions, and showed mankind how to use the ox for farming. When Prometheus fashioned people out of clay, she breathed a soul into them. She was brave, chaste, dauntless, and the essence of all that is noble. She was born in armor to signify her purity and virtue were unassailable. Some of her titles are: Akria, topmost; At-

this, earth's fertility; Ergane, industry; Glaukopis, gleaming countenance (other titles denoting her brightness are Ophthalmitis, Oxyderkes); Koryphasia, summit; Pallas, interpreted 'I swing' from the swinging of her aegis, and also as a man's name, suggesting she had an androgynous aspect; Parthenos, the maiden; Polias, protectress of the state; Tritogeneia, lady of the winds. The first of her duties was to arouse men from slumber; for this reason the cock and owl, birds of morning and night, were sacred to her; as earth mother, the snake was sacred. Oxen that never had been yoked were sacrificed to her, also cattle, lamb, ram, sheep. Her attributes were the aegis, anointing oil, distaff, helmet, lamp, laurel, olive, palladium, scroll. In art usually shown fully draped, majestic, slightly masculine in appearance, or in armor with a helmet from which a large plume waves. She carries her aegis and a golden staff which possessed the gifts of dignity and youth. The Medusa head on her aegis typifies the starlit night, fearful in beauty, doomed to die with the arrival of dawn. When in danger she swung around and around with her aegis, that is dawn battled storms in the dark. As guardian of Athens her most celebrated temple was the Parthenon; her principal festival was the Panathenaea. In owl form she is the counterpart of Annis, Blodeuwedd, Lilith. Her Roman counterpart is Minerva. She also resembles Anatha, Nana, Neith, Ushas.

**ATHENS** City in Greece renowned for its beauty and ancient schools of art and philosophy. In legendary account Athena and Poseidon disputed as to which should rename the city, then called Cecropia. The gods de-

ecided the honor was to go to the one which gave mankind the most useful gift. Athena created the olive tree, Poseidon the horse. The award was given to Athena as the deity who had given mankind a gift of plenty and a symbol of peace. The horse was deemed symbolic of war and bloodshed. The name has been applied as an honorary title on several cities: Athens of Germany, Saxe Weimar; of Ireland, Belfast; of the New World, Boston; of the North, Copenhagen; of Switzerland, Zurich; of the West, Cordova, Spain; modern Athens, Edinburgh; Mohammedan Athens, Bagdad.

**ATHI** Burmese equivalent of Hindu Brahma.

**ATHIR** Celtic for father, related to Arthur, author.

**ATHRA (AETHRA)** In Greek mythology mother of Theseus; probably a dawn goddess.

**ATHTAR (ASTAR)** (1) Abyssinian queen of heaven, the morning star. (2) Male form of Ashtoreth worshiped by Pagan Arabs as a god of love and fecundity. In a triad with Shahar and Shamshu.

**ATHWYA** Primeval Iranian hero. Priest of the haoma sacrifices. Second man to prepare haoma.

**ATIRA (H'URARU)** Pawnee earth mother. Spouse of Tirawa, sky-vault.

**ATISA (JOBBO-ATISA)** An historical person deified. Indian Buddhist priest who founded the Ka-dampa, reformed Red Cap sect, in Tibet. He stressed meditation and discipline. Shown in monk's garments and high-peaked cap. His mudra is the dharma-

cakra, his emblem the caitya.

**ATIUS TIRAWA** See under Tirawa.

**ATLACAMANI** Aztec sea storm deity, an aspect of Chalchiuhtlicue.

**ATLANTEANS** In Greek mythology a people supposedly instructed in the secret powers of nature.

**ATLANTES** Figures of men used in Greek architecture as pillars, so called from Atlas. Female figures are called Caryatides.

**ATLANTIDES** In Greek mythology: (1) celestial nymphs, children of Atlas and Pleione, the Pleiades; (2) inhabitants of Atlantis; (3) another name for the Hesperides.

**ATLANTIS** In Greek mythology a mythical land in the Atlantic ocean, where men and civilization mysteriously originated. A happier place of man's existence, which is said to have sunk into the sea. Also called Mu.

**ATLAS (HYAS)** In Greek mythology son of Iapetus and Clymene or of Uranus and Gaea; brother of Prometheus; father of the Hesperides, Hyades, and Pleiades; grandfather of Hermes. Because of the part Atlas played in the Titanomachia he was condemned to stand forever supporting the heavens on his shoulders; hence the endurer, a mainstay, a sufferer, one who supports a heavy burden. As axis god, a pillar, thus a phallus. He was also the father of Calypso, who dwelt on the island of Ogygia or navel of the sea. In later legends identified with mountains as supporting the heavens, and in one version

he was a teacher of astronomy and navigation. As he supposedly stood at the extreme west of the world, probably northwest Africa, the Atlantic Ocean was named after him.

**ATLI (ATLE, ATTILA)** In Norse mythology king of Hunaland. Son of Budli, brother of Brynhild. A fierce, grim, greedy king, he forces Gudrun, widow of Sigurd, to become his wife that he may claim her fortune as his. Because her brothers Gunnar and Hogni had kept the greater part of the Andvari hoard which Sigurd had willed to Gudrun, Atli slays them. With the murder he avenges the death of Brynhild and his uncles killed by them. Gudrun to avenge the death of her two brothers slays her two sons by Atli and then kills Atli. Thus one who lives by the sword dies by the sword. The marriage of Gudrun and Atli is that of fertility and autumn (or gloaming). The slaying of the kinsmen of Atli by the kinsfolk of Gudrun represents the slaying of dark forces by light. Atli, a character probably developed from the historic Attila, king of the Huns, corresponds to Etzel in the Niebelungenlied.

**ATMAN (ATMA)** Sanscrit spirit of highest principle of the universe. Brahma, the supreme Self or Ego. Having created the world he entered into it as the soul from which all individual souls derive and to which they return as the supreme goal of existence. Atman became the Greek atmos, root of atmosphere and German athem.

**ATNATU** Australian self-created deity in the heavens. Angry at some of his children, he threw them down to earth through a hole in the sky, and they became

the ancestors of a northern tribe.

**ATOAKWATJE** Australian water men; demigods who control the supply of water from clouds in which they dwell.

**ATON** Aztec sun god. Cognate with Aten, which see.

**ATOTARHO** Iroquois magician. He frustrated Hiawatha's dream for a union between Iroquois and Algonquin Indians to insure peace.

**ATRA-CHASIS** In Babylonian mythology the man saved from the flood. Also called Pir-na-pishtim, which see.

**ATRAIOMAN** In Carib Indian tradition the reincarnation of Kalinago in the form of a fish pursued by the slayers of Kalinago. See pursuit.

**ATREUS** Legendary king of Mycenae. Grandson of Tantalus, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, husband of Aerope, father of Pleisthenes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. He promised to sacrifice the most beautiful animal in his flock to Artemis. When he discovered a golden lamb (sunlit cloud) he strangled it but greedily hid the fleece in a chest. Aerope, seduced by Thyestes, gave the fleece to her lover, who then usurped the throne. (He who controlled the sunlit cloud was sun king.) Atreus made a pact with his brother that he was to regain the throne when the sun reversed itself. One morning the sun was in total eclipse. Interpreted as the sun setting in the east, Atreus regained his throne. Thyestes aroused Pleisthenes against his father, and the youth set out to kill Atreus. Unwittingly Atreus slew his son. Feigning reconciliation with Thyestes, Atreus killed

three of his brother's sons and served them at a banquet to their father, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus, who finally was slain by Aegisthus, son of Thyestes. This legend deals with the various phases of light which destroy the phases of light they succeed; it also typifies fraternal hatred. As slayer of his son he resembles Cuchulainn, as server of human flesh he resembles Tantalus.

**ATRI** Vedic sage and seer saved from burning in a deep pit by the Asvins, who restored him with a refreshing draught. He rescued the sun hidden by the demon Svarbhanu and replaced it in the sky (reappearance of the sun after an eclipse), a deed also ascribed to the Atris as a family. The name denotes eater.

**ATROPOS** One of the three Fates or Moira in Greek mythology. Bearer of the shears, she is the inflexible one who cuts the thread of human life, which is prepared by her sister Clotho and spun by Lachesis. Identified with the Roman Morta.

**ATSE HASTIN (ATSEATSINE)** In Navaho legend the first man, created from an ear of white maize in the lower world by the four winds. With his spouse Atse Etsan he led the human race up from below. He and his wife had five pairs of twins, the first of which were hermaphrodites and were the inventors of pottery and wicker water bottles. The others all intermarried with mirage people, who dwelt in this world, and with Kisani, underworld people, and populated the earth. Atse Hastin and his wife were accompanied by the coyote.

**Atse Etsan (Atseatsan).** First woman, wife of Atse Hastin. Created from an ear of yellow



maize of by the four winds. A fertility mother.

**ATTABEIRA (ATABEI)** Mother of Iocauna, supreme and eternal being of Taino Indians. First in being. Mother earth. Also called Guacarapita, Guimazoa, Iella, Mamona.

**ATTACONI** A legendary people dwelling beyond the Himalayas, resembling the Hyperboreans.

**ATTALICA** A cloth of gold which supposedly was introduced by Attalus, king of Pergamum. Hence the wealth of Attalus.

**ATTHIS** An aspect of Athena as dawn goddess in Greek mythology. On a visit to Hephaestus, Erichthonios is born to her. She places her son in a casket which she gives to the Agraulid with instructions it is not to be opened. They disobey and find the coils of a snake or a snake-bodied infant (an aspect of earth's fertility).

**ATTIC** (1) Delicate wit, incisive intelligence, simple elegance. From the people of Attica in ancient Greece. (2) The head, alluding to the highest story in a house. Rats in the attic is to be queer, to have something exotic in the head.

Attic bird. Nightingale.

Attic boy. Cephalus, beloved by Aurora and passionately fond of hunting.

Attic faith. Inviolable faith; opposite of Punic faith.

Attic Muse. Xenophon, 4th century B. C. historian, so called because of the excellence of his style of composition.

Attic salt. Delicate and elegant wit; a sparkling thought well expressed.

Attic school. In sculpture the Athenian school noted for refinement and sensuous delicacy of

form.

**ATTILA (AZZILLO, EZZILA)**

(1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fatherlike.

(2) Fifth century A. D. king of the Huns. Known as the scourge of God. An invader who exacted large tributes and caused great destruction and devastation. He was slain by his bride Ildico on the night of their marriage. He appears in the Volsung Saga as Atli and in the Nibelungenlied as Etzel.

**ATTIS (ATYS)** A Phrygian deity of vegetation, his myth appears in countless versions. He is a youth of great beauty conceived when Cybele puts in her bosom a pomegranate sprung from the genitals of the man-monster Agdistis, a sort of double of Attis. He is born of the daughter of the River Sangarius, who descended from the hermaphroditic Agdistis. Agdistis became enamoured of Attis and when Attis was about to marry a king's daughter, in his frenzy he deprived Attis of his manhood with the result Attis dies. In repentance Agdistis prevails upon Zeus to grant that the body shall never decay. Zeus grants the petition, and permits the hair (foliage) of Adonis to grow and the little finger (phallus) to move. A princess is the mother and carnal lover of Attis, and when the king, her father, discovers her fault, he kills Attis and she roams over the earth in wild grief. A legend paralleling that of Isis and Osiris. He is born of an almond tree, and thus resembles Adonis. He is the impotent son of the Phrygian Calaus, and he goes to Lydia to institute the worship of the Great Mother. There he is slain by a boar (famine) sent by Zeus. His mother Cybele is inspired with chaste love for her

son, which he pledges to reciprocate. On his proving unfaithful, the Great Mother kills the nymph with whom he has sinned, whereupon he in madness mutilates himself. In another version he is unfaithful to his mother-lover and when he is about to marry the beautiful nymph Sagaris, Cybele bursts in on the feast, causing him to go mad. He runs off into the mountains, maims himself, and dies. In all versions he appears as young and handsome, beloved by a great goddess, usually his mother, and is the victim of a brutal and untimely death which brings disaster into the world because things cease to grow with his death. In several versions he dies beside a pine tree; his spirit enters the tree and from his blood violets grow. Because of the barrenness which falls upon earth with his death, the gods resurrect him each spring to save the world. In one rite, priests unmanned themselves beside a pine and then hung a wreath of violets on the sacred tree. This was an act of sympathetic magic, aimed at stimulating growth. In another rite an effigy was hung on a pine tree where it was kept for one year and then burned. This was intended to maintain the spirit of vegetation, perhaps that of a corn or tree spirit, in life throughout the year. In self-mutilation, death, and resurrection, he represents the cycle of the year, which is cut in the autumn (harvest), dies in the winter, and is reborn in the spring. Much mourning attended his death; women lamented, accompanied by the shrill wailing notes of the flute; disconsolate believers shaved their heads; women who could not bring themselves to sacrifice their beautiful hair gave themselves to strange men at the festival and dedicated to Cybele and Attis any money they received. In the spring his rebirth was celebrated with song. His sacred tree, the pine, was bled (for turpentine) at the Vernal equinox. The boar was his sacred animal. The self-castration of Attis explains the eunuchised priests of Cybele. He is the analogue of Adonis, Christ, Mithra, and Tammuz. See Agdistis, dying god.

**Attis mysteries.** Feast at which drink and food of life were served in the sacred cymbal and tympanum. It was influenced by earlier Mithra ceremonies and in turn influenced Christian ceremonies.

**ATUA NOTO-WHARE** Polynesian house-dwelling spirits. Deities of the germs of unborn human children.

**ATUM (ATMU, ATUM-RA, ATUM-RE, ATUMU, TEM, TUM)** Egyptian deity of the setting sun. A creator god. In some accounts self created, in others created by four frogs and four snakes, which existed in the abyss or primeval sea. By masturbating or spitting he created Shu and Tefnut. He is portrayed as a bearded man wearing the double crown of Lower and Upper Egypt. Mentu was the rising sun and Ra the noonday sun.

**ATZILOTH** Archetypal world in the cabala. World of unity where the union of God and His Shekinah takes place; world of emanation without separation. Also called world of Sephira.

**AU-AA** Semitic deity identifying Jau (Au) with Ea (Aa).

**AUBREY** Masculine name from the French; a variation of the Old High German Alberich, meaning elf and ruler.

**AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE** In

medieval romances lovers who suffer many hardships and separations before they are finally united.

**AUCHTHON** Phoenician sky deity. By Greeks called Uranus.

**AUD (AUDR)** Literally, bounteous riches. In Norse mythology son of Nagelfare of the stars and Nat (night). A name paralleling Aether and Authr (Arthur). Feminine form is Auda.

**AUDHUMLA** Literally, nourisher. Cosmic cow of Norse mythology. Great mother formed from the frozen mists of Niflheim melted by the heat of Muspellsheim in Ginnungagap (primeval abyss). From her teats ran four streams of milk, the four primordial rivers of the cardinal points, and with these she fed Ymir, who was created at the same time as Audhumla, and out of whom the earth was shaped. She fed herself from the salty hoar frost, licking it until it formed Buri, whose son Bor was the father of the gods Odin, Ve, and Vili. In some versions she was created by Surtr. The parallelism of Audhumla and Ymir exists in Iranian cosmogony with the primeval ox Geush Urvan and the primeval man Gaya Maretan.

**AUDREY** Feminine name from Old High English Etheldreth, meaning noble, strength, and from the Celtic, meaning golden.

**AUDWIN** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning rich friend.

**AUGE** In Greek mythology an Arcadian princess and priestess of Athena. She became the mother of Telephus by Heracles. Because Telephus was born to a priestess who was required to remain a virgin, Athena sent a plague to afflict

the land. Auge and her son were set adrift in a chest, and were washed ashore at Mysia, where King Theuthras made Auge his queen. A myth which resembles that of Danae. In another version Auge (dawn) was the mother of Telephus (sun) by Aleos (night). Telephus was left on Mount Parthenion and suckled by a doe. When he grew to manhood his mother was promised to him as a wife. She refused to marry him, and he was about to slay her when Heracles revealed her identity and Telephus led her back to her own land. This version resembles the Antiope legend.

**AUGEAN STABLES** In Greek mythology the stables in which King Augeas of Elis kept 3,000 oxen. The stalls had not been cleaned for thirty years and, as his fifth labor, Heracles (sun) was ordered to clean them. He accomplished the task in one day by diverting the river Alpheus through them. Thus, to clear away an accumulated mass of corruption by one stroke. Heracles accomplished his task in the month governed by Leo.

**AUGMUND** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning awful protection.

**AUGUR** One of a body of Roman officials charged with observing and interpreting omens for guidance in public affairs, hence a diviner, prognosticator, soothsayer.

**AUGUST** Eighth month of the year, a period or state of candor. Its name is derived from Augustus, and so called because it is the crowned period of the year, month in which grains are ripe enough for harvesting. Its birthstone is the peridot or sardonyx,

its colors are crimson and yellow, its zodiacal sign is Virgo, the Virgin. In China its emblems are the cock and pear blossom. In Greek antiquity sacred to Demeter. In the West generally personified by harvesters, reapers in cornfields, and symbolized by goldenrod and humming bird.

**AUGUSTUS (AUGUST, AUGUSTINE, AUSTIN, GUS, GUSTUS)**

(1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning exalted, majestic, venerable. Feminine form, Augusta (Gus, Gussie, Gusta).

(2) Acknowledged to be the most peaceful emperor of Rome. Patron of arts and literature, an Augustan Age has become the term for an age that is the highest point in the literature of any nation; reformer. He instituted the enrollment which obliged Joseph and Mary to go to Bethlehem, where Jesus was born.

**AULD HORNIE (AULD ANE, AULD CLOOTIE, AULD HANGIE, AULD NICK)** In Scotland a devil.

Pan with crooked nose, goat's beard and feet, horns, and pointed ears, transformed into Satan.

The use of auld implies that Satan is always old.

**AULNE** A German devil.

**AUM** In Brahmanism and Buddhism monosyllable which is potent because it is a symbol of Supreme Deity. Lord of created beings. The Sun. All oblations, rites, and sacrifices will pass away, but Aum will not. Mystical utterance cognate with amen or aye. Used as a talisman. A represents the viga-mantra of the male Buddha, the male generative power, the state of waking consciousness together with its world of gross experience; U represents the female productive power, the state of

dreaming consciousness together with its experience of subtle shapes of dreams; M represents the conjunction or union of the essences of both, the state of dreamless sleep, natural condition of quiescent undifferentiated consciousness wherein every experience is dissolved into a blissful non-experience. Aum stands for the three precious triratna (jewels): Buddha, intelligence, soul; Dharma, body, matter; Shangha, union of the two. In Hinduism the trinity: Aditi, Varuna, Mitra. Dweller in the Infinite, symbolized by the equilateral triangle and by A. In the Malay Peninsula, mystery name permutations: A-U-M, i.e. thy Mother's Son; M-U-A, Maker of these Waters; U-A-M, I am the Male Creator. Egyptian, Hebrew, and Moslem secret name for God. Used as a password. Among Moslems an omnific syllable whose efficacy cures serpent bites and restored the blind, lame, and maimed. It eroded into âme, French for soul. Compare Aun, Jao, Om.

Aum-na-ni-padme-hum. Jewel in the lotus. In Buddhism talisman for the greatest happiness, prosperity, knowledge, and the means of deliverance from enemies and all evil on earth.

**AUN (AN, ON)** (1) Ancient Semitic fish god. The Phoenician Sidon (Sid-on) was the ship of On (Aun). Aun is found again in Dagon (Dag-aun), the great fish enlightener and teacher. It also is the root of Oannes. In Syrian mythology Aun is the husband of the fish goddess Derketo. (2) In ancient Egypt, like Aunan, a name for Heliopolis, city of the sun; thus a title for the sun. (3) In Coptic tradition the city where Mary washed the swaddling of the infant Jesus in the spring Ain-esh-Shems, which formerly

had been sacred to Ra, Egyptian sun deity. The sacred Balsam tree sprang from the string drip-pings.

**AUR** Hebrew for light. Root from which Romans took their noun aurum (gold).

**AURA (AURAE)** (1) One of the Greek nymphs of the air personifying gentle wind. A sylph. (2) An emanation or influence supposedly issuing from the human body; invisible to ordinary eyes, it is believed to be a pervasive psychic force which conveys or receives mesmeric impressions or messages.

**AURANGZEB** Mogul emperor of India who was a religious bigot. He usurped the throne by rebelling against his father, whom he kept in prison; he caused the death of three brothers; he assumed the title Alamgir (conquerer of the world).

**AURBODA (ANGERBODA, GULVEIG-HODER, ORBODA)** In Norse mythology the hag of Iarnvid, a mountain wind giantess. Wife of Gymer, likewise of Loki; mother of Beli, howler, and Gerd, illuminator. Also mother of the wolves that pursued the sun and moon, and as such the hag of eastern winds. In a disguise which hid her angry aspect she dwelt among the Aesir as lady-in-waiting to Freyja and lured Freyja away from her seat under the Yggdrasil tree. When beneficent she was the crow which conferred fertility, thus an aspect of gentle winds.

**AUREA VIRGA** In Roman mythology the golden-leaved rod given by Apollo to Mercury. Caduceus, phallic symbol.

**AURELIA** Feminine name de-

rived from a Roman family name, probably from the Latin aurum (gold).

**AURELIUS** Semi-mythical king of Britain. He supposedly instructed Merlin to construct Stonehenge with boulders of miraculous virtue brought from Ireland.

**AUREROLE** Symbol of glory, the solar disk. In Christianity, divinity, field of radiance and splendor, supreme power. A blue aureole suggests celestial glory. In Hebrew tradition the aureole of Moses was double rayed, representing justice and truth.

**AURGELMIR** A name of Ymir, which see.

**AURICULA** Symbolic of avarice. In the language of flowers: Wealth is not always happiness.

**AURIGA** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Charioteer or Wagoner. Identified with Erichthonius who, being crippled and unable to walk, invented the chariot. This achievement entitled him to a place in heaven.

**AURORA** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beginning, freshness. (2) Roman goddess of dawn. The rosy-fingered deity who leads the way for the rising sun. Herald of day. Usually shown flying before the horse-drawn chariot of the sun surrounded by dew and carrying flowers and a torch. Word derived from Hindu Ushas, which became Ausera in Lithuania, Aarvak in Norse mythology, and Eos in Greek mythology. Parallels Chinese Chih Nu and Japanese Ori-hime.

Aurora Australis. Southern



lights. In American Indian tradition dance of the gods across the star-lit Southern Sky.

**Aurora Borealis.** Northern lights. By American Indians called the merry dancers; dance of the gods across the star-lit Northern Sky. Among the Chukchee the home of those who died a violent death. Eskimos called it the dance of the dead; the spirits of ancestors disporting in white raiment while the sun is away. Among Esthonians it was a heavenly war. To the Finns it was the fire of the Arctic Ocean associated with Rutja's Rapids, the flaming river of the dead. Finno-Lapps who had died in battle and continued fighting one another in the air. Russian-Lapps declared it to be the spirits of the murdered, who continued to stab one another and spill blood and were afraid of the sun. In Norse mythology the Valkyrie. In northern Siberia the track of the White horse of Earth-watching Man.

**AUSERA** Lithuanian dawn goddess. See Aurora 2.

**AUSTER** In Roman mythology personification of the south wind.

**AUSTERITY** Typified by an ascetic or by a straight upright line. In India represented by an ass.

**AUSTRALIA** Emblems: Emu, kangaroo, Mimosa (yellow wattle tree), Southern Cross. A black man symbolizes western Australia.

**AUSTRIAN LIP** The thick underlip of the Hapsburg family.

**AUTEB (AUTYEB)** In Egyptian mythology female personification of joy.

**AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT** Appears on

charms which serve against dangers of travel, especially against robbers. Means Jesus passing through their midst went His way.

**AUTHOR** The Great Tor or Eternal Creator of the universe. Deity, god. When used to indicate a literary person symbolized by a goose quill, pen, typewriter. Word derived from Latin *auctor* (one who makes things to grow), and related to *actor* (which in Greek antiquity signified chief), and to *athir* (Celtic for father), *ether* (all pervading), *Hathor*, and *Hector*.

**AUTHORITY** Symbolized by crown, ecclesiastical crosier, fasces, hastate, key, mace, military standard, scepter. In Italian icon personified by a mature woman seated on a throne. Her garment is gold, richly embroidered. She holds a sword. Books and weapons are at her side.

**AUTODAFE** Literally, act of faith. The public declaration of judgement passed on persons in the trials of the Spanish Inquisition, followed by execution of the sentences imposed.

**AUTOLYCUS** (1) In Greek mythology son of Hermes, father of Anticlea, grandfather of Odysseus. The craftiest of thieves, Autolycus appears to have been a wind deity, but he may have been a drought aspect of the sun. He stole the flocks of his neighbors and changed their marks or rendered them invisible. Sisyphus outwitted him by marking his sheep under their feet. He was a great boxer and wrestler and taught Heracles these arts as well as stealing. (2) In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale* a light-fingered rogue who snaps

up trifles.

**AUTOMEDON** In Homer the charioteer and companion of Achilles; in Virgil the brother-in-arms of Achilles' son Pyrrhus. A coachman.

**AUTOMOBILE** Symbolic of the city of Detroit; travel.

**AUTUMN** In Europe and the United States understood to be from September 22 to December 20 inclusive, and comprising the zodiacal signs Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius. Period of chill, of fruitfulness, and harvest, of incipient decay, maturity, middle-age (some say old-age), of perpetuation, of ripeness. The passing into decline, as the autumn of life. The twilight of the year, hence afternoon. Occultists state the organs most strongly acted upon are the lungs; its action is the cooling off; its color is white; its direction west and the left half of the body; its element is metal; its principal flavor is acid; its musical tone is G. Its symbols are: autumn grains and leaves; the colors brown, dark red, reddish brown; harvests; ripe fruits. Its female representation: a mature woman clothed except for her arms and carrying fruit, grain, or a vine branch. She rides a bull. Also personified by Ceres, Demeter, Pomona, Vertumnus. Male representations: mature man reaping, his sickle in his girdle; or binding a sheaf of wheat. Also a mature man wearing a star-studded girdle, in one hand fruits and grapes, in the other a pair of scales equally poised with a globe on each side. In Buddhism, with winter, the white season, the season of Zen. In China presided over by the White Tiger, indicated by the Western Quadrant, symbolized by the chrys-

anthemum. In Japan symbolized by maple leaves and wild geese.

**Autumn equinox.** Hunters' and reapers' festivals.

**AUUENAU** Australian ghoulish storm spirits. They are thin and hairy; from their wrists, elbows, knees, and ankles hang human bones, taken from the dead they devour. A tail hangs from their backs, which is the summer lightning and which warns when they are present.

**AUXO** Literally, increaser. Worshipped by early Athenians as one of the Graces.

**AV (AF)** Word root signifying life. Equates with Eve and is found in Aphrodite, Avon, ivy.

**AVA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning bird.

**AVAGDDU (AFAGDDU)** In Celtic mythology ill-fated son of Tegid the Bald. The ugliest boy in the world; brother of Creirwy, the most beautiful girl in the world. A storm deity and spirit of decay. Compare Morvran.

**AVAIKI** Polynesian underworld, abode of Miru.

**AVALLON (AVALLACH, AVILION)** British god of the underworld, whose paradise was called Avallon's Island. It was a land of perpetual spring or summer identical with Avalon.

**AVALOKITESVARA (AVALOKITA)**  
Fourth Celestial Bodhisattva; Buddhist Lord of Mercy. Lord-who-sees-sound; one whose essence is perfect knowledge. A Buddha-elect, future savior of the world, a messiah. Sage who decided to remain a Bodhisattva (Buddha-to-be) until such time

as he obtained deliverance for all mankind. His face is turned in every direction in order to see everyone. Lover of mankind. Patron of those who are attacked by robbers and those who are shipwrecked. Fetters drop when he is invoked; the sword of the executioner is arrested by those who call his name; a woman who desires a fair daughter or son need only pray to him to have her desires fulfilled. First minister and spiritual son of Amitabha. He is believed to have built the present world and his special mission is to look after the welfare of Buddhists. Most popular of the Lamaist deities, patron saint of Tibet. Dalai Lamas are believed to be incarnations of him. He manifests himself in 108 different forms, usually shown four-armed. His emblems are the khadga, mala, padma, patra, simhasana. His expression is one of benevolence; he bears the lotus in his hand. Also called Amoghapasa, Sadaksari. In China called Kwanyin, in Japan, Kwanon. In Tibet known as S' Pyanras-gzigs-pyag-bshpa. Compare Chenresi.

**AVALON (AVILION)** Gaelic terrestrial paradise. Land of concord, peace, and eternal spring, where people are forever young, and grief and disease are unknown. An island of apples (avalls), where nature is so abundant the labor of cultivating the soil is unnecessary. Abode and burial place of King Arthur, Oberon, and Morgan Le Fay. Nine sisters, of whom Morgan is chief and who can take the shape of birds, rule. In some legends Morgan is described as the daughter of Avallon (see), in others she is Arthur's sister, and she and Arthur dwell together happily in Avalon. Also known as Isle of Souls, Island of Apples, Land

of the Blessed. Parallels Annwn, Boiuca, Elysium, Hesperides, San Hsien Shan, Tir-nan-og.

**AVARICE** Personified by a man with a muck rake; an old man holding a money bag; a woman storing her money in a safe. In an Italian icon personified by a pale-faced woman, lean and melancholy. Pain causes her to keep one hand on her belly; at the same time she devours a purse with her eyes closed. She is accompanied by a starved wolf.

**AVATAR (AVATARA)** (1) In Hinduism the descent of a deity to earth and his incarnation as an animal or man to save the world. The ten avatars of Vishnu are the most celebrated: 1- Matsya in fish form; 2- Kurma in tortoise form; 3- Varaha as a boar; 4- Narasinha, half lion, half man; 5- Vamana, a dwarf; 6- Parashurama, human form as Rama with an ax; 7- Ramachandra, also as Rama; 8- Krishna; 9- Buddha; all forms in the past; 10- Kalki, the white horse with wings to appear at the end of the four ages to destroy the earth. (2) In Tibetan Buddhism a monk of the highest grade. Incarnate Lamas. See Dalai Lama, Tasi Lama. (3) Used metaphorically to denote an embodiment or manifestation of some idea.

**AVE** (1) Latin wish of good health. Literally, hail, it is used as welcome, farewell. Probably originally a beatific shout to the Great God. Akin to av, bravo, Eva. (2) In Christian tradition time for the recitation of the Angelus. So called because Ave Maria is thrice repeated in it.

Ave Maria (Ave Mary, Av Mary, Av Maria). 'Hail Mary,'

prayer in the Roman Catholic church based on the salutation of the angel Gabriel to Virgin Mary.

**AVEBURY** In Britain site of Silbury, an ancient barrow or burying ground. Resolves into bury of A or Awe (Ave), the chief god or sun.

**AVELINE (AV'VIE)** Feminine name from the French, meaning hazel, and from Old French, meaning charming, pleasant.

**AVENUE** A means of access for attainment or escape. Dream significance: easy and happy life.

**AVERIL (AVERY)** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning boar and favor. Also a feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning battle maid, wild boar.

**AVERNUS** Roman infernal regions. Sometimes identified as Lake Averno because of the belief its sulphurous vapors were deadly to the birds which inhaled them. Ancients also believed the lake was the entrance to the infernal regions. Any pestilential bog, an underworld.

Avernal. An inhabitant of Avernus; a fiend; underworld nymph.

**AVERUNCUS** The averter in Roman mythology. Title under which Robigus, in opposition to Flora, was a worker of evil and destroyer of tender herbs by mildew. He was invoked by those who wished to avert his wrath.

**AVESTA** Book of wisdom; sacred book of Zoroastrianism.

**AVEZUHA** Rumanian demoness who sought to harm Virgin Mary before the birth of Jesus.

**AVICI** Buddhist hell.

**AVIDYA** In Hinduism the primary cause of all that seems to exist. Spirit of ignorance, non-knowledge. Equivalent of the Magician in the tarot deck.

**AVIS (AVICE, AVICIA)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning war refuge. A word meaning bird, yielding essence of life (av). In French signifies judgement.

**AVO** Norse great elfin archer. Another name for Orvandel, which see.

**AVON** Generic term for river. All rivers are regarded as manifestations of Av (life) + on (one), thus the regenerative one life or great one.

**AWAJI** Island where the original Japanese twin deities descended upon earth. Akin to Havilah, Hawaii.

**AWAR** In Mohammedanism son of Eblis. Demon of evasion and shiftiness.

**AWITELIN TSITA** Zuni great mother. Earth goddess created by Shivanokia from spittle. With her mate Apoyan Tachu, sky, she formed terrestrial life. Also said to be created by Awonawilona.

**AWONAWILONA** Zuni primeval deity, supreme life giver. In the beginning he created himself and thought outward in space, thus the blue vault of heaven. Also worshiped as the sun father who fecundated the sea by scattering his own flesh on the waters. From the scum he formed the sky father Apoyan Tachu and the earth mother Awitelin Tsita before they were separated. With his breath he created clouds. His color is that of smoke; he

sometimes takes bird form. Referred to as He-She, the initiator. See androgynous deities.

**AX (AXE)** Chastisement, execution, retribution, suffering. As a deity weapon, lightning, thunder; as blazer of the trail, cleaver (clever-one) of the way, symbolic of the sun. Self-motivation, thus the expression, 'have an ax to grind.' Dream significance: strength of character. Talisman for strength. Hieroglyph for god. In various mythologies implement on whose edge the sky rests. Emblem of the serpent-destroying bird. Equates with ash (fraxinus), a sacred tree. Anglo-Saxon for ax is acus, which yields great light. Breton name is bouc'hal, and a phallic symbol. In Brittany stone axes are built in chimneys to ward off lightning. Buddhist tantric symbol, instrument with which the gods attack non-believers. Sanscrit name is parasu. In China emblem of the god of carpenters and a marriage go-between. Christian emblem of martyrdom. Among gnostics a power of light. The Dinkas of Africa have a Great Chief of the Hammer and a House of the Ax. In Egyptian mythology Ptah, cleaver of the way, is represented by an ax, which symbolizes power, rank, war. The Mayans worship a God of the Ax, who also is known as Great Seer of the Hammer.

Battle ax. Divinity attribute, sacred weapon. Symbolic of fertility, guardianship, power, protection, war. Cognate with cross, fish, tail, hammer, sword.

Double ax. Divinity, fertility, lightning, power, sacrifice, sun, thunder, war, word of god.

Ax, erect. Divinity, phallus.

Ax and trident. Fire (sun) and water.

**AXEL** Masculine name from the

Teutonic, meaning divine reward.

**AXIEROS** A name of the Dioscuri when invoked as four; yields great fire Eros.

**AXINITE** Gem typifying mystery of life.

**AXIOCERSA (AXIOCERSUS, AXIOKERSA)** A name of the Dioscuri when invoked as four; yields great fire or great Ursa. See anakes.

**AXIS (AXLE)** Phallus, pivot of life, tree of life, trunk of universe tree. That which separates heaven and earth. Polaris. Shafts on which Caer Sidi revolved. The universal axis is variously conceived as an axle tree, a backbone, fiery column, nail, pal, pike, pillar, pole, pole star, rod, spear, spike, spindle, spine, staff, tree trunk, torso. Axle is from the Icelandic oxl meaning shoulder.

Axle tree. Axis of the universe. See cista.

**AYAH** Hindu lady's maid or nurse.

**AYA-KASHIKO-NE-NO-KAMI**

In Japanese mythology Oh-Awful (or Venerable)-Lady-Deity. Younger sister and wife of Omodaruno-kami. Together they were a pair of the seven divine generations. They signify the completion of the august persons of the deities and represent the gradual progress of creation.

**AYAR CACHI** In Inca mythology one of the Tahuantin-Suyukapac (Lords of the Four Quarters). Oldest of the four sons of Sun, and with his brothers born at Paccari-tampu. Ruler of the east. His name signifies he who causes or he who gives being. He was buried by his



brothers but reappeared in the form of a brilliantly plumed bird (dawn), whose ears were pierced and who wore round gold earrings which became a sign of his worshippers. Thus he was a dying and resurrected god. He was an aspect of Viracocha and also called Tokay.

Ayar Auca. Brother of Ayar Cachi. Ruler of the south. His name signifies enemy. Also called Colla.

Ayar Manco. Youngest brother of Ayar Cachi. Lord of the North. He married his four sisters and founded the Inca race.

Ayar Uchu. Brother of Ayar Cachi. Ruler of the West. Also called Pinahua.

**AYESHA (AISHA)** Mohammed's favorite wife, hence favorite of a harem. She was the daughter of Abu Bekr, merchant who became a prophet, and she is revered as the virgin of Mohammedanism.

**AYIN** Same as Ain, which see.

**AYLLU** Among the Incas soul or essence of the descendants of the pacarina (dead ancestors); lineage. Also descendants in the male line of Incas, which formed a special hereditary kinship group and were responsible for the upkeep of their royal ancestor's palace and maintenance of his cult.

**AYLMER** Masculine name from Old English, meaning noble and famous.

**A-Z** Beginning and end, from first to last. Parallels Greek alpha-omega, Hebrew aleph-tau.

**AZA** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning noble.

**AZA AND AZAEL** In the cabala pair who became enamored of

Cain's daughter or sister Naa-mah. They were among the angels cast from heaven for falling in love with the daughters of men, and imprisoned on earth where they still teach the forbidden art of magic. In another account sons of Cain. In Hebrew tradition Azael was one of the last angels to rebel, and he is to be chained up until the Last Judgement.

**AZAG-BAU** In Sumerian legendary history the keeper of a wine shop who became the founder and queen of Kish. She supposedly enjoyed a prosperous reign for 100 years. Appears to have been a spouse of Sargon I.

**AZALEA** Fragile and ephemeral passion, living fire. Barren regrets, fatal gift. Dream significance: expensive flattery. Word cognate with the last of Yggdrasil. In China emblematic of a beautiful but deadly woman. In Japan herald of spring and used in ceremonies celebrating Buddha's birthday, eighth day of the fourth month. In Korea the fly-catcher, because the sticky substance which exudes from the plant is used to catch flies.

**AZALIAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning ennobled by God.

**AZAM** Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning greatest.

**AZAN** Mohammedan call to prayer. Proclaimed by the muezzin from the minaret of a mosque five times daily.

**AZARIAH** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning helped by Jehovah. (2) King of Judah who began his reign at sixteen years of age. At first the land was

happy and prosperous. After he offered incense to God conditions changed and he was smitten with leprosy. The change was attributed to idolatrous worship. (3) Name by which Abednego, companion of Daniel, was known originally. One unhurt by fire.

**AZARIEL** Hebrew angel of the waters of earth; invoked by fishermen.

**AZAZEL** (1) Scapegoat which the Hebrews sent into the wilderness and pushed off a chalk cliff, representing the purging of sins in ritual for Day of Atonement. Probably originally a primitive Semitic genius or satyr of flocks, leader of the hairy race to which propitiation was made with a goat. The offsprings of this race were the giants who became demons of the wilderness. (2) Leader of the rebellious sons of God who entered into sexual relations with the daughters of men and were cast out of heaven. These fallen angels taught men personal adornment, warfare, and witchcraft, and at God's command were chained by Raphael in the wilderness. (3) In Mohammedanism angel cast out of heaven when he refused to worship Adam. His name was changed to Eblis (Iblis), meaning despair. He became a demon of the elements or a jinn of the desert. Probably a degraded Babylonian deity. (4) In Milton's Paradise Lost a standard bearer of Satan.

**AZDAHAK** In Armenian mythology husband of Tigranuki. He intended to kill her brother Tigranes, whom she warned, so Azdahak killed her. A demon of darkness. See Tigranes.

**AZE** Literally, trail or my dear. In Japanese legend the devoted wife of Nase, which see. Also

known as Unakami-aze (trail on the sea).

**AZHI DAHAKA (AZHDAK, ZAH-HAK DAHHAK)** In the Avesta three-headed, six-eyed destructive dragon which ruled the second millenium of human history. In the Bundahesh the son of Angra Mainyu by Autak with whom he had committed incest. In the Shahnamah he is a man with two serpents growing from his shoulders, created by Angra Mainyu to destroy those faithful to Ahura Mazda. Throughout Iranian mythology he appeared as the destroying serpent (drought and storm demon) which overcame Yima and brought about an end to the golden age. Cold, disease, and death were the products of his evil. After replacing Yima as king, with demons to assist him, he ruled for 1,000 years; then he was conquered by Thraetaona and bound on Mount Demavand. He will break his fetters before the coming of Keresaspa at the end of the world, but will be destroyed by Keresaspa. He is a coward who lives in constant terror because his death has been predicted. Barbarous and tyrannical, he perhaps is a personification of a thousand years of Iranian oppression by the Babylonian empire. Azhi yields blazing A, suggesting the gnawing or scorching sun; Dahaka means man with a sarcastic laugh. Parallels Ahi, Fenrir.

**AZI** Persian demon who ravished beautiful women. Demon of age or time.

**AZIEL** Masculine Hebrew name meaning God strengthens.

**AZILUTH** Cabalistic term for universe.

**AZIZA** Among African Ewes, chimpanzee-like hunter gods or forest demons. Spirits who give magic and the knowledge or worship of the gods to men. Name signifies little people of the forest.

**AZIZOS (AZIZU)** In Arabian lore the powerful morning star, companion of the sun. The evening star is Monimos.

**AZRAEL** Hebrew and Moham-  
medan angel of death; angel who watches over the dying and separates the soul from the body at the moment of death. At Judgment Day he will be the last to die, but will do so at the second blast of the Archangel. Name signifying help of God

Azrael's wings. Signs of approaching death.

**AZTEC** Sun worshiper. Member of an American Indian people noted as astute traders.

**AZTLAN** Mythical land from which the Aztecs believed they had migrated. It was a bright or white land of seven cities where the seven sons of Iztac Mixcoatl, who had founded the seven tribes, emerged from seven caves. It was located in the north or northwest and in its midst was a sacred mountain, Colhuacan or Teoculhuacan, in which Chimomoztoc (Seven Caves) was located.

**AZUCENA** An old gypsy who steals an infant; from the character in Verdi's opera *Il Trovatore*.

**AZUNMA** In Japanese legend the dance of the swan-maiden in her plea for the recovery of her robe of feathers.

**AZURE** Sky. See blue for symbolism. Word derived from the name Ashur. In Chinese art col-

or of rain. Worn by emperor when worshipping heaven. In Greek mythology the color of Zeus. In Roman mythology the color of Jupiter.

Azure Dragon. Ch'ing Lung, one of the supernatural creatures of China produced when P'an Ku called to Chaos for assistance in putting the universe in order. With tortoise and phoenix a progenitor of the animal kingdom. Guardian of the east, home of rain. Symbolizes spring rain and growing warmth. In China and Japan one of the four good spirits. See Ssu Ling.

**AZYM (AZYME)** Jewish paschal loaf. Unleavened bread; unfermented.

## B

**B** Inferior to the best, second in any series, secondary. Among gnostics, Brahma, being of beings, breath of life, feeder, gem of the sky, lord of stars, savior. Occult significance: dominates spiritual condition of body and mind; its period is two years. Character traits: dreamer, falls in love easily, gentle, idealistic, introspective, quick thinking, willing to cooperate. Numerical value: two. Physical weakspot: head. Planetary correspondence: moon. Symbolic correspondence: science. Tarot correspondence: High Priestess or Door to the Temple.

In music seventh note or tone in scale of C Major or second note in scale of A minor. In old law badge of a convicted blasphemer, on whose head B was stamped.

Among Hebrew cabalists character traits: agreeable, passion for the opposite sex, scientific, wise. In low form conceited, ignorant, superficial, unskilled. Symbol of Chac, Mayan long-

nosed (elephant or tapir-nosed) rain god. Roman notation for 300; with a dash over it 300,000.

Parallels Arabic ba, Celtic beithe or beorc (birch tree), Egyptian hieroglyph crane, Greek beta, Hebrew beth (house or mouth). Interchangeable with P. See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical Letter.

BA (1) In Egyptian mythology the soul, depicted as a bird which sometimes is shown with a human head. It abandons the body at death and hovers over the sahu (mummy) until able to reenter the body and protect it from decay. After the body is buried it flits about the cemetery at night. Cakes are left for it, and it is cared for by the goddess of the sycamore tree (tree of life). In some accounts the ba is a star lit by its own flame. Some say the ba is formed when the ka and khu are united. The distinction between ba, haibet (shadow), ka (second self), and khu (luminous ba) has not been clearly deciphered. (2) Mayan for father. (3) Pa, 'B' being interchangeable with 'P.'

BAAL (BAL, BEL, BELU) Any of the numerous local deities among ancient Semitic peoples, typifying the productive forces of nature and worshiped with orgiastic rites. Nameless deities are oldest, and Baal simply meant lord. An atmosphere or wind deity, also a heaven or sun deity. His worshipers believed he was the originator of life, the soul of the world. He brought earthquakes, fire, and storms; he was the generative principle in nature, originator of good and evil, provider of food. Among Egyptian sects worshiped as a god of the burning destroying sun. The Hebrews applied the name to any false god. As a Phoenician sun

deity he was the male productive power. In Syria worshiped as a lunar god, lord of heaven, creator. Controlling fertility, rain, and thunder, he ultimately acquired solar attributes. He was accompanied by Baalath. Probable source of ball, Beal, Blaise.

Baalath. In Semitic worship the female reflection of Baal; lady or spouse of Baal. Female energy identified with earth. Identical with Baalti, Beltu.

Baalbec (Baalbek). Ancient city in East Lebanon where a temple of the sun was located. Now in ruins.

Baalim. Secondary divinities into which the great god Baal was subdivided. Plural form of Baal. Usually refers to the idols of Baal.

**BAALBERITH** In Old Testament Shechemite god who aided Abimelech to become king.

**BAAL CHANAN** Cabalistic arch demon. Compare Hareb Serap.

**BAAL-LEBANON** Ancient Semitic god of lightning, rain, and thunder.

**BAAL-PEOR** A Moabite deity; so called from Mount Peor, the seat of worship. A double-sexed deity of the generative and productive powers. Worshiped under the form of a phallus; sometimes a cone, ornamented pillar, or tree stem represented the deity's image. Maidens and youths of high birth prostituted themselves in his service. Men wore women's garments and women wore men's garments and brandished weapons. Each of the deity's male names had a female counterpart. As a male usually addressed as Baal, meaning Lord, or as Asherim, referring to his generative powers. His

female counterpart was addressed as Ashtaroth, Ashtarte, Baalath, Beltu, etc. When in male form usually worshiped as a sun deity; when in female form worshiped as a moon goddess. See androgynous deities, Belphegor.

**BAAL SHAMIN** In Armenian mythology one of the seven chief deities. Lord of heaven. A giant noted for his valorous deeds. Imported from Phoenicia he became a god in conflict with the local Vahagn. In one myth Vahagn stole straw from him on a cold winter night, and the straws that dropped as he hurried away formed the Milky Way. In another myth he is identified as a Syrian god vanquished by the Armenian god Aram.

**BAAL TAMAR** Phoenician lord of the palm tree of life. Tamar yields resplendent sun fire. Compare Tamara Pua.

**BAALTI (BELTI)** Phoenician mother goddess. Name signifying my lady and used in addressing Astarte, Ishtar, and Zarbanit, etc. Identical with Baalath, Beltu.

**BAALZEBUB** Philistine deity. Lord of flies. A devil.

**BAAU (BAU)** Phoenician and Sumerian great mother. Virgin goddess of watery depths. Also an earth and fate goddess, and a war deity with solar attributes. Consort of Ningirsu. As creatrix identified with Gula, the healer, who cured all diseases and prolonged life. She superseded Tiamat, serpent mother, in beneficent form. Also worshiped in heifer shape. As queen of heaven, wife-mother of her dying son, absorbed by Ishtar, wife-mother of Tammuz. In Phoenician tradition she was mother of the first man. Her festival opened the New Year.

Identical with Aruru, Belit-ilani, Ma, Nintu.

**BAB (BAL, BALA, BELA)** Literally, gate. In Persia signifies father, house or temple, top. Title of the founder of Babism, a Persian sect which recognizes the equality of the sexes and forbids polygamy.

**BABA** Literally, parent of parents, father. An Eastern title of respect; a royal name in Egypt. Cognate with Khambaba, pope; source of baby.

**BABA, ALI** In the Arabian Nights tales a poor woodcutter who uses the magic words, 'Open Sesame,' and opens the door to fabulous wealth in the cave of the forty thieves. He typifies the spring sun who releases wealth from the underworld.

Baba, Cassim. Like his brother Ali he enters the cave of the forty thieves, but forgets the magic password, and is trapped inside, where he is found by the robbers, who cut him into four pieces, which they disburse in the four directions. He probably typifies a light or wind spirit. Compare Agamedes, Rhampsinitus.

Baba, Mustapha. Cobbler who sewed together the four pieces of the body of Cassim Baba and made him whole again (for his morning appearance).

**BABA YAGA (BABA JAGA)** Russian death or storm witch. Cannibalistic ogress who kidnaps and cooks her victims, preferring children. The fence pickets around her abode are tipped with skulls. She rides abroad in a mortar steered by a pestle and sweeps away all traces of her flight with her broom. Grandmother of the devil. Analogous to the German Berchta.



**BABBAR** Literally, shining one. Sumerian sun god. A name of Shamash, which see. Also identical with Utu. clerks or merchants who write English or to those who affect English culture, especially with a ludicrous effect.

**BABBITT** A narrow, self-important person who conforms to middle-class ideals and ideas, especially those relating to business. One bound by the conventions of his class. A character created by Sinclair Lewis.

**BABEL** Literally, gate of God. According to Old Testament the children of men attempted to build a tower that would reach to heaven. Jehovah, to prevent its completion, confounded their language so they were unable to understand one another. Thus a building impossibly high, a confusion, an impractical dream, the incomprehensible, noise, tumult. Source of babble. In Christian Science a symbol of the false knowledge and self-destructive errors founded on the deceptions of the corporeal senses.

**BABES IN THE WOODS** (1) Characters in old ballads and nursery tales who symbolize the light lost during an eclipse. A fairytale version of the Celestial Twins, Castor and Pollux, Gemini, etc. In some accounts the boy grows up to play the role of Perseus or Siegfried, sun heroes. (2) a term applied humorously to easily gulled, never suspicious folks; the insurrectionary hordes which infested the mountains of Wicklow and the woods of Enniscorthy, Ireland, late in the 18th century; men in the pillory or stocks.

**BABINA** Feminine name from old Italian, meaning stammerer.

**BABOO (BABU)** A Hindu gentleman; a polite form of address, such as sir or mister, often applied disparagingly to native

**BABOON** A stupid person. Totem of several African tribes. Ancestor of the Wachaga tribe of the Bantu people. A messenger of witches. In Egyptian mythology typifies wisdom because of its serious expression and human ways. Sacred to Thoth, god of learning. In judgement scene sits on the standard of the scales and warns Thoth when the pointer reaches the middle of the beam. Also an aspect of Thoth. Its habit of chattering at sunrise led to its being revered as the hailer of dawn. Compare dog-faced and ibis-faced ape. In Europe animal governing Capricornus.

Baboon with uplifted paws.  
In Egyptian art, wisdom saluting dawn.

**BABY (BABE)** Diminutive, infantile, New Year, spring season. Dream significance: luck in home. Word derived from baba, i.e. parent of parents. In Roman mythology protected by: Cuba, goddess who looked after infants as they lay in their cots; Domiduca, who guarded them when they were out of their parents' sight; Fabulinus, who presided over their speech; Vagtanus, who caused them to utter their first cry.

Baby blue eyes. Innocence.

**BABYLON (BABILU)** One of the great metropolises of the ancient world. A luxury-loving city of great wealth; hence any city regarded as a seat of luxury and vice; also a place of captivity, exile, idolatry, persecution, tyranny, usurpation, in allusion to the Israelitish captivity. The Israelites also called it a city of

lamentation. In Christian tradition the scarlet woman of the Apocalypse, the city of Antichrist. Puritans called the papacy Whore of Babylon.

**BACA** Place of tears or weeping, alluding to the valley mentioned in the Psalms, the name probably being used metaphorically. Baca trees are either balsam or mulberry trees.

**BACAB** In Mayan mythology son of Itzamna and Ixchel. He was slain at birth, and after three days rose to heaven as a rain god. In plural form, Bacabab or Bacabs, four giant sons of Itzamna and Ixchel, and the directions who supported the four corners of the firmament. They blew the four winds, provided fertilizing waters, presided over the calendar, and protected the jars containing the internal organs of mummies. Each season one Bacab died and another was reborn. The first, of blue color, was lord of the south and guardian of the belly. The augury of his year was propitious and he never sinned against his brothers. The next, red, was lord of the east, and guardian of the phallus, the serpent organ. The third, king of the north, was guardian of the white being. The fourth, black, assigned to the west, guarded the disembowled. The Bacabab were also gods of wine; see Acantum. They are identical with the Chacs and Tlalocs, and resemble to Maruts, Rudras, and four sons of Horus.

**BACBUC** An Assyrian or Chaldean word for an earthenware jar or pitcher. Used by Rabelais as the name of the Oracle of the Holy Bottle and of its priestess, to which Pantagrue and his companions make a famous voyage to enquire whether Panurge ought to

marry. The Holy Bottle answers with a click like the noise made when glass is snapped. Bacbus tells Panurge the click means drink, and this is the most direct response ever given by the oracle. Panurge may interpret it as he likes; obscurity always saving the oracle.

**BACCHANALIA** Ancient Greek and Roman mysteries held in the spring. Naked women, wrought into a frenzy by music and dance, were driven across fields and through forests by priests in rites which endeavored to awaken the dead fertility god into action. In Greece usually called Dionysia. Degenerated to mean a drunken revel, licentious orgy, an unbridled indulgence of passions.

**Bacchant.** A priest of Bacchus. A drunken reveler.

**Bacchantes (Bacchae).** Originally the priestesses of Bacchus, wanton, wild and free. Also storm spirits; Maenads. Degenerated to mean women given to debauchery and drunken revels; women beside themselves with frenzy.

**BACCHUS (BAKCHOS, LAKCHOS)**

Greek and Roman god of fertility and wine. Personification of the blessings of nature. In Greece his worship merged with that of Dionysus. In Rome he was identical with Liber. Probably originally adopted by the Greeks from a Phoenician or Semitic fertility god. He frequently appeared as a goat, and choral odes sung in his honor were called tragodical (goat songs). His rites were orgiastic. Sacred to him were the dragon, goat, grape, ivy, leopard, magpie, ox, palm tree, panther, thyrsus. In peace his robes were purple and in war he was covered by a panther skin and panthers drew his chariot. He was attended by

bacchantes and satyrs. His name is related to bacca (berry), and one of his titles was Evan, a name related to heaven. Another title was Bromius. An Egyptian bull known as Bacis, i.e. great light, appears to be related to him.

Priest of Bacchus. A drunk, a toper.

Son of Bacchus. A drunk, a toper.

**BACHELOR'S BUTTON** February 27 birthday flower with the sentiment celibacy. In the language of flowers: I have often made sport with love. Symbolic of hope in love, single wretchedness.

**BACH-MA** Indo-Chinese despot deified as a protector deity.

Name signifies white horse. Identical with Ma-vien, which see.

**BACIS (BAKH)** The Egyptian sun god Ra incarnate as a bull.

**BACK** The symbolism is: if broad, a conciliating mind; if humped, intelligence, jealousy; if medium, good balance; if narrow, quibbling, small mind.

Back door. Clandestine, secret.

Back stairs. Indirect, underhanded.

Backwater. A place or state of stagnant backwardness; to retreat from an opinion.

**BACK BAY** A fashionable residential section of Boston; used satirically as a place of snobs.

**BACKBONE** Universal axis. Courage, firmness, preservation, stability, strength of character.

Backbone of Osiris. In Egyptian mythology universal axis or pillar.

**BACON** Profit, prize, wealth.

**BADB** Irish storm goddess. Lady of the battle cry. She prophesied the destruction of the world because of evil. With Ana and Macha (or Macha and Morrigan) she produced fogs, a rain of fire, and streams of blood for the Tuatha De Danann in the war against the Firbolgs. With Ana and Macha she composed a fate trinity known as Morrigan. A name meaning boiling probably referring to the caldron of life.

Badb also means furies and is used as a joint title of Badb, Fea, Macha, and Nemon. In later mythology she deteriorated into a banshee who wailed over death not necessarily found in battle. Her spirit supposedly survived for centuries in crow form.

**BADEBEC** In Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel wife of Gargantua and mother of Pantagruel. In giving birth she dies, owing to the fact that she gives birth at the same time to 7 camels laden with eels, 9 dromedaries laden with hams and smoked tongue, 68 mules and their drivers, and 25 wagons full of garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots. Rabelais alludes to mother earth, who dies each year after supplying the world with provisions.

**BADGE** Emblem or token of achievement, allegiance, authority, membership.

**BADGER** One who burrows, harasses, torments; one who is clumsy or offensive. Emblem of Wisconsin. In China represents Ti in eastern quadrant, the spring season. In Japan called tanuki and regarded a practical joker and a man-eater with a malicious supernatural power. It symbolizes deceit and witchcraft.

Badger tooth. Talisman for good luck at card playing.

- BADOURA** In the Arabian Nights a Chinese princess, "the most beautiful woman ever seen on earth." By fairy influence she falls in love and exchanges rings with a prince in a dream; eventually she marries the prince.
- BADUHENNA** (1) Ancient northern European storm goddess; the war-mad one. The first part of her name connects with Anglo-Saxon beadu and Old High German batu (war); the second part with Gothic and Middle High German winno (to rage) and Old High German winna (quarrel). (2) Sacred Teutonic grove where, in 28 A. D., the Romans met defeat and 900 of them were slain.
- BAETYLUS (BAITULOS, BETYLUS)** Sacred pillar or stone serving in place of a statue of a divinity. Stone in which a deity resides. Originally a meteorite or rude stone worshiped as of divine origin. It seems to be connected with the Semitic Bethel (House of God); also related to beetle.
- BAG** Fertility, riches, travel, winds. Dream significance: (empty) care, laziness; (full) abundance, produce. Compare purse. In China called k'i-mu, holder of essences of life. In Greek mythology holder of winds. In Japanese mythology holds wealth and winds; attribute of Daikoku, Fu-jin, Hotei.
- Bag of bones. Death, emaciation.
- BAGATTEL (BAGATTO)** The Juggler or Magician in the tarot deck. Name means cobbler. See Magician.
- BAGAVAN** Armenian 'town of gods,' where priests were buried.
- BAGGAGE** A contemptuous term for women, either because soldiers once sent their wives in baggage wagons or from the Italian bagascia (harlot).
- BAGH** Islamic magic knot which prevents consummation of marriage.
- BAGISTANE (BEHISTOON)** Persian peaked rock which was the Holy of Holies.
- BAG-MASHTU (BAG-MAZDA)** Iranian sky god; an older form of Ahura Mazda. Identified with Khaldi.
- BAGOS PAPAIOS** Phrygian sky god.
- BAGPIPES** Breath, wind. Attribute of Pan, a wind deity. Compare pipes, crossed.
- BAGRADA** Valley of defeat (or victory), from the valley where Hannibal was defeated by Scipio.
- BAGWYN** Literally, big one or holy buck. Welsh for yale, which see.
- BAHAMUT** Arabic fabulous whale or fish on which stands the bull Kuyuta supporting the rock on which stands the angel who holds the earth steady.
- BAHET** Egyptian female personification of abundance.
- BAHRAM (BEREZISAVANH)** Sacred fire of Iran, which shoots up before Ahura Mazda. The essence or soul of all fires, it is composed of sixteen different kinds of fire. Earthly representative of the divine essence, it appears in great temples in a vase in the sacred room which is vaulted like a dome (heaven), and maintained by six logs of sandalwood. Five times a day a mobed

(priest), his face covered by a veil, to prevent his breath from polluting the fire, and wearing gloves, places a log as he recites words to repel evil thoughts, evil words, and evil deeds. Resembles Vestal fires.

**BAHRAM YASHT** In Varenjana legend a miraculous bird. One feather of the bird had so great an effect on demons, Zarathursta, to render himself invincible to the powers of darkness, stroked his body with it. A bird of fire or light. Comparable to the phoenix.

**BAIAME** Australian great spirit. A beneficent deity who rules everything and lives in eternal brightness up in the sky. In some tribes he is worshiped as an old man in the east or north, sitting with legs under him. From his shoulders extend two great quartz crystals which hold up the sky. In other tribes he is asleep. Once he awakened, turned over, and thus caused the flood. He will awake again and eat up the world.

**BAIDRAMA (VAYBRAMA)**  
Taino Indian deity; strength giver.

**BAILE** In Irish legend lover who died from false tidings. Heir to Ulster, he was called Baile of honeyed speech. He set out to meet Ailinn, and on the way was approached by a stranger who informed him she had been held back by the men of Leinster and as a result had died of grief. On receiving this news Baile died on the spot. The stranger, a ghostly enemy of Baile, then went to Ailinn and told her Baile was dead, and she in turn died on receiving the news. A yew, which bore the appearance of Ailinn, grew from the grave of Baile; an apple tree, bearing the likeness of Baile, grew on Ailinn's grave. Wands made from the trees sprang to-

gether and could not be separated. Their legends resemble that of Romeo and Juliet and of Shite and Tsure.

**BAILEY** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning deliverer, keeper.

**BAILOS AND XANTHOS** In Greek mythology horses which Poseidon gave to Pelops to drive his chariot over land and sea. Probably winds.

**BAI-ULGON (BAI-YLGON, KUD-AI BAI-ULGON)** Literally, great and rich. Altai-Tatar over god. His abode is in the sixteenth heaven on a golden mountain. He and his three sons, Pyrshak-khan, Tos-khan, and Sulap, and two grandsons, Kyrgys-khan and Sary-khan bring happiness to men. White horses are sacrificed to him as sky god, brown horses to the others as earth deities. Grain is sacrificed to all. His sons and grandsons inhabit storeys in heaven below his, his messengers inhabit the second storey, men live in the bottom or first storey. One son, Kara-khan, the black prince, deserted him for the underworld.

**BAIYUHIBI** Indonesian father of Cloud and Fog, which he caused to rain for three days. From the rushing waters he created mountains and valleys.

**BAJANAI** Yakut forest master. He calls and weeps (wind and rain) as he goes through the forest, and he leads wanderers astray. Sometimes he takes human or animal form, and he is the owner of valuable game called Bai-Bajanai (rich Bajani), which he provides for hunters.

**BAJANG (BADJANG)** Malayan malignant spirit whose presence



foretells disaster. It takes the form of a polecat and is especially dangerous to children.

**BAKE (INANGI-I-BAKE)** Ogress in Indonesian tales.

**BAKEMONO** Goblin in Japanese folklore.

**BAKHU** (1) In ancient Egypt the mountain of sunrise. (2) Japanese eater of dreams. A fabulous animal whose picture is hung at the bedside so that it will eat bad dreams and the dreamer will escape their evil effects. Corresponds to the bagwyn (yale).

**BAKULA** Ninth Buddhist arhat. He holds a mongoose vomiting jewels (fertility).

**BAL** Appears frequently in Irish place names. Identical with Baal and Bel.

**BALAAM** A celebrated diviner of the city of Pethor on the Euphrates. He was bribed by Balak, king of Moab, to prophesy against the Israelites. On the way to utter the curse his ass stopped short in a narrow pass and could not be forced to move; instead it reproached him. The miracle of an ass speaking he interpreted as the voice of Jehovah, and he blessed the Israelites, who became victorious.

**BALAGAN ISHITA** Yakut dwelling master. Usually the spirit of a home's original occupant or builder, and he appears in the shape of a former dweller.

**BALAHA** Buddhist winged horse; magic steed. Typifies light ray or sunlit cloud. Parallels Pegasus.

**BALAN** In medieval romances a dangerous and strong knight. In

the Arthurian cycle he is a personification of darkness and a brother of Balin, whom he kills. In the Sowdan of Babylon he is the father of Fierabras, ultimately conquered by Charlemagne. See Balin and Balan.

**BALANCE** Fair dealing, justice. Emblem of the zodiacal sign Libra. In Egyptian mythology, death. Souls are weighed in the underworld of Osiris. In Greek tradition attribute of Nemesis. In Old Testament, famine, scarcity; a period when the need for measuring food stuff arises.

**BALARAMA** Literally, Rama the strong. In Hinduism the convivial fair-skinned elder brother of Krishna or, according to the Vaishnavas, Krishna's avatar. In other accounts incarnation of Vishnu. He was torn from his mother in the form of a single hair, explained by the fact that in the transition of the moon from dark to light phases, a thin arc of light, which may be likened to a white hair, appears to the right. A drunkard.

**BALAWN** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the strong.

**BALBO** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning stammerer.

**BALCONY** Love, serenade; also authority, rule, totalitarianism. Dream significance: ephemeral honors, (if collapsing) catastrophe.

**BALDEMAR** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning of princely fame.

**BALDER (BAELDAEG, BALDAG, BALDR, BALDUR, BELDEG, PALTAR)** In Norse mythology son of Odin and Frigga. God of summer sunlight, incarnation of

the life principle. Mild and wise, he is called The Good. Runes engraved on his tongue provide him with great eloquence. By order of Odin everything that springs from air, earth, fire, and water is asked to promise not to injure Balder. Only the mistletoe is not asked because it seems too insignificant. At the winter solstice he is slain by the blind Hoder (darkness or winter) at the instigation of Loki, who supplies Hoder with an arrow made of the mistletoe. Thus light is overcome by darkness, summer by winter, good by evil. In the Saxo version he is slain by Hotherus in a quarrel for the hand of the virgin moon Nanna, by whom Balder becomes the father of Forseti (justice). His legends suggest he also is a tree god, his soul being in the mistletoe, and as a tree-will he courts Nanna. Likewise he is associated with well worship. Wells spring up from his horse's hoofmarks; he finds water for his soldiers; water defends his burial mound or ship; it reflects Nanna's image. His death is avenged by his half-brother Vali, the sun's scorching heat. The ring Draupnir (fertility) is placed on his ship and burial pyre Hringhorn (sunlit clouds or the fiery sun as it sets), which carries him to Hela, where he gives Hermod Draupnir to take back to earth's surface. The conflict with Loki suggests the death of love by learning; Loki being a form of logos. Balder's death portends the approach of Ragnarok, when he and Hoder are reborn and live together in the battlehall of Hropt (Odin). With his resurrection comes the golden age of man. He is portrayed as a beautiful youth with a mistletoe sprig. His name is interpreted to mean shining or white one; it also yields bold prince. Some identify him as Odin's horse. He

resembles Adonis, Bjelbog, Lugh, Sarpedon. His conflict with Loki parallels that of Cain and Abel, Set and Horus, Typhon and Osiris.

Baldershage. Sacred grove of Balder.

**BALDNESS** Open, plain, undisguised. Among ancient Jews and Romans a form of deformity. A form of self-mutilation practiced by ancient Semites as a means of lamenting for the dead. See hair-shearing.

**BALDWIN** (1) Masculine name from the German, meaning bold friend. (2) In Charlemagne romances nephew of Roland and the handsomest and youngest of Charlemagne's paladins. (3) In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered he figures as the restless and ambitious Duke of Bologna, a victorious warrior.

**BALEARIDES** Three islands, Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, off the east coast of Spain, which in Greek mythology were ruled by Geryon, giant with three bodies and one soul.

**BALI (BALY)** In Hinduism an asura. Originally a righteous spirit who became proud and wicked and attained sovereignty of the three worlds, earth, air, and sky. Indra appealed to Vishnu who, in dwarf form, approached Bali and asked for a boon of as much land as he could measure in three strides. When Bali granted the boon, Vishnu resumed his giant form, and his three steps encompassed the three worlds, which he gave to Indra to rule, banishing Bali to the underworld, where he became lord.

**BALIN AND BALAN** In Malory's Morte d'Arthur, two brothers,

Northumberland knights, who meet rejection.

without recognizing each other and joust until both are killed. Balin appears to be identical with the Gallo-British sun god Belinus; Balan with Bran, deity of darkness. Geoffrey of Monmouth also refers to the brothers under the names Belinus (sun) and Brennius (darkness). When mortally wounded they discover their relationship and request to be buried in one grave, thus both light and darkness rest in the afterworld.

**BALISARDA** In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a miraculous sword made by the sorceress Falerina in the garden of Orgagna. It was able to cut through enchanted substances and was given to Rogero for the purpose of dealing Orlando his death blow.

**BALKIS** Mohammedan name for the Queen of Sheba.

**BALL** Celestial body, earth, eternity, perfection. War, alluding to a cannon ball or projectile. A ballot or vote. Dream significance: (playing) opportunity to seize; (rolling) success delayed. Word related to Baal. Compare circle, globe, orb. In Buddhism called tama and represents the pearl, symbolic of sacred emanations of the deities. Sometimes surmounted by a flame and called the flaming jewel, i.e. sun. Third eye of Buddha; transcendent wisdom. In Greek mythology chance, fickleness. An attribute of Nike and Tyche. In Japan denotes ether, wisdom.

Ball and chain. Imprisonment, restraint.

Ball and compass. Measure, proportion.

Ball and cross. In Christianity gradual enlightenment spreading to the four quarters of the world.

Black ball. An adverse vote,

Three golden balls. Triple perfection: good thought, good word, good deed. In the coat of arms of the Lombard family of the Medici. Inasmuch as they were noted money lenders, pawnbrokers adopted the design. Emblem of Saint Nicholas of Myra.

**BALMARCODES** Phoenician lord of dance and revelry. Identical with Hadad.

**BALM OF GILEAD** December 26 birthday flower with the sentiment cure, relief. It symbolizes social intercourse, sympathy.

**BALMUNG** Literally, grief. In Norse mythology sword of Siegfried. Obtained from the dwarfs of the land of the Nibelungs (land of mist), and with which he slays them. Thus the sun obtains his rays from the mist and with the rays slays the mist. Identical with Gram.

**BALOO** In mythology of New South Wales, the moon. When two men refused to carry his dogs (snakes) across a stream he punished mankind with death, taking away the immortality they enjoyed.

**BALOR** Celtic demon of night, whose abode was under the sea. Grandson of Net, son of Buarainech, husband of Cathlionn, who prophesied that his grandson Lugh would kill him. He secretly looked into the window of his father's house where sorcerers were preparing a magic potion. Poisonous fumes infected his eye with their own deadly nature, causing the instantaneous death of anyone on whom it glanced. Neither gods nor men were exempt, and Balor was permitted to live on condition he kept his evil eye closed. However in the

battle of Mag Tured he was placed opposite the Tuatha De Danann, and the lid was raised by his four attendants (winds) to cause the death of those who faced him. The sun deity Lugh threw Tathlum, a magic round stone (sun), it pierced Balor's evil eye, fell out the back of his head, and destroyed three times nine of the Fomors behind him as well as Balor himself. His battle account with his grandson is classified as a conflict of the Old Year or Winter against the New Year or Spring. In a ballad Lugh beheads Balor, who advises Lugh to set the severed head on his own and earn Balor's blessing. Lugh sets it on a hazel tree which splits in two and becomes the abode of ravens and vultures. He resembles Acrisius, Hawthorn, Laius; his name is related to Baal.

Balor's eye. Evil eye; vulnerability.

**BALSAM** April 9 birthday flower with the sentiment ardent love. In the language of flowers: You are cold or You have offended me. Symbol of impatience.

**BALSHAMEME (BAALSAMAME, BALSAMEM, BALSHAMIN, BELSHIM)** Semitic beneficent lord of heavens. Thunder deity. Parallels Zeus. Probably originally a title for Adad or Shamash.

**BALTHAZAR** Masculine name meaning lord of treasure. One of the three Magi. See Balthazar under saints.

**BALUNGWANA** Among the Baronga of Africa, small apparitions which descend from the sky during thunderstorms. Slaves of Mungu.

**BALWHIDDER, REV. MICAH**  
A pious clergyman with old fash-

ioned prejudices, yet kind-hearted and sincere. From the pastor in Galt's Annals of the Parish, one of the most famous pastors in fiction.

**BAMBETSU** In Japanese tradition foreign clans; families represented by the mass of people. Those without deity ancestors.

**BAMBOO** In China and Japan abundant life, culture, fastidiousness, fidelity, gentleness, gracefulness, long life, modesty, open-mindedness, peace, refinement, straightforwardness, tranquility, uprightness, winter, yielding but enduring strength. Bearer of adversity, protector against defilement. In China called chu, one of the three friends. See bamboo, pine, and plum. In art associated with the tiger. In Japan called sho and used in New Year decorations. When used at wedding feasts the cut must be hidden by leaves as the sight of it suggests severed love. Associated with the sparrow.

Bamboo and crane. In Japan longevity and happiness.

Bamboo culms. In China thrown into open fires to explode and drive away evil spirits.

Bamboo grove. In Japan symbolizes a family of princes; also the everyday world.

Bamboo musical instruments. In China symbolizes gathering of people; the sounds typify the rush of flowing water.

Bamboo, pine and plum. The three friends of the cold season, suggesting that those who encounter hardships should never falter for these three flourish despite adverse conditions. Emblematic of Buddha-Confucius-Lao Tze. In Japan auspicious New Year's decoration, expressing enduring happiness and long life.

Bamboo, plum. In China hus-

band and wife, two-fold happiness.

Bamboo sprig. Used for purposes of divination in China; in Japan signifies madness.

Bamboo staff. In China carried when in mourning for a father.

Bamboo, tiger. In China and India signifies safety.

Bamboo tube drum. In China emblem of Chang Kuo-lao.

**BANA** Hindu evil giant. Father of Usha. Krishna cut off his thousand arms to liberate Aniruddha. Storm demon.

**BANANA** Bountifulness, endogeny, phallus, prolificness. In Japan, where the plant is fruitless, evanescence, frailty, shyness.

Banana bud. Life out of death, the bud emerging from a poisonous flower.

Banana leaf. Symbol of all that is in a Buddhist sutra text.

Banana tree. Self-propagation, ever-continuing life.

**BANBA (BANBHA)** In Irish legend a queen of the Tuatha De Danann; goddess of death. Her name, as well as those of her sisters Eriu and Fotla, was anciently applied to the country. Together they formed a triple goddess.

**BANDAGE OVER EYES** Blindness, ignorance, slavery. Also impartiality, justice. Themis is portrayed blind, as justice is not swayed by appearance.

**BANDICOOT** In Austrial mythology the sole owner of fire until it was stolen from him by the pigeon and the hawk.

**BANDWAGON** Procession, parade. In United States connected with elections, and "to climb the bandwagon," is to shift one's vote

to aid an apparently successful candidate or cause, to travel with the crowd.

**BANEB-DED (BANEB-TETTU)** Egyptian great father deity. Pillar and ruler of the sky and wind of life, he caused fertilizing Nile floods, made the earth fertile, and originated the passion of love. As a fertility deity the ram was sacred to him. Later linked with Her-shef, Khnufu, Osiris, Ptah, and Ra.

**BANGMA** A marvelous bird in India which uttered oracular speech. Its feminine counterpart was Bangmi.

**BANIAN** A Hindu merchant or trader of a caste which abstains from eating flesh. The English navy is said to have one banian day each week, a day of poor fare, when no meat is served.

**BANISHING EVIL THOUGHT**

Personified in an Italian icon by a man holding a baby by its legs as if about to dash it against a rock. Dead babies are on the ground, as evil thoughts should be killed when they are young.

**dBAN-MGON (WANG-GON)** In Tibetan Buddhism Lord of Night.

**BANNER** Triumph, victory. When waving, disperser of evil spirits. Dream significance: good luck, glory, honors. Word identical with bonheur, which means happiness. In Buddhism one of the eight glorious emblems and symbolic of breath of life. See dhvaja, lang-po-top-gye, lung-ta. In Christian tradition the body of Christ. Triumph over persecution and death. Frequently shown with the cross.

Banneret. A knight who was permitted to bring a company in-



to the field under his own banner.

**BANNIK** Russian household spirit that lives in the bathroom.

**BANQUO** In Shakespeare's Macbeth a thane and general who is killed by order of Macbeth because witches prophesied that Banquo's descendants would reign over Scotland. Macbeth's plans to kill the seed of Banquo are frustrated when Fleance, son of Banquo, escapes. The ghost of Banquo appears to taunt Macbeth.

**BANSCHI** In Irish mythology the white lady, queen of elves.

**BANSHEE (BANSHIE, BANSITH)** Irish fairy, a bean-sidhe (woman of the hill). Priestess of the great dead, she wailed in prophetic anticipation when one of royal blood was about to die. Later a family spirit which, by its wails, warned of an approaching death in a family. A spirit of the wind.

**BANTAM** A small plucky fowl, hence a small resolute or quarrelsome person.

**BANTU** A feuding African tribe. Also called Bechuana, which see.

**BANZAI** Literally, ten thousand years. Japanese salutation or patriotic shout meaning long life, to the emperor. A fanatical battle cry expressing recklessness, suicide.

**BAOBAB** African tree sacred to the sun deity. Cognate with Hebrew word hobab, meaning beloved.

**BAPHOMET (BAP)** An idol, spiritual illumination, or symbol connected with the mystic rites of medieval Templars. Fre-

quently represented as a small human figure with two heads, one male and one female, the body being female. Medieval French form of Mahomet.

**BAPTES** Priests of the mysteries of the Thracian mother goddess Cotytto, whose rites were orgiastic. The name derived from the Greek verb bapto, to wash, because of the so called ceremonies of purification connected with her rites.

**BAPTISM** A ceremonial immersion, usually in water, or a sprinkling of water, symbolizing admission to a religious sect, cleansing of the soul, dedication, purification, rebirth, regeneration, sanctification, washing away of sin. A longevity rite. A symbol of primeval waters. In some societies the initiate runs through fire. Dream significance: desire fulfilled. Compare circumcision, drunkenness of children, initiation. In Christianity admission to a church, usually a name-giving ceremony. Redemption from original sin; spiritual cleansing. Represented by a baptismal font, cross, scallop shell, fish, head of Christ and two fish, two fish crossed, water. In the Near East, an ancient fertility ritual in which immersion was an enactment of a symbolic death and resurrection. In medieval Europe an exorcism causing the devil to go out of a person and permitting the holy spirit to enter. In Old Testament coincides with the passage of the Red Sea, thus death and resurrection. In Zoroastrianism remission of sins by water. Compare Baptes.

**Baptism by fire.** A crucial test, any severe ordeal. The first battle in which a soldier participates.

**BAPTIST** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning purifier. (2) A member of a Christian denomination maintaining that baptism should follow upon a profession of faith.

**BAQUAINA** A Bechuanaland feuding tribe. The name resolves into children of the quaina (crocodile). The tribes siboko or tribal object of veneration is the crocodile, an animal they never touch or kill. Compare Bechuana.

**BAR** In heraldry same as fess except narrower. The bearing of one who sets the 'bar' of conscience, honor, and religion against evil passions and temptations. In still narrower form called barrulet.

**Bar sinister.** In heraldry popularly a mark of illegitimate birth, probably confused with bend sinister. See baton.

**BARA (BARAGULLA)** In Babylonian mythology son of Ea. An oracular or revealer god.

**BARABBAS** (1) Masculine name from the Aramaic meaning son of the Abbas or son of the father. (2) In New Testament a condemned insurrectionist or robber who was released by the mob in place of Jesus. According to custom one prisoner was released by popular demand at the spring festival.

**BARAK** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning lightning.

**BARATARIA** City in which one gets nothing to eat, alluding to the island city in Cervantes' Don Quixote, over which Sancho Panza was appointed governor. Every dish set before the governor was whisked away without being tasted, some because the blood was heated, others because the blood

was cold, so that Sancho was allowed to eat nothing. Compare Barmecide feast.

**BARBAGIA** A wild district in Sardinia, notorious because of its dissolute women.

**BARBARA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning barbarian, foreign, strange.

**BARBAROSSA** (1) Masculine name from the Italian meaning red beard. (2) Surname of Frederick I, 12th century German emperor. According to legend he sleeps in a cave at Berchtesgaden or in the Kyffhauser in Thuringia, sitting around a stone table with his six knights, awaiting the "fullness of time," when he will emerge to rescue Germany from bondage and lead her to rule the world. His beard has grown through the table slab, but it must wind itself thrice around the table before he appears again. His sleep resembles that of Arthur, Charlemagne, Tannhauser, and other sleeping heroes. See Sleepers.

**BARBARY COAST** A district notorious for its dance halls and gambling resorts, from a once widely known district in San Francisco.

**BARBER** Originally a butcher-priest at the sacrificial post, who cut the hair (strength) of victims whose blood he let in expiatory rites. Later a hair cutter and surgeon. Typified by a shaving basin. In ancient Rome, as in modern times, the barber's shop was a center for the dissemination of scandal and gossip, hence, "every barber knows that."

**Barber's pole.** In 19th century United States a barber's trade mark was a pole of red and white peppermint stripes topped

by a gilt knob. The pole represented the bandage with blood on it, the white stripes clean bandage. Blue sometimes was substituted for red, because venous blood is somewhat bluish. The knob typified the basin that protected the patient's clothes from being soiled.

**BARBERO (BARBELO)** Christian gnostic name meaning wisdom.

**BARBERRY** April 10 birthday plant with the sentiment ill-temper, sharpness of temper, sourness.

**BARBMO-AKKA** Lapp old woman who brings back the birds in the spring. Also known as Loddis-edne (bird-mother).

**BARCHIEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God's blessed one.

**BARD** In druidic order master of wisdom, depositary of noble knowledge. Second step in the initiation of a druid. The color blue was assigned to a bard inasmuch as they supposedly had the power of obtaining great truths from the blue or heaven. The triad of the bard was: 1- make the country habitable; 2- civilize the people; 3- promote science. They recited druidic precepts that were unlawful to set down; they lauded the deeds of gods and heroes, acted as heralds, sang at royal and other celebrations, and incited men to battle. Bard is now applied to any poet. See druid, troubador.

**BARDO** Tibetan Buddhism after-death state; transition between death and rebirth.

**Bardo goddesses.** In Tibetan Buddhism the four female Door-keepers, the eight Htamenmas, the eight Kerimas, the twenty-eight Wang-chug-ma.

**Bardo Thodol.** In Tibetan Buddhism liberation by hearing on the after-death plane. It lasts forty-nine days. The first period, Chikha, lasts three to four days and is the transitional state at the moment of death; the second period, Chonyid, lasts fourteen days and is the transitional state of experiencing reality; the third state, Sidpa Bardo, is the transitional state of seeking rebirth and ends when the deceased has found rebirth in one of the six regions or lokas.

**BARDOLF** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning fierce boar.

**BARDSEY ISLAND** In Brythonic legend island on which Merlin disappeared with nine bards and thirteen treasures of Britain, which thus were lost to mankind. In another account he was imprisoned on the island, where sleep was the chain by which he was bound.

**BAREFEET** Hardship, poverty, rusticity, self-denial.

**BARGE** Word which yields great bear or pere (father). Its symbolism is identical with that of ark, which see.

**BARGHEST (BARQUEST)** A goblin of frightful appearance portending misfortune. It often appears as a large dog. A word sometimes confused with barfly.

**BARIEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God's pure one.

**BARK (of a dog)** In Icelandic tradition voice of the protecting barkja, i.e. great father, ever-existent one. Dream significance: beware.

**Barker.** Anciently the guardian or watcher at the door of

heaven during the night, protector against evil. Usually portrayed as a dog, which barked at day-break. Popularly understood as the guardian of a house against thieves. Also used to describe one who advertises a circus or outdoor show. In some mythologies the animal is a cock, which crows.

**BARLEY KING** In ancient fertility rites, like the oak and other vegetation kings, castrated and ritually murdered at the end of office, or the harvest feast. The bearded firelike spike is the cause of the name barley, originally *baerlic*, i.e. bear-like or bur-like (father-of-fire like). Thus the barley was a sun emblem or source of life. To dream of barley was interpreted as a sign of health and joy. Compare dying god, reaping, resurrection myth.

**Sir John Barleycorn.** Humorous personification of barley for its use in intoxicating liquors. In a song by Robert Burns, Sir John is buried by his neighbors, but he rises again. He bears no malice toward those who attempted to kill him; instead he tries to cheer them. A legend which echoes Dionysus. Because Sir John tries to cheer people with liquor his name is applied to bar and innkeepers; also to those who overdrink intoxicants.

**BARMECIDE FEAST** An illusion, especially one involving disappointment, alluding to a story in *Arabian Nights*, in which a member of a noble Persian family of Bagdad gives a beggar an imaginary feast on magnificent dishes. See *Barataria*.

**BAR MITZVAH** Literally, son of command. Jewish initiation rite, acknowledgement of sexual maturity, a puberty celebration.

The thirteenth birthday of a boy, when he is acknowledged to be a man and acquires religious duties and responsibilities. *Mitzvah* signifies command of God, thus the fulfillment of a religious function regarded as a special privilege in God's service. Parallels *shiocka*.

**BARN** Battle, farming, rural life. Dream significance: poverty. **Barndoor fowl.** In Japanese mythology the long-singing bird of eternal night. See cock.

**BARNABAS (BARNABY, BARNEY)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning son of exhortation.

**BARNACLE** A person or thing that clings tenaciously, a hanger-on, a persistent follower.

**BARNETT** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning commander.

**BARON** In English history, a feudal vassal who held his lands directly from the king. In Britain and elsewhere the lowest grade of nobility. In United States applied sarcastically to a powerful banker, financier, or industrialist.

**Baronet.** A member of a British hereditary order of honor, ranking below barons and made up of commoners who are designated by 'sir' before the name.

**BARREL** Beer, the poor man's drink. To illustrate poverty or one victimized by politicians, a man is shown to be nude except for the covering of a barrel. Dream significance: (full) abundance, prosperity; (empty) poverty.

**Barrel-house.** A cheap drinking establishment, where barrels are in evidence.

Cracker-barrel. Free speech, gossip, idleness. Alluding to rural areas in the United States, where men formerly met at the country store to exchange opinions, often dipping their hands in the store's cracker-barrel as they talked.

**BARRETT** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bear rule.

**BARRI (BARI)** In Norse mythology, forest in which the earth goddess Gerd married the sun deity Frey.

**BARROW** Ancient burial mound, abode where the dead feasted and occupied themselves with the affairs of their kindred. A heap of sacred stones, a pyramid, a sacred hill; also a beacon shrine, judgement seat, stronghold. In some parts of England termed howe or low, corruption of Hew or El Hu, and symbolic of immutable Father Hu, sky deity. In medieval times spelled berw, thus related to bear or pero, probably once meant bear or pere Hu. In Mexico a group of seven pyramids are arranged in the form of the Seven Stars or Great Bear. Fires were lit on the summits of barrows (hills), and in lieu of fires, fir trees were planted in sun worship. In present day common usage a castrated mule; also a pushcart used by hawkers. A word related to burrough. Also known as mottes. See burial, cairn, hill, Stonehenge.

Barrow wight. In Norse mythology a barrow dweller, ghost of the dead, frequently troublesome to the living.

**BARRY (BARRIE)** Masculine Irish name meaning spear.

**BARRY WAVE OF SIX** In heraldry waves of the sea corresponding to the six attributes of

deity: justice, love, majesty, mercy, power, wisdom.

**BARTHOLOMEW** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning warrior son or son of furrows. (2) One of the twelve Christian disciples. Guardian of the zodiacal house Libra. His day is August 24 (at Rome, August 25) in western churches and June 11 in eastern churches. He seems to be the same person John calls Nathaniel, which may be his real name, Bar-tholomew (son of Tolmai) his patronymic name, and one identical to the Celtic Partholan. See also under saints.

Bartholomew doll. An overdressed woman, alluding to the bespangled doll offered for sale at the Bartholomew Fair.

Bartholomew Fair. Held for centuries in England to celebrate Saint Bartholomew's Day. Gradually it degenerated into orgies and riots, until it finally was abolished in 1855. Ben Jonson, in a comedy, satirized the Puritans under this name.

Bartholomew Massacre. Instigated by Catherine de Medici on the day dedicated to Saint Bartholomew. Thirty thousand French Protestants are said to have been slaughtered.

Bartholomew pig. A fat person, alluding to one of the chief attractions at the Bartholomew Fair, which was a pig, roasted whole and sold piping hot.

**BARTRAM (BARTHRAM)** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fortunate farmer, also barn.

**BARU** An occult magician.

**BARUCH** Hebrew masculine name meaning blessed. According to the Old Testament he was the faithful friend and scribe of



**Jeremiah.** He shared the persecutions of the prophet, was imprisoned with him, and forced into exile in Egypt. An apocryphal book is ascribed to him. In art he is shown with a knotted staff and script.

**BASEMENT** Dream significance: anguish, torment.

**BASHAN** A fertile region east of the Jordan in ancient Palestine, famous for its cattle and sheep.

**BASHAW** In Turkey a bigwig, a personage. Variant of pasha.

**BASHFULNESS** In art personified as a virgin in white, veiled, holding a lily, a tortoise at her feet. In an Italian icon represented as a modest-looking girl with her eyes cast down, her cheeks cherry color. Her robe is red and she wears an elephant's head as a headdress. In her right hand is a falcon, in her left a scroll inscribed with 'Dysapia Procul.'

**BASHIBAZOUK** An irregular soldier, from the irregular mounted troops in Turkish service.

**BASIL** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning kingly, royal. (2) July 12th birthday flower with the sentiment hatred for the other sex. Symbolic of poverty.

Sweet basil. Carries the sentiment, good wishes.

**BASILISK** In classical and medieval tradition a fabulous dragon or lizard which killed with its breath or look, and whose hissing drove away all other creatures. In some accounts born of an egg laid by a toad. Shown with the body and wings of a dragon, the head of a serpent, its tail in its mouth. Sometimes shown as half cock, half snake. Although only

a foot long, it was king of all dragons and serpents. Ancients believed it had a white mark on its head, but medieval mystics elaborated this into a gold crown. A brave man could dispose of one by backing up to it, holding his breath, and placing a mirror in front of its horrible face so that, confronted by its own hideous image, the creature would expire; hence evil devouring or recognizing itself. The tail in its serpent mouth suggests the cycle of the year or time devouring itself. In Christian tradition typifies Antichrist, the Devil, evil. Name from the Greek, meaning little king. Identified with the cockatrice. Old-fashioned cannons, decorated with serpents, were called basilisks.

**BASIN** Celestial reservoir, clouds. Cleanliness, barber.

**BASKET** Fertility, scrotum, vulva. Typifies the seasons, the contents of the basket indicating the season. The coracle in which ancient sun gods made their New Year voyage to their virgin mothers, dawn, earth, or moon goddesses, who greeted them on a bank, that is received them as they left the horizon. Usually shown as a shovel-shaped basket of rush and osier, anciently used as a harvest cradle, manger, or winnowing-fan for tossing grain up in the air against the wind to separate it from the chaff. As the crib of the sacred human infant an instrument of rebirth or preventer of massacre, and as such the cradle of Hirugo, Kuknos, Moses, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin, etc. Compares with ark, cista. Dream significance: (empty) passing worries, warning; (full) economy, pleasant visitation, success. Among American Indians a conveyance in

which escape is made to heaven.

Braided basket. In ancient Egypt indicated a lord or master.

Basket with flowers or fruit. Fertility, gift, opportunity, reward. Also a deity offering. In China a basket of flowers is an emblem of Hua Hsien and of Ts' si-ho. A basket of peaches is the emblem of Hsi Wang Mu.

**BASMU** Sumerian chaos viper; ally of Tiamat. Compare Mushussu.

**BASSARID (BASARID)** Literally, fox. In Greek mythology a bacchant, a reveler. Companion of Dionysus and carrier of the budding thyrsus, symbol of revivification. Resembles the Maenad.

**BAST** Egyptian goddess who watched over childbirth. Personification of life and fruitfulness. Although essentially mild, she also was worshiped as a war goddess, protector of cities. She was represented: as a cat-headed woman bearing a sistrum, in which form she also was called Pasht; as a lion-headed woman with solar disk and uraeus, the uraeus identifying her as an earth mother. Her chief seats of worship were Babastis (Pa-Bast or Pi-beseth) and Memphis. Sometimes confounded with Mut, sometimes with Sekhet.

**BASTARD** An illegitimate child; hence that which is false, irregular, not genuine. Word resolves into bast (middle English for pack-saddle) + ard (through), meaning of a mule.

**BASTILLE** Prison, especially one conducted tyrannically, alluding to the notorious fortress of Paris.

**BAT** (1) Ancient Egyptian mother deity of Diospolis Parva, as-

simulated by Hathor. (2) Winged mammal symbolizing black magic, darkness, madness, rapacity. Dream significance: peril and torment. Babylonian evil spirit; a ghost. In Bohemia the right eye of a bat carried on a person supposedly makes one invisible. In China called pien fu and represents Nu. Courier of heavenly blessings; bringer of good fortune and long life, as it supposedly lives to be 1,000 years of age. Symbolic of nocturnal activities and transmigrations.

It flies with its head down because its brain is heavy. In art shown with the peach. In Egyptian mythology the power of the sun. Sebek has his abode in the east on the Hill of Bat, on which the heaven rests. In medieval Europe typified death, misfortune, witchcraft. In Finno-Ugric belief one of the forms the soul takes during sleep. They are not seen during the day because people are awake and their souls have returned to them. A bat which approaches anyone is accepted as the soul of an acquaintance or kinsman. In Japan called komori; symbolic of happiness and prosperity.

Bat and coins. In China suggests, May you always see good fortune.

Bat flying about a house. Death warning.

Bat, peach, chrysanthemum, and endless knot. In China suggests, May good fortune and a long life be everlasting.

Bat wings. Power of darkness.

Five bats. In China and Japan the five blessings: health and peace, love of virtue, natural death, old age, riches.

Two bats. In China good wishes.

**BATA** Literally, young inferior person, servant. In Egyptian

legend a servant who became king. Younger brother and shepherd of Anpu he was falsely accused by Anpu's wife. Warned by the bulls he tended, he fled. To prove his innocence he mutilated himself and his soul took shelter in a tree. The gods provided him with a beautiful wife (moon or dawn goddess), whom the king desired. She revealed where Bata's soul was hidden, and the king had the tree cut down, causing Bata to die. Anpu, who had learned the truth about his brother, nourished the seed containing Bata's soul and thus restored his life. In bull form Bata was accepted as the sacred palace animal, where his wife caused him to be slain. His blood turned into two trees which she had cut down. During the cutting a chip of wood entered her mouth, creating within her a son called Bata (lover-son theme). The reborn Bata revealed his history and the queen was executed. Thus the sun finally was victor in his contest with the moon. Bata was made king and reigned until sacrificed at the Sed festival. To early Egyptians each king was an Osiris, whose symbols of power were the flail and shepherd's staff. The bull, mutilation, resurrection, and tree were attributes of the fertility-sun god. Bata resembles Adonis, Heracles, Hippolytus.

**BATARA GURU (BHATTARA GURU)** Sky god, creator of the Dairi Battak (Sumatra).

**BATH** Initiation, purification. Many religions provide bathing or washing facilities outside a temple for ceremonial use before worship. In mythology the bath in which sacred sun kings, such as Agamemnon, Minos, meet their death typifies the sun setting in water and also refers to a lustral bath

or bath of anointment before sacrifice. The bath given to a king at coronation has the same significance.

**Knight of the Bath.** Order created from the ceremony of bathing, which was practiced by a knight at inauguration as a symbol of purity.

**BATH CHORIM (BAT HORIN)**

Ancient Semitic evil spirit of night. It brought disease, especially to those who failed to wash their hands after meals.

**BATHSHEBA** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning daughter of an oath. (2) In Old Testament wife of Uriah with whom David committed adultery. David then caused her husband to be slain and took her as his wife. She was the mother of Solomon, whose succession to the throne she maneuvered. Because of his love for her David was punished by Jehovah. (3) In Dryden's *Ab-salom and Achitophel*, Bathsheba alludes to Louise de K roualle, duchess of Portsmouth, a favorite of Charles II.

**BATMAN** Soldier servant to a British army officer.

**BATO-KWANNON** In Japanese mythology protector of the horses of peasants.

**BATON** Authority, leadership. Compares with wand, which see. In heraldry a sinisterwise bar cut off at each end; in England a mark of bastardy. When of royal descent bars from succession to the throne. Compare bar sinister, bend sinister.

**BATRACHOMYOMACHIA** The Battle of Frogs and Mice, an ancient parody on the *Iliad*.

**BATTLEFIELD** Death. Dream

significance: illness. In Bhagavad Gita the soul, where man has his struggle.

Battle ax. See under ax.

**BATTLE OF TREES** In Brythonic mythology a war also called Battle of Cath Godeau or of Acheron, both names for the underworld. It was started by Gwydion, a light deity, to obtain three boons for mankind, the deer, dog, and lapwing, all creatures possessed by the underworld gods. Gwydion was aided by his brother Amaethon, god of agriculture, and his son Llew Llaw, sun deity. The magic of Gwydion turned trees and grasses into fighting battalions. The underworld army was composed of serpents and monsters which fought the plants. The outcome of the battle could not be decided until a fighter in the ranks of one side guessed the name of a fighter in the ranks of the other side; to possess the name of another was to control him. Amaethon revealed the name of Bran, king of the underworld, to Gwydion. Thus the power of the dark gods was broken and they were forced to surrender the precious animals. The conflict typifies the cycle of the seasons. The battle is also one of letters, each letter representing a sacred tree. The alphabet was the secret of the druids who used it for purposes of divination as well as for writing. See druidic alphabet under alphabet.

**BAUBO** In Greek mythology an Eleusian slave woman to whom Demeter went while seeking Persephone. Baubo, sometimes represented as Demeter's nurse, tried to cheer up her guest with ribaldry. In other accounts a male who, by exposing himself, cured the grief-stricken Demeter. Analogue of Ame-no-uzume.

**BAUCIS** See under Philemon and Baucis.

**BAUGE (BAUGI)** In Norse mythology brother of Suttung. Under the name of Bolverk, Odin once toiled for him, doing the work of nine men. For his wages Bolverk asked for a draught of Suttung's poetic mead. Suttung refused the drink and Bauge helped Bolverk to gain admission into Suttung's domain. A fertility legend.

**BAUR** German surname meaning ever existent. Cognate with French berger (shepherd) and Sanscrit payu (shepherd).

**BAXTER** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning baker.

**BAY** July 14 birthday flower with the sentiment fadeless affection. In medieval churches hung as a sign of welcome to elves and fairies at Christmas. Name equating with that of the Bo tree.

Bay berry. Discipline, instruction.

Bay leaf. In the language of flowers: I change only in death. Used in crowns and garlands bestowed for poetic elegance or victory in battle, hence fame, renown. Attribute of Apollo. Crushed by lovers because its crackling sound supposedly reveals the truth.

Bay wreath. Reward of merit.

**BAYARD (BAJARDO, BAYARDO)**

(1) Masculine name from a French family name, signifying brown plus the suffix ard, probably meaning ruddy or red-haired. (2) In medieval chivalric romances a magical horse of incredible speed. He belonged to Amadis de Gaul and was captured by Maugis, wizard and paladin of Charlemagne, in a

cave guarded by a dragon. Maugis gave Bayard to Renaud, who gave the horse to Charlemagne, who gave it to the four sons of Aymon (name equating with Ammon). If only one son mounted, the horse was of ordinary size; if all four mounted, it elongated to accommodate them. One of its footprints supposedly can still be seen in the forest of Soignes and another on a rock near Dinant. It also is said to be still alive and heard neighing in the Ardennes on Midsummer Day. The horse typifies a cloud, the four sons of Aymon being the four winds. (3) A mock-heroic name for any horse or person, and applied to those who are ignorant and presumptuous. Also used to designate a man of heroic courage and unstained honor, as the Bayard of the Confederate Army was Robert E. Lee. This use alludes to Chevalier Pierre du Terrail de Bayard, French knight and national hero.

B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K.  
Mystic letters associated with the nine qualities: glorious, good, great, lasting, powerful, ready, true, virtuous, wise.

**BEACON** Any person or thing, especially a light, that serves as a guide or warning.

**BEAD CHAIN** Memory, prayer, rosary. Also children, female principle, sexual intercourse. See Amaterasu. In an old superstition beads are a charm against malevolent spirits; blue beads especially potent against the evil eye. Malays place beads in the mouth of a woman who has died in childbirth to prevent her from returning as a lansuyar (ghost). To prevent her from shrinking hen's eggs are placed under her arm pits and needles in her hand. Beads frequently simulate gems,

for the symbolism see under the gem imitated.

**Beadhouse** (Bedehouse). Alms-house whose beneficiaries are required to pray for the founder.

**Beadman.** One who prays for another when paid for doing so; an inmate of a poorhouse.

**Beadroll.** In Roman Catholic Church a list or roll of persons to be prayed for.

**BE'AL** Early British supreme deity; a fire god. Name cognate with Baal.

**BEAN** Universally associated with ghosts, supernatural spirits, and witches. Dream significance: (black) grave danger imminent; (white) hateful omen. Chinese symbol of good luck and calendar indicator. In legendary times a bean was said to have grown to indicate the day of the month. Ancient Egyptians looked upon it as an unclean food. The name was a term of contempt applied to nomads and shepherds, who were regarded an abomination, and who depended on their flocks, which were fed beans. The Hebrew name 'gre' also meant to become furious or to make war. In spite of being a people largely dependent upon flocks, the Hebrews carried over from the Egyptians the terms expressive of contempt for beans and for nomads. In Europe bean radically means good, being related to the Latin bonus; thus the beanstalk which saved Jack in the fairytale. An ancient Greek and Roman homeopathic remedy against ghosts was to spit beans at them. Pliny recorded the souls of the dead resided in beans. At the Roman festival Lemuria, each householder threw beans behind his back for the ghost, saying, "With these I redeem myself and my family." In Japan beans also were used to



dispel evil spirits, and scattered around the house on the last day of winter. Roasted beans were buried to prevent toothaches and smallpox. If they sprouted the diseases would occur. In Scotland a belief prevailed that witches rode on beanstalks to their sabbaths.

Beano. Celtic bean feast honoring fairies, forerunner of the modern fair.

Beansidhe. An Irish banshee, a fairy woman. Abode or hill of a fairy.

Beanstalk. Universe tree of fairytales; ladder or road to the heavens. It appears in stories in all parts of the world. In Jack and the Beanstalk, tale of Teutonic origin, Jack climbs the stalk and steals three treasures of a giant (All-Father), a bag of riches (rain), a hen that lays the golden egg (sun), and a harp (wind maker). Jack typifies man who avails himself of the treasures of the supreme deity. In a New Guinea myth a man and his mother climb the beanstalk to destroy Tauni-kapi-kapi, a man-eating giant (storms). The rope trick of India is related to the belief in a stairway to heaven. Analogue of Jacob's ladder, Lug's chain, stem of Jesse.

**BEAR** Bravery, endurance, strength; also brutality, clumsiness, gruffness, ill-temper, misanthropy, moroseness, uncouthness. In business affairs one who sells short, expecting to recover at lower prices, especially on the stock exchange; opposed to bull. Dream significance: awkward friend. In heraldry signifies ferocity in protection of kindred. In astronomy either of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, Great Bear or Little Bear. A word cognate with boar. Ainu mountain deity. Among American Indians, immortality, the

self-existent, as it supposedly dies and rises again, a belief which arose from the fact it hibernates during the winter and subsists on its own fat. Owasse Indian underworld chief, and Seneca Indian spirit of the north wind called Ya-o-gah or Ga-oh. In China represents Shih. A yang symbol, bringer of blessings, universal preserver. In Christian tradition typifies evil; on Norman churches represent Satan. By Finno-Ugrics called master-of-the-forest, holy hound of God, honey-paw, wise man, fur man. They never call the animal by its name for fear it will become insulted. See name. Hunters give their equipment holy titles, and before the sacred animal, which allows itself to provide food, is killed, its forgiveness is asked, and after the killing it is thanked for the little trouble it gave the hunters. One does not laugh even near a dead bear, and its eyes are covered to keep it from seeing and casting a spell on those around his body. At bear feasts masks are worn to keep the bear from recognizing those present, prayers are offered to honor the race of bears, and after the feast the bones are buried that the animal may come to life again for the next hunting season. See skeleton. Finns call a bear feast a wedding; everyone dresses in festive colors. Because it is holy, women must eat their portion away from the men, and may not eat all parts of the animal. Considered more intelligent and stronger than man it sometimes is offered as a sacrifice to the forest god. Oaths are sworn by the bear. In Greece sacred to Artemis; Atalanta was nursed by a she-bear. To Aristotle however it symbolized greed and silliness. In the Old Testament the bear typifies the

kingdom of Persia, which brought death and destruction into the world. In Persia the bear symbolized a foolhardy, powerful, and rich enemy. Emblem of Russia, and in Russia a friend of man. Zuni beast god; supernatural patron of the medicine society.

Bear breech. December 23 birthday flower with the sentiment misery.

Bear dance. Mimetic dance in imitation of the bear, usually performed for curative purposes among North American Indians.

Bear Driver. The constellation Bootes.

Bear garden. In Elizabethan and Stuart England, gardens where bears were kept and baited for public amusement were famous as places of riotous disorder; hence a place full of confusion, noise, quarrels, tumult.

Bear leader. In the 18th century nickname of the traveling companion or tutor to a wealthy youth on the 'Grand Tour,' alluding to the custom of leading a muzzled bear about the streets and showing him off in order to attract attention and money.

Bear state. Nickname of Arkansas.

**BEARD** Deity, rays of light, supreme spirit. Age, manly dignity, perfection, ripe experience, venerability, wisdom. In the cabala the vestment of Macroprosopus, God. In China the beard of P'an Ku became the light of the stars.

Bearded crepis. Protection.

Beardlessness. Inexperience, youth.

Black beard. Dream significance: betrayal.

Blue beard. Evil; see Blue-beard. Attribute of the moon god Sin.

Cut beard. Dream significance: danger of illness. A token of disgrace among ancient Japanese.

Fair beard. Dream significance: good counsel. Attribute of sun deities.

Gold beard. Rays of the sun.

Gray beard. Old age, venerability. Rays of the moon.

Red beard. In Norse mythology, Thor.

**BEAST** Brutality, carnality, coarseness, excessive indulgence, filth, lack of spirituality, repulsiveness, sexual perversity. In Freemasonry the lower nature each Freemason goes forth to master. In Christianity the blasphemous beast with seven heads and ten horns. Its mystical number is 666, and it is identified with Antichrist in the person of Nero. In Old Testament destroyer, enemy, malice, monarchy, persecution, savagery, tyranny. In the United States a name applied to the members of the entering class at West Point.

Beast marriage. A ballad and folktale motif. In primitive tales a human being is married to a beast; in later versions the beast transforms into a mortal; its original shape, upon receiving the love of a human. Probably developed from fertility myths in which virgins and youths were sacrificed to appease the appetite and win the favor of a drought monster, such as the Minotaur. See Beauty and the Beast.

Beast of burden. Ass, camel, donkey, horse, ox, or any animal employed for carrying loads and primitive transportation; hence commerce. Also applied to humans engaged in carrying loads.

Beast region. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Tiryak, and in Tibetan, Dud-hgro.

Four beasts. See four animals under four.

Wild beast. Angry theologian, evil, human depravity, untamed

power.

**BEATING** A procedure to produce fruitfulness in fertility rites. Burns in his poem *John Barley-corn* gives a jocular account of the custom. An old observance, still practiced in some British parishes, is called beating the bounds. Children, accompanied by parish officers, walk from end to end of their parish on Ascension Day. The boys are switched with willow wands along the lines of the boundary. This has been interpreted to be a lesson in teaching them to know the bounds of their parish, but probably developed from some ancient fertility rite. In England the day is called gang-day; in Scotland it is called riding the marches (bounds).

**BEATITUDE** Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

**BEATRICE (BEA, BEATRIX, BEATTIE, BEE, TRIXIE)** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning one who makes happy, blesses. (2) One of Dante's guides, and a symbolic figure in the *Divine Comedy* and in *Vita Nuova* drawn from Dante's love of Beatrice Portinari during her short lifetime, thus representing a transformation from physical to spiritual love, and symbolic of divine revelation, heavenly wisdom. (3) The beautiful and high-spirited heroine in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.

**BEAU BRUMMEL** An exquisite who sets fashions in men's dress; a dandy, a fop. From George Bryan Brummel, friend of the English King George IV. He died insane and in poverty.

**BEAU FEILDING** A notorious rake. From Robert Feilding, who died in Scotland Yard, London, in 1712, after having been

convicted of bigamously marrying the Duchess of Cleveland, a former mistress of Charles II. He figures as Orlando in Steele's *Tatler*.

**BEAU NASH** A notorious diner-out. From Richard Nash, an impoverished Welsh gentleman. He was finally given the management of the bathrooms at Bath, and in the 18th century he conducted the public baths with such decorum and splendor, he was known as *King of Bath*. Also inventor of games of chance which evaded gambling laws.

**BEAU TIBBS** One noted for his finery, poverty, and vanity. From the character in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*.

**BEAUTY** Aristocracy, art, charity, charm, knowledge, nobility, virtue. Typified by a chrysanthemum, lily, rose, maiden, or woman. In an Italian icon represented by a nude woman with her head in the clouds, light rays radiating from her body. Her hands reach into the light, and in one hand she holds a lily, in the other a ball and compass.

Line of beauty. The curve, personified by Aphrodite.

**BEAUTY AND THE BEAST** A world-wide cohabitation or marriage motif, in which a handsome prince in the guise of a beast or monster can be delivered from the spell cast upon him only by the love and devotion of a woman. Sometimes the handsome prince is a supernatural being metamorphosed into an animal, bird, or monster. In many stories the beast typifies the sun, an unsightly monster at night, who, in the morning, appears to his love, the dawn maid, as a dazzling youth. The marriage

usually is temporary and the goal of the mortal is to achieve immortality, typifying the striving for something higher or finer than one possesses. Swan maiden stories fall into this category. The theme accounts for the divine heritage of man, and it probably developed from fertility rites in which virgins and youths were sacrificed to appease the appetite and win the favor of a drought dragon or serpent, such as in the Ina and Minotaur legends. Compare Dawn.

**BEAVER** Engineering, industriousness, ingenuity, inventiveness, perseverance. Also gentleness, wisdom. In art frequently represented in the act of self-mutilation, thus self-sacrifice. According to legend, when about to be captured by hunters for the medicinal qualities believed to be in its genitals, it bites off those members and tosses them to the hunter, thus in Christian tradition, represents those who will toss to the devil (hunter) the sins of adultery and fornication. In middle ages associated with Germany. Emblem of the state of Oregon, also of the Astor family, alluding to the original member of the family, who was a trapper.

**BEBHIONN** In Celtic mythology dawn or gloaming. She came from Maiden's Land, a paradise in the west, and sought protection from Fionn (sun). Her giant husband (storm or wind), who lived on the Isle of Men (Isle of Man), traced and killed her. When Fionn pursued him he fled in a boat (cloud) and vanished.

**BECHARD** Occult demon of tempests.

**BECHUANA** A Bantu feuding tribe, which worships the crocodile. A corruption of the name

Baquaina. 'Huana' equates with the South American iguana and the West Indian yuana, meaning crocodile or lizard. 'Bech' is identical with Bauk (Father Great Hu or One A) and with Obek (Great Eye or Sun).

**BECKY SHARP** An amiable, good-looking, unprincipled young woman, who by cunning, hypocrisy, and scheming, raises herself from obscurity and poverty to a position in higher society, alluding to the principal character in Thackeray's Vanity Fair.

**BECUMA** In Irish mythology the wife of Labraid (sun). Discovered in an intrigue with Gaiar (underworld sea), she is banished from the Land of Promise (sky). In the land of mortals she cast a spell over Conn, high king of Ireland. While in dalliance with him she became jealous of his son Art and demanded his banishment. Art and she played a game of chess to see which one must go, and she lost. The year she remained away from the sky, Ireland was without corn and milk, signifying she was a moon or dawn goddess, with whom fertilizing dewes were associated. The legend is said to illustrate that divine punishment for an evil king's reign is marked by destruction and famine. Becuma resembles Phaedra and Potiphar's wife.

**BED** Cohabitation, rest, sleep; also grief, illness. Dream significance: (empty) appointment, disappointment; (occupied) indisposition, illness; (unmade) disorder, mistake; (well made) cleanliness, rest. In Old Testament when used as an instrument for punishment symbolizes anguish of body and mind, torment, tribulation.

Bed of Procrustes. Bed of



torture.

**BEDE** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning a prayer.

**BEDIKAT CHAMETZ** The search for leavened bread made by the master of a Jewish home the night before the first Seder (Pass-over feast). Any leavened food discovered during the search is put aside until morning and burned (biur chametz). In this manner the home is purified and made ready for the feast.

**BEDIVERE (BEDVER, BEDWYR)**

In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. Known as The Accomplished and swiftest of men. A spirit of wind. Butler and staunch adherent of King Arthur. At the request of the dying king, he threw Excalibur, Arthur's sword, into the lake and then bore Arthur's body to the three ladies of the barge waiting to take Arthur to Avalon. Excalibur was thrown into water, because it stands for the sun's rays, which sink into the sea when the sun sets.

**BEDLAM** Confusion, hysteria, or wild uproar; a place where the crazy are kept, alluding to the nickname of the insane asylum of Saint Mary of Bethlehem in south-east London. A corruption of Bethelhem and, ironically, Christ was called mad by his contemporaries.

**BEDREDDIN HASSAN** In the Arabian Nights a prince who is kidnapped by a gnome and becomes a pastry cook.

**BEE** Assiduity, cenobitic chastity, communistic industry, eloquence, fertilization, happiness, nourishment, obedience, prosperity, sweetness, wisdom. Also immortality, alluding to the

smearing of dead bodies with honey, and a form of the soul. Dream significance: successful work, thoughtfulness; (dead) loss of money; (stinging) disturbance. In heraldry well-governed industry. The word is equal to beo, byw, etc. (to be living), and Apis is the name of a bee as well as that of the Egyptian bull or fertility deity. Bumble of bumble bee is equal to beadle (herald or noise), and the German for beadle is betel, equal to beetle, a sun symbol. In China emblem of thrift. In Christian art appears in the catacombs to typify Christ risen, hence resurrection or immortality. In Egypt it symbolizes regal power. In Europe bees are not permitted to be made the means of barter; the bees supposedly will take offense and crops and flocks will suffer. The superstitious invite bees to funerals in the families to which they are attached and their hives are decorated with crepe. In primitive Greece the form of the priestess of Delphi; emblem of Aphrodite and Mylitta. In Hebrew tradition to govern, to put in order. In Hinduism Krishna, in the form of a bee, hovers over the head of Vishnu. Symbolic of ether and of blue (sky). In Italy signifies flattery, i.e. honey-carrier with a secret sting. In Japan, gratitude.

Bee carrying honey. False-ness, flattery, temptation.

Beehive. Eloquence, industry, orderliness, a place bustling with activity and people, thrift, wisdom. Emblem of Utah. Attribute of Saints Ambrose and Bernard.

Bee in one's bonnet (or head). An obsession; a slightly crazy attitude; fad, idea, notion.

Bee queen. Sovereignty. Fertility and mother goddess. Emblem of Virgin Mary.

Bee swarming in a house.



Prosperity.

**BEECH** April 11 birthday plant with the sentiment grandeur, prosperity. Symbolic of literature for the reason that the earliest runes of Northern Europe were written on a beechen board, whence the Anglo-Saxon boc or book. Also a symbol of honor and victory; beech, laurel, or palm branches were awarded at Pythian games.

**Beech nymphs.** In Greek mythology the *dryades* wedded to the beech tree. Represented as sturdy, full of joyous vitality.

**BEELPEOR (BAAL-PEOR)** Old Testament Moabite deity, thus a demon or devil.

**BEELZEBUB (BAALZEBUB, BEELZEBUL)** Any person or creature of diabolical nature, alluding to Beelzebub in the Old Testament. Originally a Philistine deity worshiped as a destroyer of flies. His name Baalzebul meant lord of the high house, which the Jews interpreted to be Solomon's Temple. Misunderstanding his name, they called him Beelzebub, i. e. fly lord, and looking upon him as the chief representative of false gods, he was placed among the demons. In the New Testament he is referred to as the prince of devils. He appears in Mumming plays, and in Milton's works is next in rank to Satan.

**BEE-ORCHIS** Error, industry.

**BEER** Literally, well. A station in Moab, where God gave the Jews water.

**BEERSHEBA** In Old Testament land of promise, town at the southern extremity of Biblical Palestine. Dan being at the northern extremity, the phrase from Dan

to Beersheba signifies from beginning to end, from one end of the world to the other.

**BEETLE** Androgynety, sun. As male and female, union of opposing forces; internal conflict. A stupid person, one who is blind. To kill one brings unwanted rain. One flying through the house is an omen of unexpected news. To hear the death-watch (wood-boring) beetle portends death. To turn one over on its feet that has fallen on its back prevents toothaches. Among American Indians: The Hopi brewed in emetic drinks, and carried as a war talisman, as they are helpful spirits, covering up one's tracks. In Sia legends Utset, mother of the Indians, gave Ishits (beetle) a sack of stars to carry from the underworld to the world above. Tired under the weight he stopped to rest, and the stars flew out. For this offense Utset blinded him, and arranged the few stars left to suit herself, placing seven to make the Great Bear, etc. In legends of South American Indians the beetle created the world and from the grains of earth left over he created man and woman. In Zuni legend, when Coyote marked off a strip of restricted land between clans, he buried a beetle and a poisonous spider. Whoever tried to cultivate the restricted land for himself went blind like the beetle or died of poison. When anyone had been struck by lightning the Zunis fed him a beetle as an antidote against drying up. A Christian drama of initiation. The excrement ball from which the new beetle is to emerge represents the body of corruption buried in the earth which comes to life and rebirth in baptismal waters, hence death and rebirth. The dung ball typifies the world, the beetle

typifies man, a symbolism borrowed from the Egyptians. In their accounts, the beetle has no female and to reproduce forms a ball (image of the world) of ox-dung, which it rolls from east to west while looking eastward. It buries the ball in earth for 28 days, and on the 29th throws it into water, from which it emerges as a beetle. Sacred to Khepera and Ptah, symbolic of generation and the sun. Among Finno Ugrics believed to be the soul of one dead, which maidens consult to learn when they may expect to marry. If it flies into a graveyard the omen is death. Like the Egyptians, ancient Hebrews believed it procreated as it walked backwards toward the west, the region of darkness, thus symbolic of darkness, obscurity, shadows. In Ireland a symbol of corruption. In Mexico the hieroglyph for the letter L.

Beetle-browed. Scowling, sullen.

Beetlehead. A blockhead, fool, stupid person; one who is hard-headed.

Beetle with spread wings. New birth, sun.

**BEFANA** The ugly but good fairy of Italian children. She fills their stockings with toys when they go to bed on Twelfth Night. In a Christian legend she was too busy with household affairs to look after the Magi when they went to offer their gifts to the Christ Child, saying she would see them on their return. However, they went another way, and Befana watches every Twelfth Night for them. The name is a corruption of Epiphania, and she is a personification of Epiphany. Also called Saint Befana, la Strega, or la Vecchia. Compare Berchta.

**BEFIND** In Celtic folklore one of the three fairies present at the

birth of every child, predicting its future and endowing it with good or evil gifts. Cognate with Roman Parcae.

**BEGGAR** Care, human misery, indigence, sorrow. When used playfully, a mischievous person, a rogue or wretch. In Christianity typifies Saints Edith, Elizabeth of Hungary, Elizabeth of Portugal, Lorenzo, Martin of Tours.

Beggar on horseback. Social upstart, one suddenly rich.

Beggar's wash day. Rainy weather.

Haughty beggar. In an Italian icon portrayed as a blind young woman with a lofty countenance in a red tunic adorned with jewels under which is a ragged petticoat. She carries a peacock in her right arm, her left she holds up. With one foot on a ball, she balances herself with the other, revealing her precarious position. The ragged petticoat indicates, though haughty, at bottom she has nothing worthy of esteem.

**BEGHARD** A member of one of the Christian religious communities of men which rose in Flanders in the 13th century and lived in the manner of the Beguines.

**BEGINNING** In an Italian icon portrayed with rays from a starry sky lighting the earth on which an almost naked youth is standing. He holds the figure of nature and a square marked with the letter alpha.

**BEGOE (BERGOIA)** Nymph who revealed the Etruscan sacred laws to the people.

**BEGONIA** Symbolizes cordiality, deformity.

**BEGTSE** In Buddhism a Dharma-pala of red color; brother-sister; a war deity. Emblems are a sword (khadya) and a man and prostrate horse. In Tibet called Cam-Srin.

**BEGUINE** (1) One of various communities of Roman Catholic women who devote themselves to religious life but retain private properties. They may withdraw from their orders at any time. The name is said to come from the middle English begyne through middle Flemish, meaning mendicant (friar), or from Lambert la Begue (Lambert the Stammerer), 12th century priest of Liege who founded the order. (2) A South American dance in bolero rhythm. Probably derived from a fertility rite.

**BEGUM** In India a Mohammedan woman ruler, a woman of high rank, a princess or queen, frequently a widow.

**BEHEMOTH** A huge and powerful beast or man or institution, alluding to the land monster mentioned in the Old Testament, which battled the sea monster Leviathan. In Hebrew tradition the flesh of both are to be distributed by the Messiah to the faithful. Corresponds to Persian Hadhayosh.

**BEHR (MEDR)** Ancient South Arabian earth god.

**BE-JE** See Gopaka.

**BEKOTSHIDI** In Navaho legend an old man who created domestic animals and large game. Another name is Klehanoai, the moon carrier.

**BEL** (1) One of the three supreme deities of Assyrian-Babylonian mythology. In a triad

with Anu and Ea. Son of Ea and Damkina. Mate of Belit. God of light, creator, counsellor and warrior of the gods, sender of the deluge. A dragon slayer, having battled Tiamat the chaos monster. Bel was tried, condemned, mutilated, slain, and imprisoned in a tomb in the underworld, from which he rose in the spring, thus a fertility god resembling Tammuz. See dying god. Sometimes identified as Enlil (Bel Enlil), the elder Bel; sometimes as Marduk (Bel-Marduk), the younger Bel. As Bel-Marduk lord of the planet Jupiter, which in astrol-mythology is associated with the productive powers of nature. The story of Bel and the dragon, in which Daniel convinces the Babylonian king that Bel is not a living god but only an image, appears in the Old Testament. Bel parallels Jehovah, Jupiter, and Zeus, and is the source of ball, bell, Blaise, Blase, blitz. (2) Chalden supreme god, a form of Baal, and like Baal a name which means lord or owner.

**BELA** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning destruction. (2) An evil city destined to be consumed by fire until Lot interceded, calling attention to the smallness of the place, and asking God's permission to take refuge in it. The city was saved, and its name changed to Zoar, signifying small.

**BELBOGH** Slavic god of light. Name means white god.

**BELDAM (BELDAME)** A hag, an ugly old woman. Etymologically the sense of the word is fair lady.

**BELEEK** Irish place name meaning great sun; probably originally a shrine dedicated to Belenus.

**BEL ENLIL** Chief god at Nipur in Babylonia. Lord of heaven and earth, deity of tempests and war. A giant. His name is said to mean lord of demons, lord of mists, or lord of night. He had a bull form, and as such was worshiped as a fertility deity. Sometimes called older Bel (Lord); also known as Enlil or Illilios. He resembles Ramman.

**BELENUS (BELENOS, BELINUS)**

Gaulish sun and health deity, whose culture passed over to Britain, where he appears as a legendary king and brother of Brennius, mortal form of the underworld Bran. Together they conquered Rome. Belenus supposedly built the gate along the Thames which is still in his honor called Billingsgate. After his death Gurgiunt Brabtruc (Gargantua) became king. His name, inscribed by druids on the left horizontal branch of their sacred oak, is a Latinized form of Beli, whose mortal form he represents. It is identical with Baal and Balin. Deity resembling Apollo, Balder, Belbogh.

**BELGRAVIA** An exclusive section in London's West End, thus a type name for aristocratic fashion.

**BELI (BEL, HELI)** (1) Brythonic sun god and legendary king of England. Son of Ana; husband of Don; father of Caswallawn, Llevelys, Lludd, and Nynnyaw. Mortalized as Belenus. He has characteristics in common with the Gaelic Bile, god of the dead to whom human sacrifices were made. (2) In Norse mythology the howler. Storm giant. Son of Gymir and Aurboda; brother of Gerd; father of Grep to whom he carried Freyja. During the winter war between the gods and the frost giants, Beli held Frey, harvest god, prisoner. Frey finally killed Beli

with his fist, i.e. growth forced its way through the frozen ground.

**BELIAL** (1) Hebrew personification of the devil. Enemy of God, chief of fallen angels. (2) In the cabala an archdemon identical with Beelzebub. (3) In Milton a very high and distinguished prince of darkness.

Sons of Belial. Evil, lawless, rebellious people.

**BELILI** Sumerian moon and love goddess, also a goddess of springs, wells, and the willow. In the Babylonian pantheon mistress and sister of Du'uzu (Tammuz) and, inasmuch as she descends into the lower world to bring Du'uzu (growth) back to earth, a goddess of the underworld identical with Ishtar. From her name the expression sons of Belial (Beli ya'al, i.e. from which one comes up not again), signifying sons of destruction or of the devil, may have been derived. Her name is the source of English billet (firewood), Latin bellus (beautiful), Slavonic beli (white).

**BELINDA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning uncertain, and from the Italian, meaning serpent.

**BELISAMA** Gaelic river goddess, identified by the Romans with Minerva.

**BELIT (BELTIS)** In Assyrian-Babylonian mythology consort of Assur or of Bel. A mother goddess, she probably is the same as Astarte, Belili, or Ishtar. Belit is an honorary title of many goddesses meaning lady as Bel means lord.

**BELIT-ILANI (BALTHI)** Sumerian queen of the gods, virgin

goddess of procreation. Identical with Aruru, Bau, Gula, Nin-hursag, Nintud, Venus.

**BELIT-ITANI** Assyrian-Babylonian queen of the gods, virgin goddess of fecundity. Identical with Makh.

**BELIT-SHERI** Assyrian goddess, sister-lover of Tammuz in the abyss. Scribe of the underworld, keeper of the records of men's deeds. Two sisters may have lamented for Tammuz, Belit-sheri and Ishtar. Probably a form of Nina.

**BELL** Alarm, freedom, invitation, joy, preacher, warning. Male and female principle, seed vessel. Acute and insistent preaching. Call to worship, and used by ancients to summon the Supreme Spirit. Talisman to terrify demons and drive away plagues, spells, thunder, and lightning. Dream significance: good news; (alarm) fears justified. In heraldry invocation of guardian angels and saints. Buddhist ritual object, the ghanta. Among Celts emblem of godhead. In China called chung, object of respect and veneration, signifies obedience. Worn by children to avert the evil eye and preserve the teeth. Christian significance is call of Christ. Whenever the faith was in jeopardy a bell supposedly rang in the temple of Sangraal; at the sounding a knight set out with his sword. Emblem of Saint Anthony, who went among ruined Pagan temples and rang a bell to rout out the devils infesting them. Used to announce the age of a deceased; a toll of the bell signifying a year. The Incas sounded a bell to accompany rites of human sacrifice. In Japan bell ringing is symbolic of wind. In the Orient and in Biblical times an emblem of virginity worn by

unmarried women. Word akin to Bel (Baal) and ball.

Ban (or curse) by bell, book, and candle. A form of excommunication in the medieval church.

Bear the bell. Be the first, be the winner. Before cups were presented to contest winners a small gold or silver bell was the prize.

Bell rubbed by a priest. In Japan symbolic of perseverance and yearning after improvement.

Bell the cat. Risk one's life for others, encounter great personal hazard for the sake of others, alluding to the fable of the cunning old mouse who suggested that one mouse volunteer to hang a bell on the cat's neck so that all mice might be warned when the cat approached.

Liberty Bell. Freedom, independence, alluding to the bell rung in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776 to announce the independence of the American colonies.

Passing bell. Church bell tolled to announce a death; formerly tolled when a person was dying to drive away the evil spirits waiting for the soul.

**BELLAC** French place name meaning great sun, probably originally a shrine dedicated to Baal or Belenus.

**BELLADONNA** (1) In Eliot's Waste Land, the Lady of the Rocks, personification of lack of fertility and at the same time the Madonna, carrying out a principle of the mother earth-goddess, as a giver and taker of life. (2) July 15th birthday flower with the sentiment fatal gift. Symbol of loneliness and silence.

**BELLAMY** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning beautiful friend.

**BELLASTON, LADY** A disso-



lute and fashionable woman; type of 18th century court beauty. In Fielding's *Tom Jones*, a woman with whom Tom has an intrigue and from whom he accepts support.

**BELLE** Feminine name from the French, meaning beautiful, fair.

**BELLEAU WOOD** Scene of a costly victory, alluding to the forest tract where American troops stopped the German offensive in 1918. The American men, killed, missing, or wounded numbered 7,870.

**BELLEFONTAINE, BENEDICT**

A wealthy farmer and father of *Evangeline* in Longfellow's poem. When the inhabitants of his village are driven to exile he dies of a broken heart as he is about to leave.

**BELLEROPHON** Greek sun hero.

Grandson of Sisyphus, son of Glaucus or of Poseidon and Eurynome. Having accidentally committed murder he was obliged to be purified from the blood stain and entered the service of King Proetus. When he scorned the love of Antaea (or Stheneboea), wife of Proetus, she accused him of attempting to seduce her, whereupon Proetus sent Bellerophon to Iobates, father of his wife and king of Lycia, with a letter in which he praised the hero as a valiant warrior, but concluded with a prayer that Bellerophon might be put to death. Iobates did not wish to kill Bellerophon for the same reason Proetus had avoided such a killing; Zeus became hostile to anyone who broke the bond between host and guest, and Bellerophon had eaten at Iobates' table. To fulfil his son-in-law's request without jeopardizing his own position Iobates sent Bellerophon to kill the Chi-

maera, to battle the Solymi and the Amazons, and on other dangerous missions. With the aid of the winged horse Pegasus, a gift from Athena, he accomplished each mission. As a reward he was given a daughter of Iobates as his wife and made Iobates' heir. Intoxicated with success, he tried to ride Pegasus to heaven, but Zeus sent a gadfly to sting the horse and Bellerophon was tossed to earth. Broken in spirit he wandered alone on the Aleian plain, and finally died. The false accusation places him with Hippolytus and Joseph.

Lycia was a land of light; thus a light king could not kill a sun hero. The tasks imposed on Bellerophon parallel those of Heracles, Perseus, Theseus, and other sun heroes, and like them, he wins a wife after battling deadly and fierce monsters. His attempt to ride into high heaven compares with that of Phaethon. The gadfly which stings Pegasus appears in the Io myth. The fall of Bellerophon is the rapid late afternoon descent of the sun on the plain or broad expanse of somber twilight. As a culture hero, with the bridling of Pegasus, Bellerophon taught the art of governing horses with the bridle. Also called Deophontes, Leophontes, or Hipponoos. Bellerophon means bane or slayer of Belleros. See Belleros.

**Bellerophontic letter.** A death warrant; a letter which asks for the bearer's death, but instead makes him famous. See letter of death.

**BELLEROS (BELLERUS)** (1) Celtic giant, tutelary divinity of Land's End, England. (2) In Greek mythology a Corinthian noble. Hairy monster, demon of winter, slain by Bellerophon. Name akin to Vrtra, and both spring from the root var, i. e.

to cover or hide. As Vrtra was Indra's enemy, Belleros was Bellerophon's enemy.

**BELFLOWER** July 16 birthday flower with the sentiment constancy, gratitude. Japanese symbol of autumn.

**BELLIN** In the tale Reynard the Fox, the ram. His wife is Olewey.

**BELLONA** Roman war goddess, sister and wife of Mars. Portrayed in full armor with dishevelled hair, bearing a lance in one hand, a scourge in the other. Parallels Enyo.

Bellona's bridegroom. Mars, hence war.

Bellona's handmaids. Blood, famine, fire.

**BELLOWS** Symbolic of the heavenly fire-blower. Emblem of Cinderella. In Italy symbolizes loud speech, praise.

**BELLWETHER** A person others follow blindly; a term applied facetiously to the leader of a movement or party, alluding to the wether which leads the flock with a bell hanging from its neck.

**BELLWORT** Symbolizes hopelessness.

**BELLY** Gluttony, gormandizing. Physical body, that which is destructible. According to the ancient seat of carnal affections, seat of sensuality and sin. According to mystics anatomical part governed by Virgo. In Christian tradition typifies the family and riches of man. In Mayan mythology denotes life, subsistence. In Old Testament, as in the Book of Job, expressive of mind and understanding.

Belly of brass. Alexander the Great. See Alexander.

**BEL-MARDUK (BEL-MERODACH)**

Bel and Marduk merged into one deity or name. See Bel, also Marduk.

**BELPHEGOR** (1) Assyrian form of Baal-Peor, a double-sexed Moabite deity of the generative and productive powers, worshiped under the form of a phallus. (2) In cabalism the archdemon of the Togarini (Wranglers). (3) In a medieval legend the demon sent from the infernal regions to investigate rumors concerning the happiness and unhappiness of married persons on earth. After imitating all the intimacies experienced by men Belphegor fled in horror and returned to the lower regions quite content that female companionship did not exist there. Thus the term is applied to licentious, obscene men, and to misanthropes.

**BELPHOEBE** In Spenser's Faerie Queene sister of Amoret, with whom she is contrasted. Belphoebe, a huntress goddess, is brought up by Diana. She is like a moonbeam, has light without warmth, and is passionless.

**BELT** Power, strength, virtue. An attribute of Thor. Dream significance: faithful love.

Belt of skulls. In Buddhism, princely or Dharmapala garment.

**BELTANE (BALTEIN, BEALTUINN, BELTAIN, BELTAN)**  
An ancient Celtic festival marking the opening of summer and honoring the sun. One of the quarter days. Celebrated on May 1 of the old calendar with bonfires and other rites. Druids drove cattle between two needfires to which miraculous virtues were ascribed to prevent the murrain; dances were performed, and the day was filled with gaiety,

which culminated in the sacrifice by fire of a man representing the oak king. Parallels the fire-cleansing ceremonies of ancient Babylonians. In Celtic legendary history Partholon and his people arrived in Ireland on a Beltane or May Day and on a May Day three hundred years later returned whence they came. On a Beltane Day the Tuatha De Danann and, after them, the Gaelic men first set foot on Irish soil. Pryderi was lost and found on this day; on this day Gwyn fought Gwrthtur for Creudylad, and Sir Meliagraunce captured Guinevere. On Isle of Man called Shennda Boaldyn, in Wales called Galan-Mai (Calends of May). Beltane also is the name of the fire itself. Tane is fundamentally shining and is identical with the Chinese tien, meaning day, god, sky.

**BELTIS (BELIT, BELTU)** Babylonian mother goddess, who shared dignity and power equally with her consort Bel or Bel-Enlil. A harlot goddess, whose rites were orgiastic. Name signifies lady. As the wife of Marduk called Zarbanit. Identical with Ashuritu, Astarte, Ishtar, Nana, Nin-harsag, Zer-panitum.

**BELTRAM** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fortune and handsome.

**BELUN** A White Russian field spirit who guides those who have lost their way. He helps reapers and bestows presents upon them.

**BELUS** (1) Babylonian deity identical with Baal. His great temple at Babylon, dedicated to the sun, moon, and planets, had no statue. It contained only a golden couch, upon which a chosen female was visited nightly by the god. (2) In Greek mythology one

of great power. Son of Poseidon and Libya, twin brother of Agenor, with whom he sometimes is confused, father of Aegyptus, Cepheus, Danaus, and Phineus. (3) A term widely used among Eastern people, applied to persons of high rank.

**Belus Temple.** Temple of light. It had a hundred brazen gates which, like the hundred gates of the holy city of Thebes, were passageways to heaven. One of the wonders of Babylon.

**BELVEDERE** Summer cypress with the sentiment, I declare against you.

**BENASSIS, DR.** Kindly country doctor. From the hero of Balzac's Country Doctor.

**BEND** In heraldry a diagonal band extending from dexter chief to sinister base. It represents the scarf or shield-suspender or sword-belt of a knight. Signifies defense, protection.

**Bend dexter.** A diminutive bend. In still narrower size called cost or cottise. Badge of honor for a commander.

**Bend sinister.** A diagonal band running across the shield from sinister chief to dexter base. A badge of honor for a commander; erroneously identified as a mark of illegitimacy. The popular belief that it is an indication of bastardy has led to the phrase "He has a bend sinister." See abatement.

**BENDEGEIT VRAN** Literally, Blessed Vran. Bran, Brythonic sea and underworld god, as a Christian saint. Supposedly one of the three kings of Prydein who brought Christianity to the Cymric people.

**BENDIS** Thracian goddess identified by the Greeks as a counter-

part of Artemis.

**BEN EDAR** Early name of Hill of Howth in Dublin. Sacred burial ground of Irish kings and queens.

**BENEDICT (BENNETT)** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning blessed. Feminine form *Benedicta*. (2) A bachelor of marriageable age, not necessarily pledged to celibacy, from Saint Benedict, an uncompromising stickler for celibacy. Also a confirmed bachelor caught in the snares of matrimony. By Shakespeare spelled *Benedick*.

**BENEVOLENCE** Symbolized by a fire on the hearth; hand with a gift; orange-yellow color. In an Italian icon typified by a cheerful young man, almost naked, holding the three graces in his up-lifted right hand. On the wrist of his left hand, in which he holds a gold chain (fertility provider) are two wings. The chain also is interpreted to mean that benevolence (charity) ties as well as obliges.

**Benevolent trickster.** A character common in folklore. He deceives those who would destroy, rob from, or otherwise do ill to man, especially the demon forces of nature. He aids mankind in general or certain individuals. Frequently the trickster is an animal, as in American Indian and African tales. See escaping one's fate.

**BENJAMIN (BEN, BENNETT, BENNY)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning son of my right hand. (2) A favorite, pet, or youngest child, alluding to Benjamin, the son of Jacob and Rachel. Rachel died immediately after his birth; with her last breath she called him *Ben-oni*, i.e. son of my sorrow, but Jacob

renamed him Benjamin, as the child comforted him for the loss of Joseph. Feeling too old to leave Canaan, Jacob sent his sons to buy wheat, but he refused to permit Benjamin to accompany them, fearful lest harm befall him. Thus Benjamin was the most helpless as well as the most beloved son. Joseph, Jacob's long lost son, was in charge of graneries in Egypt, and when his brothers appeared, without revealing his identity, he demanded that Benjamin join them. When they all left for home, Joseph sent word to them that his silver cup was missing. It was found in Benjamin's sack, where Joseph had placed it. Jacob came to Egypt to ransom his son, thus he and Joseph were united before he died. Benjamin was the eponymous ancestor of one of the twelve tribes of Israel, he was ruler of the zodiacal house Cancer, and was symbolized by a wolf.

**BENKEI** Japanese legendary monk who attacked the boy Yoshitsune. When he could not overcome him he became the boy's faithful retainer, fighting at his side until he died. Typifies cloud or wind.

**BENNU (BENU)** (1) Babylonian plague deity, probably a scorching sun. (2) Arabian and Egyptian bright bird of the sun. In Egyptian tradition the size of an eagle with gold and red wings. He appeared once in about every five hundred years, at which time he deposited at the temple of the sun at Heliopolis the body of Osiris embalmed in an egg-shaped ball of myrrh. Symbolic of regeneration, resurrection. Resembles *feng-huang*, phoenix.

**BENONI** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning son of my



sorrow.

**BENTEN (BENZAI-TEN)** One of the Shichi Fukujin, seven Japanese deities of happiness. Goddess of love, amiability, eloquence, music, and beauty. Giver of fruitfulness to women. Also noted for her jealousy. Daughter of Ryu-wo, sea-king, she rose from the waves. As Zeniarai Benten (coin washing Benten), she increases the wealth of those who toss coins into her well. She carries a biwa and her messenger is a white snake. Her image is worn as a talisman. Anciently called Ichiki-Shima-hime. Identical with Sarasvati, resembles Aphrodite.

**BENZAIBEN** Occult god of beauty and grace, a good-luck talisman.

**BEOR** Hebrew masculine name meaning a torch.

**BEOWULF** (1) Masculine Teutonic name, meaning harvest wolf, wolf tamer. (2) Sun hero of an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic. Son of Ecgtheow, he was the bravest and strongest of the Swedish tribe, and when Heorot, palace of the Danish king Hrothgar, was raided nightly by Grendel (darkness), which destroyed those sleeping (knights of light) in the palace hall, Beowulf undertook the beast's destruction. When Grendel's dam attempted to avenge her son's death, Beowulf pursued her to her cave under the sea, and killed her with the magic sword Hrunting (sun rays on water), which he found there. He then returned to his own people and ruled as king for fifty years, at the end of which time he was attacked by a dragon (winter), which possessed an immense hoard of wealth (riches underground). With his magic sword Naegling (rays) Beowulf killed the dragon,

but was sprayed with its poisonous venom. He was deserted by all his tribe, except Wiglaf (gloaming), and in his death agony, he gazed upon the treasures he had won for his people (budding verdure). He resembles Bellerophon, Heracles, Indra. See sun deity.

**BER (BIR, BIRQU)** A title of Mer, Assyrian fire god.

**BERACHAH (BERAKAH)** (1) A benediction, blessing, or grace, recited by the Hebrews during divine service. (2) A follower of David; also a valley where the Jews were victorious and where they blessed God for victory.

**BERCHTA (BERKTA, BERTHA, FRAU BERCHTA, PERCHT, PERCHTA, PRECHT)** Literally, white lady. In South German folklore the spirit who wore a genial mantle of snow and watched over spinners. In Christian lore she became an ugly, unkempt cannibalistic ogress who kidnaps naughty children and lazy youths; a hag or hobgoblin. Her feast is Twelfth Night (Epiphany), when food must be set out for her. Her feet are large and she has an iron nose. Her North German counterpart is Holde. Identified with the Russian Baba Yaga. Compare Befana.

**BERCHTESGADEN** In German folklore mountain on which is located the cave in which the emperor Frederick Barbarossa awaits the day when he is destined to awake and leave his resting place to restore peace, power, and unity to Germany. See Barbarossa.

**BERECINTHIA (BERECYNTHIA)**  
A variant of Cybele or Ops.  
Name suggesting fire or light.



**BEREJYA** Iranian spirit who sends the bird Camrosh to save the people when they are attacked.

**BERENICE (BERENIKE, BERENISE, BERNICE)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bringer of victory. (2) Sister-wife of Ptolemy Euergetes or Ptolemy Soter. She vowed to sacrifice her hair to the goddess of beauty if her husband were brought home safely from the war against the Assyrians. Upon his return she suspended her hair in the temple of Arsinoë at Zephyrium, and when the locks disappeared from the temple, the king was informed winds had lifted them to heaven, where they form the Coma Berenices. (3) A ruined city in Egypt on the Red Sea. (4) Fabled site of the Garden of Hesperides, alternately called Pherenice. (5) In Hebrew legend daughter of Agrippa I, wife of her uncle Herod of Chalcis, mistress of her brother, the younger Agrippa. Later mistress of Titus and Vespasian.

Berenice's Locks. The constellation Coma Berenices.

**BERGAMASK** One who is clownish, uncultured, alluding to a rustic dance, which is so named in ridicule of the natives of Bergano, an Italian mountain village.

**BERGBUI** Teutonic evil giant. The root 'berg' means an eminence, high pointed rock, mountain; also tower.

**BERGELMIR (BERGELMER)** In Norse mythology son of Ymir and one of the Hrimthursar. With his wife he took refuge in the World Mill, and when Ymir was slain these two were the only members of the frost giant race to escape being drowned in Ymir's blood. He became the progenitor of the second dynasty of giants,

from whom the Jotuns descended.

**BERKSHIRE** Name derived from barruc or berroc, meaning polled oak, under which shire moots once were held.

**BERLIC** Swiss mischievous spirit.

**BERLIN** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning of the bear.

**BERMOOTHES** In Shakespeare's Tempest in enchanted island, inhabited by devils and witches. Shakespeare is said to have had in mind the then recently discovered island of Bermuda or the island Lampedusa near Malta.

**BERMUDAS** Old English term for a London district of narrow alleys in the neighborhood of Convent Garden, where residents had certain privileges against arrest. Thus, 'to live in the Bermudas' was to skulk in some out-of-the-way place which was cheap and safe. See Alsatia.

**BERNARD (BARNARD, BARNEY)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bear and hardy, bold as a bear. Feminine equivalent is Bernardette, Bernardine.

**BERROC (BARRUC)** Anglo-Saxon sacred tree, the polled oak, symbol of Pere Ok, i.e. Great Father. See Berkshire.

**BERRY** Fruit of marriage. Cognate with dewdrop and seed, with which see.

**BERSERKER (BARESARK, BERSERK)** Norse warrior of great courage and strength. The origin of the term is doubtful; in one interpretation it was applied to fierce warriors who were

able to assume animal form, especially that of the bear or wolf, in the frenzy of battles, i.e. personifications of wild aspects of nature. In another interpretation, a nickname of the grandson of Starkath and Alfhilde was boerserce (bare of mail) because he went into battle without armor. Popularly applied to a bold, furious fighter, one given to fits of wild violence.

**BERTHA (BERCHTA, BERTIE, BERTY)** (1) Feminine name from Old High German, meaning modest, and from the Germanic, meaning beautiful, bright. Originally Perchta. (2) German fairy corresponding to the Italian Befana. See Berchta. (3) Mother of Charlemagne, called Berthe au grand pied, i.e. Berthe with the big foot, so called because of her club foot. Her thriftiness was proverbial. (4) Frankish princess, first English Christian queen. Wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent, she converted him to Christianity. Santed. (5) A type of collar, so called because it protects a woman's modesty.

**BERTOLDO** Famous 16th century Italian clown, whose son and grandson succeeded to his post of court jester. He became the source of the expression, "Imperturbable as Bertoldo," i.e. never to be disconcerted or thrown off guard.

**BERTRAM (BERT, BERTIE, BERTRAND)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bright raven.

**BERUTH** Phoenician queen-mother goddess. Wife of Elioun or Hypsistus; mother of Epigeus or Aucthon.

**BERYL** Gem symbolizing everlasting youth, happiness, hope.

Worn as an amulet to protect owner from death and to prevent seasickness, eye ailments, and swelling of the throat. Talisman of warriors. Dream significance: happiness in store. Highly prized by crystal gazers for foretelling the future. Held to have the power to call up the dead and receive answers to puzzling questions. Its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under Scorpic, the zodiacal sign it governs. In Hebrew lore endows the wearer with amiability and good fortune. Gem of the High Priests; adornment of King Tyrus. In the Orient a bridal gift assuring congeniality and symbolizing purity.

**BERZAKH** In Mohammedanism state of soul between death and resurrection.

**BES** Egyptian merry-maker, player of the harp, fond of drinking and laughter, he was deity of feasting and love, patron of cosmetics, of the dance and of music. Protector of children and women in childbirth. Also a god of war, and as such a strangler of antelopes, bears, lions, and serpents, thus a deity who destroyed primal powers hostile to man. In early myths he was a lord of the underworld who threatened to cut out the hearts of the wicked. When absorbed by sun worshipers he became a nurse of Horus, whom he amused and nourished; also said to be a primary form of Horus. He was a dwarf or embryo-like god with a tail, a broad flat nose and ears like those of a cat; his arms were long, his legs crooked, symbolizing the beginning of all things. His image was a talisman against sorcery and was hung on headrests to keep evil spirits away from sleepers. He probably was imported from Nu-

bia or Punt and worshiped by the common people. Later he was given a handsome body and powerful face and called Sepd. His wife usually is called Beset, but sometimes said to be Epet. Prototype of Gorgo, Satyr, and Silenus; resembles Xototl.

**BESSIE (BETSEY)** Feminine name, diminutive of Elizabeth.

**BESTLA (BETTLA)** Norse primeval goddess, mother of deities. Daughter of the giant Bolthorn, wife of Bor, mother of Odin, Vili, and Ve. According to another tradition born of Ymir and twin sister of Mimir. Resembles Rhea.

**BETA** Second letter of the Greek alphabet. In astronomy the second brightest star in a constellation. See B.

**BETEIGEUSE** A giant reddish star of first magnitude in the constellation Orion. Arabic name meaning giant's shoulder.

**BETE NOIRE** Someone or something one dislikes or dreads. A bugbear, goblin, believed to bear the devil's mark. From the French meaning black beast.

**BETH** (1) Second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, meaning house. Its numerical value is two, and it symbolizes the mouth or tongue, first step in a series of creative activities. According to mystics its symbolic correspondence is science; its tarot deck correspondence is the Magician (or the Priestess); its direction on the cube of space is above, signifying superior term of human consciousness; its intelligence is transparency, letting light shine through, and associated with creation. As one of the seven double letters (letters with both hard and soft

pronunciation), symbolic of the opposites life and death. In white magic the divine name which corresponds to Bachour. It is the sign of the Ophanim, who are the angels of the second order, the Cherubim of exoteric theology. By their ministry Jehovah unfolded and cleared primordial chaos. The attribute of Bachour is Hocmah or Divine Wisdom. (2) In the Irish Beth-Luis-Nion alphabet the birth or inception letter with a numerical value of five. It represents the birch tree and is guardian of the period December 24 to January 21. Also spelled beithe. See Alphabet, Druidic.

**BETHEL (BETHUL)** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning house of God. (2) A hallowed spot, a church. A chapel for seamen, frequently afloat in a harbor. A dissenter's chapel or meeting place. In ancient Semitic tradition a deity-box or magnet or sacred stone instinct with divinity, thus abode of a god or living stone. See baetylus, stone.

**BETHESDA** A pool or spring in Jerusalem which supposedly possessed healing powers to cure the sinner as well as the ill. Here Jesus is said to have cured a sick man who had waited thirty-eight years, because during that time he always had been set aside by others. Bethesda, which means house of mercy, had five porches around the pool, five being the number associated with healing.

**BETH-HOGLAH** Place mentioned in Old Testament; name probably meaning house or shrine of the hobler, and may have been a shrine dedicated to Jacob (Jah Aceb) as heel-deity. A famous grove and threshing floor

were located at Beth-Hoglah, where a round dance was performed in honor of the sun. See hobbling, Jacob.

**BETHLEHEM** Literally, house of bread. Holy city, town in Judea famous as the birthplace of Christ and David. Its ancient name was Ephrath, meaning fruitful.

**BETH-SHEMESH** Literally, house of the sun. An ancient city in Judea. Also one of the names of the Egyptian city Heliopolis, which in the Bible is called On.

**BETONY** Flower symbolizing surprise.

**BETZAH** Roasted egg served at the Passover feast or Seder to symbolize the haggish or Hebrew festival sacrifice which always was brought to the Temple on festive occasions and which on Pesach (Passover) supplemented the paschel lamb.

**BEULAH** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning married. Applied to Israel as married to God. Also an Irish name, meaning land of fay. Cognate with Bali.

**BEVAN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning a young archer.

**BEVERLY** Feminine and masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the beaver's lea.

**BEVIS OF HAMPTON** Hero of medieval English chivalric romance. His father was slain by his mother and, when Bevis tried to avenge the murder, his mother sold him to Eastern merchants as a slave. He was the victim of a treacherous letter which ordered his death, he was subjected by the man he served to the most

terrible dangers, and he escaped from an ambushade set up for his destruction. With the aid of the magic word Morglay and the horse Arundel, given to him by Josian, daughter of the king of Armenia, he became a match for all who assailed him. He slayed a dragon and other demons and, with Josian as his wife, he returned to England, where he conquered the giant Ascapart and got his revenge. An effigy of the giant may still be seen on the city gates of Southampton. A sun hero, his legend resembles that of Bellerophon, Jason and Odysseus.

**BEYLA** Norse earth goddess, wife of Byggvir.

**BEZOAR** In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight objects used in Man-la ritual.

**BHADRA** (1) In Hinduism daughter of Soma, wife of Utathya. Varuna abducted her, and Utathya dried up the rivers and caused the earth to become a desert, whereupon Varuna repented of his action and restored Bhadra to her husband. A fertility legend, in which Bhadra typifies spring growth. (2) Month of the Hindu calendar in the rainy season; month in which Krishna was born. (3) Sixth Buddhist arhat. The thoroughly good, the noble. His emblem is a book, his mudras are the dhyanana and vitarka. In Tibet called Zen-po or bZan-po.

**BHADRAKALI** Hindu death goddess.

**BHAGA** In Hinduism one of the Aditya. Younger brother of Varuna. He was the bountiful, the liberal friend, revered as a god of good-luck, a giver of fortune and ruler of marriages. Asso-

ciated with Purandhi, goddess of plenty. His eyes were destroyed by Siva, thus the sun was blinded by storms.

**BHAGAVAD-GITA** From the Sanscrit meaning celestial song or song of the blessed one. Hindu sacred book.

**BHAGAVAN** From the Sanscrit meaning blessed lord. In India, Supreme Being, epithet for the Buddha.

**BHAIRAVA** From the Sanscrit, meaning the terrible. An epithet for Siva.

**BHAISAJYAGURU** The fifth Buddha, supreme physician. Also a Bodhisattva. His worshipers rub the parts of their bodies afflicted by disease against his effigy. His right hand, in varada mudra, holds myrobalan (medicinal plant or fruit), and his left hand, in dhyana mudra, holds a patra. His color is blue, his asana is dhyana. Commonly known as king of Beryl; also called Man-la. In Tibet called Sang-gyeman-gyila-bedurye-o-chi-gyal-po.

**BHALU** Sanscrit masculine name meaning bear.

**BHARADVAJA** Hindu sage. When Vishnu disturbed him at prayer, he threw water at the god; as a result Vishnu bears the vatsa (calf) mark on his breast.

**BHARATA (BHARATHA, BHARATI)**

(1) Literally, the cherisher.  
(2) In Ramayana one of the four sons of King Dasaratha; elder brother of Rama. Bharata's mother brought about the exile of Rama, who had been appointed heir to the throne, but Bharata sought out Rama to induce him to return. Rama refused until the period of his exile had ended. A light

myth in which Rama, the sun, permits Bharata, darkness, to rule for a period without a contest. (3) Legendary ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. Son of the Rajah Dushyanta and Sakuntala, he established his first kingdom in India, and India still is known as Bharata-varsha (country of Bharata). See Lasya, Thandava.

**BHARUNDAS** In Hinduism birds which carry away the dead.

**BHAVA** Literally, the existent. Hindu lord of cattle. A name of Rudra and Siva.

**BHAVA AND BHAVANI** Hindu life and producing powers of nature. Becoming as distinguished from being.

**BHAVACAKRAMUDRA** Buddhist wheel of life, wheel of transmigration. Painting representing the samsara or transmigratory existence. In Tibet called Srid-paikor-loi-pyags-rgya.

**BHAVANI** In Nepal wife of Siva; identical with Vajravahni. Resembles the Greek Eileithya.

**BHEKI** In Hinduism the sun resting on the horizon. Sometimes shown as a frog which squats by the waterside. In a legend Bheki is a maiden who marries a king on condition he will never show her a drop of water. The sun sets in water, thus water would cause her death. A Frog Prince has become popular in German folk literature.

**BHIKKU** Buddhist monk to whom food is supplied by the people. His only possessions are the begging bowl, rosary of 108 beads, and in Ceylon an umbrella against the sun and a fan against the heat.



**BHIMA** In Hindu mythology one of the Pandavas. Giant son of Vayu, wind deity. Celebrated for his coarse appetite, fiery temper, and strength. In one adventure he journeys to the northeastern celestial region in search of Lake Kubera, where the life-giving lotus grows. He slays the Yakshas which guard the lotuses and drinks of the waters of the lake, which give him strength and youth.

**BHRAMA** Sanscrit word meaning whirling, leaping flame; identical with the divine name Brahma and Brahm.

**BHRIGU (BHRGU)** Literally, the bright. In Vedic mythology one of the maharshis or rishis (seers). Founder of the race of Bhrigus or Bhargavas. Bhrigu (dawn) was generated from the heart of Brahma or from the seed of Prajapati, which had been cast into the fire by the gods. He was adopted by Varuna. According to the Puranas the rishis were undecided about which god to worship so they sent Bhrigu to test their characters. Bhrigu found Brahma too much engrossed in himself and Siva too much engrossed in his wife. Vishnu was asleep so Bhrigu kicked his sole. Upon awaking Vishnu stroked his foot (rays) and thanked the sage for the unusual method of awaking him. Bhrigu chose Vishnu for worship. In another account Bhrigu with Matarisvan (wind deity) found Agni (fire) in water (light rays seem to float on water or to be part of water); together they kindled Agni by friction, diffused and established his use on earth, and prayed to him. With Matarisvan, Bhrigu also overcame Makha, demon of darkness.

**BHRKUTI** In Buddhism the Yellow Tara, she who frowns. She is four handed, one right hand is

in varada mudra, one holds a mala; one left hand holds a danda, the other holds a padma. Her asana is standing. In Tibet called Khro-gner-can-ma.

**BHUMIDEVI** Hindu earth goddess. Wife of Vishnu. The avatar Vahara rescued her from the ocean depths.

**BHUMISPARSA** Earth-touching mudra, signifying witness, earth bear witness, as when Buddha called on earth to witness that he had attained Buddhahood. Mudra of Aksobhya and Gautama. An alms bowl usually accompanies this mudra.

**BHUMIYA** Earth deity of aborigines in India. Later incorporated into the Hindu pantheon.

**BHURANYU** Hindu fire god. Equates with Phoroneus.

**BHUT (BHUTA)** Hindu malignant ghost of the dead, especially the spirit of one who has died by accident, capital punishment, suicide, or other violent means, and had been denied funeral rite. A spirit left without a body. Compare jinn.

**B - I** First and last. Boibel-Jaichim of the ancient Irish alphabet and Beth-Idho of the Irish tree alphabet. Dedicated to inception and death respectively, also to the birch and yew trees.

**BIA** Literally, force of strength. In Greek mythology offspring of the Titan Pallas and the river goddess Styx.

**BIANCA** (1) In Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew, the gentle and meek sister of Katherine, the shrew. (2) In Thomas Middleton's A Game of Chess a woman moved by vanity. She is a

Venetian noblewoman, wife of the clerk Leantio, and while her mother-in-law engages in a game of chess, she is seduced by the Duke of Florence.

**BIAS** One of the seven sages of the 6th century B. C. Greece, famous for his justice.

**BIBLE** Symbol of salvation. Sacred writings of the Hebrews (Old Testament) and Christians (New Testament). Often called the Good Book. Term used to denote the sacred writings of any religion or any book accepted as authoritative. In Freemasonry a guide of faith and one of the three great lights.

**BICORNE** In Old French satire a fabulous beast that became fat by eating patient husbands. See Chichivache.

**BICYCLE** Adventure, travel. Dream significance: early success.

**BIDDULPH** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning commanding wolf.

**BIDENT** Divine quality, life force, male and female principles.

**B'IDI** Word element meaning my help, which frequently appears in Semitic deity names.

**BIDUCHT** Persian goddess of love. Resembles Aphrodite.

**BIFROST (BILROST)** Literally, tremble-path. In Norse mythology bridge connecting Asgard (heaven) and Midgard (earth). Probably the rainbow, its various colors the reflection of its precious stones. It is guarded by Heimdall, who prevents it from falling into the hands of frost and mountain giants. The gods ride over it daily to their tribunal at

Urd's well under the Yggdrasil tree. The Valkyrie ride over it to choose slain heroes for Valhalla, thus a bridge over which dead heroes travel. At Ragnarok it will collapse under the weight of the onrushing sons of Muspelheim or it will be destroyed by Surt's fire. Also called Asbru (Aesir bridge) and Vindhjalsbrú (wind-helmet bridge).

**BIG BEAR (GREAT BEAR)** Constellation also called Big Dipper and Ursa Major. See Ursa Major.

**BIG BEN** Famous clock in Saint Stephen's Tower at the House of Parliament, London. Named after Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Works when it was cast. Big Ben has become a trade name for alarm clocks.

**BIG BERTHA** A large gun used by the Germans in World War I. So called from Frau Berta of the Krupp family which manufactured it.

**BIG DIPPER** Constellation also called Big Bear and Ursa Major. See Ursa Major.

**BIG-ENDIANS** In Swift's Gulliver's Travels a party in the empire of the Lilliput, who consider it a matter of conscience to break their eggs at the big end. They are looked upon as heretics by the orthodox party, whose members break their eggs at the little end. Big-endians typify Catholics, Little-endians typify Protestants.

**BIGGARROO** Great Australian snake coiled around a mountainous quartz ledge. Through his body the souls of men reach happy spirit-land. The alternative choice is Goonnear, evil

snake. Resembles Apep.

**BIGOT** Typified by a lobster.

**BIGWIG** A nob, an important person, one in authority. The term arises from the large wigs worn by bishops, judges, and others.

**BI-HAR (PE-HAR)** King of deeds, one of the five great kings of Buddhism, a Mahapancaraja. His color is white, his vahana is a white lion or red tiger. He has three heads, six eyes in each, and six arms. His emblems are the capa (bow), churi (knife), danda (staff), gada (elephant), khada (sword), sara (arrow). In Tibet called hPhrin-las-rgyal-po or Tin-le-gyal-po.

**BIJA** In Sanscrit seed. See Gahu.

**BIKKI** In German legend when scorned by Svanhild, he falsely accuses her of misconduct with her stepson, the son of King Jormunrek, and the prince and Svanhild are both condemned to death by the king. This story is the theme of Phaedra and Hippolytus and Potiphar's wife and Joseph in reverse. Bikki is also called Si-bech.

**BIL** In Norse mythology a little girl, who with Hyuki (Jack) accompanies Mani as he drives the chariot of the moon. A sweetheart. Called Jill in nursery rhymes. The Milky Way is given her name and called Bil's Way (another name is Irmin's Way). See Hyuki and Bil.

**BILBERRY** July 17 birthday flower with the sentiment deceit, treachery.

**BILDAD** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning son of contention.

(2) In Old Testament the Shuhite who entered into controversy with Job. His chief topics were the suddenness, swiftness, and terribleness of God's wrath upon hypocrites and oppressors.

**BILE** (1) Ill nature, peevishness. (2) In Irish mythology husband of Danu, father of Miled. A first man, thus Bile is the father of the human race. His abode is the underworld, where he rules as a death deity. His rites consisted of human sacrifices. The Britains adopted him as Beli and transformed him into a sun deity. Resembles Dis Pater.

**BILLIKEN** In the United States a grotesque figure used as a talisman; god of things as they ought to be.

**BILLING** Norse elf-guardian of the west; god of twilight. Father of Rind and guardian of the forest of the Varns.

**BILLINGSGATE** Abusive, coarse, vulgar language, in allusion to the language heard at Billingsgate fishmarket in London, where the fishwomen are notorious for scurrility.

**BILL SIKES** Outlaw, thief.

**BILSKIRNER** In Norse mythology Thor's heavenly abode, a mansion of 540 halls and a roof of silver. Name signifies moment serene or shining moment.

**BILU** A Burmese ogre which feeds on human flesh and may be recognized by the fact that he casts no shadow.

**BIMBOGAMI** Japanese god of poverty. The glowing bamboo tube used to blow the household fire is thrown away to exorcise him.

**BIMINI** A legendary island believed to be in the Bahamas and said to contain the fountain of youth sought by Ponce de Leon. The name has been assigned to an actual island. Also called Boicua.

**BINAH** In the cabala the third Sefhira. Heavenly intelligence and understanding which pervades, animates, and governs the boundless universe.

**BINDWEED** April 12 birthday flower with the sentiment obstinacy.

Great bindweed. Insinuation.  
Small bindweed. Humility.

**BINOCULARS** Dream significance: You are being deceived.

**BINZURU** First Japanese disciple of Buddha. Talisman against illness. Devotees seek cures by rubbing diseased parts against a corresponding part of his statue.

**BIR (BER, BIRQU)** Title of the Assyrian Mer, the father, great feeder, fire. Also known as Adad, Addu, Dadu, Rammanu. Root of birk, Gypsy term for breasts.

**BIRCH** April 14 birthday plant with the sentiment grace and meekness. In the language of flowers: You may begin. Given by a young girl to a young man as a sign of encouragement. Compare hazel. Symbol of self-propagation. Tree of inception, its rods were used ritualistically to drive out the spirits of the old year, hence a tree of cradles. Used for flogging of delinquents and of lunatics to drive out evil spirits. In the druidic tree alphabet tree of the first consonant, beth (B). The first or birch month in the druidic calendar extended from December 24 to January 21. Used by Romans during the installation of the con-

suls as a tree of inception. In Scotland associated with the dead, more especially with the wraiths of those who appear to the living after death. Siberian tree of life.

Birch nymphs. In Greek mythology the dryads or wood nymphs wedded to the birch were represented as melancholy fragile young women with floating hair.

Birch rod. Inception, punishment, purification.

**BIRD** Aspiration, child, cloud, divine essence, fecundity, freedom, growth, haste, immortality, inspiration, prophecy, sky, spirit of air, spirit of life, sun, wind. Transmigration of the soul. Proclaimer of omens, revealer of secrets of deities, hence, "A little bird told me."

Guardian of the tree of knowledge and of life; serpent (rain withholder) slayer. Dream significance: good news. Originally brid, i.e. a thing bred; cognate with breed. In American Indian lore represents soul in paradise; also rain and thunder and lightning. Carrier of the dead to paradise. Inasmuch as water as well as air had to be traversed by the dead, the burial object sometimes was a bird-shaped boat. In Australia natives believe that birds were the original gods. In a Baining of New Britain legend a bird and stone were offsprings of the sun and moon. The stone turned into a man and the bird transformed into a woman, and the pair became the parents of the human race. In Buddhism, the garuda, which see. In China a wind deity. Typifies red, south, summer, yang principle. In Celtic, Finno-Ugric, and Greek Paganism a form in which the dead appear. In Iran, as transmitters of revelation, identified with supreme wisdom. Incarnations of clouds, fire, sun,

thunderbolt. In Polynesian mythology form in which the deity descended onto the water and laid the egg from which Hawaii emerged. Also sent out from heaven by the creator god to locate land after the deluge, a legend which resembles that of Noah. In other Pacific Island myths the bird has a prominent place in creation, acting as the supreme deity's messenger for fructifying a stone or tree from which beings emerge. Siberian thunder god; also a form of the virtuous dead who live in the cosmic tree. In some cosmological myths a diver bird goes to the bottom of the primordial sea and returns with mud in its beak from which the great father or great mother shapes the world. In other Siberian myths a raven or other bird is sent out to see how large the earth that has been created has grown. In Sumerian mythology the form in which the dead exist in the underworld.

Arabian bird. Phoenix.

Birdcage. Imprisonment.

Dream significance: serious slander.

Bird claw or leg. In heraldry an eagle and signifies one who will prey.

Bird eating grapes. In ancient Greek and Hebrew tradition a devotee obtaining mystic union with the saving god; eternal life.

Bird feather. Light, literature, writing.

Bird flying. Flight of soul to heaven; source of omens. In China phallic symbol. Erection.

Bird footprint. Source of alphabet and of omens.

Bird foot trefoil. Revenge.

Bird in bush. That which is desired but still uncaught.

Bird in hand. Possession.

Bird in vine. Soul partaking of celestial food.

Bird language. A folklore motif; medium of advice, proph-

ecy, warning.

Bird of Aengus. Kiss.

Bird of Athene. Owl.

Bird of Diomedes. Swan.

Bird of freedom. Eagle.

Bird of France. Cock.

Bird of Holland and Japan. Stork.

Bird of ill omen. Raven.

Bird of Juno. Peacock.

Bird of paradise. Constellation Apus.

Bird of passage. Carrier pigeon, swallow, wild goose, etc.

Bird of United States. Eagle.

Bird on pedestal. Union of spirit and matter; sun supported by the universal axis. Authority, royalty, scepter.

Bird released from cage.

Soul taking flight to heaven.

Bird-serpent (or dragon).

Good and evil, air and earth, sky and underworld. Forces that control the elements in conflict, resulting in the slaying of the serpent by the bird to release the fertilizing moisture (jewel) or waters of life. A world-wide legend relates to a sacred tree or tree of life in the branches of which sits a bird, the source of supernatural hearing and vision. The tree is located along the edge of a pool in which dwells a dragon, fish, serpent, or toad withholding the water for which the bird from time to time battles. Sun battling storm clouds. See winged serpent.

Bird-shaped boat. Carrier of the dead. Compare water burial.

Bird-tipped staff. Authority, royalty. Emblematic of the holy one.

Bird and tortoise. Union of opposing forces.

Bird wings. Wind.

Black bird. Wicked soul.

Blue bird. Happiness.

Brilliantly plumed bird. Devouring flame shot from the sun; rays.



Caged bird. One overly sheltered. Deity in womb of mother goddess.

Golden-eyed bird. Deity.

Human-headed bird. Soul.

Long-legged bird. Longevity.

Love-bird. Dove.

Vermilion bird. In China and Japan one of the four good spirits. See under Vermilion.

White bird. Soul of the righteous.

Wild bird. Indoors regarded as an omen of ill-luck.

**BIRD CHERRY** Flower symbolizing hope.

### BIRTHDAY FLOWERS

January

- 1 oak geranium
- 2 multiflora rose
- 3 cactus
- 4 aloe
- 5 hydrangea
- 6 ice plant
- 7 Japanese rose
- 8 laburnum
- 9 lavender
- 10 withered leaf
- 11 lemon
- 12 lemon blossom
- 13 imperial lily
- 14 hyssop
- 15 marigold
- 16 yarrow plant
- 17 rosemary
- 18 rue
- 19 ~~sage~~
- 20 snowdrop
- 21 southern wood
- 22 mullen
- 23 nightshade
- 24 oak leaf
- 25 motherwort
- 26 orange blossom
- 27 burning nettle
- 28 narcissus
- 29 liverwort
- 30 mignonette
- 31 periwinkle

February

- 1 sweetpea

- 2 yellow rose
- 3 saffron
- 4 pansy
- 5 marsh mallow
- 6 mistletoe
- 7 linden
- 8 pineapple
- 9 leek
- 10 hawthorn
- 11 cypress
- 12 dew plant
- 13 clematis
- 14 gillyflower
- 15 hemlock
- 16 moss
- 17 pea
- 18 rye grass
- 19 spruce
- 20 yew
- 21 veronica
- 22 amaryllis
- 23 tansy
- 24 straw
- 25 spearmint
- 26 lady's delight
- 27 bachelor's button
- 28 calla lily
- 29 grass

March

- 1 heliotrope
- 2 thorn
- 3 red pink
- 4 rose geranium
- 5 holly
- 6 dogbane
- 7 hyacinth
- 8 olive
- 9 anemone
- 10 kingcup
- 11 blue violet
- 12 maple
- 13 ivy
- 14 white violet
- 15 walnut
- 16 valerian
- 17 sorrel
- 18 shamrock
- 19 snake's root
- 20 lettuce
- 21 pine
- 22 maidenhair
- 23 woodbine
- 24 fern

Birthdays flowers (cont.)

March

- 25 allspice
- 26 pitch pine
- 27 fir
- 28 sweet briar
- 29 elder
- 30 hoarhound
- 31 love-lies-bleeding

April

- 1 columbine
- 2 rush
- 3 meadow saffron
- 4 reed
- 5 mouse-ear chickweed
- 6 myrrh
- 7 hop
- 8 almond tree
- 9 balsam
- 10 barberry
- 11 beech
- 12 bindweed
- 13 cinquefoil
- 14 birch
- 15 china aster
- 16 crocus blossom
- 17 daisy
- 18 wild grape
- 19 honey flower
- 20 withered rose
- 21 wild honeysuckle
- 22 yellow jasmine
- 23 lady's slipper
- 24 musk plant
- 25 peach blossom
- 26 bridal rose
- 27 broken straw
- 28 yellow violet
- 29 wormwood plant
- 30 vernal grass

May

- 1 American starwort
- 2 chickweed
- 3 May rose
- 4 myrtle
- 5 ophrys
- 6 quince
- 7 primrose
- 8 white poppy
- 9 snowball
- 10 red poppy
- 11 sensitive plant

- 12 Star of Bethlehem
- 13 strawberry
- 14 sumac
- 15 sweet William
- 16 syringa
- 17 thistle
- 18 vervain
- 19 wake robin
- 20 wallflower
- 21 weeping willow
- 22 willow
- 23 water lily
- 24 wolf's bane
- 25 rhubarb
- 26 phlox
- 27 meadow sweet
- 28 oleander
- 29 French marigold
- 30 Carolina rose
- 31 pink

June

- 1 marjoram
- 2 double red pink
- 3 yellow pink
- 4 daily rose
- 5 Lancaster rose
- 6 thorn apple
- 7 red tulip
- 8 variegated tulip
- 9 thyme
- 10 pomegranate
- 11 black poplar
- 12 prickly pear
- 13 potato blossom
- 14 mountain pink
- 15 wild plum
- 16 fly orchis
- 17 palm
- 18 mustard seed
- 19 mulberry tree
- 20 black mulberry
- 21 peony
- 22 passion flower
- 23 pasque flower
- 24 hemp
- 25 hollyhock
- 26 sweet scabious
- 27 schinus
- 28 snapdragon
- 29 St. John's wort
- 30 sunflower

Birthdays flowers (cont.)

July

- 1 sycamore
- 2 xanthium
- 3 wood sorrel
- 4 water willow
- 5 crown of roses
- 6 white rose bud
- 7 red rose bud
- 8 white rose
- 9 dog rose
- 10 fig tree
- 11 angelica
- 12 basil
- 13 asphodel
- 14 bay
- 15 belladonna
- 16 bell flower
- 17 bilberry
- 18 bittersweet
- 19 bramble
- 20 bulrush
- 21 canterbury bell
- 22 celandine
- 23 Indian plum
- 24 white lilac
- 25 lilac
- 26 magnolia
- 27 London pride
- 28 moonwort
- 29 verbena
- 30 patagonian mint
- 31 osier

August

- 1 Burgandy rose
- 2 damask rose
- 3 moss rose
- 4 morning glory
- 5 hundred-leaved rose
- 6 sardony
- 7 saintfoin
- 8 scabious
- 9 witch hazel
- 10 whortleberry
- 11 willow herb
- 12 vine
- 13 vetch
- 14 thrift
- 15 throatwort
- 16 butterfly orchis
- 17 pear
- 18 blue periwinkle
- 19 pimpernel

- 20 crow foot
- 21 cuckoo flower
- 22 bunch of currants
- 23 daffodil
- 24 dahlia
- 25 sweet flag
- 26 live everlasting
- 27 filbert
- 28 flax
- 29 flower-of-an-hour
- 30 flowering reed
- 31 fox glove

September

- 1 fumitory
- 2 helenium
- 3 hepatica
- 4 hoya
- 5 humble plant
- 6 iris
- 7 lily-of-the-valley
- 8 madder
- 9 monkshood
- 10 tear drop
- 11 cranberry
- 12 jonquil
- 13 love-in-a-snail
- 14 acacia
- 15 rose acacia
- 16 adonis
- 17 box
- 18 buttercup
- 19 cabbage
- 20 China pink
- 21 corn
- 22 cowslip
- 23 ivy sprig
- 24 cress
- 25 crocus
- 26 dock
- 27 dandelion
- 28 gooseberry
- 29 guelder rose
- 30 blue bell

October

- 1 horse chestnut
- 2 juniper
- 3 wheat
- 4 Venus's looking glass
- 5 turnip
- 6 tuberose
- 7 traveler's joy
- 8 tamerisk

Brithday flowers (cont.)

October

- 9 swallow wort
- 10 stock
- 11 rudbeckia
- 12 mundi rose
- 13 red rose
- 14 China rose
- 15 raspberry
- 16 split reed
- 17 single reed
- 18 rhododendron
- 19 Austrian rose
- 20 rose campion
- 21 ranunculus
- 22 red primrose
- 23 polyanthus
- 24 plane tree
- 25 Indian pink
- 26 larch
- 27 peppermint
- 28 osmunda
- 29 oeyedaisy
- 30 parsley
- 31 common nettle

November

- 1 nasturtium
- 2 mountain ash
- 3 mugwort
- 4 mushroom
- 5 mimosa
- 6 mandrake
- 7 marvel of Peru
- 8 lupine
- 9 lotus flower
- 10 lotus
- 11 lotus tree
- 12 linchen
- 13 field lily
- 14 yellow lily
- 15 laurestine
- 16 mountain laurel
- 17 laurel
- 18 houstonia
- 19 hornbeam tree
- 20 honeysuckle
- 21 hawkweed
- 22 gourd
- 23 fushia
- 24 dark geranium
- 25 nutmeg geranium
- 26 silver leaf geranium
- 27 gentian

- 28 gorse
- 29 goldylocks
- 30 goldenrod

December

- 1 scarlet geranium
- 2 teazel
- 3 French willow
- 4 flower de luce
- 5 fennel
- 6 dragon plant
- 7 diomosa
- 8 althea
- 9 creeper
- 10 coronella
- 11 cockle
- 12 coreander
- 13 citron
- 14 coxcomb
- 15 coreopsis
- 16 rock rose
- 17 chamomile
- 18 cedar of Lebanon
- 19 carnation
- 20 cardinal flower
- 21 japonica
- 22 petunia
- 23 bear's breach
- 24 chrysanthemum
- 25 Christmas rose
- 26 balm of Gilead
- 27 ash tree
- 28 arbor vitae
- 29 amaranth
- 30 ambrosia
- 31 apple blossom

For symbolism, see under individual flower names.

## BIRTHSTONES

The gem identified with a particular month supposedly brings good-luck when worn by a person whose birthday falls in that month. For further symbolism on the stones, see under gems or under the name of each jewel.

Month	1912 Jewelers' Convention		18th to 20th Century		Arabian
	Babylonian	Hebrew	Hindu	Isidorus, Bishop of Seville	
Jan.	crystal or onyx	garnet	serpent stone	hyacinth	garnet
Feb.	amber, coral	amethyst	chandrakanta	amethyst	amethyst
Mar.	amethyst or bloodstone	jasper	gold Siva linga	jasper	bloodstone
Apr.	carnelian or emerald	sapphire	diamond	sapphire	sapphire
May	aquamarine or hematite	agate, carnelian or chalcedony	emerald	agate	emerald
June	moonstone or pearl	emerald	pearl	emerald	chalcedony or agate
July	jade or ruby	onyx	sapphire	onyx	carnelian
Aug.	beryl or tourmaline	carnelian	ruby	carnelian	carnelian
Sept.	opal or sapphire	chrysolite	zircon	chrysolite	chrysolite
Oct.	agate or malachite	aquamarine or beryl	coral	aquamarine or beryl	aquamarine or beryl
Nov.	lapis lazuli or topaz	topaz	cat's eye	topaz	topaz
Dec.	garnet or turquoise	ruby	topaz	ruby	ruby



Birthstones (cont.)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Roman</u>	<u>Russian</u>
Jan.	garnet or jacinth	garnet	garnet	garnet or hyacinth
Feb.	amethyst	amethyst	amethyst	amethyst
Mar.	jasper	bloodstone	bloodstone	jasper
Apr.	sapphire	diamond	sapphire	sapphire
May	agate	emerald	agate	emerald
June	emerald	agate or chalcedony	emerald	agate or chal- cedony
July	onyx	ruby	onyx	ruby or sardonyx
Aug.	carnelian	sardonyx	carnelian	alexandrite
Sept.	chrysolite	sapphire	sardonyx	chrysolite
Oct.	beryl	aquamarine or beryl	aquamarine or beryl	beryl
Nov.	topaz	topaz	topaz	topaz
Dec.	ruby	turquoise	ruby	chrysoprase or turquoise

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Note: anciently the stones related to signs of the zodiac, thus the crystal or onyx was a birthstone in ancient Babylon for Aquarius, the period beginning January 20th and ending February 19th.

**BI-SEXUAL DEITIES** See Androgynous deities, Man passing as a woman.

**BISHAMON (BISHAMONTEN)**

One of the Schichi Fukujin, the seven Japanese deities of good fortune. The wide-hearing, guardian of the north, subjugator of evil, protector of the righteous. God of happiness, wealth, and war. As a guardian Buddha who fights non-believers shown in helmet and armor holding a halberd; as a god of wealth he holds a tower of treasure and is accompanied by a centipede. Identical with Vaisramana.

**BISHOP OF CHESTER** In the 15th century the wealth of the bishopric of Chester was proverbial and became the source of a satiric expression, "As poor as the bishop of Chester."

Bishop of Feltro. A Bishop who gave up to execution a number of Ferrarese who had taken shelter with him; mentioned by Dante.

Bishop of Fools. King of Saturnalia, which see.

Bishop Luc Garic. Noted occultist. He foretold to Henry II that he would be killed in a duel, to the Duc de Guise that he would be murdered, to M. d'Escars that his head would be broken by the kick of a horse.

**BISON** Resurrection. After devouring a bison American Indians arranged their bones in natural order on the prairie that the animal might come to life again in the next hunting season. See skeleton.

**BISSAT** Tatar hero who burned out the eye of a one-eyed man-eating giant. Parallels Odysseus as sun hero; the giant parallels the Cyclops as terrifying storms.

**BITCH** Dream significance: joy, satisfaction.

Spaded bitch. A good animal to have in a home as it supposedly keeps evil spirits from haunting a house.

**BITE** Dream significance: hatred, jealousy.

**BITHIA** Scythian witch who cast under a spell or killed with a look: spirit of the evil eye.

**BITON AND CLEOBIS** In Greek legend sons of Cydippe, priestess of Hera. Personifications of filial piety. Cydippe planned to ride her oxcart to Heraion, but the oxen were not at hand. Her sons put the yoke across their necks and drew her to the temple, where they arrived so exhausted they fell asleep. Their mother prayed, asking Hera to bestow upon the youths the greatest boon that man could have, whereupon the goddess put them to death in their sleep.

**BITSITSI** Zuni jester and musician to the sun father.

**BITTER HERB** Affliction, misery, servitude. See Hazereth, Maror.

Bitter-root. State flower of Montana.

Bitter Sea. In Babylonian mythology sea of death which Sargon and Utnapishtim crossed to immortality.

Bittersweet. July 18 birthday flower with the sentiment truth.

**BJELBOG (BALBOG)** Slavonic sun god. The pale or white shining god, bringer of days. Parallels Balder.

**BJORN** In Icelandic sagas son of the ugly giant Kol and foster brother of Frithiof. His blue tooth, an ell and a half long,

killed enemies in battle. An aspect of winter.

**BJORNO-HODER** In Norse mythology a name by which the blind archer Hoder, an aspect of darkness or winter, was known.

**BJORT** In Norse mythology the shining one. A handmaid of Freyja, personification of brilliant lights of day.

**BLACK** The absolute, constancy, eternity, sleep, wisdom, womb. Contrariwise it symbolizes condemnation, death, deceit, desolation, despair, disaster, fear, gloom, grief, hatred, hideousness, ignorance, inferiority, lower world, mystery, silence, sin, the sinister, stubbornness, sullenness, superstition, tragedy, the unchanging, the unholy, the unknowable, vengeance, witchcraft, worldly knowledge. Lack of moral goodness or light. Universally in mythology color assigned to earth and underworld deities. To primitive man: peril, phantoms, trulls. To the savage expresses a range from despair to revolt; to the modern European from grief to sorrow. A color of the devil; Satan worshipers hold 'black masses.' Witchery is the 'black art,' and witches appear as black cats. In some cultures color of the west, land of the setting sun; in others color of the north, direction of winter. At the north pole, seat of cosmic justice, the judges of the dead wear black caps and robes. In astrology dedicated to Saturn. In heraldry called sable and typifies constancy, prudence, wisdom. Represented by lines forming squares or by deep black. In industry signifies solvency, as 'in the black.' In metal represented by lead. Its mourning use probably derives from ancient Semitic custom of blackening one's face

with ashes or dirt, a means of imparting fertility and vitality; also a disguise against being recognized by the malignant dead, as well as a mark of grief and submission. In precious stones represented by diamond, gadolinite, garnet, jet, quartz, and tourmaline. In symbology two shades of black are considered, one opposing red and signifying ignorance arising from passions; one opposing white and signifying ignorance of mind not necessarily confirmed by wickedness of heart. The personality traits of those who lean toward black are: (female color) mystery; (male color) acceptance of the challenge of mystery.

In China color of north, water, and yin, with influences over the bladder and kidneys. In Christian churches color of Good Friday. In ancient Egypt color of west influencing the gall and liver. Emblematic of Kneph, the creative mind. Color of Osiris at funeral rites; Thoth as conductor of souls has the head of a black ibis. In England signifies a menial. Servants who perform mean tasks are dressed in black and called royal blackguards. Milton uses the color for the great mother, i.e. night from which everything rises. Finno-Ugrics sacrificed black animals to water deities. In ancient Greece a symbol of sacrifice, and black sails were the mark of the vessel that embarked with Athenian maidens and youths destined as a tribute to the Minotaur. The mother of all things, wearing a starry veil, was portrayed holding two children, one black (eternity), one white (time). The Hindus used black in sympathetic magic, suggesting the blackness of clouds, to cause rain. Pueblo Indian nadir color. In Rome the toga pulla (black garb of mourning) was worn by men who de-

sired to express sympathy for a fallen political leader.

Black angels. Fallen angels.

Black animals. In ancient Egypt the power of darkness, devourer of the sun and moon. In most cultures the sacrifice of black animals pointed to worship of the dead, as they were sacrificed to underworld deities.

Black Annis of Leicester. In British folklore a wind hag. Witch with a hower in the Dane or Danu hills, where she devoured children. Identified with Ana, also with the Blue hag in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Black Arky. Celtic demon of of darkness; slayer of Finn's father Coul.

Black art. Magical assistance of evil powers. Witchcraft.

Blackball. Exclusion, ostracism, rejection.

Black beast. Bugbear; any object or person one dislikes intensely.

Blackberry. Celtic fairy fruit. In the tree alphabet substituted for the grape of southern Europe, and for this reason a taboo food.

Blackbird. Bad luck, evil, temptation. Typifies the devil or an underworld deity.

Black and blue. Bruised.

Black book. Previously symbolized disgrace or to be out of favor; the names of those who merited punishment were kept in a black book. In modern times typifies harlotry; the book in which a record of the addresses of a prostitute's customers are kept.

Black cap. Emblem of a judge who condemns murderers.

Black cat. Necromancer, witch.

Black cloak. Ignorance.

Black cloth on head. In Italy, senseless thought.

Black clouds. In Chinese art floods.

Black death. Boubonic plague

which swept Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

Black deuce. Playing card under which there is luck, thus the proverb, "There's luck under the black deuce."

Black dog. Melancholy; the 'blues.

Black eye. Shame, dishonor, slander.

Black face. In Chinese drama represents a rough, honest person. In modern western drama one who entertains with songs, jokes, buffoonery, etc., originally a minstrel, a singer of Negro melodies.

Black-faced Madonna. In Byzantium art sadness, sorrow, sympathy for men.

Black-faced virgin and child. Design on old coins representing night, when the creatrix is most attentive to her duties.

Black fast. Fasting against a person; fasting for the purpose of compelling a stronger or superior person to grant a request, pay a debt, yield a point. Believed to be potent in casting spells.

Black flag. Piracy, decorated with skull and crossbones. In Greek mythology death, sacrifice.

Black Friday. Day of ill-luck. Several financial panics occurred on Fridays. Also a name for Good Friday on account of the black vestments worn in the Roman Catholic Church.

Black and gold. In heraldry wealth.

Black gown. A collegian, judge, parson, in allusion to their uniforms.

Blackguard. In England a menial, a scullion in the kitchen clothed in black. Also a scoundrel.

Blackhand. Death, the supernatural, winter. See Brangemore. Emblem of a secret Italian society whose members

engaged in blackmail and other criminal activities. In the 19th century a Black Hand society flourished in Spain which had anarchistic aims.

Black hats. Sorcerers; priests of Pon, a primitive Tibetan religion.

Black Hawk. An American Indian chief who led the Fox and Sac Indians in a war against the United States.

Black heart. Evil person.

Black hen (or rooster). Used for purposes of divination.

Black hole. In military barracks, the lock-up, alluding to the Black Hole of Calcutta, a dark, small, suffocating cell into which 146 British prisoners were thrown by Suraja Dowlah in 1756, and from which only 23 emerged alive.

Blackjack. Pirate's black flag. The card game also called Twenty-one. A short leather-covered wooden club used by gangsters.

Black lambs. Sacrificed in witchcraft. Sacrificed to Hecate at crossroads.

Blackleg. A gambling or racing swindler. A scab, strikebreaker.

Black-letter day. A day to be recalled with regret, an unlucky day, referring to the Roman habit of marking unlucky days with black charcoal; lucky days were marked with white chalk.

Black lie. Lie with malignant purpose; opposed to a white or harmless lie.

Black list. A list of bankrupts for the private guidance of those in a mercantile community; a list of persons in disfavor or under suspicion. A list of those to be ostracized.

Black magic. Necromancy practiced to raise the dead; witchcraft practiced for evil purposes.

Black man. Deity of darkness or of the underworld; Satan.

Black Maria. Police van. According to an unsupported legend

Maria Lee, a woman of great size and strength, kept a boarding house in Boston for sailors. When she was unable to control them the constables came in a wagon, which they nicknamed Black Maria, to take the men to the lockup. The name was attached to the first motion picture stage in the United States, and to German shells in World War I, which sent up a dense black smoke.

Black Monday. Monday after Easter. So called because of the defeat suffered by Edward III, who was leading English forces against Paris.

Black Mountains. In Navaho Indian mythology northern mountains which covered the earth nightly in darkness.

Black poodle. Evil. An aspect of Mephistopheles in Faust.

Black Roger. A pirate.

Black rose. Silence. Symbolic of the silence of an initiate.

Black sails. In Greek mythology death, hopelessness, sacrifice. The vessel which carried maidens and youths destined to be offered as a tribute to the Minotaur had black sails.

Black School. In Moslem tradition the school in which the Sufis pondered on the mysteries of God and "learnt wisdom thereby."

Black serpent. In China, north.

Black sheep. A disreputable member of a family or of a society, inasmuch as a black sheep does not conform to the conventional color of the flock.

Black shirt. Fascistic followers of Mussolini in Italy.

Black swan. Something rare.

Black tortoise. In Chinese mythology the Sombër Warrior, guardian of the North and of water. Presided over divination. Called Kuei Shen, which see.

Black and white. Evil and



goodness, pollution and purity. Darkness and light, night and day. Sleep and wakefulness. Also something clearly written, the black representing ink and the white, paper. In Christian tradition humility and purity, colors of Good Friday. In heraldry fairness, fame.

**BLACKEYED SUSAN** Flower emblem of the state of Maryland.

**BLACKSMITH, HAMMERING** Thought. This symbolism is perpetuated in metaphors such as 'flash of genius,' 'scorching wit,' 'striking thought.' An anvil or forge symbolizes the brain.

**BLACKTHORN** Symbolic of difficulty and ill luck. In Britain its rod, carried by witches, was believed to cause miscarriages. When witches were burned, blackthorn staffs were burned with them as their chief instrument of sorcery. When the Celtic alphabet was increased to fifteen consonants, the blackthorn was the tree of the sixth consonant, straih (S), and it shared the month of the willow from April 16 to May 13, month in which Good Friday falls. The crown of thorns sometimes was said to have been the blackthorn, and a reason given by monks for the unluckiness of the tree.

**BLADDER SENNA** Blossom symbolizing frivolous amusements.

**BLADE OF A KNIFE** Dream significance: betrayal.

**BLADUD** Legendary king of Britain. Father of King Lear. Reputed founder of Bath. Like Icarus, he perished as a result of an accident with a flying machine of his own invention.

**BLAEBERRY** Typifies ingenuous

simplicity.

**BLAI** In Celtic legend a deer. A fertility goddess, mother of Oisín. Also called Saar or Sabia.

**BLAISE** (1) Masculine proper name derived from Baal or Bel. Signifies blaze or brand. (2) In Arthurian romances monk who baptised Merlin and transformed him into a Christian saint.

**BLAKE** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning to bleach or whiten.

**BLANAI** Ancient Irish enchantress. No one was able to enter her magic fortress because it turned round and round, suggesting it was a cosmological omphalos (revolving or wind-swept skies) resembling the Caer Sidi of Arthurian legend and the spinning wheel at which Hercules labored.

**BLANCHE (BIANCA)** Feminine name from the French and Italian, meaning pure, shining, white.

**BLANK** Name of a mare belonging to Cinderella in one version of her story. It means white and signifies loss of memory.

**BLANKETEERS** Bodies of unemployed. The allusion is to the 5,000 unemployed men who started to march from Manchester to London in 1817, and were provided with blankets.

**BLARNEY STONE** A stone in Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland, said to give those who kiss it a cajoling tongue.

**BLASTIE** A dwarf in Scottish lore.

**BLATANT BEAST** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a monster with a hundred tongues and a sting. Personification of calumny or slander. Spenser appears to have derived the word from *blate*, meaning to bellow or roar. *Blatant* now is understood to mean noisy.

**BLATHNAT (BLATHINE)** Literally, little flower. In Gaelic mythology the beautiful daughter of Midir; wife of Curoi Mac Daire, by whom she is the mother of Lugaid. For love of Cuchulainn she extracted from her husband the secret of his vulnerability and gave the information to Cuchulainn, who killed Curoi. In time Lugaid avenged his father's murder by killing Cuchulainn. This is a time myth: Blathnat, daughter of darkness, is a May fertility goddess, who betrays her storm demon husband to the sun hero. She is the analogue of Blodeuwedd, Clytemnestra, Deianeira, Delilah, Guinevere, etc.

**BLAZE** See flame for symbolism.

**BLAZON** Heraldic banner or shield; a coat of arms; hence outward show, pompous display.

**BLEFUSCU** In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, an island inhabited by pigmies; it supposedly represents France.

**BLEMYES (BLEMAYE)** In Greek mythology a warlike tribe which supposedly inhabited Ethiopia. Pliny described them as a race of headless people with eyes and mouth in their breasts, a description sometimes applied to storm demons.

**BLID** In Norse mythology handmaid of Freyja. Name meaning blithe one.

**BLIFIL** A hypocritical villain who pretends to be a friend. From the character in Fielding's *Tom Jones*.

**BLIHOS-BLIHERIS** Story-teller at the court of King Arthur. See *Amangons*.

**BLINDFOLD** Darkness, defeat, error, lost understanding, secrecy. Heedlessness, rashness, as blindfold fury. Typifies both justice and injustice. Goddesses of justice are portrayed with a blindfold to indicate that justice is impartial, not swayed by what they seem to see.

Blind alley. A position or situation offering no hope of improvement.

Blind boy. Cupid, Eros, inasmuch as love supposedly is blind.

Blindman's buff. A game in which a blindfolded player tries to catch and identify others; hence one who tries to solve something without sufficient knowledge.

Blindman's holiday. Hour of dusk, which is too late for work and too early for artificial lighting.

Blindness. Dream significance: betrayal, deceit. In an Italian icon typified by a woman in green in a meadow covered with fading flowers. Her head is inclined toward the flowers, a mole is at her side. In Japan the meeting of a blind person is an unlucky omen for travelers.

Blind woman. In Buddhism typifies ignorance. Unconscious will, representing the dual play of the mind; the active consciousness at work during wakefulness, the passive during sleepfulness; while the subconscious is always at work. See *Sipa Khorlo*, outer circle.

**BLISSFUL ISLE** American Indi-

an land of the dead. Land without danger, hunger, pain, sorrow, or want. Parallels Annwn, Avalon. See island.

#### BLODEUWEDD (BLODENWEDD)

Literally, flower-aspect or flower-maiden. In Cymric mythology maiden created out of flowers by Gwydion and Math as a wife for the sun deity Llew Llaw Gyffe. A May bride, a love goddess. A great beauty without a soul, she wormed out of Llew Llaw the secret of his vulnerability and exposed him at the right moment to her lover Gronw Pebyr, prince of darkness, who hurled a spear at Llew's foot, which transformed him into an eagle. Gwydion, Llew's father, by magic, turned Llew back into his natural shape, turned Blodeuwedd into an owl, the bird that hates the day, and killed Gronw. As that of Cybele, the creation of the spring maid Blodeuwedd is independent of cohabitation. She also parallels Blathnat, Deianeira, Delilah and Ishtar. In owl form, called Twyll Huan, she is a counterpart of Annis, Athena, and Lilith. See mass drowning of women.

**BLODUGHOFI** In Norse mythology horse of Frey, which could travel through the dark and through flickering flames. Typifies rays of the sun. Compare Pegasus.

**BLOEDEL** In Nibelungenlied brother of Etzel. For part of the Nibelungian treasure (earth's fertility), promised to him by Kriemhild, widow of Siegfried and wife of Etzel, he agrees to kill Hagen, Siegfried's slayer. Bloedel kills a great number of Hagen's men, but before he kills Hagen he is slain. This myth relates the tragedy of time. Kriemhild, widow of the sun-hero Siegfried, persuades Bloedel, a light hero, to kill Hagen, mist or darkness,

for the treasures he had taken from Siegfried. Bloedel, however, is slain before he is able to completely destroy the mist.

**BLOOD** A covenant, deity offering imploring protection, family descent or connection, purification, race, sacrifice, salvation, wine (liquor of life). Guilt, mortality, murder, war. In primitive societies believed to contain the soul and explains why the liver, thought to be a mass of coagulated blood, became synonymous with life. Animal or human blood was smeared on sacred posts, shrines, trees, etc., as a deity offering. After the abolition of blood sacrifices red paint was substituted. Dream significance: illness, wound. In Babylon drunk for prophetic inspiration. In Christian tradition martyrdom, Christ. Ancient Hebrews believed it was the seat of life sacred to God, and for this reason taboo as food. In India goat blood was drunk by magicians to enable them to prophecy. In Melanesian creation myth after drawing the figures of two men upon the ground, the creator covered the figures with leaves, cut himself with a knife, and let his blood flow down, and in this manner gave life to To-Kabinana and To-Karvuvu. Among Mexican Indians the jewel-water or precious moisture that drops from heaven; life substance offered in sacrifice to bring rain. Human blood, with seeds, gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones, offered to Mexican gods, who in turn were expected to give large crops, riches, and victory. In Norse mythology waters of earth were created from the blood of Ymir. The coloring of runes with the blood of slaughtered victims supposedly increased the power of the runes.

Bad blood. Inferior family background, long-standing enmity.

Blood-bag shooting. Ritualistically the shooting of a deity to subdue him. The ceremony may also have been connected with animal sacrifices.

Blood and iron policy. Relentlessness, usually applied to war. Otto von Bismarck, who popularized the phrase, has been known as the man of blood and iron.

Bloodless. Cold-hearted, free from bloodshed, spiritless.

Blood letting. Atonement, brotherhood, expiation. When drawn from ears and tongue signifies penance for having heard and said evil things. An expression of love for a deity or for another person. In funeral rites a covenant between the mourner and the dead. By allowing some of his blood to flow over a dead body a mourner is vivifying it for life in the afterworld or for rebirth. Substitute for animal or human sacrifice. In Arabia a man entreats the protection of another by drawing his blood and wiping it on the doorpost of the man whose favor he seeks.

Blood money. Compensation paid to the survivors of one who is murdered. Fee paid to a hired murderer.

Blood of beheaded criminals. Anciently in China gathered on a cloth as a charm against evil influences or drunk to provide courage.

Blood of the Grograms. Pretended aristocratic blood, alluding to gogram, a coarse silk taffeta stiffened with gum. Sometimes called taffeta gentility.

Blood of a murderer. In the middle ages the tasting of the blood of a murderer was believed to act as a cure in cases of epilepsy.

Blood of warriors. Drunk by victors that their bravery and

skill might be imparted to the drinkers. See cannibalism.

Blood sucking. In primitive societies a form of blood brothers. In Gaelic mythology Cuchulainn was not able to marry Devorgilla because he had drunk her blood while sucking a wound. An extortioner is called a blood sucker.

Blood thirsty. Eager for blood.

Blood and thunder. Cheap sensationalism and violence, such as is seen in melodrama.

Bloody Mary. Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. So called because of her bloody persecution of Protestants.

Blue blood. See under blue.

Cold blooded. Act deliberately without excitement.

Field of blood. Battlefield.

Royal blood. Denotes those who have descended from kings. Haemophilia, because so many descendants of Queen Victoria carried this germ in their blood.

White blood. In Taoism the elixir of life. See ginseng.

**BLOODHOUND** A dog or person with an acute sense of smell; one who tracks fugitives or game.

**BLOODSTONE** March birthstone with the virtue of endowing courage, wisdom, and vitality. Stone of the zodiacal house Aries, its occult powers believed to be intensified if worn by one born under its sign, and those born under its sign supposedly are audacious, brilliant, courageous, generous, obedient, have a capacity for commanding, unaffected simple manners, but suffer sudden and short-lived love affairs. Wearer assured mental and physical health. In medieval times a favorite talisman of agriculturists and cattle breeders. Also called heliotrope. American Indians wore to ward off the evil



eye. In Hebrew tradition assigned to the tribe of Ephraim and to twelfth position on the Breastplate. Favorite stone of Roman athletes, who ascribed to it the power to stop bleeding. According to Pliny it has the power to bring success to the wearer who maintains a calm mind when engaged in hard combat, to give the wearer the good will of companions, make the wearer invisible, reveal the plots of an enemy.

**BLOOM, LEOPOLD** Hero of Ulysses by James Joyce. An advertising solicitor of Jewish origin living in Dublin, he is half-educated, sensual, sentimental, but possessed of a questing, searching intelligence, and a deep-rooted love for a son who died in infancy, whom he believes he has refound in the person of Stephen Dedalus, who rejects him. Like Ulysses he is a stranger among people, i. e. the sun which wanders throughout the course of a day. The rejection of Stephen is that of the young for the old. The infidelity of his wife matches that suffered by other sun heroes, such as Llew Llaw, Samson. Bloom resembles Christ and the Wandering Jew as well as Ulysses.

**Molly Bloom.** Wife of Leopold, to whom she is unfaithful. She is an elemental, sardonic, sensual counterpart of Penelope, who was surrounded by lovers in the absence of Ulysses.

**BLOSSOM** In Japan a blossom fully opened is classified as masculine, whereas a bud is classified as a female virgin, and an overblown blossom as a mature woman.

**BLUDGEON** Weapon of peasants; opposed to sword, the weapon of chivalry.

**BLUE** All Father; air, heaven,

sea, thus abode of gods, eternity, illusion, immensity. Aristocracy, candor, contemplation, constancy, coolness, courage, fairness, freedom, glory, happiness, hope, love, meditation, moisture, philosophy (color of ancient gowns of philosophy), piety, serenity, sublimity, tenderness, tranquility, truth, unrestraint, youth. Contrariwise: coldness, cruelty, despair, destruction, inconstancy (inasmuch as it resembles the changing sea and skies), merciless justice.

The circle has been assigned to blue because the great expanse is without corners. In art the garment of angels for faith and fidelity and the garment of virgin goddesses for modesty. In astrology assigned to Jupiter and Venus. In Freemasonry typifies benevolence and universal friendship and is one of the four symbolic colors. In heraldry called azure and symbolic of chastity, loyalty, and a spotless reputation. Represented by horizontal lines. Merchants have designated blue to signify the birth of a boy. In metals represented by tin. As a mortuary color used in covering the coffins of young persons. Its musical tone correspondence is G natural. In precious stones represented by the beryl, diamond, iolite, lapis lazuli, sapphire, topaz, tourmaline, turquoise. In symbolism a negative color, assigned to the moon. The personality traits of those who lean toward blue are: conservativeness, introversion, money-making abilities, sober-mindedness, opinionated. It represents subconsciousness as opposed to red which represents consciousness. In therapeutics sedatives often are blue in color, alluding to the color's ability to soothe the spirit. Color of Amon, Celtic bards, Hathor, Hebrew high priests,



Isis, Kneph, Moses, Odin, Osiris, Pallas Athena, Virgin Mary, Zeus. Early Britons were tattooed in blue as are present day Maoris; both considered it a sacrificial color, and Britons daubed themselves with blue (woad) as a war paint (to go to war was to sacrifice oneself). The word resolves into bel Hu, beautiful Hu or Bel hue. Arabs place blue beads around the necks of their children and donkeys to ward off the evil eye. Buddhist color of religious devotion sacred to the moon and dispeller of evil thoughts. Chaldean mourning color typifying the joy in the Fields of Peace. In China emblematic of east and of the dragon. With green influenced the gall and liver. Half-mourning. In Christian art God the Father in the Trinity. In church decoration blue and green are used interchangeably for ordinary Sundays, and blue for all weekdays after Trinity Sunday. Symbolic of divine contemplation, expiation, humility, piety. Egyptian gods were painted blue to indicate their heavenly origin, and mummies were shrouded in blue to indicate they had been united with the soul of Truth. The Great Serpent, eternal wisdom, was blue with yellow stripes. By Hebrews color assigned to Eden, paradise of the forever young. Color of the two stones on which the Commandments were written, thus Divine Word. As a mystic power one of the colors of Urim and Thummin. In Japan the wind. Mexican and Navaho Indian color of the south; North Dakota Indian color of the moon, thunder, water, and the west.

Blue beard. Rays of the moon. The Assyrian moon god Sin, honored for his wisdom and worshiped as a friend of man, was portrayed with a blue beard. Occultists erroneously attribute the

blue beard to his sinfulness. See Bluebeard below.

Blue blood. Aristocracy, hereditary exclusiveness. The idea originated from the belief that divine blood is blue and, the nearer one's kinship to the divine, the bluer the blood.

Blue cap. Sea.

Blue devils. Delirium tremens, low spirits.

Blue eyes and light hair. The bringer of light and sight, of knowledge and life. Attributes of daylight sky deities and of the good fairy or heroine in folk tales.

Blue flame of a candle. In Old English tradition sign that a devil or ghost is in the room and responsible either for illness or fits of despondency, hence having the blues.

Blue flower. Spiritual happiness.

Blue gentian. Flower governing Scorpio.

Blue lotus. Celestial love. Egyptian symbol of the ocean in which the sun grows, the vessel of the sun's primeval and daily bath.

Blue Monday. The Monday before Lent, spent in dissipation. The day back to work after a weekend devoted to pleasure.

Blue moon. Rarity, something exceptional.

Blue Mountains. In Navaho Indian tradition the southern celestial mountains which create dawn. Compare Black Mountains.

Blue pencil. Abridge, delete.

Blue ribbon. Badge of honor and worth. First prize, highest award. Badge indicating a pledge of abstinence from alcohol. Order of the Garter of British knighthood.

Blue sedan chairs. In China high officials used blue sedan chairs; lower officials used green.

**Blue stocking.** Aristocrat, snob. Originally the badge of a literary society, later used humorously to indicate a woman of too bookish taste.

**Blue streak.** Something moving exceedingly fast.

**Blues.** Despondency, melancholy. A type of jazz song, usually for a lost sweetheart.

**Blue woman.** A woman whose presence chills or dismays men.

**Dark blue.** Discouragement. Emblem of husbandmen. In Tibetan Buddhism ferocious deity aspect, destroyer of enemies of the faith.

**Out of the blue.** Of unknown source, unforeseen.

**BLUEBEARD** A murderous polygamist, alluding to the famous ogre in Charles Perrault's *Contes du Temps*. The Chevalier Raoul left the keys of his castle with his young wife Fatima, forbidding her to open the door of a certain room. Curiosity led her to disobey, and she found the remains of six of Bluebeard's former wives. Terrified, she dropped the key, which became blood-stained. When she rubbed one side, blood appeared on the other. Upon his return Bluebeard commanded her to prepare for death. Fatima's sister Anne kept watch and, upon seeing a cloud of dust, knew her brothers were arriving in time to save Fatima's life. Bluebeard was slain by the brothers. A perversion of the blue-bearded god Sin. Bluebeard represents the scorching death-dealing sun, his wife, the moon, is saved by darkness (dust). The wives slain represent dawns killed by the sun.

**Bluebeard's key.** Extravagance overcome will appear in the form of meanness, or over fond friends may become enemies.

**BLUEBELL** September 30 birth-

day flower symbolizing constancy, solitude, sorrowful regret.

**BLUEBIRD** Happiness, spiritual truth. Chinook Indian trickster totem bird. Brother of Ioi.

**BLUEBONNET** Emblem of the state of Texas.

**BLUEBOTTLE** Symbol of delicacy.

**BLUEGRASS STATE** Nickname for the state of Kentucky.

**BLUET** Blossom symbolizing timidity.

**BO (BODHI)** Buddhist tree of enlightenment under which Sakya-muni meditated and attained spiritual awakening. Usually pictured as a fig tree; symbolized by a canopy. A branch of the original tree supposedly was planted by King Tissi in the 3rd Century B. C. in Ceylon and is said to still flourish as the oldest tree in the world. Hosts of pilgrims visit it. Bo equates with bay and with byw, and is the probable source of Bous.

**BOA** A serpent noted for its size and power to crush to death. A snake-shaped scarf of feathers, worn by women. Portuguese word for good. Resolves into bo-a, i. e. Father A. See serpent.

**BOADICEA** Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning queenly, regal.

**BOAHJE-NASTE** Among Finno-Ugrics the North Star or nail of the sky around which the heavens move. When Arcturus, the archer of the heavens, shoots it down, the heavens will fall and bring about the end of the world. Compare Veralden Tshuold, Veraldan

Nagli.

**BOANERGES** Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning son of thunder, and applied by Jesus to his disciples James and John. Applied to a loud-voiced, passionate orator or preacher.

**BOANN** Irish river nymph. Wife of Nechtan (or Ecmarr). After adultery with Dagda, an oak-god, she endeavored to prove her chastity by walking around Nechtan's well (or Connla's well). Three waves rose and attacked her and when she fled she was drowned in the pursuing waters, which became the river Boyne. Aengus, the son born as a result of her union with Dagda was given to Midir, underworld-king, who raised him.

**BOAR** Brutality, hunting, impetuosity, rudeness, sensuality, vulgarity. A phallic symbol. A fire symbol, on account of its bristly and prickly hide, which typifies flame flashes or rays of the sun. In spring, at sowing, when it renders service by clearing the soil of weeds, symbolizes growth; at harvest, when it routs or destroys the corn, a symbol of decay. Eaten to give man strength and courage. Typifies October, the boar-hunting season and beginning of autumn, which ushers in death. Slayer of Adonis, Ancaeus, Diarmuid, and Osiris. As ravisher of crops and slayer of the sun typifies winter. Disguise of Apollo, Finn MacCool, and Set; i. e. sun's scorching aspect. Sacred to Ares, Artemis, Diana, Mercury, Neptune, Poseidon. Dream significance: violent enemies. In heraldry, signifies a fierce combatant who will fight to the bitter end. In Assyrian and Babylonian mythology a divine messenger called Nin-shakh or Papsukal. Sacred to Nebo. Its flesh

was taboo on certain days; the probable source of the taboo among the Jews. In Brythonic mythology Twrch Trwyth and in Celtic mythology Gulban's boar typify winter, the death season. In China called shih. It carries the sun through Pisces, the twelfth mansion of the zodiac, and through the hours 9:00 to 11:00 P.M. each day, and is guardian of the direction north-northwest. In churches in Normandy symbolizes sin. In Hinduism cosmogonic power. In the form of a black boar with a hundred arms Prajapati raised the earth. An incarnation of Brahma, Marut, Rudra, Vishnu, and Vritra. In Norse mythology the steed of Frey, god of plenty, was a boar called Gullinbursti. At Frey's festival, held at the winter solstice, a boar was sacrificed to him for the purpose of asking him to be favorable to the New Year. The head, an apple in its mouth, was carried into the banquet hall, decked with bays and rosemary on a gold or silver dish, to the sound of trumpets and the songs of the minstrels. The custom survives in the serving of boar at Christmas feasts and in Yuletide boar-shaped cakes. The boar was a form of Ottarr as lover of Freya; heroes in Valhalla feasted on boar's meat. Zend for boar is hu, and Hu is the name of a sun-deity.

Black Boar. Decay, night, winter. A form of Set.

Boar Bristles. Light rays. A Yuletide Norse custom was to lead a boar into the hall of the king, where men laid their hands upon its bristles and made their vows; then the boar was sacrificed for atonement.

Boar's head. Hospitality and, as such, used as a tavern sign. In middle-ages fee to a king or lord. Christmas festivities; Norse Yuletide holidays.

**Boar's tusk.** Placed in ancient British graves as a symbol of immortality; a prehistoric sign of the cross.

**White boar.** In Japanese mythology sacrificed to Mi-Tosh-no-kami for a good harvest.

**Wild boar.** In China symbol of wealth of the forest. Japanese talisman against snakes. The mere mention of the word, especially that of Inoshishi (lady boar) is a charm that drives a snake away.

**BOASTING** In an Italian icon typified by a woman covered with peacock feathers, her right hand in the air, a trumpet in her left hand.

**BOAT** Adventure, difficulty, misfortune, venture. Cradle, haven, home, nest. Womb of the mother-goddess. Sun or moon sailing through the skies. Used by those who escaped the flood. Transporter of souls across the river of death, hence eternity (alluding to a deity), immortality (alluding to a human). Primitive peoples send the dead adrift in a boat. Vessel of Charon, Styx, and the saints Athanasius, Julian, Maccald, Marcella, Torpe. Dream significance: (entering harbor) fruitful labor; (sailing) fortunate journey; (stationary) good news, joy; (upset) serious worries. Word originally meant stem of a tree, akin to bat. A bateau is akin to the Latin beatus, meaning happy. In China symbolizes heredity; in Japan transitoriness.

**Boatman.** Carrier of spirits destined for the other world.

**BOAZ** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning manly or strong. (2) In Old Testament a descendant of Judah and a man of integrity. A wealthy Bethlehemite, when Ruth, a poor gleaner, as a kinswoman, placed a claim upon

him under Levitical law, he admitted the claim and became her second husband. By her he became the ancestor of the regular succession of Jewish kings. (3) The left-hand pillar of Solomon's Temple, dedicated to growth and the waxing sun. It was one of two pillars, the other being called Jachin. In some accounts Boaz is identified as the right hand pillar. See Jachin and Boaz.

**BOBETTE** Feminine equivalent of Bob, diminutive of masculine Robert.

**BOCHE** An insulting name for a German which came into use in World War I. A contemptuous nickname given by French printers to Germans in the same trade in the 1860's. A worthless person, a blockhead.

**BOCHICA** In the myths of Muyscas (Bogata Indians). Son of the sun. A dawn-god, hence enlightener. He came from the East and wandered across Columbia instructing the people in essential arts and morals. He cut a chasm in the mountains with his golden scepter and thus opened a passage for waters to flow into the valley below. He regulated the calendar, established festivals, and vanished. He is portrayed as a white bearded man. Also called Chimizapagua and Zuhe. Sometimes he was referred to as Sua, the sun, a supreme male deity whose consort was Cuchaviva.

**BOCHIM** Literally, weepings. In Old Testament, a place near Gilgal, where the angel of the Lord reproved the Israelites for their remissness.

**BODB (BODB DEARG, BODB DERG, BOV)** In Irish mythol-



ogy son or brother of Dagda. After Dagda retired as commander of the Tautha De Danann, Bodb became warrior-king of the gods. He punished his daughter Aoife for turning her stepchildren into swans by transforming her into a wind demon. As fairy-king of Munster he was corn or oak god, and his famous underground palace was at Lough Dearg; Dearg meaning red. His devoted swineherd Friuch, who constantly fought the swineherd of Bodb's enemy Ochall Ochne, was finally transformed into the Brown Bull, which see.

**BODHIDHARMA** In Chinese Buddhism blue-eyed Brahmin. Reputed Discoverer of tea plant.

**BODHISATTVA (BODHISAT, BODISAT, BODISATVA)** A future or potential Buddha; one whose essence is perfect knowledge and who will in a future birth, not necessarily the next, attain to Buddhahood. One self-created and self-existent, supported by a lotus to typify divine birth. Spiritual son of the Dhyani-Buddha. One who has supreme qualities which give him supreme power, and whose five virtues are: Dana, giving or donating; Ksanti, forbearance, tolerance; Sila, proper conduct; Upaya, skillful means; Virya, no revulsion toward any. The task assigned to a Bodhisattva is the saving of people after the death of a Buddha until another Buddha appears. The symbol of the Bodhisattva state is an elephant fording a river. Princely garments and ornaments are worn; the manifestations usually are mild. Non-tantric forms have one head and two arms; Tantric forms have one head and more than two arms; also shown in Yab-Yum (father-mother embrace). In China called Pu-sa.

Bodhisattva garments and orna-

ments. Anklets, armllets, bracelets, earrings, five-leaved crown, garland to navel, garland to thigh, girdle, necklace, sash, scarf for upper body, shawl for lower limbs, wristlets. These are also garments and ornaments of Buddhist princely nature.

Bodhisattva trinity. Avalokitesvara, Manjusri, Vajrapani. See Dhyani-bodhisattvas.

**BODILIS** Breton fountain of virginity.

**BODN AND SON** Literally, offering and expiation. The two cups which contained Odin's poetic mead, hence poetry. Compare Odrerer.

**BODY** In poetry and theology symbolizes a garden over which the human will is the gardener. In Vedantic doctrine, called kaya, and is the sheath of food, the realm of matter.

Body marks. Scratches, tooth-bites, etc. on a human body, typify brutality, fighting, illicit love.

Body passing through a serpent. Universally typifies the purifying transit of the soul through wisdom, the progress of the soul from the bondage of ignorance to the liberty of knowledge, passage from darkness to light, rebirth, resurrection. Story of Jonah a garbled account of this idea. Ra passed through a serpent nightly.

**BOEOTIAN** A dull, rude, uneducated person. A blockhead. An allusion to the shepherds of ancient Boeotia as seen by the Athenians.

Boeotian ears. Ears unable to appreciate music, poetry, or rhetoric.

**BOER** A peasant, a rustic, alluding to the South Africans of



Dutch extraction. Cognate with boar, boor.

**BOGART** Masculine name from the Danish, meaning a bowman, archer.

**BOGEY (BOGEYMAN, BOGGART, BOGIE, BOGY)** Evil spirit, hobgoblin. In golf originally a term which meant standard score or par for each hole, assumed to be the score of an imaginary skillful player named Colonel Bogey, against whom the players competed instead of against each other. In recent years the term has changed to mean one over par on each hole.

**BOG TROTTER** A rural Irishman.

**BOHEMIAN** A gypsy; also a person with artistic or intellectual tendencies free from the conventions of social life.

Bohemian diamond. Carries the sentiment: forever yours.

Bohemian garnet. Carries the sentiment: energy in adversity.

Bohemian topaz. Carries the sentiment: mysterious memories.

**BOILED SHIRT** United States expression for a white dress-shirt; the shirt of a snob.

**BOIUCA (BIMINI)** Caribbean Indians Island of the Blest, believed to contain the Fountain of Youth. Compares Avalon.

**BOJABI** African tree of life.

**BOL BENDO** Character who represents Saint George in English version of the Mummie Play. He fights with Golishan.

**BOLLUX** Expression meaning disarrange, mix up. Derived from Pollux.

**BOLOGNA** An old Italian city. Dante, in the Inferno, identifies it as a city notorious for panders.

**BOLTHORN** Norse primeval giant, father of Bestla, grandfather of Odin.

**BOLVERKIN (BOLVERK, BOLVERKR)** In Norse mythology name given to Odin by the giants in Muspelheim, Surtur's realm, when Odin stole the song mead from Suttung, Surtur's son, and returned it to the moon. The name Bolverkin means he who is capable of working terrible things. Gunlad aided Bolverkin as Ariadne aided Theseus and Medea aided Jason.

**BON** (1) One of the ritualistic religions of Tibet; coexistent with Llamaism, a mixture of Buddhism and Shamanism. (2) A festival observed by the Buddhists of Japan.

**BONA DEA** Literally, the good goddess. Roman virgin who, out of modesty, never left her bower. She guarded the chastity of women, provided fertility and fruitfulness, and was a deity of prophecy, revealing her oracles only to women. Wife-sister-daughter of Faunus, and identified as Fauna, Maia, or Ops. Her festival was celebrated on May 1st. Usually represented with a coronal of grapevine leaves, a black cock, and a serpent under foot. Resembles Cybele.

**BONE** Contention, death. Act without flattery or hesitation, hence make no bones about a situation. Gambling, alluding to dice. Among American Indians bones of the dead were powerful fetishes; in Iroquois tradition, the soul is within the bones. Human bones are ferocious mani-

festations of Buddhist deities and are a Buddhist tantric symbol used for purposes of divination.

Bone of an old cow or old horse. In Japanese legend the goblin fox supposedly transforms an old cow or old horse bone into a pretty woman to deceive men, hence a wanton witch.

**BONFIRE** Fertility, purification, resurrection, warning. Used for purposes of divination and fortune telling. In fertility rites a straw figure placed on fire represents the fertility god or an offering to the god, probably associated with the girdle of straw belief. See girdle of straw. As a resurrection rite, the figure represents the old king (sun) losing his old age (life) and in exchange receiving youth (rebirth). To pass through fire is to be purified or resurrected or to revive the life of the dying world. Animals are passed between two fires in a mock offering. In many parts of the world children and adults pass through fire in initiation and other ceremonies, hence baptism by fire. In Europe, bonfires were burned on Mayday Eve (Beltane festival), Midsummer's Eve (festival of Saint John or Saint Vitus), and on All Hallow E'en (harvest or witches' festival). The burning of the yule log is the winter equivalent of a bonfire. Bonfires are also burned as a means of indicating a position in a wilderness. In Japan a bonfire is a welcome to divine spirit or kami.

**BONGABONG** Indonesian supreme god.

**BONIFACE** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning good face. (2) Landlord or inn keeper in Farqhar's Beaux Stratagem. He is a jolly publican in league with highwaymen. A common term for

a publican or tavern keeper.

**BONNY (BONNIE)** Feminine name, special use of adjective, meaning comely.

**BON-ODORI** Japanese dances of the Festival of the Dead.

**BONTURO DATI** Notorious grafter; boss of Lucca. Mentioned in Dante's Inferno.

**BOOK** Arts, consultation, enquiry, fate, gospel, law, learning, power, records, wisdom. Also escape from actuality, melancholy (from the belief, melancholy men are addicted to study). A Buddhist ritual object; in Sanscrit called pustaka. Emblem of Manjusri. A non-tantric symbol typifying transcendental wisdom. Two books constitute one of the eight precious things, symbolizing learning and wisdom. In China called shu. One of the eight ordinary symbols typifying scholarship and representing one of the four elegant accomplishments. Indicates a life of leisure enjoyed in peace and tranquility. A talisman which wards off evil spirits. In Christian tradition divine knowledge and gospel. Emblem of saints Ambrose, Boniface, Confessor, Creadda, Edgar, Edward, Matthew, Modwenna, Othilia, Paul, Philip Neri. In catacombs, symbol of the apostles to denote their fuller knowledge. Typifies the New Testament, symbolic of divine knowledge, and the Old Testament, symbolic of destiny, dignity, and law. Emblem of Clio, Greek muse of history.

Book of Books. The Bible, also called the Good Book.

Book of the Dead. Ancient Egyptian collection of magic incantations which were believed to serve as a guide to the life here-

after. Reproduced and worn as a talisman. from him.

Book of Thoth. The tarot deck, which see. Words of wisdom supposedly written by Thoth or Thoth Hermes, Trismegistus, the three times great, who enclosed the book in a box of gold, which he placed in a box of silver, which then went into a box of ivory and ebony that was placed in a box of bronze, which went into one of iron, that was tossed into the Nile. The finder of the box became the possessor of vast knowledge and power, able to charm heaven and earth, but in the end it brought misfortune to the possessor. Also called Book of the Writer.

Open Book. Intellectual attainment.

**BOORALA** Australian good spirit who created all, and to whom the spirits of good men go after death.

**BOOTES (BOUTES)** Literally, ploughman. (1) In Greek mythology son of Pandion, brother of Erechtheus, secular founder of a priestly line at Athens. He supposedly invented the plough, to which he yoked two oxen, and at death he was lifted into the heavens as the constellation. In other versions, Arcas or Icarus became the constellation Bootes which also is known as the Herdsman.

**BOOTY** Anciently spoils taken in war shared equally by those who fought and those who guarded the camp after the deity's portion was first deducted from the whole. Later the king or leader appropriated the deity's part to himself.

**BOR (BORR)** Primeval Norse deity. Son of Bure. By Bestla father of the Triad Odin, Vill, and Ve. Priests claimed descent

**BORAGE** Blossom symbolizing bluntness, talent. Its sentiment is roughness of manner.

**BORAK** See Al Borak.

**BORDER** In Freemasonry an indented or tessellated border represents the border design in Solomon's Temple, and symbolizes the blessings and comforts which surround people and which await people in Paradise. In heraldry called *bordure*; used to signify a difference between relatives bearing the same arms.

**BOREAS** Greek god of the north wind. Son of Astraeus, starry-night, and Eos, morning; brother of Eurus, east wind, Notus, south wind, and Zephyrus, west wind. He lived in a cave on Mount Haemus in Thrace. Blustering, cold, cruel, lustful, thievish and uncouth, he fell in love with Orithyia, whom he beheld on the banks of a river. When he tried to be gentle with her, he had difficulty breathing, whereupon he mustered his full strength and carried her off. Their sons were Calais and Zetes, winged warriors who accompanied the Argonauts. Jealous of Pan, the soft breeze of summer and lover of Pitys, gentle pine nymph, Boreas hurled her from a rock and transformed her into a pine tree. In the form of a horse he begat the Boreadae. Usually portrayed as heavy-browed and shaggy-haired with wings on shoulders and feet. Equivalent of the Roman Aquilo; his name is akin to Ares.

Boreadae. Offspring of Boreas by the mares of Erichthonius. Twelve foals (winds) that raced over the sea without sinking and over the land without leaving a footprint. Resemble the Maruts.

**BORGHILD** In Volsung Saga wife of Signmund by whom she is the mother of Hamund and Helgi. She is later cast out by Sigmund for poisoning his son Sinfjotle. The murder of Sinfjotle is a sun myth, in which Borghild, evening mist or perhaps the moon, kills a light of the sun.

**BORGIA, CESARE** A 15th century Italian cardinal and military leader. Son of Pope Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia). Notorious for his crimes and his ruthlessness, he is believed to be the model of the leader depicted by Machiavelli in *The Prince* (II Principe).

**Borgia, Lucrezia.** Daughter of Pope Alexander VI and, like her brother, notorious for her crimes. The dupe of her father and brother, she married three times to serve them politically. Her first marriage was annulled; her second husband was murdered, probably by her brother Cesare. She had a son, Gennaro, out of marriage. He was brought up by a fisherman, and when he became an adult, he declaimed freely against the vices of Lucrezia di Borgia. On one occasion he mutilated her escutcheon, knocking off the B, converting Borgio to Orgio. She insisted that the perpetrator of this insult suffer death by poison, but when she discovered Gennaro was her son, she had him liberated. However, he was poisoned at a banquet given by the Princess Negroni soon after his release from prison.

**BORIS** Masculine name from the Russian, meaning fighter.

**BORS** In Byrthonic mythology: (1) A king of Gaul, uncle of Sir Lancelot. He supported King Arthur on his accession to the throne of Britain. (2) A knight of the Round Table, a nephew of

Sir Lancelot, and one of the few permitted to see the vision of the Grail. Also called Sir Bohort. (3) Another name for Emrys or Myrddin, a local British sun-god.

**BORTO** Buriat household image of Khorton, a shaman, said to be the forefather of the Khangin clan.

**BOSATSU** In Japanese Buddhism a future or potential Buddha, a Bodhisattva.

**BOSHINTOI** Siberian god of blacksmiths living in the sky. He taught men how to prepare iron and he and his nine sons made a horse post of the North Star. Thus an axis deity.

**BOSWELL** Masculine name from the Latin and Anglo-Saxon, meaning cow's well.

**BOTOCUDO** Overly aggressive, self-destructive tribe of Brazilian highlands. Also called Kaingang.

**BOTTLE** Refreshment, salvation. Intemperance. Various industries use bottles as trademarks, a golden bottle is used as a banker's or goldsmith's sign; one containing colored liquids originally was a pharmaceutical sign, later adopted by confectioners and grocers; beer, whiskey, and wine bottles are used as tavern signs. Pilgrims usually carry a gourd-shaped bottle, which formerly was called water-bug or bug, and the word bottle is cognate with beetle. Dream significance: (broken) great quarrel; (empty) disappointment, illness; (full) joy, pleasure.

**Bottle gourd.** In Japanese tradition glory of the evening, symbolizing magic and mystery. Supposedly filled with the secret elixir of immortality and purity.

See gourd.

Bottle-shaped vase. In China the female form.

Bottlestone. Gem carrying the sentiment suspicion.

**BOTTOM** In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* an ignorant but conceited weaver. He fancies he can do anything better than anyone else and Puck places an ass's head on his neck. Titania, queen of the fairies, under a spell, caresses him as an Adonis.

**BOUGH** For symbolism see branch.

**BOUNTY** In an Italian icon represented by a woman in a sky-colored gown studded with stars of gold. She presses her breasts, from which flows milk, which several animals drink. At her side is an altar in which a fire is burning.

**BOUQUET OF FLOWERS** Expression of admiration or love; tribute. Dream significance: disappointment.

**BOUS (BOE)** In *Beowulf* son of Odin and Rinda. Avenger of the death of his half-brother Balder, but wounded to death by his antagonist Hother (Hoder). Personification of spring. Identical with Vali.

**BOW (GESTURE)** Humility, Obedience, submission, yielding.

**BOW (WEAPON)** Conquest, hunting, war, worldly power. The female principle. When carried by deities of light, a dispeller of darkness and evil; as a divine weapon, the rainbow, which clears away storms. Frequently the bow is typified by the horns of a buffalo, bull, or ox to signify fertility, strength, vitality. In Buddhism, called capa; a dispeller of

demons. Christian emblem of Saint George.

Bow and Arrow. Acuteness and inquisitiveness. Fire and lightning. The male and female principles, love, and as such the weapon of Cupid and Eros. Used for purposes of divination, and as such an attribute of Apollo. As an emblem of hunters, an attribute of the Archer of the Zodiac, and of the goddesses Artemis and Diana. In Buddhism carried by the deities to attack human passions.

Broken bow. Defeat.

Draw a bow. In Chinese mythology, the five stars in the second coil of Hydra in southern quadrant, summer season. Unlucky period for enterprise. Called chang.

**BOWA** Tibetan demons. Fearful looking creatures which appear in a dance around the spirits of the dead.

**BOWELS** In astronomy anatomical part governed by Virgo. In ancient Hebrew tradition seat of compassion, mercy, and tenderness.

**BOWIE KNIFE** Emblem of the state of Arkansas.

**BOWL** Begging, charity, fruitfulness, plenty. Also sacrifice. Universally an emblem of the earth or world mother. Compare cauldron, water pot. Probably derived from the fish basin, emblem of old Assyrian fish god. To American Indians a wooden bowl symbolized heaven. In Buddhism called patra, a begging bowl; emblem of Sakyamuni and an altar ritual object. In Egyptian hieroglyphics a water bowl stands for the female principle.

Bowl of water. Among Northeastern Europeans and Northwestern Asians a bowl of water is



placed on the windowsill of a death chamber so that the soul of the dead person will be able to cleanse itself.

**BOX** Death, rebirth, secrets, stoicism, treasure. Carries the same symbolism as ark and boat. In China typifies concord and harmony. In Christian tradition attribute of Mary Magdelene and Saint Gasper, symbolizing anointing. Formerly in Britain, a box or vessel (wassail) containing two dolls, representing the Virgin and Child, and decorated with apples, evergreens, flowers, and ribbons, was carried about from house to house at Christmas time, accompanied by the singing of carols. It resembled the chest or ark in which sacred sun or fertility children have been saved. In Greek mythology an attribute of Pandora, symbolizing curiosity, woe.

**BOXING** In ancient Greece a feature of mystic worship.

**BOX TREE** September 17 birthday plant with the sentiment tattling. Its tell-tale leaves, when crushed in the hand, will, with its crackling sound, reveal the truth to a lover. Symbol of grace, prosperity, and stoicism. In ancient Greece a funeral and shrine tree. In ancient Rome sacred to Mercury.

**BOY** In China typifies the rishis, Taoist sages who discovered the secret of perpetual youth. In India the Kumaras, mind-born sons of Brahma, intelligence and knowledge remaining immortal, forever fresh and young. In Roman mythology typifies Cupid.

**Boy judge.** A folk tale motif; a hero who renders wise decisions made by the boy while acting as judge in a children's game based on an actual problem the king

faces. Usually related to a fertility or time myth as in the Chandragupta story.

**Boy's day.** Japanese spring festival celebrated May 5th. Also called Boy's Doll Day. Warrior dolls are displayed as well as toy spears, swords, and other weapons, and myrtle branches. These are charms against poisonous bites and evil spirits for the year.

**BOYD** Masculine name from a family name from the Celtic, meaning light.

**BOYG** An invisible, mysterious, and powerful animistic force which appears in Norwegian folklore. Found in Ibsen's Peer Gynt.

**BOYNNÉ** In Celtic mythology river formed by the river-nymph Boann. A magic hazel tree dropped nuts of knowledge into the water for a salmon. Finn MacCoul fished in the waters, caught, and ate the salmon of knowledge. See Connla's Well.

**BOZALOSHTSH** Slav messenger of death. She is a little woman with long hair who wails like a child under the window of a house in which someone is about to die. A wind spirit.

**BRACAN** In Celtic mythology warrior of the Tuatha DeDanann. Grandfather of Finn MacCoul.

**BRACELET** A bracelet carries the same symbolism as a circle or ring, which see. A Buddhist Bodhisattva ornament. Among ancient Semites worn as a badge of royalty. Women of Syria and Arabia wore them on their legs, sometimes with small bells attached, to serve as a warning that they were approaching.

**BRACIACA** Gaelic goddess of braccat or cuirm (ale).

**BRAGGADOCHIO** A braggart, swaggerer, a vain boaster; one who is pretentious and who speaks of his valor but is a coward at heart, alluding to the character in Spenser's Faerie Queene. A name derived from Bragi, which in turn sprang from the root raj.

**BRAGI (BRAGE)** In Norse mythology son of Odin and Frigga, husband of Iduna. One of the original Aesir. Brilliant, gleaming lord of the sky and day. God of music and poetry, patron of bards. With Hermod welcomer to Valhalla of all heroes who fell in battle. Portrayed as an old man with a long white beard carrying a harp. Name from the Sanscrit root raj, denoting brilliance or light. It became the source of Bragr-Karla, denoting an eloquent man, and degenerated into braggart and braggadochio.

Bragi's apples. Magic apples which instantly cured ill health, ill temper, loss of strength, weariness. The supply was inexhaustible; immediately one was eaten another replaced it.

Bragi's cup. The cup by which each new king made his pledges; once the pledges were made, the king drained the cup.

Bragi's story. A long but interesting tale.

**BRAHM** In Hinduism the absolute divine primordial essence, supreme soul of the universe, self-existent and eternal, from which all things emanate and to which all return. The active force in creation. Abstract and impersonal conception of the vital fire (sun), the origin of all fire of which man is a spark; cloud of unknowing, invisible oversoul, mighty breath, all manifested in Brahma. Name resolving into

bur-aum, i.e. fiery sun or solar fire; identical with Brahma and Abram; source of Abraham, Barker, Barr, Baruch, Bram, Brougham.

**BRAHMA** (1) In Buddhism the Sitabrahma or White Brahma, a Dharmapala. In Tibet called Ts'ana-pa. Emblems: dragon, horse. (2) In Hinduism, Supreme Deity. Atman, the world-soul; breath of life. Bliss, intelligence. His attributes, creation, preservation, and destruction, are represented in later Hinduism by three-fold personification under the names Brahma (creation), Vishnu (preservation), and Siva (destruction). First member of the Trimurti or Hindu trinity. Creator of the world, which endures for 2,160,000,000 years and then is destroyed by fire, to be rescued by Brahma after a period of like duration. These periods each constitute a day and a night of Brahma. After a hundred such days, he, like all things else, is absorbed into the Absolute. Of future or other universes there will be or are other Brahmas. The Buddhas, on the contrary, come into being only at irregular intervals, when a cause for their presence exists, and they depart when they have fulfilled the purpose for which they came. As deity of the later Brahmanas, assuming the creator role of the Vedic Hiranyagarbha and Prajapati, he sprang from the Golden Egg, the great mundane egg laid by the Supreme First Cause in which Brahma produced himself. In the Ramayana he rose self-existent and, becoming a boar, created the universe and raised the earth. According to the Mahabharata he sprang from the navel of Vishnu or from the lotus growing from Vishnu's navel. He had four faces, which are said to have

come into existence from his desire to behold his daughter Saravati, who sought in vain to escape his amorous gaze. He controlled a quarter of the universe with each face. Compare Janus. He also had four arms. Thus a sky deity controlling the four winds. The ancestor of all beings, his intercourse with Saravati was incestuous. He was the father of Daksha, the capable, and of the four Kumaras, the mind-born sons who remained forever boys. Compare birth of Athena. He was the inventor of Hindu letters, having taken the patterns mainly from seams in the human skull, and his consort, the goddess of speech, is called Brahmi. His chariot, swift as thought, was drawn by a goose or swan. He had a fish form, and frequently was portrayed as floating on waters supported by a lotus leaf. His assembly hall stood on Mount Meru and surpassed in splendor the sun, moon, and fire. His altar was called Samantapancaka, and from his sacrifice the sword Asi (sun's ray) was born. His emblem is a silver rose. In Tibet called Tshans-pa.

Brahman (Brahmin). The Hindu priestly caste, which lived on a vegetable diet; hence a vegetarian, also a person of great culture and intellect, satirically, one intellectually aloof, a snob. One of India's four original castes, the others being Kshatriya, Sudra, and Vaishya. Compares with druid and magi.

Brahmanda. The mundane egg, division of the infinite space and time. Egg of Brahma.

**BRAIN** Universally believed to be the seat of the animate spirit. In Norse mythology clouds were made from the brain of Ymir.

**BRAITES** A title of Dionysus de-

rived from a cereal intoxicant. See Bromius.

**BRAMBLE** July 19 birthday flower. Symbol of death, envy, grief, lowliness, pain, remorse, weariness, wickedness. Riches which destroy the soul, that which holds the rose, beauty of soul, from answering the call of the deity. Emblem of Christ and the Virgin Mary. Hebrew symbol of divine love, the Voice of God. The burning bush in which the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses was a bramble bush.

**BRAN** (1) In Irish mythology one of Finn MacCoul's two wonderful dogs. The other dog was Sgeolan. Both were born to Tuiren, wife of Iollan, a Fianna chief. (2) In Norse mythology favorite dog of Frithiof. (3) In Welsh mythology son of Llyr, sea deity, and Iweridd (Ireland). A fertility god and lord of the dead, his abode was located under the sea, but it was not a gloomy place; it was a paradise in which was located his caldron of regeneration, which contained an endless supply of fruitfulness. Also a god of war, he delighted in battle and carnage, i.e. each winter he laid waste the earth. He was a patron of bards, minstrels and musicians, and by them called Bendigeid Vran, blessed Bran. At the feast celebrating the betrothal of his sister Branwen to Matholwych, Irish king, Bran's half-brother, the storm god Ebnissyen, mutilated the steeds of Matholwych. Matholwych, incensed, left (the sun left when storm became active) and returned only after Bran gave him gifts, including a caldron which restored life to the dead. Matholwych took his bride to Ireland. Branwen sent a starling to Bran with a letter re-

lating that Matholwych caused her to receive a blow each day. Bran waded the strait between Great Britain and Ireland to rescue his sister. At his approach the swineherds (oracular priests) of Matholwych warned the king that Bran was coming. The Irish king built a house for his brother-in-law on alder piles, and in it hung bags in which warriors (winds) were concealed. Evnissyen felt the bags and crushed the men in them, but Bran, a giant was unable to fit in the house. At a feast the sovereignty of Ireland was conferred on Branwen's son Gwern. The mischievous Evnissyen again stirred up trouble by throwing the child in the fire. This led to a fierce struggle in which warriors of Ireland were renewed in Matholwych's caldron. Evnissyen seeing this and repenting of what he had done destroyed the caldron, losing his life in doing so. Only seven of Bran's followers escaped, and Branwen went with them. In the battle, Bran was wounded in his vulnerable heel by a poisoned dart. Before he died he instructed his men to cut off his head, called Uther Ben (Wonderful Head) and Urdawl Ben (Venerable Head), and bury it in the White Hills of London, facing France, that it might forever protect the country from invasion. The head was kept uninterred for almost a century, during which time it discoursed wisdom; then it was buried as Bran had bidden. King Arthur, who did not wish to owe the defense of Britain to the head had it disinterred, whereupon ensued the disastrous invasions by the Saxons.

Bran means crow or raven, also alder. As a crow deity he was a god of death; and an alder deity he was a god of fertility or grain. The meaning alder explains why he could not fit into the house Matholwych had built on alder pilings; i.e. a house cannot contain its pilings. As Gwern also means alder, his nephew, tossed into the fire by Evnissyen, is a namesake or form of Bran. Gwern may have been offered as a surrogate for Bran or for Matholwych. See child-killing, surrogate. After Bran's death his lands were usurped by Caswallawn, son of Beli, and as a result his brother Manawydden was left landless. See Manawydden. Bran became the mysterious helper of Arawn in his battle against Amaethon. Gwydion, brother of Amaethon was able to turn the course of the battle in Amaethon's favor when he discovered Bran's name. A mythic instance of the power of a hidden name. See Godeu, Name. Although Bran was a god of the underworld, some of the legends about him have been borrowed from sun myths. His killing amounts to a crucifixion; he is the prototype of the maimed-king; his vulnerability parallels that of Achilles, Chiron, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Math, Mopsus, Talus, etc. The prophesying of his dead head parallels that of Orpheus; its burial parallels that of the head of Adam and of Eurytheus. He is the Brythonic prototype of the Celtic Cernunnos. The wading by Bran of the strait between Great Britain and Ireland compares with Orion wading the Aegean. His cult may have been imported from the Aegean, and remarkable resemblances exist between Bran and Asclepius. Asclepius restored the dead to life and was destroyed by Zeus in a fit of jealousy; Bran likewise was destroyed by his jealous enemy, Matholwych, to whom he had given a caldron in which dead warriors were resurrected. Asclepius laid with fifty amorous women in one night; Bran had a similar jaunt on a visit to Tir



na m Ban. He was transfigured into a British king, confused with Brennius, and transformed into conqueror of Gaul and Rome. In *Morte D'Arthur*, he survives as King Brandegore or Brandegoris who opposed Arthur. He also appears as Sir Brandel or Brandiles, a valiant knight of the Round Table. He figures as a saint called Bran the Blessed, and with his son Caradawc (historic Caractacus) he was held as hostage at Rome for seven years. Finally he brought Christianity to the Cymry. As Uther Pendragon (Uther Ben or Bran) he is King Arthur's father, and as King Ban of Benwyck (Square Enclosure) he is a foreign monarch and ally of Arthur; as Ogyrvran he is Guinevere's father, and as Uriens of Gower (underworld) he is father of Mabon, a sun-god. He also appears as Balan, who fights with his brother Balin until they kill one another.

**BRANCH** Offspring of a great man or prince (tree). Phallus, scourge. See ashera.

Branch of thorns. Rigor, severity, tribulation. Christian emblem of martyrdom.

Branch with berries. Friendship.

Branch with green leaves. Friendship, hospitality, protection. Frequently used as a tavern sign. Christian emblem of Saints Alcantara, Bridget, Onofrio, Peter.

**BRANDEGORE (BRANDEGORIS)**

In Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* a king, who with five thousand mounted men opposes Arthur. Name signifies Bran of Gower (Bran of the Underworld). A later form of the Brythonic god Bran.

**BRANDEL, SIR (SIR BRANDILES)**

In Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* a valiant knight of the Round Table,

who dies fighting in Arthur's service. His name signifies Bran of Gwales, and he is a later form of the Brythonic god Bran.

**BRANGEMORE** In the Grail Legend queen of Cornwall. She built a chapel and was later murdered by her son Espinogres, who buried her beneath its altar. The chapel became Perilous Chapel where a mysterious Black Hand murders many knights until Percival overcomes the Black Hand and breaks the evil spell of the castle. This is a fertility myth, in which the Black Hand represents evil or winter.

**BRANGWAINE** In the Tristan legend waiting woman of Iseult and confident of Tristan and Iseult. A later form of Branwen, Welsh goddess of love.

**BRANSTOCK** In the Volsung Saga oak tree planted by Volsung. At the wedding of Siggeir and Signy, Sigmund's sister, Odin plunged the magic sword Gram into the tree. It was to become the gift of the man who could remove it from the tree. It defied all men except Sigmund. Sigmund thus assured victory in his undertakings aroused the envy of King Siggeir, who became his mortal enemy.

**BRANWEN** Daughter of Llyr, Welsh sea-god, and Iweridd (Ireland); sister of Bran. A moon goddess and goddess of love and, like the Greek Aphrodite, a child of the sea. Wife of Matholwych and mother of Gwern. After the death of Bran, she died of a broken heart. See Bran for the myth. Her name signifies white crow, or white-breast, or fair-bosom. In later legends called Brangwaine, the confident of Tristan and Iseult. Under the



name Brynwyn or Dwynwen, she was sainted by the Christians and made a patron saint of lovers. Love draughts were sold by the monks at her sacred well.

**BRASS** Boldness, effrontery, shamelessness, strength. Ancient Greeks sounded to drive away keres or evil spirits. In Hebrew tradition invented by Tubal-Cain, first worker in metals, and symbolized baseness, drought, insensibility, sin. In the United States nickname of high-ranking military officer.

Brazen age. Period of violence and war when Neptune reigned; distinguished from bronze age.

Brazen head. In Eastern and in European legend a wonderful head of brass which could speak. In English legend the great Roger Bacon was said to have made such a head. It spoke three times, saying, "Time is," "Time was," and "Time's past," and fell down and broke into atoms.

Brazen serpent. Erected in the wilderness by Moses after a visitation by fiery serpents. On looking upon it those Israelites who had been bitten were healed. Thus a talisman against disease and evil. When the serpent became an object of sun worship, it was destroyed.

**BRAVE-SWIFT-IMPETUOUS-MALE** Japanese mischievous sea, storm, and underworld deity. Susa-no-wo, which see.

**BRAWLEY** Masculine name from Middle English, meaning he who quarrels.

**BRAZIL** Masculine name from Old French, meaning the glowing.

**BREA** Irish culture hero. The first man to make a caldron or build a house.

**BREAD** Deity offering, a form of ceremonial cake used as a burial gift, mystic food for participating in divine power. Food for the poor, hospitality, staff of life. Dream significance: (brown or stale) fatigue, worry; (white) good-luck coming. See cake, round objects. Christian symbol of the sacrifice of Christ on the cross, also the hermit's life, solitude. With fish and wine, an element of the sacramental meal. In ancient Greece and Rome communion, gods eating with sacrificants, and in Greece the first loaf of newly harvested crop was dedicated to Demeter. In Hebrew tradition the eating brings divine life or salvation, consisting of escape from the body or sharing divine nature. Miraculous food which the Israelites were fed in the wilderness. The feast of Unleavened Bread in the month of Abib, ultimately merged into the Passover feast, at which a sheaf of wheat of the new grain or a loaf made from it was offered to the Lord.

Bread breaking. Hospitality, a custom which evolved from the ancient funeral rite of breaking bread for the dead as an offering to the lord of death.

Bread and butter. Actuated by need, to be mercenary, as bread and butter candidates; immature, uninformed, youthful, as a bread and butter miss; means of support, as how does he earn his bread and butter.

Bread and salt. Russian symbol of hospitality.

Bread and wine. Gift to the dead, which lead to the custom of breaking bread and drinking wine as a consolation. In Christian tradition the body and blood of Christ.

Heavenly bread. Fruit of the tree of life.

Show bread. In Hebrew tradition bread of presence. Twelve

round cakes of unleavened bread, representing the twelve tribes, were placed in a holy place and offered with frankincense and salt every Sabbath. Only priests ate the old bread in the holy place. See round objects.

**BREADTH** Action, dynamics, quantity, value. Compare length.

**BREAKING OBJECTS** A burial practice among Finno-Ugrics is the breaking of articles which belonged to the dead, such as spoons. They are 'killed' to release their souls to follow the soul of the deceased into the world of shadows.

**BREASTS** Abundance, communication, love, maturity, motherhood, protection, sustenance. Anatomical denomination governed by Cancer. Dream significance: abundance, wealth. To the ancient Greeks a seat of wisdom. In Hebrew tradition prudence. Persian symbol of long life, riches, and victory.

Bare breasts. Candidness, frankness.

Breast beating. Despair, extreme grief.

Breastplates. Courage, heroism; also destruction, terror, war. Hebrew symbol of judgment, reason which holds together and regulates the universe. Worn anciently by high priests. A piece of embroidery having a front and a lining forming a kind of bag in which the Urim and Thummin (Light and Perfection) were enclosed. On the front were twelve precious stones, each engraved with the name of one of the tribes, placed in four rows of three and divided by gold squares or partitions. At each corner was a gold ring, answering to the four rings on the ephod. The rings, holding the strings with which the breastplate was tied around the priest,

symbolized the four quarters of the world. The arrangement of four rows represented the seasons. By Philo called, "Logic," and by Josephus called, "Essence" or "One Light." See under gems for the stones of the breastplate.

Breasts on a platter. Typifies Saint Agatha, who in martyrdom had her breasts torn off.

Breasts and serpent. Worldly troubles and vexations gnawing at the heart.

Flagging breasts. Lack of vigor, old age, scarcity.

Numerous breasts. Abundance, fertility.

Squeezing breasts. Bounty, generosity.

**BREATH** Creator deity, divine and immortal element in man, life force, soul, spirit. In China cloud and wind were created from the breath of P'an Ku. In Egypt symbolized Kneph, spirit or wind of life. In Finno-Ugric belief a soul which can release itself from the body. "Breath's departure," is a common synonym for death. In India in death supposedly goes to the wind, whereas the eyes go to the sun. Maori priests have a hymn called haha (breath), which invokes the mystic wind on the initiation of young men into the tribal mysteries.

**BREDI (BREDE)** In Volsung Saga thrall of Skadi, slain and buried in a snow drift by Sigi, who was jealous of Bredi's skill as a hunter. For this reason snow drifts are called Bredi's Drifts. Bredi was a river or water god buried under snow by the winter sky.

**BREECHES** Symbolic of the supremacy that supposedly is represented by male characteristics. For this reason worn by feminists.

**BREEZE** Fertility, messenger or voice of the gods.

**BREGON** Legendary Irish ancestor; descendant of Scythian nobles who were expelled from Egypt and settled in Spain. From his watch tower, his sons Bile and Ith saw a land never seen before. Ith sailed and reached Ireland. When he praised its climate and riches, he was killed by the people, who feared he would rob them of their wealth. Miled, son of Bile, set out to avenge his uncle's death and captured the land.

**BREIDABLIK** Literally, wide-shining splendor. Norse heavenly abode of Balder. It had golden pillars and a silver roof, nothing unclean was able to enter it. A place free of all crimes.

**BREIT-HUT** Literally, broad hat. In Norse mythology a name of Odin, and signifying the broad-hat (cloud) which blinded or covered one of his eyes.

**BRENDA** Feminine name from the Scandinavian, meaning flame or sword.

**BRENNIUS** Mythical British king, mortal form of Bran, god of the underworld. He and his elder brother Belenus, mortal form of the sun-god Beli, had divided Britain between them and together conquered Rome.

**BRER RABBIT (BER RABBIT)**

Principal animal character in Uncle Remus stories who, with witty trickery overcomes the superior strength of Brer Fox and Brer Wolf and other stronger animals. The rabbit as a symbol of trickery appears in African, American Indian, and Negro folklore. Brer Fox probably developed from the hyena of African

tales. Brer B'ar (Bear) probably is a substitute for the African elephant.

**BRES (BRESS)** Literally, beautiful. Irish sun deity, son of the Fomor sea king Elatha and his sister Eri, air goddess, who counted of the Tuatha De Danann. In a war against the Firbolgs, Bres was maimed and killed by Eochaid, thereafter he was called Eochaid Bres. The Tuatha De Danann, who thought he might be useful to them offered him Brigit, a light-goddess, as a bride. He was made king to replace the maimed Nuada, inasmuch as no one with a blemish was permitted to rule. They hoped he would win the good-will of the Firbolgs, giants with whom they were constantly at war. Instead he oppressed his subjects with excessive taxes. He asked for the produce of those cows which were brown and hairless; then he passed all cattle in Ireland between two fires so that their hair was singed off and they became brown. A legend probably inspired by the fertility rite in which animals passed between fires. See bonfire. Thus Bres obtained monopoly of the main source of food and all the gods were now reduced to working for him, and he failed to provide them with ale. When he insulted Caibre, the poet, Caibre recited a satire relating that Bres was mean and stingy. Anciently a satire was recited to cast an evil spell over an enemy as well as to insult him. Thus Bres was considered to have a blemish and he was forced to abdicate. He incited his father to lead the Fomors in a war against the gods, who once again were led by Nuada, who had been healed. Bres typifies the sun which scorches, burns up cattle and does not permit the flow of rain (ale).

**BRHASPATI** Hindu primeval deity. Son of Dyaus and Prthivi. Also said to have been created by Tvastr and to have been born of a great light in the highest heavens. He drives away darkness, i. e. is the dawn, and is the father of the gods. Closely connect with Agni, with whom he at times appears to be identical. He also appropriated deeds of Indra, for he opened cow stalls and let waters loose (dawn releases mist). In some versions a teacher of Indra. He is 'Lord of Devotion,' protects his worshipers, prolongs life, and removes disease. He is portrayed as seven-mouthed, seven-rayed, and hundred-winged (clouds), with a beautiful tongue, a blue back (heavens), and sharp horns (rays).

**BRIAH** Cabalistic world of creation where Shekinah is the sacrifice. The other three worlds are: Assiah, Atziluth, Yetzirah.

**BRIAN (BRYAN, BRYANT)**

(1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning strong. (2) In Irish mythology grandson of Ogma, son of Tuirenn and Danu or Buan-ann. His father also is said to be Dagda. Brother of Iuchar and Iuchurba. The three brothers, wind deities, are called the three fates or three gods of Danu. They married the three princesses Banbha, Eire, and Fodhla, who together owned Ireland, and became rulers of the land. The three brothers were at enmity with Cian, Cethe, and Cu. See Cian for their conflict.

**BRIAR** Death, grief, major sin, rejection, tribulation. See thistle, thorn.

**Briar Rose.** In fairytales the sleeping beauty. A beautiful maiden (light or dawn), who is imprisoned in a fastness and re-

leased by a brave warrior (sun), who with a spear (ray) penetrates the fortress in which the maiden is imprisoned.

**BRIAREUS (BRIAREOS)** In Greek mythology son of Uranus and Gaea. Also said to be the son of Pontus and Gaea. He was a hurricane deity, one of the Hecatoncheires, a monstrous giant with fifty heads and a hundred hands. His wife was Cymopoleia. According to Homer, he was called Aegeon by men, Briareus by the gods. The name Aegeon suggests the violent sea. He was an ally of Zeus in the sky-god's war against the Titans. In Homer Briareus appears as an enemy of Zeus, and he was punished by being hurled under Mount Etna, where he fumes as a volcano.

**BRICE** Masculine name, probably a variant of Price, from the Welsh, signifying son of Rhys.

**BRICK** Hardened physical nature, that which is dependable, permanent, substantial. Man, alluding to Adam who, like a brick, was made of clay; thus to be 'a regular brick' is to be a jolly or reliable man. Intoxicating liquor, hence to have 'a brick under one's hat,' is to be under the influence of liquor. Babylonian emblem of Mami, goddess who created mankind from clay. Talisman for women in childbirth. Egyptian emblem of Meskhenet, and typified a birth-bed, as women bore children on bricks. Hebrew symbol of bondage, cruelty, transitoriness, alluding to the labor into which Hebrews were forced while in Egypt. Anciently bricks were made with straw mixed in the clay, and from the demands made upon the Hebrews by their taskmasters, came 'make bricks without straw,'



i. e. attempt to do something without having the necessary materials or tools.

**BRICRIU** In Irish mythology warrior and mischief-maker. Storm deity. He incited the first three champions of Ulster, Conall, Cuchulainn, and Loegaire, into a quarrel to determine which was the champion, and incited the wives of the men by telling each in turn to claim the right of first entry into a room where a feast was to be given, hence Bricriu's Feast. He then bade the heroes to go to Cu Roi mac Daire, renowned for his justice, to have the question settled. On the way Conall and Loegaire encountered a repulsive giant who beat them and forced them to return without their horses. Cuchulainn alone overcame the giant, Bricriu, and Cuchulainn thereupon became champion. However, he refused the honor of first place, preferring the goodwill of his companions. This is a sun myth in which Cuchulainn is the only sun strong enough to overcome a storm giant. Also called Bricrius Nemtenga, i. e. Bricriu of the bitter tongue.

**BRIDE** The Christian church, a nun, as bride of Christ. In Hebrew tradition symbolic of fertility and wisdom. In the Song of Solomon, Shulamite, she is the counterpart, double, image, sister, and echo of the bridegroom; she is despised, smitten, wounded, yet the daughter of a prince and beautifully shod (thus resembling Cinderella); she is awakener of those who sleep, keeper of the vineyard, shepherdess, and giver of peace. She appears as an apple tree, a lily among thorns, a lily of the valley, the rose of Sharon, as an enclosed garden, a fountain, a spring, a well; all fertility emblems.

Bride imprisoned. Summer-

child of the great earth-mother, shut up in the abode of winter. Examples in Greek mythology are Danae, imprisoned in a tower, and Persephone, abducted by Hades. The incident is quite a popular one in Eastern legends.

Bride's knot. According to an old superstition, a knot anywhere in a bride's clothes makes her barren.

**BRIDEGROOM** In Hebrew tradition personifies fertility. In the Song of Solomon, probably alludes to Solomon himself as well as to a mythological hero. The counterpart of the bride, which see. He is a shepherd and feeds among the lilies.

Bridegroom's knot. A knot anywhere in a bridegroom's clothes supposedly will make him impotent.

Bridegroom unseen. See under marriage with unseen groom.

**BRIDGE** Medium for spanning a difficulty or time. In mythology usually typifies the rainbow; sometimes the Milky Way. Dream significance: (broken) difficult position; (crossed) happy solution. In heraldry, signifies assault, cares, patience, stability.

Bridge of the dead. Among some American Indians believed to be formed by a tree or by a snake. Among Christians, Moslems, Persians, in fact almost universally in Asia and Europe, a bridge no broader than a thread, as sharp as the edge of a blade, over which the dead must pass. The good will be able to walk over it with ease, the wicked will fall into the abyss below. Al Sirat, Gjolbridge, and Pul Chinavad are such bridges.

Bridge of sighs. Bridge which connects the palace of the doge with the state prisons of Venice. Prisoners pass across



it from the judgement hall to the execution place. Nickname of Waterloo Bridge in London because suicides frequently jump from it.

**BRIDGET (BIDDY, BRIDIE, BRIGET)** Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning strength.

**BRIDLE** Wisdom. In folklore article with magical properties. It has medical powers that obviate sterility, it holds a person in a prescribed state until removed, and it aids metamorphosis.

**BRIGHT COLORED SILKS AND GAUDY JEWELS** In Chinese drama, gay women.

**Bright light.** In Malay and Indonesian tales, a beautiful woman.

**BRIGHU** Son of Brahma, discoverer of fire.

**BRIGIT (BRID, BRIDE, BRIDGET, BRIGANTIA, BRIGHT, BRIGINDO)**

In Irish mythology daughter of Dagda of the Tuatha De Danann; wife of Bres. Her name signifies High One, and she was a sky goddess or deity of light or fire. A culture goddess, she was referred to as the Presiding Care, and worshiped as protectress of cattle, crops, fertility, household arts, knowledge, poetry, and wisdom. When her son Rusdan was killed, she bewailed him with the first keening heard in Ireland. She invented a whistle for night signaling. As goddess of the hearth she resembles the Roman Vesta, and in some aspects resembles Minerva. In one account, identified as Danu and wife of Dagda. She was adopted by the Christians, canonized as Saint Bridget, and called the patroness of Ireland or the Mary of Gael.

**Brigit's fire (Saint Brigit's fire).** At Kildare a sacred eternally burning fire. Nineteen nuns at-

tended it for nineteen consecutive days; on the twentieth day it was attended by the dead saint. The fire was tabu to males.

**Brigit and Patrick.** Two legendary pillars supporting Ireland.

**BRIHASPATI** Hindu divine mediator. Developed into Brahma of the later triad. Name resolves into Brihas (fire light) and pati (shining father).

**BRIMER** Norse giant who has an ale-hall in Okolner, a realm where no frost exists.

**BRIMO** A Scythic and Tauric virgin-mother goddess. She carried the mighty Brimos, the holy child; perhaps an aspect of Dionysus. She also was a destroyer appeased by human sacrifice. Resembles Astarte, Ishtar.

**BRIMSTONE** In Hebrew tradition, catastrophe, destruction, perpetual torment.

**BRISAYA** Vedic deity of darkness, a moon goddess. She is captured by the solar hero Aharyu, who must capture her before he is able to recover the treasures (morning dew) stolen by the Panis. The name Brisaya corresponds with that of Briseis, and the name of Aharyu with that of Achilles.

**BRISEIS** In Greek mythology captive of the Trojan war allotted to Achilles. When Agamemnon was forced to give up his prize, Chryseis, who had been ransomed by her father, the Achaian general demanded Briseis. This conduct on the part of Agamemnon caused Achilles to withdraw for a time from active service in the war. A moon goddess over whom two aspects of the sun, Achilles and Agamemnon, quarreled. Name related to Vedic

Brisaya.

**BRISINGAMEN** In Norse mythology the splendid necklace made by the dwarfs of Svartalfaheim, for which Freyja paid the price of surrendering herself to them. It sparkled like fire and was Freyja's most precious possession. Loki stole it and Heimdall recovered it for Freyja. Various explanations as dawn, fruitfulness, moon, the morning or evening star setting in the sea, the rainbow. Some hold the necklace originally belonged to Frigg. 'Brisingr,' means fire, 'men' means necklace. Compare Amaterasu's necklace under Amaterasu.

**BRISTLES** Sun's rays, fire. Compare boar bristles, Muntalog.

**BRITANNIA** Personification of the British Empire. A female figure sitting on a globe, leaning on a shield with one hand and grasping a spear with the other.

**BRITOMART** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a female knight, personifying chastity. Name from the Greek, meaning sweet maid.

**BRITOMARTIS** In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus and Karme or Zeus and Leto. Chaste Cretan goddess of fishers, hunters, and sailors. A moon and great-mother goddess, sometimes identified with Artemis or Dictyanna. In one legend she was pursued by Minos for nine months, from the early flood season to the winnowing season; she finally threw herself into a fisherman's net in the sea, was rescued and made a deity by Artemis. The myth, explaining the fish or mermaid form of the moon goddess in Crete, resembles those of Arethusa fleeing from Alpheios and Daphne fleeing from Apollo.

**BRITTIA** Mythical island described by Procopius, a Byzantine historian. It was divided by a wall running north and south. West of the wall the air was so foul only vipers and evil could survive. In its inhabited east, the Angles, Britons, and Frisians lived. Fishermen on the European continent were exempt from taxes because it was their duty to ferry souls of the dead over to Brittia. Although the fishermen never saw their passengers or those who received them, they heard the questions put on arrival and the answers in which the souls gave their names and that of their native countries. Procopius undoubtedly referred to Britain and the Roman wall.

**BRIZO** Aegean moon goddess, an enchantress.

**BROADBLINK** Literally, vast splendor. In Norse mythology the mansion of Balder.

**BROBDINGNAG** A country of giants to whom Gulliver appears as a pigmy in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Hence the adjective, brobdingnagian, meaning colossal, gigantic, strong.

**BROCADE** In Japan typifies splendor.

**BROCELIANDE** Enchanted forest in Brittany where Merlin lived. Vivian bewitched Merlin in the forest.

**BROCH (BERK, BUROK)** In Scotland the remains of a round tower. Stronghold, sanctuary from wandering marauders. Believed to have connection with sun worship. Ancient name for badger, Cornish for yew-tree. Word identical with Bark, Berk, or burg as they appear in names.

Also called Pictish tower.

**BROCKEN (BLOCKSBERG, BRUC-TERUS)** Highest peak in the Harz mountains. Meeting place of German witches and site of Walpurgis Night festivals.

Brocken specter. An optical illusion, alluding to the natural phenomenon observed on the Brocken in which shadows of those on the mountain are greatly magnified when projected on the mists about the summit of the mountain opposite.

**BROEFORT** Marvelous horse of Ogier in medieval legends.

**BROK** In Norse mythology brother of Sindre. He blew the bellows for Sindre's artisan elf-sons while Loki, in fly form, tormented him. Hence one who does not succumb to hardship or inconvenience.

**BROMIUS** A title of Dionysus, meaning roarer or he who makes a confused sound. He was a Greek thunder-god, a god of mysterious voices and orgiastic music, and his name, derived from a cereal intoxicant, seems to have sprung from brahma. See Braités.

**BRONS** In Grail legends brother-in-law of Joseph of Arimathea. While wandering with Joseph and companions in the wilderness certain of the company fell into sin. Brons, commanded by God, caught a fish, which with the Grail provided a mystic meal of which the unworthy were not permitted to partake, thus sinners were separated from the righteous. Afterward Brons was known as the Rich Fisher or Fisher King, who suffered not from death but from extreme old age. When the proper questions were asked his youth was restored, but he lived only three days after the restoration. A resurrection myth.

**BRONTE (BRONTES)** Literally, thunder. One of the Cyclops, which see.

**BRONZE** Metal which ancients believed had the power to purify and drive off pollutions. In China used in altar articles, censers, libation cups, ritual vessels, etc. In ancient Greece a bronze gong was sounded at eclipses of the moon or when a king died.

Bronze age. Third age of man. Age of a powerful race of humans, who were cruel, hard, obdurate. Their tools and weapons were of metal, they lived in constant contention and strife. Like those of the silver age the people of the bronze age were condemned to wander in Hades. The wheel supposedly was invented in this period. See ages of man.

Bronze dish. Buddhist ritual altar object; symbol of Mount Meru.

**BROOCH** If received as a gift, an omen of broken friendship or love unless a coin is given with it to dispel bad luck.

**BROOM** (1) Shrub symbolizing humility, neatness, servility. From the root bhram, and so named because of its flame-like flowers. In heraldry insignia of knighthood; emblem of the Plantagenet family. (2) Instrument of cleanliness and housewifery. Symbol of insight and wisdom. Steed of witches. Dream significance: (sweeping) bother discovered. Among Central American Indians, inasmuch as it sweeps away, typifies that which is evanescent, lost, transitory. In China the power to brush away evil spirits and trouble. Japanese emblem of Fugen, deity of compassion, sweeper of pine needles.

**BROTHER JONATHAN** Generic name for a shrewd Yankee or New Englander which developed into a familiar name for the United States and resolved into Uncle Sam. Personified by a middle-aged man with chin whiskers, wearing a high silk hat, a formal coat and pantaloons with stars and stripes, in the style of the 19th century.

**BROTHERS, COUPLINGS, OR TWINS** A universal folkloric motif in which correlative deities sometimes are in close harmony, representing culture or light heroes beneficent to mankind; sometimes they are in conflict. When antagonistic they represent opposing forces of good and evil, light and darkness, love and reason, summer and winter, and one usually is killed by the other, or they kill each other. Almost always the dead deities are resurrected, thus the deity of darkness is reborn each evening, the deity of light is reborn each morning, or winter returns each year, and the conflict resumes. Some examples are Achilles and Patroclus, the Asvins, Balder and Loki, Cain and Abel, Castor and Pollux, dawn and evening breezes, Michael and Satan, Prometheus and Epimetheus, Romulus and Remus, Set and Horus, Typhon and Osiris. The Melanesian culture hero is hampered in his beneficent, creative, or tutelary activities by one or more antagonistic, lazy, or stupid brothers. Examples are Kabinana, Karuvu, Qat, Tagaro, Warochunuga.

**BROWN** Autumn, earth, monasticism, penitence, sorrow; also barrenness, poverty, renunciation. In precious stones represented by andalusite, diamond, garnet, hyacinth, smoky quartz, and tourmaline. In symbology the personality traits of those who lean to-

ward brown are: calmness, conventionalism, dependability, earthly, lacking in curiosity, law abiding, lazy, looked upon as wise by friends through actions rather than because of knowledge, as they are not impulsive or showy, but are oblivious to external facts, observant rather than a participant, satisfied, slow thinking but sure, views definite but unrevealed, worldly wise. The color so called after the skin of a bruin (bear). In Christianity typifies renunciation of the world, spiritual death.

**BROWN BULL OF CUALGNE** Celtic bull of fairy descent owned by Daire of Cualgne and coveted by Queen Medb, who was jealous of her husband, who owned the White-horned Bull. Determined to obtain the Brown Bull, which was able to carry 150 children and protect a hundred warriors from heat or by his shelter from cold, Medb sent her army against that of Daire. A bull-fertility cult replaced an earlier goat cult in Ireland, and the life of the sun hero Cuchulainn was tied to that of the Brown Bull, which was worshiped as Cuchulainn's external soul. In the war of the Bulls, the Brown Bull killed his rival the White-horned Bull; then going mad with pride, dashed out its brains against a rock. With the death of the Brown Bull the death of Cuchulainn becomes possible. The Brown Bull was succeeded by its calf, and so another sun hero appeared to take the place of the dead Cuchulainn in the march of the seasons. See Friuch.

**BROWNIE** German guardian spirit which usually lived in woods. In Scotland a homely good-natured sprite which haunted farmhouses and did useful work around a house at night, churning, sweep-

ing, etc. A fairy or pixy. Identical with alfar, alvor, elf, tomte.

**BRUCE** Masculine name from the Norman family name de Bruce, after the name Brieuse, signifying of the brush.

**BRUGH NA BOINNE (BRUG NA BOINNE)** In Celtic mythology the neighborhood or region of the Boyne, famous as the dwelling or burial place of the Tuatha De Danann, ancient Irish gods, and of the kings of Tara. Site of a fairy palace; site of a royal cemetery. A tumulus, sidh or mound of Dagda, later of Oengus.

**BRUMMAGEM** A gaudy, inferior, or worthless article which imitates a better one. The word is derived from the name Birmingham, a great mart and manufacturing center in England of cheap jewelry, gilt toys, imitation gems, etc.

**BRUN** In Norse mythology counsellor to Harald. Said to be Odin disguised as a war god.

**BRUNHILDE** See Brynhild.

**BRUNO** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning brown.

**BRUSH** Art, painting. In China called pi; emblem of a scholar.

Brush, gilded ink-cake, scepter. In China called pi, ting, ju I. A rebus signifying, May your wish be fulfilled.

Brush in thumb of a palette. Art, painting.

Brush pot. In China called pi t'ung or hsi chiao (horn cup); emblematic of scholarly attainment.

**BRUTE (BRUT, BRUTUS)** In a legendary history the grandson of Ascanius and great-grandson of Aeneas. Accidentally killing his

father Sylvius he fled to Greece and from there went on to Britain, where he became the first British king, calling his capital Troynovant, in honor of his native city Troy. Subsequently the city was renamed London. He captured the giants Gog and Magog, and kept them chained at his palace, where they served him as porters.

**BRUTUS** (1) Disorderly hair. In fancied imitation of the hair of Lucius Junius Brutus, a semi-mythical Roman patriot. (2) An assassin, conspirator against a friend, a patriot, in allusion to Marcus Brutus, who joined conspirators to murder his friend Caesar. Shakespeare, in his drama Julius Caesar, endows Brutus with the qualities of a real patriot, saying, "He loves Caesar much, but he loves Rome more." "Et tu Brute," the cry of Julius Caesar when he saw his friend among the assassins, has become a popular exclamation of those whose friends have turned against them. The name Brutus in Latin means heavy or stupid.

Brutus, Lucius Junius. Legendary first Roman consul, fabled to have held office about 509 B.C. He condemned his two sons to death for joining a conspiracy to restore the throne to the banished Tarquin.

**BRYNHILD (BRUNHILD, BRUNHILDA, BRUNHILDE)** (1) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning breastplate and battle. (2) In Volsung Saga daughter of Budle. Chief of the Valkyrie or fire maidens. Her marvelous horse Vingskornir carried her to victory. When she disobeyed Odin, he pricked her with a thorn (winter), and she fell into an enchanted sleep on Hlymdale, surrounded by seven hedges of fire (coils of the dragon Fafnir,



demon of the underworld, who guarded her treasures, earth's verdure). Sigurd, the sun, killed the dragon, became possessed of the treasure, and aroused the sleeping dawn or spring maid. She plighted her troth to Sigurd and gave him magic runes. He gave her an Andvari-loom ring (ring of fertility), but Brynhild, a seer, predicted he would desert her. He rode off, and at the house of Giuki, the Niflung, he married Gudrun, gloaming or autumn. Brynhild bore their daughter Aslog. Gunnar, brother of Gudrun and prince of darkness, unable to penetrate the flames protecting Brynhild, prevailed upon Sigurd to assume his form and win Brynhild for him. Disguised as Gunnar, Sigurd gave her a ring from the Fafnir hoard, taking in exchange the Andvari ring, and Brynhild became the wife of Gunnar. When Brynhild saw the Andvari ring on Gudrun's finger she realized she had been deceived, and urged her husband to slay Sigurd. Gunnar had sworn not to lay hands on his brother-in-law, but desiring his wealth he prevailed upon his younger brother Guttorm to perform the deed. In remorse Brynhild threw herself on Sigurd's funeral pyre, thus verdure died with the sun, whose mistress she had been on his early journey. Her gift of prophecy and vengefulness resemble Medea's; as one deserted she resembles Ariadne.

Brynhild becomes Briar Rose or Sleeping Beauty in fairytales. As Brunhild her lover is Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied and her husband is King Gunther. As the wife of Gunther she is so obstreperous, Siegfried deprives her of her girdle and ring of strength (fertility), after which she becomes a submissive wife. When she discovers she has been deceived she persuades Gunther's

brother Hagen to murder Siegfried, and then dies on Siegfried's grave. As an unmanageable wife Brunhild appears in the role of Katharina in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*. In Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelungen* Brunhild is a Valkyrie who aids Siegmund against the will of Wotan. The god places her on a high rock surrounded by fire to sleep until awakened by Siegfried.

**BRYONY** Herb symbolizing prosperity.

**BU** In Melanesian mythology the man who shot and killed Metakorab, a female bogey. Star group known as the Dolphin.

**BUAN-ANN** Celtic Good-Mother, goddess of plenty. Mother of Brian, Iuchar, and Iuchurba. She nursed and suckled them so well her name became Ana (plenty) or Danu.

**BUARAINECH** Celtic cow-faced god. While his assistants were preparing a magic potion, the poisonous smoke from the caldron infected the eye of his son Balor. A fertility deity, providing nourishment and death; a sorcerer.

**BUBASTIS** Egyptian cat-headed or lion-headed goddess who watched over childbirth. Also called Bast, Pasht, Sekhet.

**BUCKBEAN** Herb symbolizing calmness, repose.

**BUCKEYE** The horse (Horus)-chestnut. Symbol of darting, piercing, radiating fire. Emblem of the state of Ohio, which is called the Buckeye State. As its wood is used for artificial limbs, symbolic of dependence and inferiority. The narcotic properties of the tree have been used

to intoxicate fish.

**BUCKLE** Aristocracy, eminence, fidelity in authority. Protective amulet or talisman. In heraldry a knight preparing for action. In ancient Egypt symbolized the good will and protection of Isis. A buckle, dipped in water in which ankh flowers had lain and which represented the goddess's blood or her power and strength, was hung around the mummy's neck to safeguard it in the nether world.

**BUCKTHORN** Cares, evil, sin, trial, tribulation. Christian symbol of martyrdom. The crown of thorns worn by Christ was formed of buckthorn. In ancient Greece a plant of purgative properties, which was chewed in the belief it had the power of keeping off evil spirits and ghosts.

**BUCON** Occult demon of hatred.

**BUCU** Among the Golde of Siberia a mystic bird which assists a shaman when he travels to the otherworld. Compare Koori.

**BUD** Latent or undeveloped power; virginity. In Japan classified as feminine. A blossom opened is classified as masculine, and a blossom overblown is classified as a mature woman.

**BUDDHA (BOODH, BOODHA, BOUDDHA, BUDDH)** Literally, the enlightened or wise. Buddhist incarnation of a divine intelligence or wisdom. Preacher of asceticism and karma, of the Eight-fold Path, the Four Noble Truths, and the Six Cardinal Virtues. Deified human.

Gautama, called Sakyamuni (sage of the Sakya family) or Siddhartha (he who gains his ends), was a 6th Century B. C. prince whose putative father, Suddhodana, wishing him to become a sover-

eign, kept him guarded to prevent him from seeing the four sights: a dead man, a decrepit man, a diseased man, a religious ascetic. Despite his guards, Gautama saw the four sights, and realizing the impermanence of earthly things, in his 29th year, renounced a life of luxury and pleasure for a life of poverty as a religious ascetic. He was aided by the gods, who showed him the way in the dead of night and who prevented his horse's hoofs from touching the ground, so that his escape was noiseless. See magic steed. Accompanied by five ascetics, he entered a life of discipline, but at the end of six years he decided asceticism is not the road to truth, and he became a beggar. While sitting under a Bo Tree, Mara and his evil daughters tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but the darts and stones they threw transformed into flowers as they hit Gautama. Thus he attained Buddhahood, and the serpent king Mucalinda celebrated the victory by covering Buddha's head with his hood in the storm that followed. He wandered from place to place, basing his teachings on the principle that all is fleeting, impermanent, with the one exception, cause and effect, i. e. that all living things, god, man, beast, are what they are as the result of deeds done during a previous existence.

When he realized he was about to die, he lay under two Sala trees, which blossomed out of season, and went into a series of trances from which he entered the realm of infinity, passing through perception and non-perception until he finally reached Nirvana; his divine character attested by the transfiguration by which his body became brilliant at death. Son of the Spirit (Holy Ghost) in the form of a white

elephant and of Maya, a human mother, thus miraculous. He had many earlier existences, and his final birth was accompanied by earthquakes, miracles, and the sweetening of the ocean. According to prophecy, he was to become either a Chakravartin (universal monarch) or a Buddha enlightened for the salvation of mankind. While in Tusita heaven, he chose the family, mother, and time of his birth. At birth he bore thirty-two primary and eighty secondary marks, which are called those of Mahapurusa (Great Male). Among his marks are those of Chakravartin, described as one of his aspects in an earlier birth. His feet are covered by wheels; his hands have fingers united by membranes; a circle of soft white hair (urna) emitting marvelous rays of light is between his eyebrows; his spine is so rigid, he cannot turn his head; he has a marvelous tongue which can reach into the world of Brahma (all sun or sun-ray symbols). Other of his emblems are the circle, elephant, footprint, lotus, naga (serpent), simhasana (lion throne), swastika, trikona (triangle), triratna (three jewels), urna (divine third eye), vajrasana (diamond throne), and white horse. In art shown with cropped curly hair, seated on a lotus. Sometimes wears a serpent's hood or appears as a pillar of fire, super-nal sun, or tree of life. At the moment of his birth the Bo-Tree, his future wife, his charioteer, his elephant, and his horse were born. He passed through the world unaffected by the world. He was the Fisherman (an epithet of Christ) who drew fish from the ocean of Samsara to the light of salvation. In some accounts said to have been born eleven times as a deer and to have preached his first sermon in a deer park. He was supported by a lotus to attest

his divine birth. His characteristics are those of a sun deity; Brahmanical believers regard him as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, and worship him in two aspects, preacher and omnipotent being. The four crucial moments of his life were: 1- Birth from the side of his mother. See caesarean section. 2- Instant of becoming a Buddha with the mudra calling earth to bear witness. 3- Holding discourse in a deer park. 4- Entering Nirvana, his right side facing south (lion position).

Buddhas number more than one, and each may have an earthly life, but not more than one may appear in the world at any time. A Buddha comes into existence at irregular intervals, when the cause for a Buddha exists. Brahma comes into the world at regular intervals. A Buddha is the Absolute, Essence of Fire and of Mind, Eternal Principle, the One Reality. As an ascetic called nirmanakaya; as an abstract body, dharmakaya; as a heavenly body, sambhogakaya; as a meditative body, dhyani-buddha; as a mortal, manusi-buddha. Celestial Buddhas are five: 1- Dipamkara, enlightener; 2- Kasyapa, luminous protector; 3- Sakyamuni (Gautama), the enlightened; 4- Maitreya, loving one; 5- Bhaisajyaguru, master of healing. Usually they are shown without headdress. Confession Buddhas number thirty-five. Sakyamuni is the chief; usually the others are grouped around him, seated dhyanasana. They are of five different colors and wear monastic garments, most often without headdress. See Dhyani-buddhas for crowned Buddhas. See Adam's Peak.

Buddha paradises. Kshetra, abode of past Buddhas. Tusita, heaven of contentment of the future Buddha Maitreya, situated

high in the sky. Sukhavati, realm of bliss of Amitabha, Buddha of infinite light and life, situated in the west. Grdhra-kuta, world-to-be-realized, realm where Sakyamuni preached the Lotus of Truth, situated on Vulture Peak.

**Buddha poses.** The pointing finger is a necromantic or bewitching gesture. The chief mudras or poses are: 1- Best Bestowing, signifying charity. Arm fully extended, hand points downward with outstretched palm to the front. 2- Blessing or Fearlessness. Arm lifted and slightly bent, hand elevated with palm to front and fingers pointing upwards. 3- Earth-touching or Earth-bear-witness. It alludes to the time Sakyamuni called the earth as his witness. Earth bore fruit to show it had heard. Thus a fertility symbol. 4- Meditative or Imperial. The figure is seated with one hand resting on the other in the lap in the middle line of the body with palms upward. 5- Perfection. Index finger and thumb of each hand are joined and held almost in contact with the breast at the level of the heart. 6- Preaching. Same as Blessing, except thumb is bent. 7- Protecting or Refuge-giving. The arm is bent, palm to the front with fingers pointing downwards. 8- Triangular. Same as Preaching, except thumb touches the ring finger. 9- Turning the Wheel-of-the-Law. Dogmatic attitude with right index finger turning down the fingers of the left hand.

**Buddhasaktis.** Consorts of Buddhas; their emblems are kapala (skull cup) and karttrka (chopper).

**BUDDHADAKINI** Femal Buddhist deity of the air, capable of conferring supernatural powers. Her color is white, and her emblems are cakra (wheel), kapala (skull

cup), khatvanga (ritual wand). Tibetan name Sans-rgyas-mkhah-gro. See Dakinis.

#### BUDDHALOCANA (LOCANA)

A Dhyani-buddhasakti; consort of Aksobhya.

**BUDDHA'S HAND** In China called fo shou; a citrus fruit symbolizing good fortune. Used as an offering at the lunar year and for scenting clothing and rooms. The ten or more finger-like segments of the fruit resemble a classic position of Buddha's hand. Also illustrates the gesture of grasping money. When pictured with a butterfly, expresses, "attain old age." When pictured with a peach and pomegranate, suggests good fortune, long life, and many sons.

**BUDDHISM** Originally a code of ethics. Founded by Gautama Siddhartha. The introduction of deities entered later, and like Judaism, originally a religion which opposed images. It contains the doctrine of Four Truths (Realities) and the Eight-fold Path. Detachment from worldly things; spiritual life. Buddhism, based on karma, reincarnation, the transmigration of the soul, the delivery of the soul from torment, was the first universal religion. It embodies a future life with many heavens, including the Pure Land of the West, which holds eternal joy for the good, and a hell, filled with terrible punishments for those who deviated from the five precepts: 1- Slay not that which has life; 2- Steal not; 3- Be not lustful; 4- Be not light in conversation; 5- Drink not wine. The ritual of Buddhism has been borrowed by the principal religions of the world. Incorporated in Catholicism are its Goddess of Mercy, hell, incense, liturgy, use of



holy water, worship of idols, images, and relics. The pope resembles the Dalai Lama.

Buddhist cross. The swastika; Union of four phalli.

Buddhist form. Square broken on one side by a square alcove representing the flowing out from within, as opposed to the Christian form of dot in a circle, which takes in and is therefore enclosed.

Buddhist goddesses of the four seasons. Vasantadevi, spring; Grismadevi, summer; Saraddevi, autumn; Hemantadevi, winter. These are portrayed with animal heads and usually accompany Sri-devi.

Buddhist transmigration. The six stages: 1- heavenly world, which is subject to decay; 2- human life, period of discipline, of virtue and vices; 3- bestial life, period of greed and base instincts; 4- hungry ghosts, life of never satiated appetite and constant agony; 5- furious spirits, realm of raging hatred and combat; 6- purgatories, where imperfect beings create their own punishment and are at last purged from their brutal vices.

**BUFFALO** In Pawnee Indian tradition great gift of heavenly powers.

Buffalo Bill. The nickname of a daredevil pony-express rider named William F. Cody, who attained fame in dime-novels and stories of the wild west.

**BUFONITE** Talisman for health, emblem of witchcraft. The word derives from bufon, Latin for toad.

**BUG** A bogey, ghost, hobgoblin. Also a term for insects, originally applied to the beetle because it is round-shaped like ob-ug, i. e. the mighty orb or sun; hence a sun emblem. Root of bugle and the name Bugge.

**BUGA** A Trans-Baikal heaven-god, creator of man from earth, fire, iron, and water collected from the four corners of the earth.

**BUGAKU** Japanese butterfly dance, signifying the fluttering from flower to flower. Performed at court and other sacred places on ceremonial occasions.

**BUGAN** Philippine Island perfect woman. Wife of Wigan, her brother, with whom she survived the deluge. Prayers for women are addressed to her, although no petitions are made to her images.

**BUGBEAR** A goblin that eats little children. A bugaboo, any object of dislike or dread.

**BUGIMAMUSI** In African Uganda legend place where heaven touches earth.

**BUGLE** Call to action. Horn of salvation. From the root bug.

**BUGLOSS** Plant symbolizing falsehood.

**BUHUITIHU** Taino name for medicine man or priest.

**BUILDER'S SQUARE** Truth.

**BUILDING** In China a two-story building, or any which overshadows its neighbor, is thought to deprive the smaller one of Heaven's guardianship. When the main beam of a new building is erected firecrackers are set off invoking the spirit of the ground for protection.

**BUIINNE** In second or heroic cycle of Irish legend son of Fergus. The 'Ruthless Red,' he betrays Naeise to Conchubar and is given a large tract of land which



turns barren the very night he receives it in indignation at being owned by a traitor. Buinne typifies winter.

**BUJURUKTSI** Tatar god or fate of the heavens; commander or ruler of providence, decreer of birth. Compares with Dzajaga, Jajutsi, Kaba, Moira, Norns, Tien-ming, Zajan.

**BUKE** Japanese military house or military class. Also called monofufu, samurai, wasarau.

**BULICAME** Hot spring in central Italy mentioned by Dante in the Inferno. It was frequented as a bath, and its stream was divided so that prostitutes, who were compelled to stay away from others, had a section.

**BULL** Universally worshiped as the fecundity of nature, fertility of earth, generative and reproductive force, heat and light of the sun, luminous and impregnating father of all things. Symbolic of energy, fury, lasciviousness, life-power, lordship, virility, wealth. At one time, symbol of humid or passive power, while the lion symbolized the active generative power; later typified the sky and fecundating sun, portrayed with four horns to represent the cardinal points, the four legs typifying supporting pillars, and identified with the deity in his male aspect of creator. The celestial bow, with which sun deities shot their arrows or rays, was designed in the shape of the horns of a bull. As a generative force worshiped as a corn spirit. At sacrificial feasts, eaten to give men strength. Represents the zodiacal sign Taurus, which the sun enters about April 20, in the East, the season for plowing with a bull or ox. On the stock exchange one who favors a rising

market; opposed to bear, which see. In heraldry typifies magnanimity and valor. In one version of the Cinderella story a bull butts an oak tree until it opens, and Cinderella finds within it everything she needs to satisfy her hunger. The 'oc' of bull-ock (bull) is radically the same as 'ac,' and the Anglo-Saxon ac-tree is an oak-tree. Bull is akin to Bel. In Assyrian mythology a winged beneficent genius, protector. In Buddhism Yama stands on a bull, a man, or a woman. In Christianity typifies brute strength. In Egypt, when a new bull was installed in the temple, women exposed their sexual parts to the sacred animal as a fertility rite. Princesses were buried with sacred bulls, a custom interpreted as a symbolic marriage for fertility. The north wind was portrayed as a bull, sometimes with four heads and usually winged. In Hebrew tradition emblem of a chief or prince, symbol of fruitfulness, and one of the principal forms by which the sun deity of early Israelites was worshiped. Typified an invader, i.e. a fierce foe which tramples under foot. A bull-shaped Prince of Death is mentioned. In early Semitic myths, mount or steed of the rain and thunder god; whereas the steed of the earth goddess was a lion, and that of the sun god a horse. In Indo-Iranian tradition a rain and storm deity, an allusion to the violence of storms and to the fertility which water brings to the world. In Ireland bulls were the reincarnation of divinities. See Brown Bull, White-horned Bull. Moslem earth support called Kuyuta. See Bahamut. In Japanese mythology breaker of the egg of chaos. The ancient Romans ornamented the pages of their books with a bull which they regarded a favorable

sign. In Siberian and Finno-Ugrian mythology a bull stands on a crab, fish, or stone in the cosmic ocean and supports the earth on his horns. When his horns break, the world will come to an end. See fish, frog, mammoth.

Brown Bull. See under Brown.

Bull's blood. Universally used for purposes of divination.

Bull deities. Fertility, sun, and thunder deities, among them: Agni, Apis, Athena, Bacis, Dionysus, Dyaus, Heracles, Indra, Jupiter, Kali, Marduk, Mentu, Minerva, Minotaur, Mithras, Mnevis, Nebo, Neptune, Osiris, Poseidon, Sin, Siva, Tantalus, Telamon, Thor, Zeus.

Bull-foot. (1) The reward of the victorious matador. (2) In ancient mysteries the foot of the sacred king, caused by the dislocation of the thigh, typifying the emasculation in fertility rites. See dance with a limp, foot, heel, hobbling, partridge.

Bull horns. Male potency, sun's rays. In Babylonian art, deity emblem. On ancient Semitic steles the god of thunder and lightning has bull's horns. He also wears a conical crown with two flowing ribbons signifying rays of light.

Bull roarer. Probably the most ancient sacred symbol in the world. Used universally to evoke the Supreme Spirit. Typifies the voice of thunder and of the wind. Also called boomer, buzzer, rhombus, swish, tundun, whizzer, etc. In New Guinea called tipperu; used in initiation ceremonies to create weird noises in the jungle to acquaint the initiate with the voices of ancestors or ghosts and suggests a visit to the underworld and resurrection therefrom. Compare circumcision, initiation.

Bull tied to a wild fig tree. Lascivious fury appeased; a man cured of incontinence, the fig tree signifying marriage.

Sea-born bull. In Greek mythology the sun.

White bull. Sacred to Zeus; form in which Zeus appeared to Europa. The seed of Israel.

White-horned bull. See under White.

**BULLA** A heart-shaped amulet worn around the neck as a pendant in ancient Rome. Badge of free-born children; boys ceased to wear it on attaining manhood, girls on marriage. A decoration of victorious generals; also worn as a talisman against the evil-eye.

**BULLDOG** Pertinacity.

**BULLFINCH** In Japan called Uso-dori, a liar bird. See Fuku-kuro.

**BULRUSH** July 20 birthday flower, symbolizing independence. In Christian tradition, symbol of the multitude of the faithful and humble. In Hebrew tradition, salvation. The infant Moses was found among the bulrushes.

**BUMBA** African Bushongo High God. The creator and first ancestor, who appointed the chief, assigned totems to men, and then rose into the air and disappeared. Portrayed as a gigantic white being in human shape. Also called Chembe, Jambé, Nyambe, Nzambi.

**BUMBLE** In Dickson's *Oliver Twist*, beadle of the workhouse in which Oliver Twist was born and raised. A fussy, hard-hearted official, impressed with his own importance. The word bumbledom, meaning arrogance, conceit, pomposity, and stupidity, especially when exhibited by petty officials, has sprung from the name.

**BUN** A round sacrificial cake, body of the deity. Compare pie, wafer. In Christian tradition body of Christ. The Egyptian word was boun; the Greek word was bous, which also meant ox, and sometimes the bun was made in the shape of an ox-head.

**BUNINKA** A Mongolian devil.

**BUNJEL** Primitive Australian deity who sliced earth into creeks and valleys with a knife.

**BUNYIP** Australian man-eating supernatural animal which lives in deep pools and streams.

**BURBANK** T.S. Eliot character; impotent embodiment of creative arts.

**BURDOCK** Weed carrying the sentiment importunity. In the language of flowers: Touch me not.

**BURE (BURI)** In Norse mythology the original All-Father, licked into life by Audhumla. Father of Bor, grandfather of Odin, Vili, and Ve, and thus first of the Aesir. His descendants slew the primeval giants and created celestial spheres. The root bur means fire and accounts for burn and burnished; also brass, brazier, breeze (cinders), bright, brilliant, burly, Burbank, and Burdock; it equates with bear and Brahm, and the shout bravo originally was buravo or Bur ave (Hail Bur).

**BURIAL** Consummation, honoring the dead, misery, resurrection, sorrow. Dream significance (another's burial) early marriage; (one's own) serious illness. Among most nations the idea of burial seems to have been to return the body to some primal parent. A barrow, grave, low, palisade, pile, pyramid, tomb, tor,

tower, tumulus were all vehicles which carried the body on its way. To inter is to consign to terre (earth). Compare cremation, exposed dead. American Indians who were buried walked to paradise, crossing a river on the way; those who were cremated were transported by the fire god. In India ground burial was preferred by the Varuna cult, cremation by the Agni cult. Norsemen consigned their dead to Mother Sea.

**Mock burial.** In primitive societies initiation into adulthood, the initiate being placed in a coffin or grave pit and asked questions. The answers he gives supposedly come from a deity. The grip used in raising the initiate from the coffin is the grip of resurrection. In New Guinea rebirth into adulthood is a rite in which the boy or girl is swallowed by a mythical monster, i.e. house or tomb of initiation whose jaw is the doorway.

**BURKE** Masculine name from Teutonic, meaning of the castle.

**BURKHAN (BURKHAN-BAKSHI)** Siberian creator. Inasmuch as the devil Sholmo brought up the mud from the cosmic sea with which Burkhan created the world, he was given a piece large enough on which to plant his staff. As soon as Sholmo pushed his staff into the soil, snakes, reptiles and harmful creatures came into life. With mud he had secretly held out from Burkhan he made Burkhan's smooth earth mountainous. A god adopted from Buddha.

**BURNING BUSH** Oracular tree in which Jehovah appeared to Moses, thus presence of God, trial by fire, will and word of God. Epiphany by fire. Adopted by the Presbyterian Church of

Scotland as its emblem.

Burning cross. A symbol of battle. Clansmen of the Scottish Highlands used to be summoned to battle by means of a cross, the tips of which had been lighted (extinguished by being dipped in blood) and sent from village to village. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, borrowed the symbol to inform those the organization found obnoxious that they were to be expelled, murdered, tarred, or whipped; hence the emblem of a bloodthirsty lawless mob. Also called fiery cross.

Burning lamp and smoking furnace. Jehovah.

Burning seeds. Fecundity.

**BURNUNTA-SA** Literally broad-ear. Babylonian deity, son of the sea god Ea.

**BURZHIN MITRO** In Iranian legend fire on Mount Revand. One of the three fires that protected the land, the others being Frohbach and Gushasp.

**BUSH CLOVER** Japanese symbol of autumn.

**BUSHEL** Chinese name for the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, commonly called Big Dipper in English. See Ursa Major.

**BUSHYASTA** Zoroastrian yellow demon of laziness and plague. Evil demon which causes men to sleep and neglect their religious duties.

**BUSIRANE** In Spenser's Faerie Queene an enchanter typifying unrestrained amorous passion.

**BUSIRIS** Mythical king of Egypt. To avert famine he sacrificed all strangers who landed on his shores to the gods. He seized Heracles, who broke his chain, and killed the inhospitable king.

**BUSK** Among Muskogean Creek Indians a festival at the maturing of the maize and beginning of the New Year, hence a rejuvenation or resurrection rite. First fruits are cast into the fire as offerings, old utensils are destroyed, dances and purificatory ceremonies are performed. All crimes, except murder, are forgiven. During the celebration the sexes are taboo to one another and all fast until the festival ends with a bathing, feast, and merry-making, the brewing of medicine, and the offering of tobacco to the four cardinal points, suggesting the death of the old year and the birth of the new throughout the world's quarters. A corruption of *puskita*, meaning fast.

**BUSKIN** Anciently worn by noblemen, thus denotes decency of behavior and gesture. Worn by classical Greek tragic actors with heels attached to elevate their stature, and called *cothurnus*; thus symbolic of drama and tragedy. In ancient Rome used in the sanctification of kings. Byzantine emperors wore purple buskins when crowned; the Celts wore gold; the Spanish wore crimson. To be crimson-stained was to be a sacred or oak king, i. e. maimed king as Adonis or Tammuz. The color crimson or scarlet came from the kern oak; gold symbolized the sun-deity; purple was emblematic of royalty. The buskin served to protect the sacred foot of a maimed-god, that is the god forced to limp because of emasculation. See emasculation, hobbling.

**BUSO** Philippine one-eyed evil spirit who eats the dead.

**BUTES** (1) In Greek mythology an Argonaut who could not resist the sirens and jumped from the



ship Argo into the water; thus a man who cannot resist an alluring woman. (2) Roman bee-master, son of the North Wind.

**BUTO (BOUTO)** (1) Egyptian deity of primal darkness. Nurse of Bubastis and of Horus. A serpent-goddess, chief goddess of the north; sometimes portrayed as a human figure with a hawk head. By the Greeks identified with Leto. (2) Japanese ox-headed king who passed through three cycles of existence. When ruler of the stars he traversed earth to descend to the undersea dragon palace in search of a wife. On his journey he asked shelter of Kotan, king of Southern India, who closed his gates to him. Returning from his marriage Buto made war on Kotan, cutting his body into five pieces and slaughtering his people. An aspect of Susa-no-wo, sea and storm god. As plague-protector called Gozu-Tenwo. Parallels Gava-Griva.

**BUTSUDAN** Japanese Buddhist household shrine containing the ihai or list of household dead. Parallels the Mitamaya.

**BUTTER** Dream significance, excellent omen for material success. Smear on doors by the Lapps after the darkness of winter to honor the first rays of the sun as it appears on the horizon. A fertility rite.

**BUTTERCUP** September 18 birthday flower symbolizing childishness, ingratitude, mockery, riches, spite. In occult sciences the sun plant; supposedly acts against stomach troubles and calms frantic and melancholy persons.

**BUTTERFLY** Psyche, soul, in contrast to the worm, which typifies the body. Symbol of felicity, frivolity, gaiety, love, pleasure,

resurrection. Ascent to immortality. Dream significance: inconstancy. Originally, flutter-by. Compare chrysalis, egg. Algonquin creator of the south wind. See Michabo. In Buddhism symbol of Sakyamuni, the all-wise. In China called hu tieh, symbol of conjugal felicity and joy. Expresses hope for an old age, as its name suggests that of one who has lived to be over eighty. Compare cat. Among Chippewa Indians signifies south. In Christianity typifies Easter Day, resurrection of Christ. In Japan typifies tiny fairies; emblematic of fragile beauty, gratitude, lover of flowers. Crest of the Taira clan. Compare Bugaku. In Mexico soul of the dead; emblem of the fluttering flame. Siberian form of witches. Ancient Scottish fire-god. Scotch names are teine-de (fire of god) and deadlan-de (brightness of god).

Black butterfly in flight.  
Flight of melancholy.

Gray butterfly. Finno-Ugric soul-fly. One of the forms the soul of a dead or sleeping person takes when it leaves the body. Compare bat.

**BUTTERFLY- ORCHIS** August 16 birthday flower with sentiment domestic quiet; gaiety.

**BUTTERFLY-WEED** In the language of flowers: Let me go.

**BUZUR-KURGALA** In Babylonian mythology sailor appointed by Pir-na-pisitim to be captain of the ark that weathered the deluge.

**BUZZARD** In American Indian lore death. See Hus brothers.

**BWANA** In African stories boss or master.

**BWBACHOD** Scotch household



sprites.

**BYAMEE** New South Wales creator deity. In a drought myth Byamee's benevolence is shown. Two water monsters swallowed his two wives and consumed all the water in the water hole (world-pool) in which the women had been bathing. Byamee spared the monsters when they released the water and the women.

**BYAT TA** Indo-Chinese royal runner famed for his speed. A wind spirit. Father of one of the deified Shwe Pyin Nyi-naung, which see.

**BYBLIS** Roman water nymph in love with her brother. After pursuing him unsuccessfully through many lands she hung herself. According to Ovid's *Metamorphoses* she transformed into a well.

**BYBLUS (BYBLOS)** Ancient Phoenician city; once principal center for the worship of Adonis, who supposedly was born there.

**BYELBOG** Slavic white or beneficent god; giver of light. He travels only by day, leads wanderers out of dark forests, bestows wealth and fertility, and helps the reapers at harvest.

**BYGGVIR (BEYGGVIR)** In Norse mythology servant of Frey. A barley god related to Pekko, Finno-Ugric barley god.

**BYLEIPT (BYLEIPTER, BYLEIST)**  
In Norse mythology brother of Lopter (Loki). Name meaning dwelling destroyer or raging flame.

**BYRGIR (BYRGER)** In Norse mythology well at which Hyuki and Bil (see) received the song mead.

**BYRLE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning cup bearer.

**BYRON** Masculine name from a family and place name in Britain, and from the Celtic, meaning clear discerner.

**BYRR** In Norse mythology a name of Thjasse signifying wind.

## C

**C** Third rate, third of a series. Among gnostics the crescent moon, the great sea-mother, and phonetically identical with sea. Occult significance: a vivifying force denoting intellectual qualities and self-expression; its period is for three years. Character traits: energetic, excellent mimics, inclined toward exaggeration, musical, visionary. Numerical value three. Physical weak spot: throat. Planetary correspondence: Venus or Earth. Symbolic correspondence: action. Tarot correspondence: Empress.

Musical tone of summer, first or key note of the natural or C major scale, third note in the A minor scale. In ancient Egypt emblem of Sin. Among Hebrew cabalists character trait is active. In low form traits are: inactive, lacking in concentration, vacillating. Roman notation 100; with a dash over it 100,000. Originally encircled dot; when changed to C regarded initial of Latin centum. Parallels Egyptian hieroglyph throne (also related to G), Greek gamma, Hebrew gimel (camel), Irish coll (hazel tree). See Alphabet Affiliations; Dominical Letters.

**CABALL (CABAL, CAVALL)**

Hound which aided King Arthur in his capture of the boar Twrch Trwyth (Porcus Troit). The hound is said to have left a mark of its foot on a stone near BUILT (probably BUILT-WELLS in Wales). The horse of King Arthur also

was called Cavall.

**CABBAGE** September 19 birthday flower symbolizing gain, profit. Emblem of the self-willed. Resolves into ac-ab-aj, i. e. mighty orb or sun. Also called cole, which resolves into ak-ol, i. e. great god.

**CABHA** Hebrew name for Cinderella, meaning Aurora.

**CABIRI (CABEIRI, KABEIROI)**

Literally, mighty ones. Seven Phrygian deities corresponding to the seven heavenly bodies worshiped by ancients, i. e. sun, moon, and planets. The Cabiri were sons of Sydyk and brothers of Esmun, and worshiped as fertility deities. They were spared in the deluge, but separated from Esmun. The Greeks adopted them as agricultural gods, connecting their rites with fire and worshiping them as a group of three or four, identifying them as sons of Hephaestus and master workers in metal as well as nature deities. Mariners called upon them for protection at sea. Also identified with the Corybant, Curetes, and Dioscuri, as well as with Demeter, Hecate, Persephone, and Rhea. The Cabiria or Cabiric mysteries at Samothrace were second only to the Eleusian mysteries. Roman antiquarians identify them with Penates. Probably a counterpart of Hindu Kubera.

**CABLE TOW** In Freemasonry band of affection uniting the whole fraternity. Equates with Lug's chain and the threefold cord worn by priests in the East and West.

**CACCE-JIELLE** Russo-Lapp water dweller. Evil spirit who drags people to death. Sometimes appears as a man, sometimes as a woman. Also called

Vodyanoy.

**CACCE-OLMAI** Lapp water man; god of fishing who brings fish to the net or line. ■ he does not receive proper sacrifice, he harms the fisherman.

**CACHIMANA** Among Orinoco Indians great good spirit of harvest and seasons; opposes Iolokiamo, an evil deity.

**CACHOLONG** Gem with the sentiment: I am not ambitious.

**CACIA** Greek abstract divinity of vice; opposed to Areta, virtue.

**CACIQUE** A chief or king among Taino Indians.

**CACODAEMON** Occult evil spirit. A name given to the twelfth house of heaven, from which only evil prognostics proceed.

**CACTUS** January 3 birthday flower with the sentiment ardent love. In the language of flowers: I burn. Symbolizes grandeur, warmth. Emblem of the state of New Mexico.

Cactus beer. Used ceremonially by Mexican Indians to obtain the blessed state which to them was supremely religious.

Cactus and eagle. Emblem of modern Mexican republic.

Sahuaro cactus. Emblem of the state of Arizona.

**CACUS (CAECIUS, KAKIOS, KAKOS)** Roman robber giant, son of Vulcan. Three-headed and flame-breathing, he lived on the Aventine, where Rome now stands. When Heracles passed with the cattle of Geryon, Cacus stole several, dragging them down to his cave by their tails backwards. Heracles was unable to trace them and was about to

go on his way when he heard their lowing. He entered the cave and slew Cacus with his club. Thus the sun (Heracles) released clouds or fertile rain (cows) from the dark skies (cave). The flames sent off by Cacus were flashes of lightning preceding a storm. Contrary currents blow at different elevations, thus clouds (cows) appear to be going against the wind or backwards. Cacus and a sister Caca were a pair of aboriginal Italian fire gods worshiped somewhat like Vesta to whom a Greek story became attached. Dante made Cacus a centaur. Cacus resembles the Hindu Sarama.

**CADELL** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning war defense.

**CADI** Eastern title meaning great A or aleph.

**CADMUS (KADMOS)** (1) Greek masculine name from the Semitic word *Kedem* (East), signifying man from the East, also who adorns. (2) In Greek mythology son of Agenor and Telephassa, brother of Cilix, Europê, and Phoenix. He went in search of his sister Europê, who had been abducted by Zeus, and discovered her at Delphi, but there an oracle instructed him to follow a heifer outside the shrine and establish a city on the spot where it lay down to rest. Thus Cadmus, a sun hero, must travel on across the sky. The cow chose the site of Thebes in Boeotia. Before Cadmus was able to sacrifice the animal to Athene, he was forced to fight a dragon offspring of Ares (drought). He killed the dragon and a storm followed. Cadmus sowed the earth with the dragon's teeth, and a harvest of armed men, the Spartoi (clouds of gloom), ancestors of the Spartans, sprang up. The men killed one another, leaving five to become the ances-

tors of the Thebans. For slaying the descendant of a god Cadmus was forced to become a bondman. After eight years of servitude Ares forgave him, and Cadmus became king of Thebes. He introduced the sixteen-letter Phoenician alphabet to his people, and married Harmonia, a daughter of Ares and Aphrodite. The jealous Hephaestus fashioned a beautiful necklace and veil, coveted by all who saw it, fatal to all who owned it, and presented it as a wedding gift to Harmonia. Cadmus and Harmonia had one son, Polydorous, and four daughters, Agave, Autonoe, Ino, Semele. Pentheus, a grandson, revolted and deprived Cadmus of his throne, whereupon he and Harmonia were changed into dragons (earth deities) and carried off to Elysian fields. The revolt of Pentheus fulfilled the prophecy connected with the wedding gifts, which typified the course of the seasons; the beautiful verdure forged by Hephaestus was doomed to decay and die. As a sun deity Cadmus was a giver of letters, giver of the light by which we see and learn. An inventor of letters he resembles Fuh-hi and Palamedes. A first man and founder of a people, he resembles Deucalion. A sower of dragon's teeth, he resembles *Susa-no-wo*.

Cadmean letters. Greek alphabet.

Cadmean victory. A costly victory; victory which ruins or is fatal to the victor.

**CADUCEUS** Herald's staff or wand, which magically aids or brings about birth, commerce, eloquence, good conduct, industry, healing, medicine, peace, power, speed, truce. A phallic symbol, comparable to the crux ansata and the *lingyoni*. An attribute of divine messengers,

emblematic of ambassadors. In middle ages instrument of the fool or jester. Developed from the scarab and associated with the trisula. Probably an early representation of serpent-tree-water symbolism. Commonly represented as a rod surmounted by wings with two serpent's twined about it. The two serpents represent the male and female in amatory mood, the posture of generation, thus a symbol of copulation and conception. The rod also is understood to symbolize power; the serpent, wisdom; the wings, activity and dispatch. As a bident typified divine duality, the male-female principles, the life force. Compare trident. In the tarot deck represented by the club suit. The word resolves into ca (great A) + duce (the leading light). In Assyria and Babylon symbol of fertility and life; emblem of Ea, Ishum, Ningishzidda. Attribute of the Egyptian Serapis and Thoth. In ancient Greece, the caduceus of Asclepius was a staff to symbolize the physician moving from house to house. That of Hermes was a wonder-working scepter or wand, as was that of Iris. Hermes' wand originally was an olive branch, the gift of Apollo, which he received in exchange for the seven-stringed lyre. Hermes' caduceus magically caused stones to move, produced wealth, made friends of enemies and lulled the tired to slumber or roused the sleeping. In Roman mythology, emblem of Mercury, god of commerce and thievery.

Caduceator. Mercury as messenger of the Roman gods with the caduceus or magician's rod.

**CADWALLADER** Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning arranger of battles.

**CAEL** In third of Finian cycle

of Gaelic legends husband of Credhe, whose lament for the champion after his death in the battle of Ventry, is one of the most beautiful passages of ancient Irish literature.

**CAELESTIS** Roman tutelary goddess of Carthage, whose worship as Dea Caelestis, Septimius Severus introduced. Also worshipped as Juno Caelestis and Tanit.

**CAELIAN** One of the seven hills on which Rome is built.

**CAELUM** Constellation known as the Graving Tool or Sculptor's Tool.

**CAENA-MAERGH** Persian monster of evil. Corresponds to Ziz.

**CAER** (1) In Irish legend a daughter of Ethal Ambuel of Uaman in Connaught. She appeared to Oengus in dreams until he became sick for love of her. He had the country searched, but when he found her home she had disappeared. Then the discovery was made that every year as soon as summer was over she became a swan maiden and with attendant swans she lived on a lake called Dragon Mouth. Oengus pursued her, and she agreed to marry him if he too would become a swan. They lived in his sid when in human shape and on Dragon-Mouth Lake when in swan form. Typifies the changing seasons. See swan maidens, also beast marriages. (2) In Britain a city or fortress; seat of a ruler. Word yields ak-ar, i. e. Great Fire.

**CAER BEDOIN** Brythonic sacred fire kept burning continually in a temple at Caer Bedoin (City or Seat of Bath), hence a site of



fire or sun worship.

**CAER GWYDION** Literally, Seat-of-Gwydion, i. e. the tracks he left in the heavens, the Milky Way.

**CAERLEON (CAERLLEON)**  
A town in what is now Monmouthshire, England, on the river Usk. The seat of King Arthur's Round Table. From the Latin, the name means Heart-of-Leon (Lion); from the Welsh, it means city or seat-of-Legions. Also known as Carduel (Cardoil), which resolves into care, heart, or hinge of God.

**CAERLUD** Seat of Lud; early Welsh name for London.

**CAERMEMPHRIC** Seat of Mem; original name of the city of Oxford.

**CAER SIDI** One of the names of the Brythonic otherworld. The wind-swirled heavens, a delightful realm of the dead and of gods. A strong-doored, four-square lofty castle or fortress of glass, manned by dumb, ghostly sentinels; abode of the Perfect One. It spun around so that no one might find its entrance, which was a dark door on the side of a slope. The castle was pitch dark except for the twilight made by the lamp burning before its circling gate. Feasting and revelry went on inside, and it contained the choicest of riches, the pearl-rimmed caldron of nine British pythonesses, so that oracles might be sent forth. The castle turned with greater speed than the swiftest wind, and its walls were lined by archers who shot so vigorously no armor could withstand their unfalling arrows (spikes or spokes of the zodiac, spears of kindling lights of the Sun). A region in Annwfn paralleling Avalon. Sometimes identified as an island par-

adise or as Corona Borealis, to which the souls of dead kings retired. In Grail legends, described as the Sacred Chalice or Holy Grail. A universal Axis or Omphalos equating with the Round Table. Caer Sidi resolves into ak-ar-si-di, i. e. seat of resplendent fire (sun). The word sidi compares with sidyll, i. e. spinning-wheel or omphalos. Caer Sidi or Revolving Castle survives in modern Britain in Easter maze dances. In England called Troy Town Dances; in Wales called caer-droia. Compare cherub, chakra, churning.

Other names of Caer Sidi (Revolving Castle) are: Caer Colur (Gloomy Castle); Caer Golud (Castle of Riches); Caer Ochren (Castle of Shelving Side, referring to its door); Caer Pedryvan (Four-cornered Castle or Four-times Revolving); Caer Rigor (Kingly Castle); Caer Vandwy (Castle-on-High); Caer Vedwyd (Castle of Revelry or Castle of Perfect Ones); Caer Wydyr or Wydr (Glass Castle). Arthur's soul was housed in a glass castle, and the glass castles of Irish, Manx, and Welsh legend are either island shrines surrounded by glassy water or star-island shrines in the night sky.

**CAESAR** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning born with hair. (2) Roman general and administrator, assassinated by a group of nobles headed by his friend Brutus. The name survives in Czar and Kaiser.

Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. An expression alluding to the divorce by Caesar of his wife. The name of Pompeia became linked with that of P. Claudius, who was accused of treason. Caesar divorced her, not because he believed her guilty, but because the wife of Caesar must not have suspicion attached



to it.

Caesarean section. Children so born are said to possess great strength, the power to find hidden treasures, to see spirits, and the ability to accomplish great feats. Various deities and heroes have been born miraculously from a slit under the arm, in the head, side, or thigh. Among those born in this manner are Athena, Buddha, and Dionysus. The name alludes to the birth of Julius Caesar, who was said to have been cut out of his mother's abdomen.

Caesarine. In Brittany, a name variant of Cinderella.

**CAGE** Imprisonment. Dream significance (empty) broken marriage; (full) cares passed away.

**CAGN (KANG)** Bushman creator deity, who made all things. Sometimes he had the form of a mantis, sometimes that of a caterpillar.

**CAGOT** In the middle ages descendants of the Visigoths, shunned as loathsome; hence an outcast. In modern France a hypocrite or an ultra-devout person is called a cagot.

**CAGOULARD** A member of a French secret terroristic society. From cagoule, a sort of hood.

**CAHORS** A town in southern France notorious as a nest of usurers. Dante in *Paradiso* calls John XXII, whom he regarded an ambitious, avaricious and venal pope, Cahorsins.

**CAILLEACH (CAILLIACH)** Literally, hag, old wife. Scottish self-created virgin. Great-Mother goddess with a fatherless son. She let loose the rivers, shaped the hills, and waved her hammer over the growing grass.

Personification of the corn spirit. The last sheaf of the harvest was regarded as an embodiment of the corn or field spirit, and was offered to her. With characteristics similar to those of Anu and Ma she imparted power and valuable secrets to men.

**CAILLEACH MOR** Literally, big old wife. In Scottish tradition ferocious mother-goddess. Sender of south-westerly gales. Storm brewer associated with the first week in April, which is called Cailleach, thus the April hag. Her sons were giants, but she was more powerful than they. Also called Cailleach Bheur, i. e. Old Woman of Beare or Black-faced Mother.

**CAIN** (1) In Arabic, Christian, and Hebrew tradition eldest son of Adam and Eve, first born of the human race; brother of Abel. In Old Testament account having no recognition of sin and therefore no need for atonement, he offered the fruits of the ground, or the fruits of his labors, to God. Enraged when the Lord accepted the offering of his younger brother, the shepherd Abel, in preference to his own, he murdered Abel, from whom he had learned the art of killing as he watched Abel prepare his sacrifice. Thus Abel was the first to kill, Cain was the first to kill a man. Their quarrel represents the eternal quarrel between husbandman and nomad, death of ignorance at the hands of learning. In the Koran, the brothers are called Kabil (Cain) and Habil (Abel). Kabil was born with a twin sister named Aclima; Habil's twin sister was Jumella. Adam proposed that Kabil marry Jumella and Habil marry Aclima. Kabil objected to this arrangement and Adam proposed the question be referred to God by means of a sacrifice. When

God rejected Kabil's sacrifice, He signified His disapproval of Kabil's marriage to his own twin sister, and in a jealous rage Kabil killed Habil.

For his crime Cain was banished from society; he suffered physical hardships and privation and became a fugitive. He withdrew to the land of Nod, East of Eden. There he eventually founded a city called Enoch, after his son. With the invention of boundaries and measures and the building of walls, the freedom of mankind was destroyed. The killing of Abel suggests the seasonal death of the fertility king; the soil is barren when the king is dead. Although Cain is variously described as the first jealous man, the first traitor to his kin, the first fratricide, the first fugitive, the first founder of a city, his legend incorporates the elements of a light or season myth. When told that he must wander across the earth, Cain's statement, "... it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me," suggests the recurring death of phases of light (or darkness) which are condemned to perpetual movement across the sky. The name Cain yields Great One A. A as primal cause may mean the abyss, darkness, or sun. Abel yields Ball A. Thus the conflict may have been between the morning and evening sun or the spring and winter sun, or it may have been between light and darkness. The descendants of Cain are acknowledged to be the first of a line of great culture heroes, including Jabal, Jubal, Tubal-Cain. As the builder of the first city, Cain resembles Romulus. See Abel, shepherd.

(2) In Christian history a 2nd Century gnostic sect which venerated Cain, who, they claimed derived his existence from the superior power, whereas Abel de-

rived his from the inferior power. The sect interpreted the action of Judas as that of one who sacrificed that which was dear to himself (Jesus) for the benefit of mankind, one who recognized what had to be done if the world were to survive. Thus the crucifixion of Christ was necessary for the course of the seasons, the maiming of the fertility king, i. e. cutting of crops being necessary for rebirth.

Brand of Cain. The stigma of a fugitive or outlaw.

Caina. In Dante's Inferno, the abode of traitors to kindred. It is the first concentric ring of the Ninth Circle, and Dante places here those who have done violence to their kin, also called Cain's place.

Cain-colored beard. A dull yellow or sandy-red beard. In Christian art used to symbolize traitor, as the beards of Cain and Judas were supposedly of such a color. Shakespeare uses the expression, but sometimes it is printed cane-colored.

Curse of Cain. Eternal wandering.

**CAINTIGERN** Feminine name from the Erse, meaning fair lady.

**CAIPORA** Brazilian Indian gigantic spirit of the forests; bringer of ill-luck.

**CAIRBE (CAIRPE)** (1) In Irish legend son of Ogma. Bard of the Tuatha De Danann, he called on Bres, who insulted him by giving him lodgings in a small dark hut without fire and furniture, except for a mean table, on which he was supplied three cakes of dry bread for dinner. The next morning, instead of uttering a panegyric on his host, he recited a satire, the first written in Ireland, relating how he had been received. This constituted a

blemish, and Bres was forced to abdicate. In the war against the Fomors brought on by the abdication of Bres, Cairbe sang satires which had the effect of curses, and brought about the defeat of Bres. Probably a wind deity. (2) Son of Cormac mac Art. One of the great heroes of Irish legend. He exterminated the Fianna at the battle of Gabhra, where he killed Oscar, Fionn's grandson, and was killed by him. Like Arthur and other legendary heroes, he presumably will rise again.

**CAIRIMA** In Persian epic brother of Airya and Tura. Legendary progenitor of the Sarmatians, an ancient people of southern Russia from whom the modern Slavs have sprung. Also called Salm.

**CAIRN (CARN, KARN)** Literally, heap. In ancient Britain a heap of stones or mound erected as an altar for sun worship, to indicate a cache, or as a tomb. Sometimes chambered. Often found to contain implements, etc. Word yields ak-ar-en, i.e. great fire one. A generic term for a barrow or hill. Carnac, the ruins of a rock-temple in Brittany, appear to be older and more primitive than the temple of Karnac in Egypt.

**Cairngorm.** A stone popular in Scotland, usually set in silver. It carries the sentiment home-sickness.

**CAITYA** Buddhist reliquary or shrine. The supa which contains sacred relics. A non-tantric symbol of Abhedha, Kubera, Maityeya, Nagarjuna.

**CAIUS** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning rejoiced in. In Shakespeare's King Lear, Caius is the assumed name of the Earl of Kent when attending King Lear,

after Goneril and Regan refused to entertain their aged father, hence a faithful follower. In Merry Wives of Windsor, the French physician. Shakespeare probably alluded to John Caius, a noted 16th Century English physician, founder of Caius College, Cambridge.

**CAKE** Anciently a deity offering, a form of ceremonial food used as a burial gift, mystic food for participating in divine power. A sweet, a festive food, eaten at birthday, wedding and other celebrations. Compare bread. Dream significance: family festivity or pleasant surprise. A Buddhist holy food called tormā. In Christian tradition, the host, the body of Christ, as hot-cross bun. Martyrdom, sacrifice. Among ancient Egyptians, Hebrews and others, a burial and deity offering. In Hebrew tradition, the eating brings divine life or salvation. See shewbread. In Lithuania, used for prophecy.

**Bride cake.** In medieval England, the bridegroom was not permitted to kiss the bride until after he had eaten a bride cake. A fertility rite.

**Cakes and ales.** Same as skittles and beer. Luxuries.

**Cake idol.** Substitution for human sacrifice. Eaten usually at rites celebrating fertility to signify the eating of the body of the deity. Source of ginger and other cakes in the form of animals and humans eaten especially at yule festivals.

**Land of cakes.** Scotland, because of its oatmeal cakes.

**Salt cake.** Ancient Greek sacrificial food.

**Take the cake.** Carry off the award or prize. Anciently cakes were given as prizes, but the expression probably alludes to the cake-walk which originated in southern United States. Compares

with the expression bring home the bacon.

You can't eat your cake and have it too. You cannot serve God and Mammon; You cannot spend your money and keep it.

Your cake is dough. Your expectation or plans miscarried; your project failed.

**CAKRA** Buddhist disk or wheel representing the cycle of existence or time, the eternal law, the evolution of the year. A non-tantric symbol of Maitreya, San-dui, Sitatapatra, Tshans-pa, Vairocana, Yama. In Tibet called k-or-lo. See bhavackramudra.

**CAKRASAMVARA** In Buddhism, sublime happiness; he who adds luster to the cycle of existence. His sakti is Vajravahari. In Tibet called bDe-mch-og-dpal-kor-lo-dom-pa or Dem-chho-pal-khor-lo-dom-pa.

**CAKRAVARTIN (CHAKRAVARTI)**

In Buddhism universal monarch, a description sometimes applied to Sakyamuni as an aspect of an earlier birth.

**CALABASH** A gourd symbolizing the creative power of nature; storage place for elixir of life.

**CALADBOLG** In Irish legend magic sword of Fergus; forged in fairyland. Name signifies hard-belly or that which is capable of consuming anything. Compares with Excalibur and with the sword of Susa-no-wo.

**CALAIS AND ZETES** Heroic twin sons of the wind deity Boreas, and the river nymph Oreithya. They accompanied the Argonautic expedition, i.e. were the winds that helped the magic ship traverse the sky.

**CALAKOMANAS** Two Pueblo Indi-

an corn-maids or goddesses.

**CALAMITY** In many parts of the world symbolized by a comet.

**CALAMUS** Anciently a reed used for arrows, for musical instruments, such as the Pipes of Pan, and for writing implements. In Uncle Remus stories frequently mentioned for its medicinal properties.

**CALANDRINO** In Boccaccio's Decameron a simpleton who is frequently fooled and made ridiculous.

**CALAS** One unjustly condemned, alluding to Jean Calas, an 18th Century Calvinist of Toulouse, who was cruelly executed by being broken on the wheel on false murder charges.

**CALATHUS** A lily-shaped work basket placed by ancient Greeks on monuments as a symbol of maidenhood.

**CALATINE** Irish legendary wizard who with his twenty-seven sons and all his grandchildren fought Cuchulainn at one time. All were killed. Spirits of darkness. The three sorceress daughters of Calatine avenged these deaths by luring Cuchulainn into battle with Lugaid, who killed Cuchulainn with his own sword.

**CALCHAS** Priest of Apollo who aided the Greeks in the Trojan war; a seer, a soothsayer, who advised Agamemnon to sacrifice his favorite daughter, Iphigenia to appease Artemis. In some versions of the Troilus legend the father of Cressida.

**CALCULUS** Literally, pebble. As a mathematical term alludes to the fact that reckoning once was done by means of pebbles. Used



as a medical term for stone, as in biliary calculi.

**CALDER** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning stony river.

**CALDRON (CAULDRON)** Pot of the world-mother; container of earth's fertility, provider of re-birth. In middle ages, symbol of witchcraft. In Brythonic and Celtic mythology the caldron usually was located in a land surrounded by sea or in other ways difficult to reach, where wine was plentiful and inhabitants spent their time feasting, playing music, and singing. The caldron, a revealer of oracles, a source of poetic inspiration, as well as a source of regeneration and sacred foods and meads, frequently had a rim of pearls around its edge. The fire beneath it was fanned by the breaths of nine virgins, and it would not cook the food of a coward or a perjurer. Guarded by an underworld deity; a light deity tried to steal it. Thus growth has its inception underground and the sun draws it out. Some noted vessels are: Bran's caldron of renovation; Cerridwen's of knowledge; Gwyddneu's basket, which fed the world; Dagda's undry, giver of plenty; Ogyrfran's caldron, provider of poetic inspiration. Pryderi was the warder a caldron which in later legend became famous as the Grail. See Annwfn, Bran. In Christian tradition, symbol of martyrdom and emblem of Saint Vitus.

**CALEB (CAL, CALE)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning bold, a dog. (2) In Old Testament son of Jephunneh, of the tribe of Judah, who was sent with one man from each of the tribes to investigate the land of Canaan. Of the twelve spies sent, only Caleb and Joshua reported favorably and therefore were the

only two males of their generation permitted into the Promised Land, the others all perishing in the crossing of the Red Sea. Probably a personification of the Heavenly Dog (Sirius), and implies the necessity of intelligence to the successful quest of salvation. (3) Dryden in Absalom and Achitophel uses the name to stand for Lord Grey of Wark (Northumberland), one of the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth.

**CALEDVWLCH** The name in the Mabinogion for the sword of King Arthur. Symbolizes the rays of the sun.

**CALENDAR** A method of dividing time. The alternations of light and darkness gave the solar day, the moon's cyclic changes gave the lunar month, and the periodic motion of the earth around the sun, evidenced by the seasons, gave the solar year. Name derived from Latin kalends, i. e. the first day of every month.

**Day:** The day has been divided into 24 hours from the earliest times, but different nations adopted different methods both as regards starting and the counting of the hours. The Babylonians began the day at sunrise; the Egyptians and Romans at midnight, a method adopted by most modern peoples; the Jews at sunset. The civil day in most countries is divided into two portions, each of 12 hours, thus the abbreviations A. M. (ante meridiem) and P. M. (post meridiem) to denote the hours before and after noon. **Week:** A period of 7 days, possibly due originally to the number of planets known to the ancients. **Month:** Originally meant the time of one revolution of the moon, but has become an arbitrary division of the year, on account of the difference of about 11 days between lunations and the



solar year. Year: Time in which the seasons go through their changes or in which the earth completes a revolution around the sun. Length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. The Romans, during the reign of Julius Caesar, taking the astronomical year as 365-1/4 days, invented the Julian calendar, which was altered by Augustus, and the month Sextilis was renamed after him, i. e. August. The Julian calendar continued in use until 1582, when the cumulative error of approximately 11-1/4 minutes amounted to 10 days. The correction was made while Gregory XIII was pope, hence Gregorian calendar. If the present value of the solar year be correct, the error of the Gregorian calendar will amount to only one day in about 3320 years. Before 1752, in England, the legal year began March 25th, the historic year began January 1st. In 1751, Parliament enacted the legal year should begin with January 1, 1752. The astronomical (equinoctial, solar, or tropical) year is the period between two passages of the sun through the same equinox, determining the changing seasons. The Platonic year is a cycle imagined by early Greek and Hindu astronomers, at the end of which all the planets supposedly come into conjunction; identified by some as a complete revolution of the equinoxes, or about 26,000 years. The sidereal year is a period of 365 days, 6 hours, 19 minutes, 9 seconds, in which the sun apparently returns to the same stars. This is 20 minutes, 23 seconds longer than the astronomical (tropical) year, owing to the procession of the equinoxes among the stars. Sothic year was a fixed solar year of ancient Egyptians which consisted of 365 days; so called because it was determined by the heliacal

rising of the dog-star. Wandering year; either the lunar or that of 365 days; so called because in the course of time, it will begin successively at each one of the seasons.

The ancient Assyrian calendar consisted of 365 days (366 in leap year), and was composed of 12 months, each of 30 days: Makkarram, the first day of which corresponds to about modern September 10th, Tekmet, Hadaz, Tahsas, Tarr, Yekatit, Magawit, Miaziat, Genbot, Sanni, Hamle, Nashi, with an additional 5 days known as Pagmen or Quaggimi, observed as holidays. In style, 7 years and 8 months behind the Gregorian, and Easter falls a week later.

For Celtic tree calendar see druidic alphabet under alphabet.

The Chinese calendar is a year composed of 12 months, each having about 29 or 30 days, with an intercalary month added every 30 years, and with New Year falling between January 21st and February 19th, or on the first moon after the sun enters Aquarius.

In the French Revolution, the National Convention began a new era with September 22, 1792, the date of the foundation of the Republic. The year was made of 12 months of thirty days each, Vendemiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floreal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor, with five festival days, called Sansculottedes, at the end, consecrated to Virtue, Genius, Labor, Opinion, Rewards. Revolutionary Day was added every fourth year. Napoleon restored the Gregorian calendar in 1806.

In ancient Greece, each state followed its own system, but the year generally was based on lunar notions and alterations were made from time to time to adjust

the lunar and solar year. The Attic months were:

Month	No. of days	Approximating to
Gamellion	30	January
Anthesterion	29	February
Elaphebolion	30	March
Munychion	29	April
Thargelion	30	May
Scirophorion	29	June
Hekatombaion	30	July
Metageitnion	29	August
Boedromion	30	September
Pyanepsion	29	October
Maimakterion	30	November
Poseideon	29	December

The Julian calendar is used in modern Greece, as it is in Russia.

The Gregorian calendar, now in use in all Christian countries, except Greece and Russia, consists of 12 months:

Month	Days
January	31
February*	28
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31

\*In leap year, February has 29 days.

The Hebrew calendar is reckoned to start 3760 years and 3 months before the birth of Christ. It consists of 12 months, an additional month intercalated in embolismic years, containing 30 days intercalated, of which 29 belong to Ve-adar. The month Adar, which in ordinary years has 29 days, has 30 days in embolismic years. Each cycle contains 7 embolismic years. The comparison with the Gregorian calendar is only approximate:

No. of month taken in Babylonian Captivity	Month Name	Number of days		Approximate
		Ordinary Year	Embolismic Year	Gregorian Calendar Correspondence
1	Nisan or Abib	30	30	April
2	Iyyar or Zif	29	29	May
3	Sivan	30	30	June
4	Tammuz or Tamuz	29	29	July
5	Ab	30	30	August
6	Elul	29	29	September
7	Tisri or Ethanim	30	30	October
8	Hesvan, Marchesvan, or Bul	29*	29*	November
9	Kisleu or Chisleu	30†	30†	December
10	Tebet or Tebeth	29	29	January
11	Sebat	30	30	February
12	Adar	29	30	March
--	Ve-adar **	--	29	--

\*One day more if required; † One day fewer if required;

\*\* Additional Adar or intercalary month.

The Hindu calendar divided the year into six seasons: Vasanta, spring or flowery; Grishna, hot; Varsha, rainy; Sarada, sultry, Hemanta, frosty; Sisira, dewy. In time, subdivided in honor of the Lunar and Solar Dynasties. The months begin with Baisakh, which corresponds to the latter part of April and the opening week of May. The others are: Jeth, Asarh, Sravana, Bhadra, Kuar, Kartika, Aghan, Pus, Magh, Phagun or Phalguna, and Chaitra. The intercalary month takes the name of the month after which it is inserted. Bhadra is the month of the birth of Krishna, to whom Sravana and Kartika are also sacred. Phagun is a month of rejoicing, and from Phag, its 8th day, to Poonini, its last day, the festivities resemble the Saturnalia of ancient Rome.

The Mexicans and Yucatan combined an astrological and solar calendar; the first consisting of 13 and the second of 18 periods of 20 days each, or 260 and 360 days respectively. To the latter were added 5 days, making a year of 365 days. Each of the 360 days was dedicated to a deity, the last 5 were not and consequently deemed unlucky. The days of the astrological calendar bore the names of objects. Probably used at votive offerings.

The Moslem calendar reckons time from June 16, 622 A. D., the day following Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina. The year consists of 12 lunar months of a mean duration of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. A cycle consists of 30 years of which 19 are ordinary years of 354 days each, and 11 are embolismic years with 355 days. The months are:

Month	Days
Muharram	30
Safar	29
Rabiul Awwal	30

Month	Days
Rabiziul Akhir	29
Jumadalula	30
Jumadal Ukhra	29
Rajab	30
Shaban	29
Ramadan	30
Shawwal	29
Zul Qadah	30
Zul Hijjah	29*

\*In embolismic years, 30 days.

The earliest form of the Roman calendar is attributed to Romulus. It supposedly was a lunar calendar based on a year of 10 months, totaling 304 days: The ten months were adjusted by intercalation to correct differences between lunar and solar years. Numa intercalated with a month called Mercedinus, which consisted of 22 or 23 days alternately, and inserted every second year. Other changes were made by decemviral legislation. Numa also added two months, February and January, which were inserted between Decemvirs and Martius, but in 452 B. C., the Decemvirs reversed the position of the two months to January and February. That calendar is as follows:

Month	Days
Martius	31
Aprilis	30
Maius	31
Junius	30
Quintilis	31
Sextilis*	30
September	30
October	31
November	30
Decemvirs	30
Januarius	31
Februarius	30

\* Later called August.

In 46 B. C., Julius Caesar approved the Julian calendar, by which time was measured by

most western nations until the accumulation of error necessitated the establishment of the Gregorian calendar.

**CALENDULA** Herb symbolizing disquietude.

**CALF** Childhood, immaturity, innocence; also cowardice. Calf a contraction of ac-al-if, i.e. great lord of life, or ac-aleph, i.e. great or mighty or enduring A, is from the same root as Alps, caliph, calvary. Gothic for calf is kalbo, meaning great lord father. In Chinese New Year festival symbolic of the New Year, the cow symbolizing the Old Year. In Christian art the calf or ox is appropriate to Saint Luke. One of the four celestial animals. Ancient Hebrews looked upon the calf as a clean animal. It was much used in sacrifice. Hindu symbol of early spring, when the floodgates open and fruitful rains (celestial milk) pour down.

Calf love. Youthful fancy or attachment.

Calf skin. A fool, inasmuch as fools and jesters once wore calf-skin coats.

Fatted calf. The best of everything, the choicest animal food.

Golden calf. Worshiped by Jews at Mount Sinai, while Moses was absent on the mount. It had been cast by Aaron from the earrings of the people. Because the idol represented Mammon, a fertility and sun deity of the Syrians, and its worship was attended by orgiastic fertility rites forbidden to the Jews, Jehovah is said to have punished the Israelites with the death of three thousand men. Jeroboam erected two golden calves, sun symbols, one at each extreme of his kingdom, that the ten tribes of Israel might be prevented from going to Jerusalem to worship, and thus coalescing with the men of Judah. Jeroboam

is mentioned in the Bible with the brand upon him, "who made Israel to sin."

**CALHOUN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning warrior.

**CALIBAN** One who is fierce, ignorant, low, rude, uncouth, as Caliban in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, the deformed, half-human son of the witch Sycorax and slave to Prospero. As ugliest boy in the world, parallels Avagddu.

**CALIBURNUS** In Brythonic legend sword of King Arthur which had been made in Ireland.

**CALIDORE, SIR** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* the most courteous of all knights. He typifies Sir Philip Sidney. His adventure is against the Blatant Beast, whom he muzzles, chains, and drags to Faerie Land. The name is from the Greek and signifies beautiful, gifted.

**CALIFORNIA** Emblem: golden poppy; motto: Eureka; nicknames: El Dorado, Golden, Grizzly Bear. Name said to have been taken from the Spanish 'calida formax' (hot furnace).

**CALIGA** Roman hob-nailed boot worn by the common soldier. Also a bishop's stocking.

Caligate. A soldier wearing caligae; also a coward.

Caligula. The nickname of the Roman Emperor Gaius Caesar, who ruled from 37-41 A.D. In his youth he wore heavy military shoes called caligae, which brought about his nickname. He was a cruel and incestuous epileptic, and is said to have wished the Roman people had one head, that he might decapitate it at one blow. He was assassinated before

his thirtieth birthday.

**CALIPH (CALEPH, CALIPHA, KHALIF)** Eastern title meaning great chief. Word contracts into calf (see), and yields Great A or Aleph.

**CALLA-LILY** February 28 birthday flower with the sentiment magnificent beauty. Symbol of beauty and maidenly modesty. See lily for further symbolism.

**CALLI** Mexican for house; regarded as a symbol for fire, perhaps because a house or hut is warm. Resolves into ac-al-li, i.e. great god everlasting.

**CALLIOPE (KALLIOPE)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning beautiful voice. (2) Greek Muse loved by Apollo, and by him the mother of Orpheus. The most honored of the Muses she presided over epic poetry and heroic song. Usually represented holding a stylus with a slate or wax tablet on her knee. (3) One of the nine daughters of King Pieros, who challenged the Muses to a contest and were worsted. Calliope became so insolent the Pierides were changed to magpies. (4) A musical instrument consisting of a set of steam whistles played from a keyboard. It has a harsh sound.

**CALLIRHOE, (KALLIRHOE)**

In Greek mythology wife of Chrysaor, mother of Geryon. A beautiful nymph who was the mother of a monster.

**CALLISTO** Literally, fairest. In Greek mythology daughter of Lycaon, King of Arcadia; huntress in the train of Artemis. As an attendant of the virgin-goddess she was forbidden to marry, but Zeus in the form of the huntress-goddess Artemis won her affec-

tion, and she became the mother of Arcas. Hera, jealous, changed Callisto into a bear and Artemis, not recognizing her, killed her. Zeus thereupon placed her among the stars as the Great Bear (Ursa Major). In another version Arcas, her son, grown into a huntsman, was about to slay her, when Zeus lifted them both into the sky as Arctos (collective name of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor). Probably an early or local form of Artemis.

**CALPE** Ancient name of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Heracles, the other being the promontory opposite in Africa, anciently called Abyla. In one legend, the two were originally one mountain, which Heracles tore in two; in another legend, Heracles piled up each mountain separately and poured the sea between them.

**CALUMET** North American Indians ceremonial pipe used for sacrificial tobacco in ritual directed to the four quarters, to heaven and to earth, and in other religious and magical ceremonies. Smoked in the ratification of solemn engagements and treaties; sometimes called peace pipe. A stranger was offered the pipe as a mark of hospitality and goodwill; to refuse it was an act of hostile defiance. Also smoked to symbolize war. Name applied by French Canadians, from the Latin calamus (reed).

**CALVARY** Latin translation of the Greek Golgotha, derived from the Hebrew Gulgolet, meaning skull or place of a skull. The name given to the place of Jesus' crucifixion; hence a place of martyrdom. According to one legend, the skull of Adam was preserved here. The word cal-



vary probably derives from the same root as Alps, calf, caliph.

**CALVIN** Masculine name from a Roman name Calvus, meaning bald.

**CALYCANTHUS** Shrub symbolizing benevolence, compassion.

**CALYDONIAN BOAR HUNT** In Greek mythology when Oeneus, king of Calydonia, failed to sacrifice to Artemis, the goddess punished him by sending a savage boar to destroy his crops and ravage his lands. A band of heroes collected to hunt the boar, which was wounded by Atalanta and killed by Meleager. The boar typifies drought killed by fertilizing sun.

**CALYPSO** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning I conceal. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Atlas, goddess of the island Ogygia. Falling in love with Odysseus, she offered him immortality and eternal youth if he would remain with her. He stayed with her for seven years and then, yearning for home, left on a raft. The island represents a paradise on which Odysseus, the sun, was shipwrecked on his journey through the sky. Analogue of Avalon. Those who attempt to identify Ogygia as an actual island, say it is Gozo, near Malta. (3) In Ulysses by James Joyce she is represented by Martha Clifford. (4) A rambling topical song, originated in Trinidad.

**CAM (CAN, KEM)** Gypsy for sun. Cognate with Kama, kami, khama, khan.

**CAMACHO** In Cervantes' Don Quixote the richest of men. He makes elaborate preparations for his wedding with Quiteria, the

fairest of women, but as the bridal party is on its way, Basilius cheats him of his bride. Thus Camacho's wedding has become an aphorism for a vast but futile expenditure of money and time.

**CAMAEAN SIBYL** The most famous of all Greek prophetesses. Granted by Apollo a life of as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, she failed to ask for eternal youth and shrivelled to nothing. In her hideous agony, she prayed for death; thus one who wishes for death.

**CAMARA** Fly-whisk; Buddhist emblem of authority. Symbol of tantric manifestations. Emblem of arhats, Vajriputra, Vanavasi.

**CAMARINA** A lake in Sicily, which was a source of malaria to the inhabitants. When they consulted Apollo about draining it, they received the answer, "Do not disturb." In spite of this, the lake was drained, and the enemy marched over the bed of the lake and plundered the city. The proverb Don't meddle with Camarina (Ne moveas Camarinam), applies to those who remove one evil and, in doing so, give place to a greater evil. Compares with: let well enough alone; Don't kill the small birds or you will be devoured by insects; one pest may be a safeguard against a greater one. A similar Latin phrase is Anagrin movere.

**CAMAXTLI** Mexican thunder, tornado, and war god. A name of Tezcatlipoca. In this form he is represented as the father of Quetzalcoatl by Chimalman. Also called Yoamaxtli, i.e. the garb or mantle of night.

**CAMAZOTZ** Mexican and Guate-

malian malignant deity. Dreaded and propitiated; worshiped in vampire form. A death-bat.

**CAMBALO'S RING** In Chaucer's Squire's Tale Cambalo was the second son of Cambuscan. The ring, a gift from his sister Canace, had the virtue of healing wounds. Typifies fertility.

**CAMBEL** In Spenser's Faerie Queene challenger of every suitor to his sister's hand. He overthrows all except Triamond, who marries her. Character adopted by Spenser from Cambalo in Chaucer's Squire's Tale.

**CAMBER** In British legend the second son of Brute. Wales became his portion. Probably connected with its ancient name of Cambria.

**CAMBREMER, MME. DE** In Proust's Remembrance of Things Past, a fashionable woman who makes an elaborate show of her interests in art, literature, and music.

**CAMBRIA** The land of the Cimbri or Cymry; an ancient name of Wales.

**CAMBUSCAN** In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, King of Sarra in Tartary. Model of all royal virtues. His wife is Elfeta; his two sons are Algarsife and Cambalo; his daughter is Canace. The King of Arabia and India sends Cambuscan a magic steed of brass. If the owner whispers the name of the place to which he wishes to go in the horse's ear, mounts the horse, and turns a pin set in the ear, the horse carries him to any spot on earth between sunrise and sunset. In the evening the horse vanishes until it is again required; suggesting the horse is the sun.

**CAMBYSES** Persian king who is said to have slain the sacred bull of Memphis (Apis) and to have turned mad as a consequence. In drama, he appears as pompous and ranting; his name has become proverbial for bombastic language.

**CAMEL** Docility, indefatigable perseverance, prudence, salaciousness, slyness, sobriety, stupidity, submission, transportation. Dream significance: hard work; (black) murder or violent death. Cognate with Camelot and with Carmel. In Arabia, a term of endearment. Buddhist animal of the goddess of winter. In Christianity, symbolizes temperance. In the East a carrier, beast-of-burden called the land-ship, ship-of-the-desert. An emblem of dignity and royalty. Hebrew for camel is gimel, which is also the third letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Represents the three-fold or holy mount.

Camel-driver of Mecca. Mahomet.

Camel's hair dress. Christian robe of penitence and royalty; dress of John the Baptist.

Camel of Saleh. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven.

Camel through the needle's eye. The impossible, alluding to the proverb, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of needle." In the Talmud, an elephant is substituted for the camel.

**CAMELLIA** (1) Feminine name alluding to the flower. (2) Excellence, fragility, loveliness. In Japan, an unlucky flower, signifying a beautiful life brought suddenly to an end, from the manner in which the flower drops bodily from its stem. Also likened to the falling of a human head under the sword. Korean

symbol of steadfastness. A wedding flower.

Red camellia. Innate worth.

White camellia. Perfect loveliness.

**CAMELOPARDALIS** Constellation known as the Giraffe and also as Noah's Ark. So called because the giraffe is formed like a camel and spotted like a pard.

**CAMELOT** (1) A faker, hawker, newsboy; formerly a thief. (2) Wonder-city of King Arthur. A city of spires, located on the slopes of a steep mountain. From the gate-tower of its magic portal an arm extended with a sword, which was as high and as upright as the castle itself (rays of the sun). Here, Arthur held his court. In attempts to identify it as an actual place, it is said to have been located in Brittany, Cornwall, Scotland, and Wales. A name cognate with camel and Carmel.

**CAMENAE (CARMENAE, CARMENTES, CASMENAE)** Roman prophetic nymphs of fountains and springs, particularly of the springs near Porta Capena, where vestal virgins drew water. Their leader was Carmenta, who sang a child's destiny at birth. Egeria, one of their number, also was well-known. Sometimes identified with the Greek Muses. Name in the form Carmenae connects with carmen (song).

**CAMEO** Originally carved to show the head of a chosen deity and to act as a charm. A cameo ring carved with two or more profiles supposedly will bring wealth through inheritance or uncover a buried treasure or long-hidden will. A pope's insignia.

**CAMERON** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning crook-nose.

**CAMILLA** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, signifying attendant at a sacrifice. (2) Roman virgin-queen of the Volscians; one of the swift-footed attendants of Diana. In Virgil's Aeneid, she is described as so swift, she runs over a field of corn without bending a blade or she makes her way over the sea without wetting her feet, suggesting she either personified the rays of the moon, or was an aspect of breeze. In the conflict between Aeneas and Turnus she aided Turnus and was killed by Aruns. (3) In Dante's Inferno a warrior virgin who fought against the Trojans. (4) In Cervantes' Don Quixote the wife of Anseimo, who tests her fidelity. (5) An order of priests founded by Romulus.

**CAMILLE** Heroine of the Lady of the Camellias (Dame aux Camellias) by Alexander Dumas fils, when produced on the stage in the United States. A character drawn from the well-known French courtesan Madeleine du Plessis. In the drama she is a beautiful courtesan who gives up the man she has come to love genuinely and goes back to her old round of frivolity because she does not want to ruin the life of Armand Duval, her lover. In Verdi's opera she is also known as Camille; in the novel she was known as Marguerite Gauthier.

**CAMILLO** In Shakespeare's Winter's Tale a Sicilian lord who unites the lovers Florizel and Perdita. He is commanded by King Leontes to poison Polixenes; instead of doing so he warns Polixenes and flees with him to Bohemia.

**CAMLAN** Battlefield on which King Arthur received his wounds at the hands of his nephew Mo-

dred, and on which Modred was slain. Only four survived the battle, which put an end to the Knights of the Round Table. One survived because he was so ugly, he was believed to be a devil and no one would touch him; the second survived because he was so beautiful, he was taken for an angel; the strength of the third was so great, no one could resist it; Arthur, himself, was the fourth. After killing Modred, Arthur went to Avalon to be healed; there he fell into a long sleep, awaiting the sound of the trumpet which will warn him that Britain is in danger, and he must rise to save her.

**CAMOMILE** Flower symbolizing energy in adversity.

**CAMORRA** A lawless, secret society, organized in Naples, Italy. So called after the blouse worn by its members. Term used for any secret society with lawless or revolutionary aims.

**CAMPA** White flower with yellow center; in Buddhism emblem of Maitreya. A non-tantric symbol.

**CAMPANULA** Flower symbolizing adulation. Also called blue-bell.

**CAMPASPE** In Greek semi-legendary history a beautiful woman, favorite concubine of Alexander the Great. Apelles supposedly modeled his Aphrodite Anadyomene after her; he fell in love with her while reproducing her likeness, and Alexander presented her to him.

**CAMPBELL** Masculine name from Old French, meaning beautiful field.

**CAMPHOR** Talisman against dis-

ease. In Chinese mythology dispenser of vital power and never-failing source of energy. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

**CAMPUS ESQUILINUS** In Roman antiquity burial place for the lowest classes just outside the Servian Wall.

**CAMPUS MARTIUS** Literally, field of Mars. A field on the right bank of the Tiber, where anciently the Romans held elections, games, military drills, etc., hence any field of action. In Old English law the campus was the ground marked out for the combatants in a trial by battle.

**CAMROSH** Iranian mythic bird which collects the seeds shed from the Gaokerena tree by Siumurgh. He conveys the seeds to the place where Tishtrya seizes the water and lets the water with the seeds rain on the world. When Iranians are attacked, the spirit Berejya sends Camrosh to save them. He does so by picking up all non-Iranians as a bird does corn. Compares with Garuda, Phoenix.

**CAM-SRIN** Tibetan Buddhist war-god; in Sanskrit called Begtse. The Hindu prototype is Karttikeya, son of Siva.

**CAMULUS (CAMULOS)** Celtic war-god. He possessed an invincible sword, one of the chief treasures of the Tuatha De Danaann. He appears in Gaelic mythology as Cumhal, father of Fionn (Finn), and in British myological history as Coel (Cole), who seized the crown of Britain and spent a short reign in a series of battles. 'Old King Cole,' of the popular ballad, represents the last faint tradition of the Celtic god. He equates with Mars.

**CAN** Mayan serpent-god. Father of three sons: Aac, a turtle; Cay, a fish; Coh, a leopard; and two daughters: Moo, a macow; and Nieta, a flower. He was founder of the cities Chicken-Itza and Uxmal. His name yields Ac-an, i.e. Great One. Acon was Chaldean for serpent. Allied to khan.

**CANAAN** In Old Testament the Promised Land, rich with giant grapes, overflowing with milk and honey. Used to indicate any promised land or land of wealth.

**Canaanite.** The zealous, alluding to those in the Bible who entered the Promised Land.

**CANACE** In Chaucer's unfinished Squire's Tale a paragon of women; daughter of Cambuscan. The King of Arabia sent her as a birthday present (October 15) a magic mirror and ring. The mirror revealed if any man, on whom she set her heart, would prove true or false; the ring, worn on the thumb, enabled her to understand the language of birds and to converse with them. It also gave the wearer perfect knowledge of the medicinal properties of all roots. Spenser in Faerie Queene continued the story. In his version, Canace was courted by many suitors, but her brother Cambel (Cambalo in Chaucer) challenged each suitor to single combat, until finally Triamond, son of the fairy Agape, emerges the victor, and marries Canace.

**CANADA** Symbolized by the maple-leaf.

**CANAM-LUM** Yucatec Serpent-of-the Earth. Successor to Votan. Cognate Can.

**CANARY-BIRD** A jail-bird. At one time desperate convicts were dressed in yellow; their jails were

called cages.

**CANARY GRASS** Perseverance.

**CANATHUS** In Greek mythology spring in which Hera bathed each year and became a virgin. See Inachus.

**CANCAN** Originally a frenzied sun-dance. In 19th century an alluring and daring dance popular in France.

**CANCER** The Crab, fourth sign of the zodiac. Sun enters when it has reached its highest northern limit, about June 21, and remains until about July 23, when it turns toward the south, and like the crab, the return is sideways. Gate to the second of the Four Astrological Ages, which see. According to astrologists, when the sun is in Cancer, storms are catastrophic and bring famine and locusts. The end of the world by water supposedly will occur when all planets are in Cancer. It is a summer sign, feminine and cold; its quality is unfortunate and wet; it is ruled by the moon. In the cycle of the spiritual in man, the sign of man's memory. Its character traits are mediocrity and reserved; it governs the chest, breast and lungs. Its tarot significance is the Emperor. Represented by two horizontal nines, joined or disjoined, which is considered to be a phallic symbol. According to legend, Juno sent Cancer against Hercules when he combated the Hydra of Lerne. It bit the hero's foot, Hercules killed it, and Juno placed it in the heavens.

**CANDACE** Greek name of several legendary Ethiopian queens who were ruling sovereigns. The section was not that of Ethiopia at the present time, but located



in the region of Upper Nubia, and by the Greeks called Meroe.

**CANDAULES** In Greek legend, 7th century B. C. king of Lydia, who exposed his naked wife to his officer Gyges, whereupon she induced the latter to murder Candaules. She then married Gyges and he reigned as king. Probably a time myth, the king typifying the sun, Candaules the moon, Gyges a lord of darkness.

**CANDELABRUM (CANDELABRA)**

The Hebrew candelabrum was probably at one time related to the Egyptian sky-supporting pillars.

Seven-branched candelabrum.

In Christian tradition the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit: counsel, knowledge, peace, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. In Hebrew tradition the Menorah, typifying the seven celestial bodies, the seven archangels before the throne, i. e. Cassiel (Saturn), keeper of secrets; Gabriel (Moon), spirit of strength; Haniel (Venus), spirit of splendor; Madimial (Mars), spirit of those who make red; Michael (Sun), who is like unto God; Raphael (Mercury), spirit of healing; Zadkiel (Jupiter), spirit of justice. In the Old Testament the six days of creation and the day of rest.

Three-branched candelabrum.

Trinity.

Two-branched candelabrum.

Presence of God; Christ and the church; the two natures of Christ, divine and human.

**CANDID** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning gleaming white. In Feminine form, Candida.

**CANDLE** Festivities, inquiry, light, religious devotion, romance, salute to the dead, study. Typifies life and also the stars. Used in fire worship and other sacred

rites. As a funeral torch, light of the way, means of purification, protector against demons and evil, the soul. In past times, placed in various parts of the childbirth chamber to cleanse the mother who, after birth, was considered unclean. Used in charms and in divination. The families of many aviators burn candles, believing that as long as the flame does not blow out the aviator is safe. Dream significance: (lighted) birth; (out) death; (wax) birth. See red, white, or yellow candle under the color names.

Christian symbol of sanctuary. The eucharistic candle typifies the coming of Christ; the paschal candle typifies Christ risen. If the large candle formerly used at Christmas Eve festivities blew out before the evening was at an end, the omen was an evil one. The remnants of the candle were kept and used at the celebrator's funeral obsequies.

Burn the candle at both ends.

To overdo in the expenditure of money or time; to waste energy.

He is not fit to hold the candle to another. One who is inferior, alluding to the link-boys who held candles in theatres and other places of amusement.

Seven candles. The seven Christian sacraments.

Three candles. Trinity. In Freemasonry three burning candles, called the Three Lesser Lights, are placed around the altar; one to the east to represent the sun, ruler of the day; one to the west to represent the moon, ruler of the night; one to the south to represent the master of the lodge. North remains the realm of darkness.

Vow a candle to the devil. To propitiate the devil by a bribe as some seek to propitiate the saints in glory by a votive candle.

**CANDLEMAS** A Celtic festival, which celebrated the quickening of the year, adopted to Christian rites. One of the quarter days on which witches celebrated their sabbaths. In Ireland and Scotland one of the four fire-feast days; Day on which Brigit was honored, celebrating the return of Spring on February 2, which in the United States is called ground-hog or wood-chuck day. See ground-hog day. Christian feast of the Purification of Virgin Mary, when Christ was presented to her in the Temple. In Roman Catholic churches all candles which will be required during the year are consecrated on Candlemas Day. They symbolize Christ as the light of the world or as the light to lead the Gentiles. In ancient Rome candles were burned to scare away evil spirits.

**CANDLESTICK** See candelabrum.

Candlestick with female form.

Light of wisdom or wisdom in light. Mother goddess in beneficent aspect.

**CANDRA (CANDRAMAS)** (1) Early Hindu moon god. Portrayed as four-armed in a chariot drawn by numerous horses. (2) A non-tantric Buddhist symbol; the moon. Emblem of Sarvanivaraviskambhin. In crescent form emblem of Nilakantharyavalokitesvara, Samvara, and Simhanadavalokitesvara.

**CANDYTUFT** Flower symbolizing indifference.

**CANE** Begardom, lameness, old-age. See rod, staff for additional symbolism.

Gold-headed cane. A mystic wand. Early in United States history, practically every doctor considered a gold-headed cane an important part of a medical outfit, probably a relic of conjuring

paraphernalia. The gold head was an emblem of medicinal virtues, frequently hollow to hold something, such as ammonia. The ammonia was held to the doctor's nose when he approached a patient to protect him from noxious exhalations, a relic of the idea that a spirit existed in the head of the cane which provided the owner with extraordinary power. See caduceus, Paracelsus.

**CANENTE (CANENS)** In Roman mythology daughter of Janus and Venilia. An ocean nymph, wife of Picus. When Circe changed him into a picus (wood-pecker), Canente faded away in grief and became only a singing voice. In some account said to be the wife of Neptune. Also called Salacia.

**CANEPHOROS** Literally, basket-bearer. In ancient Greece one of the Athenian maidens selected to carry the baskets of sacred utensils in the processions of Athena, Bacchus, Demeter, etc. A frequent subject in Greek art.

**CANES VENATICI** Constellation the Hunting Dogs held in the leash of Bootes.

**CANIDIA** Sorceress who casts spells by means of wax dolls. The allusion is to a Neapolitan beloved by the poet Horace. When she deserted him, he held her up to contempt as a sorceress who could by a rhomb or other means unsphere the moon. In time her name meant any witch.

**CANIS MAJOR** Constellation the Greater Dog containing Sirius, dog of Orion. Dog given to Cephalus by Aurora; the swiftest of his species. Name probably derived from the fact that canine madness is prevalent in the sum-

mer season.

**Canis Minor.** Constellation the Lesser Dog. Dog loved by Diana, goddess of the chase. Faithful dog of Icarus, who revealed to Erigone, daughter of Icarus, the burial place of her father. Also the hound of Actaeon.

**CANNE (CANNAE)** The village where Hannibal defeated the Romans under L. Aemilius Paulus in 216 B. C. with great slaughter. Called the "field of blood," because of the heavy losses of the Romans. Term used to denote any battle that is the turning point of a great general's prosperity; thus Moscow was the Canne of Napoleon.

**CANNEL COAL** In Navaho legend jewel of the North.

**CANNIBALISM** Among primitive peoples kings or tribal chiefs are sacrificed and devoured for the purpose of allowing the tribal members to derive from the flesh and blood the powers and virtues which made the leader great. In ancient Egypt this type of cannibalism was part of the Sed festival. In some societies the warriors captured in battle are eaten. The underlying idea being that, by consuming a part of an adversary, his virtues will be acquired; thus a tribute to the superior courage or mentality of an adversary. Whether the man eaten be a king, priest, or an enemy, the rite is a form of contagious magic, and from the victim's death struggles omens are taken.

**Cannibal deity.** A man-eating god; cyclone, hurricane, tidal wave, tornado, volcano, whirlwind.

**CANNON** Destruction, military authority, war. Dream significance: hope unfulfilled. Word derived from canon, Greek and Lat-

in name for a carpenter's rule, hence a decree, law, standard of rule.

**CANOE** American Indian conveyance of the goddess who had her origin in water.

**Canoe paddle.** Sacred emblem of the African deity Mukasa.

**CANOPIC JAR** See under jar.

**CANOPUS** Second brightest star of the heavens. Located in the constellation Carina.

**CANOPY** Celestial realm, heaven, paradise, sovereignty. In Buddhism typifies sacred tree under which Buddha received enlightenment; breath of life; sacred lungs of Buddha. The canopy or standard (banner) is one of the Eight Glorious Emblems of Buddhism.

**Canopy studded with stars.** Deity abode, the heavens, sky.

**CANTERBURY BELLS** July 21 birthday flower with the sentiment gratitude. Symbol of constancy in adversity.

**CANTHARUS** A two-handed dish-like libation cup used by the ancient Greeks in Dionysian and other ceremonies. In the Christian church used as a candle holder. The word is from the Greek, meaning drinking cup or sea-fish.

**CANTON** (1) Heraldic reward for the performance of eminent service. (2) City of rams, from the Chinese legend which relates that five ancient magicians, dressed in garments of five different colors, representing the five directions, and riding rams of five different colors, each bearing in its mouth a stalk of grain having six ears, met in the city of Canton and presented the grain

to the people saying, "May famine and dearth never visit your markets."

**CANUTE** Legendary Danish king who commands the sea to halt as a proof of his power. Possible personification of the sun. See Xerxes.

**CAO-BIEN** Legendary general, first governor, and later king of Annam, Indo-China. Worshipped as a protector-spirit. Later displaced by Ma-vien, a deluded despot.

**CAOILTE MAC RONAN** In Irish legend, a bard and warrior. A spirit of wind renowned as the Thin Man, he was so swift of foot, he could overtake the March wind. As an incentive to heroes to hunt a wild boar, a fairy in disguise that was devastating the land, Fionn offered a choice of the women of the land as a prize to the boar's slayer. Caoilte "got the beast killed," and Fionn covered the heads of the women lest Caoilte should choose his wife; the ruse failed.

**CAP** Protection against the sun. Head covering of a peasant, seaman, sportsman. In mythology frequently described as making a deity invisible, thus a cloud which hides the sun.

Blue cap. The sea.

Cap and bells. Traditional part of a medieval jester's costume; hence a fool's cap. Fool's cap has become the name of a paper which originally was water-marked with the jester's cap and bells. A Christian symbol of martyrs determined to suffer martyrdom gaily or gladly, i. e. "Fools for Christ's sake."

Cap and gown. Scholarship, alluding to the academical costume of a university professor or student.

Cap of Hades. In Greek mythology dog-skin cap obtained by Perseus from the Graiai and worn by him when he slew Medusa. It rendered him invisible. Typifies darkness.

Cap with vary-colored feathers. Fancy, seat of unaccountable actions. Childhood is called cap and feather days.

Considering cap. Judgment, thinking, weighing a problem. In the expression, "I will put on my considering cap," the allusion is to the official cap of a judge, formerly donned when passing any sentence; now worn only when passing a death sentence.

Feather in one's cap. A creditable achievement; something to be proud of.

Horned cap. Sumerian emblem of the war-god. With the horns turned up a Babylonian emblem of divine power. The world mountain; symbol of the triad Anu, Ea, Enlil.

Maintenance cap. A cap of dignity, which anciently in England belonged to the rank of duke. In modern times the fur cap worn by the Lord Mayor of London on days of state. Also the cap carried before British sovereigns at their coronation.

Military cap. Armed authority, war. Dream significance: (putting on) triumph; (taking off) disappointments.

Phrygian cap. Freedom, independence, liberty. The cap was worn by Byzantine soldiers and by the doges of Venice. It appeared on the statue of Athena at Troy, and was an attribute of Mithra. In ancient Rome, when a slave was freed, a small Phrygian cap, usually of red felt, called *pilæus*, was placed on his head, and he was termed *libertinus* (freedman). When Saturninus, in 100 B.C., captured the capitol, he hoisted a Phrygian cap on his spear to indicate that all

slaves who joined his standard should be free. Marius used the same symbol against Sulla, and when Caesar was assassinated, the conspirators marched forth in a body with a cap elevated on a spear in token of liberty. In the French Revolution it was adopted by the revolutionists as an emblem of their freedom from royal authority and called *bonnet rouge*.

Pointed cap. In Buddhism the snake's hood cap, alluding to the protection and veneration given Gautama, when he reached Buddhahood, by the serpent. In Hinduism an attribute of Brahma as divine royalty.

Setting her cap for him. A young woman trying to ensnare a young man into becoming her husband, alluding to the days when women habitually wore caps or bonnets, and put on the most attractive to win the admiration of the favored gentleman.

Winged cap. Dispatch, speed, wind. Attribute of Hermes and Mercury.

**CAPA** Sanscrit for bow, used with sara (arrow) in Buddhist services against demons and evil spirits. Emblem of Kurukulla, Marici, Mayajalakramaryavalokitesvara, and Raktalokesvara.

**CAPAC** Peruvian sun deity. Later *capac* became an adjective meaning great, powerful. From the root *ac* (*ak*).

**CAPANÆUS** In Greek mythology nephew of Adrastus, king of Argos. A fierce rebellious spirit, he was one of the seven heroes, and leader of a detachment in the battle against Thebes. He scaled the walls of the city, and when his gigantic shadow frightened the people, he mocked the gods and challenged Zeus by declaring that the great god himself would not

prevent him from leaping over the walls and dropping into Thebes. For this blasphemy Zeus struck him dead with a thunderbolt. Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, threw herself into the flames while his body was burning. A light or sun deity.

**CAPE COLONY** Symbolized by an anchor; also by a woman leaning on a rock.

**CAPE JASMINE** In the language of flowers: I am too happy.

**CAPITOLINE** The smallest of the seven hills on which Rome is located. Famous for the temples of Jupiter and Juno.

**CAPON** A cock or rabbit castrated to improve the taste of its flesh. In humorous usage, a eunuch.

**CAPRICORN (CAPRICORNUS)**

The Goat, tenth sign of the zodiac. The sun enters at the winter solstice about December 21 and remains until about January 20. Gate to the fourth of the Four Astrological Ages, which see. It is a winter sign, feminine and cold; its quality is unfortunate and dry; it is ruled by Saturn. It symbolizes mourning. Its character traits are ambition, persistence, and thoughtlessness; it governs the knees. Its tarot significance is the Wheel of Fortune. In Buddhist zodiacs the sign is an elephant. In Greek mythology Capricorn was Pan, who, from fear of the great Typhon, changed himself into a goat, and by Zeus was made one of the signs of the zodiac.

**CAPUA** One of the most luxurious cities in Italy; hence any city of luxury. Hannibal is said to have been corrupted by the city. Everywhere he was victorious



over the Romans until he took up his winter quarters at Capua. There, his star began to wane; Carthage soon was in ruins, and Hannibal an exile. Hence, "Capua corrupted Hannibal" means luxury and self-indulgence ruin anyone.

**CAPULET (CAPPELLETTI)**

A proud, noble family of Verona in northern Italy at feudal enmity with the Montagues (Montecchi). They are mentioned in many literary works, including Dante's *Purgatorio* and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Juliet is of the Capulet family.

**CAPUT MORTUUM** Literally, dead head. An alchemist's term for the worthless remainder of an experiment; hence anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

**CAR** The sun. Its symbolism is that of the chariot, which see.

**CARA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning dear one.

**CARABAS, MARQUIS DE** A pretentious, conservative, and vain nobleman, with a *Fortunatus'* purse which is never empty, who desires to restore the absurdity and ostentation of the court of Louis XIV. From the character drawn by Perrault in *Puss in Boots*, where he is the master of *Puss*. Disraeli uses the name in his novel *Vivian Grey*, where he intends it for the Marquis of *Clanricarde*.

**CARACALLA** Nickname given to the cruel and treacherous Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, in allusion to the long hooded tunic worn by the Gauls which he introduced. He was assassinated.

**CARADAWC (CARADOC, CRA-DOC)** In Welsh mythology son of Bran. His name signifies great arms or prince of combat. In Arthurian romance a son of Llyr and a knight of the Round Table, distinguished for valiant deeds. He was surnamed *Brief-Bras*, and was the victim of a serpent. In the ballad, *Boy and the Mantle*, a boy arrived at King Arthur's court with a mantle which could not be worn by an unchaste woman. Of all the ladies at court, *Caradawc's* wife was the only one able to wear it. He was later confounded with the historical *Caractacus*, who was a king of the *Silures*, a tribe in South Wales, and who withstood the Roman armies for nine years, but was finally betrayed by *Carthismandu*, queen of the *Brigantes*, and taken to Rome a captive in 51 A. D.

**CARADOC (CAREY)** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning beloved.

**CARANA** Footprint of a Buddha.

**CARAVEL** A light, fleet ship, the type of vessel sailed by Columbus to the New World; hence a ship of adventure or exploration.

**CARBONARI** Literally, charcoal burners. The name of a secret Italian political society organized in 1808. The members called their place of meeting a hut; its inside was the place for selling charcoal; the outside was the forest; their political opponents were wolves. The object was to convert the kingdom of Naples into a republic.

**CARBONEK** In Brythonic legend the four-cornered castle, guarded by King *Pelles*, in which the *Grail* was kept. The name sig-

nifies square. Also called **Caer Pedryvan**. See **Caer Sidi**.

**CARBUNCLE** Gem symbolizing constancy, energy, self-confidence, strength. Also blood, suffering, war. Dream significance: acquirement of wisdom. In heraldry: the red tincture of a nobleman's escutcheon, symbolizing assurance. Christian symbol of blood and suffering, martyrdom. Five carbuncles typify the five wounds of Christ or Christ's Passion.

**CARD** Divination, gambling, games. See **sung-ta**. Dream significance: (reading) dangerous undertaking; (playing) loss of money, useless expenditure; (to see played) cheating, deceit. See **tarot**.

**CARDAMINE** Flower symbolizing paternal error.

#### **CARDEA (CARDO, CARNA)**

Two-headed Roman goddess of hinges, i.e. (hinges on which the year swings in ancient Latin calendar). Mistress of Janus. Inasmuch as the celestial hinges were located at the back of the North Wind, where the millstones of the universe revolved, she held the keys to the otherworld. Compare **Fenja** and **Menja**. She held the power to shut that which was open and open that which was shut. She also was guardian of family life. Her emblem was a white thorn, with which she banished evil from doorways. Source of cardinal, which refers to the four main directions or winds.

Cardinal. December 20 birthday flower, symbolizing distinction.

Cardinal points of the compass. So called because intermediate directions, such as N.E., N.N.E., etc. hang or hinge on them. In Latin the poles upon which the

earth turns are called **cardines**, and the cardinal points are those which lie in the direction of the poles (north and south) and of sunrise and sunset (east and west). The winds which blow due north, south, east and west, are called the **cardinal winds**. Like the cardinal points, the cardinal humors, virtues, etc. are four in number. Among Zuni Indians the directions or points of the compass number six, i.e. north, south, east, west, up, and down.

#### Cardinal signs of the Zodiac.

The gates to the four seasons: Aries, spring equinox; Cancer, summer solstice; Libra, autumn equinox; Capricorn, winter solstice.

Cardinal virtues. Fortitude, justice, prudence, and temperance, on which all other virtues depend or hinge. A term which distinguishes the natural virtues from the theological virtues (faith, hope and charity).

**CARIB** A mirthless, savage, and cannibalistic linguistic family of American Indians, which practices **couvade**. A variant name is **Galibi**.

**CARINA** The constellation known as the Keel (of Argo). Its formation is that of the ridge-shape on a bird's breast.

**CARLA (CARLOTTA)** Feminine name corresponding to the masculine **Carlo** or **Charles**.

**CARLISLE** Masculine name from middle English, meaning from the loyal stronghold.

**CARMEL (CARMELA, CARMELITA)** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning garden or park. (2) Sacred mountain in Palestine. Scene of the conflict between **Elijah** and the prophets

of Baal. Nabal, the Carmelite, husband of Abigail, dwelt on the mountain. Saul, returning from his expedition against Amalek, erected a trophy on the mountain. In the Old Testament coupled with the fruitful rod or staff of life. The meanings of the word are various, including circumcised lamb, harvest, vine of God, or orchard full of ears of corn, and it is cognate with camel, Camelot.

**CARMEN** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning song. (2) A deceitful, fascinating flirt. Drawn from the gypsy coquette in Georges Bizet's opera of the same name based on Merimee's novel. For unfaithfulness her lover Don Jose stabs her to death.

**CARMENTA** Roman goddess of springs. Later goddess of women in childbirth, in which aspect she was invoked as Postverta or Prorsa, depending on whether the child was born facing backwards or forwards. For this reason she was conceived as two goddesses called Carmentes. Leader of the Camenae, she sang a child's destiny at birth, her name meaning song. Her feast, the Carmentalia, was celebrated January 11 and January 15. Her cult survives in modern Italy where she is invoked for aid in childbirth. Evander, worshiped in both ancient Greece and Roman, was said to have been the child of Carmenta by Hermes.

**CARMICHAEL** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning Michael's friend.

**CARMILHAN** A Phantom ship in the Baltic Sea. The captain of the ship swore he would double the cape, whether or not God willed it. Because of his blasphemy he was doomed to abide

forever as captain of the same vessel, which eternally appears near the Cape, but never doubles it. Klaboterman, the spirit of the phantom ship, helps sailors at their work, but beats those who are idle. When a ship is doomed, Klaboterman appears dressed in yellow, wearing a night-cap and smoking a pipe. Analogue of the Flying Dutchman.

**CARNAL PASSION** Symbolized by a crimson cyclamen, by the color red, by Sodom and Gomorrah. Personified by the devil dressed as a woman, by Aphrodite Pandemos.

**CARNATION** December 19 birthday flower with the sentiment admiration. Symbol of divine love, fascination, woman's love. Emblem of the state of Indiana. Christian emblem of marriage, pure love.

Scarlet carnation. Emblem of the state of Ohio.

Striped carnation. Refusal.

Yellow carnation. Disdain.

**CARNELIAN (CORNELIAN)** July birthstone with the virtue of dispersing evil thoughts and sorrow. Symbolic of courage, friendship, joy, peace. Talisman to animate colorless personalities, to calm anger, to prevent misfortune, to strengthen self-confidence. Held to be medicinally endowed. A toothpick of carnelian supposedly prevents bleeding gums. Jewel governing Leo, its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Dream significance: impending misfortune. From Latin cornu (horn) or Italian carne (flesh). Previously called sardius. Arabs wear to preserve them against envy; Moslems call it the Mecca stone which fulfills all desires and brings happiness and peace to the owner. Aus-

tralian Bushmen value it as an emblem of good hunting and do not permit women to approach the spot where it is being carved. In the East worn as an amulet against sorcery as well as against plague. Ancient Egyptians wore it to become serene and preserve dignity in argument. Greeks wore it the first day of the week, because they believed it had the power to grant every wish. Israelites prized it during their wanderings in the wilderness as an emblem of hope and patience. It had first position in Aaron's breastplate and represented the tribe of Reuben. Persians buried it with the dead. Romans attributed to it the power to protect them against disasters of nature, such as earthquakes, floods, storms.

Carnelian onyx. In the language of gems: Distinction lies before you.

**CARNIVAL** Modern survival of the Saturnalia, in which the carnival spirit is personified by one in fantastic dress, a Columbine, Harlequin, Pantaloon, and Pierrot, etc. See Saturnalia.

**CAROL (CAROLA, CAROLE, KAROL)** Feminine name from Old French, meaning song of joy.

**CAROLE** Name given by troubadours to a pre-Christian sun dance or ballet, in which the performers moved in a circle. Source of carol, choir, choral.

**CAROLINE (CADDIE, CAROLINA, CAROLYN, CARRIE, LINA)** Feminine name corresponding to Charles; from Old Teutonic meaning noble-spirited.

**CAROLINGIANS (CARLOVINGIANS, KARLINGS)** The dynasty of ruling family of France and Germany to which Charlemagne belonged and

which was named for him. Charles Martel (Charles the Hammer) was the first powerful leader of the Carolingians. His grandson, Charlemagne, was constantly at war, and the death of his paladin Roland in 778, gave rise to a great body of medieval legend, the Carolingian cycle. The name means pertaining to or descendants of Karl the Great (Charlemagne).

**CAROU (KARO)** Cornish for deer or stag. Equates with Italian caro (beloved). See deer for symbolism.

**CARP** Endurance, pluck, voracity. It carries the general symbolism of fish, which see. Also called bream, which equates with Brahm. Root of carpo, a fruit seed, and of carpenter. In China and Japan a sacred fish because of its red color, symbolizing courage and strength. Inasmuch as it struggles against currents, typifies perseverance and war. It is a masculine talisman, and kites frequently are sent up on festive days in the shape of a carp.

**CARPENTER** Creator. The Zend word for carpenter is tashan, which also means creator. Christ was the son of a carpenter. In a Rig-Veda poem a carpenter is a man of trade in search of gain.

**CARPET** Luxury, sovereignty. A red carpet is rolled out to protect visiting royalty from touching the ground; this is related to the mythological belief that the foot is sacred. See heel, hobbling. In Oriental legend a magic carpet (cloud) carries one into enchanted lands. Buddha is carried through the skies on a carpet. In the Koran King Solomon's throne was placed on a carpet of green silk

when he wished to travel. It carried all his forces, men and women at his right, spirits at his left. Solomon told the wind where he wished to go, the carpet (cloud) rose in the air. To screen the party from the sun, birds with outspread wings formed a canopy over it.

Be on the carpet. Be reprimanded.

Bring a question onto the carpet. Bring a subject up for consideration. Adopted from the French expression, *sur le tapis* (on the tablecloth).

Carpetbagger. Originally applied to a wandering wildcat banker who traveled into the Western United States and decamped with funds entrusted to him; later applied to northern political adventurers seeking profit in the south after the Civil War.

Carpet knight. One dubbed at court by favor, not having won his spurs by military service; alluding to those who are knighted as they kneeled on a carpet in contradistinction to those who were knighted on a battlefield.

CARPO Worshiped in some parts of ancient Greece as one of the Horae. Goddess of the corn or fruit-bearing season.

CARRYING WATER IN A SIEVE

Folktale motif signifying escape or punishment.

CARSON, KIT A famous trapper and guide of the 19th Century American West. His adventures appear in dime novel thrillers.

CARTAPHILUS One of the names of the Wandering Jew.

CARTHAGE A famous city of the ancient world in North Africa, which stood as a threat to Rome. Cato the Elder concluded every speech in the Roman Senate with,

"Carthage must be destroyed." The words have become proverbial and mean, "That which stands in the way of our expansion must be removed at all costs."

Carthaginian faith. Treachery.  
Carthaginian peace. A peace treaty which implies the virtual annihilation of the vanquished.

CARTOUCHE In Egyptian antiquity an oblong figure with rounded ends containing the name of a deity, king, or queen. When placed in a grave or on a monument, served as an amulet which gave magical protection to those whose names it contained and prevented demons from devouring the name of the dead. Also worn as a talisman to obtain a deity's favor, recognition, and remembrance, and to prevent the name of the wearer from being blotted out in the next world. See Name.

CARVARA (SARVARA) Hindu guard at the gates of the other-world. Compares with Cerberus.

CARYATIDES Figures of women used in Greek architecture as pillars. Caryae, in Laconia, sided with the Persians at Thermopylae, and as a consequence, the victorious Greeks destroyed the city, slew the men and made slaves of the women. Praxiteles, to perpetuate the disgrace, employed figures of these women instead of columns. A male figure is called Atlas.

CASCA In Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, a cruel, violent conspirator: Referring to the dead Caesar, Antony says, "See what a rent the envious Casca made."

CASH A round Chinese coin with a square hole, expressing, "Before your eyes." Good fortune, wealth. Compare coin.



**CASIMIR** Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning show forth peace, master in his own house.

**CASKET** See box.

**CASPER (GASPER)** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning dutiful.

**CASSANDRA (CASS, CASSIE)**

(1) Feminine name from the Greek, alluding to the prophetess.

(2) Prophetess fated to be heard by those who would not believe her. Daughter of Priam, King of Troy, and Hecuba. Loved by Apollo, she promised to marry him if he would confer on her the gift of prophecy. Once he had given her the gift, she refused to marry him. Incensed, Apollo rendered the gift useless by causing all who heard her predictions to fail to believe them. Thus she was one given the experience of vision, but whose gift from the gods was useless. Awarded to Agamemnon as a prize when Troy fell to the Greeks, she warned him that his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus would slay him, but like everyone else he ignored her prophecy. In the same way nature reveals phenomena to come, but few comprehend the signs.

**CASSIA** A cinnamon symbolic of longevity in China.

**CASSIDY** Masculine name from Celtic, meaning the ingenious.

**CASSIM BABA** See under Baba.

**CASSIOPEIA (CASSIEPEIA, CASSIOPEA, KESSIEPEIA)** In Greek mythology wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda. A deity of night. Having aroused the displeasure of the Nereides by boasting of the superior beauty of her daughter, an

innundation and sea-monster were sent by Poseidon to lay waste the country. To appease the sea-monster, Andromeda, dawn, was offered as a sacrifice. She was saved by Perseus, the sun, who slew the monster, darkness.

This may be a flood myth, in which an earth-goddess is saved by the sun from innundation. Cassiopeia was placed in the northern sky as a constellation, also known as the Lady in the Chair or She of the Throne. Religious astronomers of the 17th century identified the constellation with Bathsheba and with Mary Magdalene.

**CASSIUS** In Shakespeare's Julius Caesar instigator of the conspiracy against Julius Caesar.

**CASSOCK** Christian clergyman's everyday dress signifying devotion to the church.

**CASTALIA (CASTALY)** A fountain on Mount Parnassus near Delphi, in which Pythia used to bathe. Sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Its waters were said to have the power of inspiring with the gift of poetry those who drank from it.

**CASTANETS** Accompaniment to song and dance. So called for their resemblance to chestnuts. In China called bo. Attribute of Ts'ao Kuo-chiu, one of the Eight Immortals.

**CASTE** One of the hereditary classes into which Hindu society is divided according to the religious laws of Brahmanism; hence any hereditary or class system. The four great Hindu castes are: Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas or Shatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaisyas (husband-men and merchants), Sudras (laborers and mechanics).

The first issued from the mouth of Brahma, the second from his arms, the third from his thighs, and the fourth from his feet. Below the four castes come the Pariahs (outcasts). The Vedas are sealed to them and they are held cursed in this world and without hope.

Lose caste. Lose a position in society. To get degraded from one social standing to a lesser one.

**CASTLE** Authority, dominance, impregnability, power, romance, safety, sovereignty, wealth. Dream significance: happy event; (in ruins) distress. In heraldry, grandeur, nobility, solidity, strategy. A triple-towered castle on a rock with a key pendant hanging from the central gateway symbolizes Gibraltar. Castle, identical with Castile, yields Great Light, resplendent God.

Castle Dangerous. In a novel of the same name by Sir Walter Scott the scene of repeated battles.

Castle Garden. Large circular building built as a fort at the Battery, New York City. Successively a place of entertainment, an immigration center, an aquarium.

Castle in the air. Baseless vision, day dream, splendid imagining. In fairy tales castles in the air frequently appear at a word and vanish as rapidly. Also called castle in Spain.

Castle of Corbenic. In medieval legend castle where the dwellers have all the heart desires with the additional prestige of being the guardians of the Grail (fertility).

Castle of Indolence. In a poem by James Thompson situated in the land of Drowsiness. Its owner, an enchanter, enticed passers-by that he might engage them in sensual pleasures.

Castle of Revelry. Another

name for Revolving Castle. Also called Castle of Riches. See Caer Sidi.

Castle of Wonders. Grail Castle. See Caer Sidi.

Castle Perilous. See Caer Sidi.

**CASTOR** A bean used as a purgative. Oil with which the poor in Korea anoint their hair.

**CASTOR AND POLLUX (KASTOR AND POLYDEUCES)** In Greek mythology Zeus or Tyndareus (Zeus as thunderer) visited Leda in the form of a swan. She produced two eggs, from one Castor and Clytemnestra sprang, from the other Pollux and Helen. Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, were twins renowned for their attachment to each other; also for their physical accomplishments, Castor being the greatest chariot-eer of his time, Pollux the greatest pugilist; their outstanding virtues were heroism and valor. They were heroes of the Argonaut expedition and other adventures. Castor taught Heracles the art of armed warfare. When Castor was killed in a battle Zeus offered Pollux immortality, but he refused to accept the gift unless allowed to share it with Castor. Zeus granted the wish, but decreed they were to live on alternate days and placed them in the heavens as two stars in Gemini; sometimes they are identified as the constellation Gemini. Famous for their protection of sailors, their names were given by sailors to Saint Elmo's fire. If one flame showed itself, they said it portended the worst of the storm was yet to come; if two or more luminous flames appeared, they called them Castor and Pollux and said the flames indicated the termination of the storm. Castor and Pollux were honored as athletes, for their

brotherly love, and as guardian deities, war dancers, and warriors. Their death and rebirth typifies the alternate motions of light and darkness. Pollux appeared in the east in the morning, Castor in the west in the evening to usher in light and darkness. They were dusk and dawn, morning and evening stars, night and day, sun and moon, riding white horses. Their emblems are: a burning fire; conical helmets (representing their births from an egg or a sailor's cap); long lances (rays of light); Saint Elmo's Fire; stars; two parallel bars joined by cross pieces (each bar representing a plank of wood or tree as a symbol of deity). The name Castor is possible source of castrate (see); it means crocus, which is akin to the Sanscrit *kasturi*, which means musk. Pollux is identical with *bollox* or *bollix* meaning to mix up. The Romans borrowed Castor and Pollux from the Greeks and worshiped as bringers of victory, powers which help in time of need. They compare to Hindu *Asvins*. Also called *Anakes*, which see.

**CASTORP, HANS** Hero of Thomas Mann's *The Magic Mountain*. He has been interpreted to be the gradual yielding to the excesses of pure aestheticism.

**CASTRATION** Universally in mythology the fertility hero or vegetation god, knowing his death and descent into the lower world are inevitable, rejects the love of the earth goddess, and castrates himself in the supreme sacrifice for the life of mankind. The offering of the phallus is a form of sympathetic magic. The castrated priest was in the service of the earth-mother and her fertility-lover-son, and later emerged as the eunuch who guards the women

(mothers) of a harem. The castrated deity also represents one who trespassed into a woman's realm, as Actaeon, the sun, entered the realm of Artemis, the moon. Word possibly derived from Castor. See Adonis, Cain 2, circumcision, *Cotyto*, reaping.

**CASWALLAWN (CASSIBELLAWN, CASSIVELAUNUS)** In Welsh mythology son of *Beli*. His sister was *Penardun*, wife of the sea-god *Llyr*, and his brothers were *Llevelys*, *Lludd*, *Nynnyaw*, and *Peibaw*. Little remains of the *Caswallawn* myths. He appears as hostile to *Llyr* and *Llyr's* descendants. After the death of *Lludd*, he destroyed the heroes of Britain, usurped the kingdom and left *Manawyddan*, the son of *Llyr*, landless. He supposedly reigned during the period that *Julius Caesar* first invaded Britain. In the poem fragments which exist history and mythology are interwoven. He probably was an agricultural or earth deity.

**CAT** Cleanliness, diligence, domesticity, freedom, maternity; also cruelty, egotism, flattery, infidelity, love of ease and luxury, perversity, prowling, slyness, sorcery, thievery, treachery, witchery. One who is calculating, false, fierce, graceful, nervous, ornamental, proud, sensitive, subtle, useful. Seer in the dark; torturer, who will play with a wounded prey. If ill-treated, a bringer of bad luck. Dream significance: perfidy, treason; (angry) quarrels; (killing) danger escaped; (mewing) petty slanders; (purring) hypocrisy; (scratching) deceit; (walking alone) journey by water. In heraldry courage, liberty, vigilance. Object of worship in ancient religions. In China called

mao. Protector of silkworms; disperser of evil spirits. A symbol of love. In art shown reaching for a butterfly to express hope of an old age, as the cat's name as well as the butterfly's is similar to that of persons who live to be over eighty. The coming of a strange cat into the house is an omen of approaching poverty, as a cat is believed to be able to foresee where mice and rats are apt to be found. To steal a cat from a house is unlucky. One washing its face portends the arrival of strangers. Christian symbol of laziness and lust. In ancient Egypt called mau, which also denoted light, and which is cognate with ma (mother). Symbol of sexual desire. A form of the mother-goddess Bast (Bubastis), personification of the life-giving solar heat, probably because of its habit of basking in the sun. Whoever killed a cat, even accidentally, was sentenced to die. Because of its nocturnal habits, its fecundity, and because its eyes enlarge and contract, typified the waxing and waning of the moon, and sacred to Isis, the moon-goddess. Thus expressed the splendor of light and maternity. In Europe feared as an animal that takes away the life of a child by sucking its breath as it sleeps; the form of a vampire. In France identified with the corn spirit; the last portion of grain reaped was called the cat's tail. Hecate, Greek sorceress changed herself into a cat. In India steed of Sasthi, goddess worshiped to avert smallpox. In Japan signifies maliciousness, supernatural power. The pinkish-brown or red cat, called golden flower, is believed to have the greatest magical powers. Tri-colored cats are worshiped as bringers of good-luck to families, fishermen, and seafarers. A cat is believed to be innocent as a kitten, devilish in

old age. In Norse mythology a form of the Midgard serpent. In ancient Rome symbol of liberty.

Black cat. Bad-luck, death, sorcery, witchery. Called a 'familiar' from the medieval superstition that Satan and witches assumed the form of a black cat. In China harbinger of misfortune, poverty, sickness. In some European countries said to be a fortunate mascot, and worn as a talisman. In Japan believed to cure spasms if placed on the stomach of the ill person; also cures melancholia and betrays thieves. A black cat supposedly foretells the weather and for this reason a pet of sailors.

Black cat with a gold piece. According to a medieval witch remedy, if you would always have money, bury a black cat with a gold piece and close the eyes with two black beans.

Cat and dog. Enemies.

Cat-eyed. Acute vision.

Cat-skins. A Cinderella mantle; a brilliant robe, the light of the sun. Cinderella as Hearth Cat, an aspect which probably corresponds to the Roman conception of Vesta. Compare louse-skin. A name applied to the ruffled appearance of the sea caused by a catspaw breeze on the water.

Fat cat. One who contributes generously to a political campaign.

Fight like Kilkenny cats. Fight until both sides have lost everything.

Grin like a Cheshire cat. An old simile popularized by Lewis Carroll, applied to persons who show their teeth and gums when they laugh.

Make a cat's paw of. Make a fool of another; cause another to do one's dirty work.

Play cat and mouse. Dangle someone on a string, the one with power pretending to let the victim go, but actually not doing so.

Wait for the cat to die. Wait for a swinging rope to come to a gradual standstill.

**CATACLOTHERS** Greek spinners; fate deities. Resemble the Harpies and Keres.

**CATACOMB** Subterranean gallery of alcoves and recesses in which persons are buried. The Alexandrian catacomb was one of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

**CATAIAN** A native of Cathay or China; intended to mean a liar, scoundrel, thief, as, in the middle ages they had such a reputation. Used by Shakespeare in the Merry Wives of Windsor.

**CATALPA** Symbol of showiness; in the language of flowers: Beware of the coquette.

**CATCHFLY** Pretended love, snare, youthful love. A white catchfly is a symbol of betrayal.

**CATCITEPULZ** Literally, the mountain which speaks. In Aztec mythology mountain from which Xipe Totic calls on the people to do penance on account of their sins.

**CATERPILLAR** Rebirth, transmigration of the soul, alluding to the change from its insect shape to that of a butterfly or moth. Dream significance: betrayal. In Japan god of the everlasting world, the world of the dead.

**CATFISH** Japanese gigantic pre-meval catfish which causes earthquakes.

**CATHA** Etruscan sun deity.

**CATHARI** Gnostics, purifiers, reformers; alluding to a pre-

Reformation Protestant sect in Italy, which aimed at or claimed a purity of doctrine and life. Also called the Pure Ones.

**CATHBAD** In Irish legend druid of Emain Macha at the court of Conchobar, king of Ulster. His curse caused the head of the Ulster chieftan Sualtam, mortal father of Cuchulainn, to be cut off. According to one version, Conchobar was the natural son of Cathbad by Nessa, which see. Cathbad cured Cuchulainn of madness. A spirit of decay.

**CATHEDRA** The chair or seat of one in authority. Root of the word cathedral. Christian throne of a bishop in the sanctuary.

**CATHENA** Mojave Indian virgin-mother goddess. Adopted sister of Ku-yu. Name signifies First Woman, the goddess's title as a virgin. Also called Quakuinaha, Old Woman of the West. The name appears to be related to Kwannon. The Mojave Venus.

**CATHERINE (CATHARINA, CATHY)** (1) Feminine name. See Katherine. (2) Catherine de Medicis. Daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, an immoral and tyrannical ruler, she became queen of France and the mother of three kings. She provoked civil and religious wars and is held responsible for the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572. (3) Catherine of Russia. Deposed her husband with the aid of her paramour Grigori Orlov and became sovereign queen of Russia. Misery and serfdom among the peasants increased during her reign, but she was successful in foreign wars and extended Russia's boundaries. Called the Semiramis of the North.

Catherine wheel. An emblem of the sun, either five or six-



rayed. Displayed at festivals as a rotating firework or as a pinwheel. The pinwheel has developed into a child's toy, and the toothed-wheel has been adopted as a window-wheel to create a breeze. In Christian tradition typifies execution, martyrdom; the legendary instrument of Saint Catherine's martyrdom.

#### CATH GODEU (CAD GODDEU)

In Brythonic mythology the battle fought between Arawn, Lord of the underworld Annwn, and Amaethon, fertility deity. Fought to bring the riches of Arawn up to man. During the course of the battle Amaethon stole the deer and the lapwing. Also called the Battle of Trees.

CATO (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning cautious. (2) Cato the Elder. A man of blunt speech, severe morals, simple life, and a fervent patriot, who concluded all his speeches before the Roman Senate with, "Carthage must be destroyed." (3) Cato the Younger. Grandson of the Elder. A Roman patriot; disgusted with Caesar, he set up a small republic. When it was overthrown by Caesar Cato killed himself.

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS A flogging instrument with nine lashes said to scratch the back like a cat. Formerly used to punish offenders in the United States Army and Navy.

CAT'S EYE Gem symbolizing long life and platonic love. Believed to warn its owner of approaching danger and to protect against spells and the evil-eye. Dream significance: treachery.

Cat's-eye sapphire. Courtesy.

CATTLE Agriculture, dairy

products, prosperity. In mythology typifies clouds, the herds of the sun, which provide man with nourishing milk (fertilizing rains) In some parts of the world the cow remains a sacred animal. The African Dinkas train horns of the leader of their herds to point fore and aft. This animal is called a majok (probably mage-wise one, and ok=ox). The Kafirs train the horns of their cattle to form a perfect circle, and sometimes into one horn (ein-horn or unicorn), or into fire-like spirals, all sun emblems. In Greek mythology certain followers of Odysseus were punished because they violated the herds (rain-giving clouds) of Apollo.

CATTLEYA Blossom symbolizing nature charms, matronly grace.

CATURMASYA Hindu feasts which heralded commencement of the three seasons into which the Indian year was divided, corresponding to the hot, cool, and wet seasons.

CAUCASUS Sacred Greek mountain to which Prometheus was chained, and where a vulture gnawed his liver, which grew as fast as it was devoured. An allusion to the constant consumption and reproduction which goes on in nature.

CAUCHON, PETER Bishop of Beauvis who sent Joan of Arc to the stake. Thus a bishop who created a sainted-martyr.

CAUL An apron-like fold or sac enveloping the child in the uterus, and sometimes enveloping the head of a newly born child. To be born with a caul is supposed to be lucky, giving the child second-sight, the caul itself regarded as a preventive against drowning.

See hamingja.

**CAULD-LAD** A house-spirit, which moves furniture about during the night.

**CAULINE, SIR (CAWLINE)** In Percy's Reliques the hero of one of the ballads. He served the wine in the palace of the king of Ireland and fell in love with Christabelle, the king's daughter. The king banished him, but he returned in time to slay a soldain (sultan) applying for Christabelle's hand. He died of wounds received in the combat and the fair Christabelle died of grief. A love story which resembles that of Romeo and Juliet.

**CAUT AND CAUTOPAT (CAUTES AND CAUTOPATHES)** In Persian mythology the torch bearers, the rising and setting sun. The names mean burner and he who lets his burner (torch) fall. Parallel Castor and Pollux.

**CAVANAGH (CAVANAUGH)** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning handsome.

**CAVE (CAVERN)** Symbol of darkness and ignorance. Dream significance: anguish. Emblem of the female principle in nature, the womb. One of man's first homes (others were holes and trees), hence a refuge. Oracular altar. Sacred burial site or tomb. A fairy mansion, otherworld entrance, sanctuary of underworld beings. Abode of the winds. Prison of rain, hence typifies clouds which do not release fertilizing rains. World-wide hiding place of the sun, which is to rise again. Cinderella, a light or fire goddess, in some versions of her story, was imprisoned in a cave. Word identical with cove; cognate with gave and agave, Mexican tree of life. In African and American

Indian mythology source of the human race, the first man having climbed up from the underworld through a cave. Frequently represented by an inverted U, (U being the symbol of the world pot). See Giovava, Marocael, Nane Chaha. In Brythonic lore, King Arthur while awaiting his call to return and save Britain, rested in a cave on Avalon. In Hebrew tradition the only land Abraham ever owned was the cave of Machpelah, in which he was buried. David took refuge in the Cave of Adullum, hence a sanctuary. Lot resided in a cave after the destruction of Sodom. In Japanese mythology retreat of the sun goddess Amaterasu, and called Ame-no-Iwato.

**CAVELL, EDITH** Heroic English nurse. During World War I, while stationed in Belgium, she gave succor to Belgian, English, French, and German soldiers, as well as to others in distress. For aiding English soldiers to escape, she was executed by the Germans. Her code was "Patriotism is not enough." Her story has been incorporated into several dramas.

**CAVENDISH** Pseudonym of Henry Jones, an English gambler and writer on Whist; hence the Cavendish hand. Used frequently as the name of card-playing clubs.

**CAY** Mayan high pontiff. Resolves into ac-ay, the Great A (Sun).

**CAZOTTE** Occultist who prophesied the death of several in the French Revolution.

**CC** The celestial twins, twin children or deities of light. Sometimes in designs clasped in embrace, one light and one dark,

to indicate day and night, the sun and moon.

**CE ACATL** Aztec surname meaning one reed. A name of Quetzalcoatl (light) as son of Tezcatlipoca (darkness). A person born under the sign of Ce Acatl was doomed to failure, as his plans and passions would be blown away by the wind. Also known as Chimalman, the virile member.

**CEACHT** Irish goddess of medicine.

**CEARAS** An Irish fire god. One of the third ascending chain of deities. As Daghdæ-Cearas, a form of Dagda. Other of his names are Crom-eocha, the good Crom; Rad or Ruad, the strong or powerful; and Daghdæ or Dogdha, fire.

**CECA TO MECCA** One end of the world to another; pillar to post, alluding to the two places visited by Moslem pilgrims. Comparable expressions are Dan to Beersheba, Land's End to John O'Groat's.

**CECIL** Masculine name from Caecilius, a Roman family name, meaning blind, dim sighted. In feminine form: Cecilia (Cecile), Cecily, Cicely, Cis, Sis, Sisley).

**CECROPS (KEKROPS)** In Greek legendary history first king of Attica and founder of Cecropis, later called Athens. He sprang out of the ground, half man-half dragon, and introduced the institutions of marriage and burial among his descendants. He also invented an alphabet and taught writing. He had one son, Ery-sichthon, and three daughters, known collectively as the Agrauid, and individually as Agraulos, Herse, and Pandrosos. Cecrops may have been an aspect of Po-

seidon as earth deity. He resembles Adam, Alalkomeneus, and Cadmus.

**CEDAR** Beauty, constancy, health restorer, immortality, incorruptibility, majesty, mercy, pride, prosperity, strength. 'Dar' equates with 'dur' of enduring. American Indians believed the cedar had supernatural powers and burned its leaves to propitiate gods. In Assyria symbolized the king. In Babylon was under the protection of Ea. An emblem of Christ. In Hebrew tradition a symbol of empire, fragrance, nobility.

Cedar cone. Life charm.

Cedar leaf. In the language of flowers: Think of me; I live only for you.

Cedar of Lebanon. December 18 birthday flower with the sentiment incorruptibility. A name variant of Virgin Mary, borrowed from the Song of Solomon. Hebrew symbol of dignity and exaltation. The religious meaning of the cedar remains obscure. Solomon raised three temples, in which he used cedar and fir, to honor a Trinity composed of Jehovah and two birth or fertility goddesses.

**CEDRELA TREE** In China health, longevity. Emblem of father of the family.

**CEDRIC** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning chief-tan.

**CEILING** Shelter, sky. 'Ceil' compares with the 'Sil' of Silbury, an ancient burial mound. Sil meant primarily the Fir or Light of God. 'Ceil' also compares with Seel of Seeley, seal, silly, zeal.

**CELAENO (CELENO)** In Greek mythology the third of the Harpies;

one of the seven Pleiades.

**CELANDINE** July 22 birthday flower with the sentiment joys to come. Carried on the person with a mole's heart as a talisman to make one invincible against enemies and law suits. Also called pilewort.

**CELERITY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a dolphin by her side, a hawk flying in the air, and a thunderbolt in her right hand.

**CELESTE (CELESTINE)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning heavenly.

**CELESTIAL CITY** Heaven. A name applied to Peking, China. Celestial Empire. Imperial China. Translated from Tien Chao (Heavenly Dynasty), alluding to the belief that the emperors were in direct descent from the gods. The Chinese sometimes are spoken of as Celestials.

Celestial fruit. Apple, fig, orange, pomegranate.

Celestial Twins. Twins of Light, day and night, light and darkness. Hope and fear, knowledge and ignorance, love and logic, religion and science. Symbolized by two children, two circles, two eyes, two pillars. Some Celestial Twins are: the Ahans (Asvins), Ahriman and Ormuz, Babes in the Wood, Cain and Abel, the Dioscuri, Gemini, Iroh, Siegmund and Sieglinde. In Vedic hymns the Twins are venerated as able to heal sickness and restore youthfulness to the aged.

**CELEUS** King of Eleusis, husband of Metaneira. As Demeter roamed the earth seeking Persephone, Celeus offered her hospitality. Not realizing she was a goddess, she was made nurse of the infant Demophoon. Under her

care the baby thrived marvelously, and Demeter, intending to make him immortal, anointed him with ambrosia and dipped him in a bath of fire. Metaneira, seeing her son in the flames screamed. In one account, the frustrated goddess pulled the child from the flames before he had achieved immortality, certain parts of his body remaining vulnerable; in another account, Demeter permitted the child to be consumed by the flames. Demeter taught Triptolemus, another son of Celeus, how to plow the earth and sow wheat and gave him a chariot drawn by winged dragons to atone for the death of Demophoon. She appointed Celeus, an agricultural deity, high priest of the temple which he built under her instructions, and he became the first high-priest of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

**CELIA** Feminine name from a Roman family name, meaning heavenly one. In English lyric poetry used as a poetic name for any lady-love, as "Would you know my Celia's charms?"

**CELMENE** A coquette courted by Alceste in Moliere's Misanthrope, thus any coquette.

**CENCI, BEATRICE** The daughter of a 16th century Roman nobleman. From a famous portrait in the Barberini Palace at Rome attributed to Guido Reni, she is known as the Beautiful Parricide. For plotting the death of her cruel, dissipated father, at the trial accused of attempting incest, she was sentenced to death in 1599, in her 22nd year. Her story has been a favorite in art and poetry.

**CENDRILLOT** Name of the masculine version of Cinderella.



**CENN CRUAICH** See Crom Cruaich.

**CENSER** Incense pot symbolizing flattery, homage, sacrifice, veneration. In Brythonic legend an attribute of the Lady-of-the-Lake. In Christian tradition symbolizes the plea of the worshiper asking that his prayer be acceptable to God. The censer for daily Hebrew offerings was made of copper, and frequently contained a perpetual fire. The censer used on the day of atonement, and perhaps on other holy days, was made of pure gold.

**CENTAUR (KENTAUR, KENTAUROS)** In Classical mythology one of a group of beings with the head, arms, and torso of a man, the body and legs of a horse, to personify speed, vitality, and wisdom as well as beastliness, cruelty, cunning, and lust. Thus the two natures of man. Figuratively a person or thing viewed as the incongruous union of diverse forces. In heraldry those who have been eminent in battle. In zodiacal charts, Sagittarius, the Archer shooting an arrow. The origin of the name is uncertain; probably derived from kenteo, Greek for goad or spear. In some Babylonian charts of the heavens the Centaur is shown as double-headed. Christian symbol of savage passions; adultery, brute force, heresy, man divided against himself. Sometimes said to be the dual nature of Jesus. In Greek mythology they represent celestial horses or cloud masses, of which the heads were lit up by the sun and the rest in the shade, corresponding to the Hindu gandharvas. They may have been inspired by early Thessalians, a savage people who hunted the bull and went to war on horseback. The primitives they attacked imagined them to be half man, half beast. In

legend Ixion, the sun, desired Hera. Zeus to protect his wife gave a cloud her likeness. In this manner Ixion became the father of the Centaurs (mists), who became educators and protectors of man, imparting knowledge and wisdom. Chiron, musician, physician, and prophet, was the instructor of Achilles, Asclepius, Heracles, and other heroes. Pholos was renowned for hospitality. However, on the other side, they fought with the Lapithae at the marriage feast of Pirithous, and Nessos, one of their number, outraged Deianeira, the wife of Heracles. When they were expelled from their country, they took refuge on Mount Pindus. Also called Hippocentaur.

**Centaurus.** Constellation, the Archer or Centaur. Personified by a Centaur shooting an arrow.

**CENTAURY** Flower symbolizing delicacy, felicity.

**CENTIMANI** A name for the Hecatoncheires, which see.

**CEOS (COEUS)** One of the most powerful of the Greek Titans; a deity of night. He was the Begetter, hence a personification of the mysterious source whence issued new creations. By Phoebe he fathered Astraea, by Leta he fathered Mnemosyne.

**CEPHALUS** In Greek mythology a hunter, the husband of Procis. He was loved by Eos, and Procis, jealous, fled from him. While searching for her he stopped to rest under a tree. Procis, seeing him, crept through some bushes to see if Eos were with him. Mistaking the noise for that of a wild beast, Cephalus hurled his javelin, a gift from Diana, only to discover he had killed his wife. Cephalus killed himself. This is a solar myth, in which



Procis, the dew child, is slain by Cephalus, rising sun, who is lured by Eos, the dawn. The javelin is a ray of the sun. The search of Cephalus takes him across the sky and ends in his death at the end of the day.

**CEPHAS** Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning stone.

**CEPHEUS** King of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiopeia, father of Andromeda. In his youth one of the heroes of the Argonautic expedition. When old and weak he was lifted into the sky as the constellation also known as King or Monarch. Being of the royal family at the North Pole, Cepheus never sets.

**CEPHISSUS** Greek river god, father of Echo by the nymph Liriope.

**CERASTES** Horned viper sacred to Egyptians and Mayans containing attributes of the bull and the serpent. In Greek mythology, the title Cerastes (Kerastes) was applied to Zeus as a horned deity. 'Ceras' is the equivalent of cross and of the Greek keras, meaning horned or shining. It resolves into keras-tes, i.e. shining light or Essence. 'Tes' (tez) occurs in Tezpi, Mexican title for Coxcox, the Great Ancestor.

**CERBERUS (KERBEROS)** In Greek mythology offspring of Echidna and Typhon. The vigilant but formidable and surly dog which guarded the entrance of the Infernal Regions on the River Styx, hence any grim, watchful guard, houseporter, etc. As his twelfth labor, Heracles was commanded to bring up the dog from the underworld. Brought out of Hades, Cerberus spat upon the ground, whence sprang the deadly aconite. Orpheus lulled Cerberus to sleep

with his lyre that he might visit the world of the dead. In Roman mythology the Sibyl who conducted Aeneas through the Inferno threw the dog into a profound sleep with a cake seasoned with poppies and honey. In Dante's Inferno the tormenting genius of the Third Circle, where gluttonous and incontinent souls were found. Usually portrayed as a three-headed dog out of whose jaws poison drips, with hair formed of venomous snakes, and with a body which terminates in the tail of a dragon. Also said to be a dog with the head of a lion, lioness, lynx, or sow, or to have fifty or more heads. Compares with Carvara, Manalan-rakki, Orthros. From same root as cherub and Kraken; akin to Cimmerii (Dark People or People of the Dark).

Give a sop to Cerberus. Give a bribe; quiet a troublesome customer. The Greeks and Romans placed a cake in the hands of the dead as a payment or sop to Cerberus to permit them to pass without molestation.

**CERCOPE (KERKOPES)** In Greek mythology a race of ape-like but human dwarfs. Following their thievish nature, they tried to steal the weapons of Heracles. He caught them and tied them upside down on a pole, but their jesting amused him, and he released them. Zeus turned them into apes or stones when they tried to trick him. Probably earth spirits.

**CERREALIA** Roman games or festival in honor of Ceres, which began about April 12 and lasted for several days. Solemnized exclusively by women, who dressed in white garments and carried torches to dramatize the search for Proserpine. Parallels Eleusinian Mysteries.

**CERES** In Roman mythology daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, mother of Proserpine, mother-in-law of the king to the dead. Goddess of corn and harvests. Roman name applied to the Greek Demeter, who supplanted Tellus Mater, ancient Italian goddess of agriculture. Female counterpart of Cerus, she was susceptible to offense and prompt to punish offenders with lack of fertility. Her legend is identical with that of Demeter. She is symbolized by a wheat ear. Her name is the source of cereal and of crescere (to grow or increase), and compares with Cora and cross. It resolves into ac-Eros (ac Horus or across), i.e. Great Firelight. A botanic term for the maple is acer, the first two syllables of Ceres and Cora, the vowel being understood.

**Cereus.** A creeping plant supposedly born by the touch of Ceres, symbolizing modest genius.

**CERIMON** In Shakespeare's *Pericles* a physician of Epheus who restores life to Thaisa, wife of Pericles.

**CERMAIT** A name of the Irish god Ogma, meaning honey-mouthed.

**CERNA** In Irish legend evil beast pursued by Conaire. In the pursuit, Conaire broke a taboo.

**CERNOBOG (ZCERNOBOCH)** Slavic black or evil deity; lord of the powers of darkness; bringer of calamities. By later sources associated with the three-headed idol Triglav. Analogue of Cernunnos.

**CERNUNNOS** Gaelic triple-headed deity of the underworld. Sometimes represented as an old man from whose head branched the horns of a stag. The three heads gave triple power to his

apotropaic virtues. Analogue of Cernobog.

**CERRIDWEN (CERIDWEN)** Brythonic grain and nature goddess. Daughter of Ogyrven. Wife of Tegid Voel (Tegid the Bald), and by him mother of Creirwy, the most beautiful girl in the world, and Avagddu, the ugliest boy in the world. Cerridwen, the goddess, who dwelt in a lake, wished to compensate her son for his handicap of ugliness by giving him knowledge. She prepared a caldron of inspiration to boil for a year. While she went to gather herbs of virtue (fertility), she set the blind Mordu to tend the fire and Gwion Bach to stir the pot. Three drops fell from the broth onto Gwion's finger, which he put in his mouth and became master of the knowledge intended for her son. His knowledge advised him to flee from Cerridwen's rage. He changed himself into a hare and she pursued him in the form of a greynound; the pair became fish and otter, bird and hawk, wheat grain and hen. Cerridwen the hen swallowed the grain and gave birth to a beautiful child, whom she cast into the sea in a harvest basket. He was rescued by Elphin and called Taliesin. Nurtured by Elphin, Taliesin became a great bard. In the form of a white sow called Hen Wen, Cerridwen went about Wales distributing gifts of bees, grain, and her own young. The destructive side of her nature was displayed in the form of a savage kitten which grew up to be the Palug Cat, one of the Three Plagues of Anglesey. Thus Cerridwen was a great nature goddess who gave verdure and who took it away and, as such, was called the White Lady of inspiration and death. Her caldron was the underworld pot from which life and plenty

emerged. As the enemy of Gwion, she performed ritual murder on him. Their chase and changing forms typify the changing seasons. Her name is composed of cerdd (pig) and wen (white). She resembles Albina, Ceres, Demeter.

**CERYNEAN STAG (CERUNITIS, KERYNEIAN STAG)** In Greek mythology the golden-antlered stag or hound sacred to Artemis, which lurked in Cerynea, and whose capture was assigned to Heracles as his third labor. A stag of Artemis (moon), it was a stag of night; thus Heracles, the sun, was assigned to capture the night. Gold appears to be an incorrect metaphor, silver is usually the color assigned to the moon; it may refer to the early morning glow conquered by the sun.

**CESSAIR** In Celtic mythology Noah's granddaughter. Probably a moon goddess. Being refused a chamber for herself on the ark, she fled to the western borders of the world, Ireland. With her when she left were two men, her husband Finntain (Fintan) and Ladrú, and fifty women. All perished with the exception of Finntain, who lived for six centuries and witnessed the arrival of Partholon, the giant, in Ireland.

**CESTUS** (1) Belt or girdle of Aphrodite, made by her husband Hephaestus. When she sported with Ares it fell off. It supposedly possessed a potent power to excite love. Poetically all women of irresistible charm wear Aphrodite's girdle or the cestus. Spenser in the Faerie Queene places it on Florimel, and gives virtue and chaste love to those who wear it. If a woman not chaste or faithful puts it on, it falls off or tears apart. (2) Among Greek and Roman boxers a device of heavy leather thongs,

often loaded with iron or lead, which were wrapped around the hands as gloves. The girdle and the gloves are not etymologically related.

**CETHE (CET)** In Irish mythology son of Dianecht and Scathach, warrior goddess, from whom he learned the arts of war. A light deity. Brother of Cian and Cu. The three brothers were enemies of Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. See Brian, Cian.

**CETHLIONN (CETHLENN)** Literally, the crooked-tooth. In Celtic mythology wife of Balor. She told him of the prophecy that he would be killed by his grandson Lug.

**CETO** One of the Greek Nereides. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of her brother Phorcys. Together they personified the hidden perils of the sea, and were the parents of the Gorgons, the Graea, and the dragon which guarded the apples of the Hesperides.

**CETUS** Constellation also known as the Sea Monster or Whale. Despised by mariners, who look upon it as an enemy. In Greek mythology the sea monster which was sent to devour Andromeda, but which turned to stone when it encountered the gaze of the Medusa head on the shield of Perseus.

**CEYLON** Site of Adam's Peak, which see. Also the station of Ka-li-ha, one of the Eighteen Chinese Buddhist Lohan. 'Ceyl' is cognate with silly, i. e. innocent or blessed.

**CEYX** In Greek mythology husband of Halcyone, which see.

**CHA** Word root meaning a

yawning abyss. Root of chaos, Charon.

**CHAABU** Aramaic virgin-goddess. Earth-mother of Dusura. The cult of Chaabu and Dusura parallels that of Demeter and Persephone. Identified with Kore (Core).

**CHAAC (CHAC)** Mayan rain and thunder god. Creator and fertility deity, who with Ah-Kiuic and Hobnel formed a triad. God of the four quarters. Related to Tlaloc and, like him, he had four rain assistants or Chaacs as well as other assistants. He was elephant-headed or tapir-nosed, and identified as 'B' in Mayan manuscripts. Name signifies red one.

Chaacs (Chacs). Mayan rain gods of the four quarters whose leader was Chaac. Worshipped under the symbol of the cross, the four arms representing the cardinal points. They appear to be identical to or may have been assistants of the Bacabab. See Bacab. Birds, as wind symbols, were sacrificed to them. A name also applied to the four old men chosen annually to assist the priests.

**CHADBURN** Masculine name from Old English, signifying the fighting cat burn or stream, a place name, probably commemorating a spot where wildcat's drank.

**CHAFER** A beetle, which see for symbolism. Derived from Egyptian Chepera (sun deity), and related to French chevre (goat) and chevron (badge), and German schaffer (shepherd). Chafter primarily meant ever-existing fire (sun).

**CHAGAN-SHUKUTY** Siberian deity, assistant to Otshirvani, creator god.

**CHAGIGAH** Offerings made by Jews along with the paschal sacrifice.

**CHAIGIDIEL** In the cabala an impediment of the heavenly influx. Corresponds to Chokmah. Cleaves to illusory or material appearances in opposition to those of reality and wisdom.

**CHAIN** Conjunction, ladder to heaven, matrimony, obligation, security, strength, union. Also bondage, conquest, crime, fetter, hopeless misfortune, imprisonment, link, slavery. Dream significance: sorrow, suffering. In heraldry, when on an animal, symbolizes acceptable but weighty service; when with collar and crown, symbolic of accepting obligation to bravely serve a sovereign. Compare stalk, thread, threefold cord. In Celtic mythology Lugh's chain was the Milky Way. Christian symbol of martyrdom. Emblem of Saints Balbina, George, Leonard, and Rade-gunde. In Greek mythology Zeus drew men up to heaven by a chain tied to his Olympian throne. Attribute of the goddess Ananke. In Norse mythology a chain of seven hundred links, fashioned by Volund, had the power to fetter the wind.

Chained Lady. The constellation Andromeda.

Chain of gold. Durability, excellence, wealth.

Chief's chain. In Gaelic legend chain hanging in the great hall of a chief or king. Anyone who wanted a hearing shook the chain, hence chain of justice.

**CHAIR** Authority, pause, rest, sovereignty. When a throne, typifies the navel of the earth. In Chinese drama represents a bridge. In Greek mythology Hades has a chair of forgetfulness.

Vacant chair. Death, honor,

respect. In Hebrew tradition the Elijah chair. See Elijah.

**CHAKDOR** Tibetan Buddhist god in Yidak, miserable realm of thirst and hunger.

**CHAK-DOR-DON-PA** In Buddhism second celestial Bodhisattva.

**CHAKEKENAPOK** Potawatomi Indian man of flint or fire stone who, on coming into the world, caused the death of his mother. Prototype of Chibiabos.

**CHAKRA (CHACKRA, CHAKKAR)** From the Sanscrit meaning a circle, a cycle of years. A discus or weapon used by the Sikhas

and commonly placed in the hands of Hindu gods. The circle of perfection, the revolving universe (compare Caer Sidi) or the wheel of the sun usually held by Vishnu. Chakra resolves into ever-existent great Ra (or ur A, i. e. fire A, the sun). Compare circle, wheel. Wheel symbolizing the dogmas of Buddhism, the dharmachakra, the circle of the law, the endless revolutions of births and deaths, the eternity of truth, the progressive character of faith, universal sovereignty. Among esoteric astrologists seven chakras correspond to seven interior stars, to seven metals and govern seven parts of the body:

<u>Chakra</u>	<u>Planet</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Anatomical Part</u>
Muladhara	Saturn	lead	sacral plexus
Svadhithana	Mars	iron	prostatic ganglion
Manipura	Jupiter	tin	solar plexus
Anahata	Sun	gold	cardiac plexus
Vishuddhi	Venus	copper (or brass)	pharyngeal plexus
Ajna	Moon	silver	pituitary ganglion
Sahasrara	Mercury	quicksilver	pineal gland

**Chakravarti.** From the Sanscrit meaning emperor or ruler. In Buddhism and Hinduism signifies sovereign of the world. The term applied to Indian rajas under the assumption that the wheels of their chariots could revolve everywhere without obstruction.

**CHALCEDONY** Disperser of melancholy; secret prayer and open righteousness. Dream significance: friends rejoined.

**CHALCHIUTLICUE (CHALCHI-HUILICUE, CHALCHIUHTLICUE)**

Literally, she of the emerald skirt. In Aztec mythology, sister-wife of Tlaloc. Goddess of flowing brooks, rivers, and streams; also of lakes. She

probably represents the limpid waters. A virgin mother, intimately connected with marsh plants as well as with water. A manifestation of the life principle, ruler of the West, she dwells on Yauhueme Mountain, which is covered with mugwort. When a sky deity, she is a lunar goddess, mother of the stars of the northern hemisphere, ruler of the sixth hour of the night, and associated with the jaguar (American tiger). When an earth-mother she assumes a snake or frog form which again connects her with water, is ruler of the third hour of the day. The great mother, she presides at birth and washes away sin, including original sin, and provides healing



herbs. To male children she gives the bow and arrow and shield; to female children she gives the distaff, spindle, and weaving implements. Especially venerated by fishermen, seafarers, and water sellers. During the quarrels of Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca, she was placed in the sky as the sun, and caused a great flood in which all humans died. She was the woman who survived the deluge, thus mother of the human race, comparable to Eve. Children, bedecked with jewels to provide the jewel moisture, were sacrificed to her. Her priests were celibates who fasted and did penance, comparable to the eunuchs who served Eastern goddesses and to Roman Catholic priests. She generally is depicted with a yellow face and blue forehead, wearing turquoise earrings. A virgin mother, she is portrayed suckling a child. Her emblems are jadeite, mugwort, and shells. Some of her titles are: Acuecuyotl (water-making waves); Aiauh (mist or spray); Apoconallotl (foam of water); Atlacamani (sea-storm); Xixiquiphilui (rising and falling waves). In male form she is called Alt-canals, and thus compares to Hermaphrodite. See Androgynous deities.

**CHALCHIUTZLI (CHALCHIHUTL, CHALCHIHUITZLI)** Aztec precious stone of sacrifice. Jade and thorn used to pierce ears, tongue, and penis in sacrifices. Title of Chimalman, mother of Citlallatonac (Quetzalcoatl) in heaven.

**CHALCIOPE** In Greek mythology daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis; wife of Phryxus; sister of Medea. Her four sons, whom she believed to be lost, sailed to Colchis with Jason, and all were reunited. A dawn goddess.

**CHALDEAN** One of an ancient Semitic people who were noted naturalists and philosophers. The Romans believed all Chaldeans were versed in occult learning and for this reason the name has become attached to astrologers, enchanters, magicians, soothsayers.

**CHALICE** Faith, intuition, prudence, redemption, sacrament, sacrifice, salvation, suffering, wisdom. Fertility; a female sex symbol representing the reproductive energy. As holder of water, source of life. As holder of wine, provider of insight. Poetically any drinking cup. Compare vase. Christian consecrated cup used in celebration of the Lord's Supper, in the eucharist or mass.

**CHALITZA** A Jewish ceremony used on renouncing the obligation to marry a deceased brother's widow.

**CHALK, CHARCOAL, AND CLAY** Apprentice in Freemasonry.

**CHALLENGE** Exemplified by hat in ring or by tilted ellipse, in allusion to an old custom of prize fighters.

**CHALMECACIUATL** Aztec children's paradise. The tree of milk, which nourishes those who die before attaining the use of reason, is located here. When the abode of Tlaloc, called Tlalocan. Compare Mictlan.

**CHAM** Anciently the title of a Mogul or Tatar ruler. Now written khan.

**CHAMBERLAIN** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a keeper of the household.

**CHAMELEON (CHAMAELEON)**

(1) Because it is a lizard which has the power of changing its shape at will by inflating itself with air and also of changing its color, typifies any person of changeable disposition. Its name means lion on the ground. In African lore an unlucky animal, the embodiment of departed spirits and associated with the entry of death into the world. (2) Constellation located near the South Pole.

**CHAMOIS** Christian pastors of the Vaudois sect. The Vaudois regarded Christ as a chamois; their pastors supposedly leaped from virtue to virtue.

**CHAMOMILE** December 17 birthday flower, with the sentiment energy in adversity, love in austerity.

**CHAMPIGNON** A mushroom symbolizing suspicion.

**CHAMPION** A name of the constellation Perseus.

**Champion's portion.** Among ancient Celts the choicest portion of meat, assigned to the bravest warrior at a feast. Cuchulainn won the portion at the feast of Bricriu.

**CHAMPS ELYSEES** Literally, Elysian Fields. The name of a famous avenue in Paris.

**CHAMUEL** One of the seven holy angels of the third hierarchy mentioned in the apocryphal book of Enoch. The other six are: Gabriel, Jophiel, Michael, Raphael, Uriel, Zadkiel.

**CHAMUNDI** A Hindu protective goddess.

**CHAN** Yucatan serpent race from which Votan descended.

**CHANCE** Originally meant that which falls out favorably, especially popular in dice-playing. Root of chancel and chancery, and the Lord Chancellor represents Supreme Law (God).

**CHANCHU** God of war of the Yuracare Indians of South America.

**CHANDALA** In India one of mixed class, therefore an out-cast. Originally one with a Sudra father and Brahman mother. Chandalas are scavengers and executioners. Word used as an abusive epithet.

**CHANDRA** Hindu moon-god. Source of fertility and growth as bringer of dew to crops, which ripen under the harvest moon. Giver of sap to all vegetation. Soma was a moon mead. Chandra swayed human life from birth until death. Rites to obtain offspring were performed during certain phases of the moon. The steed of Chandra was an antelope. The moon-gem is called chandrakanta.

**CHANDRAGUPTA** In Hindu legend, a mother. To save her son from a chief who had slain her husband, she places him in a vase and leaves him at the entrance of a cattle-pen. A bull named Chando guards the infant, and a herdsman, noting the wonder, rears him as his own child and names him. While playing games, he takes the part of a king, and has the hands and feet of his companions struck off with axes, which have blades made of goat's horns and handles shaped from sticks. The lopped limbs are restored whole when at Chandragupta's word the games are over. This is a fertility legend, following the pattern of abandoned children, which see. Chandra-

gupta is the young sun, saved from the darkness which has slain his father, the mature sun. The hands and feet of the children are the stalks cut down in the harvest, which grow again when the sun so wills in the spring. See Boy judge.

**CHANG** In Chinese mythology the glorious. Father of the Chinese Twins, Fat the Flasher and Tan (Dan) the Dawn. Chang's holiday name was Man or Wan, meaning the colored or spotted or perhaps the tattooed. Chang literally is 'To Draw a Bow,' and refers to the five stars, Kappa, Lambda, Mim, Nun, Pi, in the shape of a drawn bow in the second coil of Hydra, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the deer, his element is the moon. Regarded as unlucky in any enterprise.

**CHANGELING** In folklore a huge-headed, ill-favored, or imbecilic infant, believed to be the offspring of mischievous fairies, underground gnomes, or of demons and witches, is substituted by its malicious parents for a beautiful and normal infant which has been left unguarded, especially before baptism. Compare Exchange of children.

Change of sex. A folktale motif appearing in stories all over the world. The switching of roles is resorted to as a counter to the evil eye, as a form of atonement, a form of deception, a means of escape from a dangerous situation, also as a form of punishment visited by a deity. The most famous change-of-sex story is that of Tiresias. The myth of Callisto, seduced by Zeus in the form of Artemis, is akin to this theme. Related also are the beast marriage and disguised suit-or themes. A change of clothes suggesting change of sex still oc-

curs at certain holiday festivals (Christmas, Hallowe'en, and Thanksgiving, in the United States). Probably the source of masquerade balls. See Androgynous deities.

**CHANG HSIEN (CHANG YUANG-HSIAO)** A deified Chinese recluse, who gave those who invoked him male offspring and protected all children from the celestial dog T'ien Kou. He warded off calamities and was a guardian deity.

**CHANG KUO (CHANG-KUO-LAO)** One of the Eight Chinese Immortals (Pa Kung). He refused the patronage of the emperor and lived instead as a recluse. He was a renowned magician and rode a mule (cloud), sometimes backwards, on which he traveled great distances. When not in use the mule was folded up and placed in his wallet. Compare Skidbladmir. He possessed the power of invisibility. He usually carries a phoenix feather, a peach of immortality or a bamboo tube drum. The drum (thunder) announced his arrival and attracted a crowd.

**CH'ANG-O (HENG-O)** Chinese moon goddess. For drinking some of the stolen elixir of life she was transformed into a three-legged toad and forced to stay on the moon, midway to the heavens. In some accounts referred to as a male deity.

**CHANG SIEN** Chinese deity worshiped by women desirous of offspring.

**CHANG TAO-LING** Chinese heavenly teacher, alchemist, maker of pill of immortality, master of wizardry and secrets of healing.

**CHANNA** In Buddhism charioteer of Gautama. He explains that all things die and causes Gautama to give up his life of pleasure.

**CHANNUKAH (CHANUCA, HANUKKAH)** Chief post-Biblical Jewish festival. Celebrated in memory of the restoration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabees 164 B. C. The main feature of the festival is the burning of the Channukah Light, and for this reason it also is known as the Feast of Lights or Feast of Dedication. The ceremonies, which last eight days, begin on Chisleu 25 which falls close to December 25 of the Gregorian calendar. The burning of the Channukah light parallels the burning of the Yule log.

**CHA-NO-YU** Traditional Japanese tea ceremony.

**CHANTICLEER** In medieval beast-epic Reynard the Fox and in Chaucer's Nun's Priest's Tale (Nonne Prestes), cock of the walk, lord of the barnyard, master spirit, hailer of dawn. His crimson comb represents the zig-zagged effulgence of the day and the fiery-pointed beams of the morning. Name resolves into chant and eclair, singer of the light or sing clear. In Chaucer, he falls into a trap set by Fox by succumbing to flattery. He escapes Fox by outwitting him, thus one who is weak and escapes ill-fortune by trickery.

**Chantecler.** The hero of a drama by Rostand. The lord of the barnyard, who believes that his cock-a-doodle-doo brings Dawn. A hen-pheasant, stirred to jealousy by his enemies, the cat and the owl, covers his eyes, and discovers Dawn comes without his call.

**CHANUN AND WOI-SHUN** In

Burmese religion creators of all things on heaven and earth. Offspring of Hkrip Hkrawp and Sik Sawp; parents of Ngawn-wa Magam, who with a hammer gave the world its shape. First ancestors. Compare Shippawn Ayawng.

**CHAO-FENG** Chinese dragon, lover of danger.

**CHAOMANCY** The telling of fortunes by aerial apparitions.

**CHAOS** First state of the universe. The Great Abyss. Infinite Space, whence gods, men, and all things arose. Eternity, opposed to the world, which is not eternal. Pre-existing empty space, conceived as a primordial sea. Hence any vast chasm or gulf or unfathomable abyss. By alchemists held to be the expanse of the atmosphere. In philosophy a condition in which chance rules and uniformity and all evidence of law or of ideal ends are lacking; ontological anarchy. Vulgarized to mean confusion, disorder. From the root cha. In Babylonian mythology a feminine principle, mother of all the gods. See Neith, Tiamat. In Chinese mythology Ch'i and Tien Li were formed in Chaos. In Greek mythology male principle in which evolved Gaea (Earth), Tartarus (Lower World), Nyx (night), Erebus (Darkness), Eros (Love). In later Orphic belief Chaos, Erebus, and Nyx existed at the beginning. In Hesiod Chaos mated with Divine Principle. Chaos also is represented as the husband of Gaea. In Norse mythology Chaos is conceived as a gulf, bound on the north by the cold, dark Niflheim, and on the south by the warm, bright Muspelheim.

**Chaos Gander.** Fertilizer of the Golden Egg laid by Chaos Goose. The Egg, laid in Chaos

or Void, was the source of all life. It usually is conceived as the sun.

**Chaos Goose.** Layer of the Egg of Life, the sun. It cackled loudly to Chaos Gander when the egg was laid.

**CHAO SAN NIANG** In Chinese mythology a woman who sold her hair to provide coffins for her husband's parents. Deified as the goddess of wig makers.

**CHAPELIZOD** Chapelle d'Iseult; chapel of romance.

**CHAPLET** In heraldry a crown or garland awarded for valor or victory. In the Roman Catholic Church a rosary; more strictly the third part of a rosary or fifty-five beads. Derived from the chaplet of roses placed on statues of Virgin Mary. Vulgarized to mean a string of beads.

**CHAPULTEPEC** Sacred Aztec mountain. Ancient residence of the kings of Mexico.

**CHARADRIUS** A plover symbolizing greed. Anciently used to determine the prospects of the ill. If the bird turned away, the patient died, if destined to live, the bird looked at the patient. The marrow of the bone supposedly restored sight to the blind. The Greeks believed the sight of one cured jaundice.

**CHARCOAL** In ancient Crete, Egypt, etc., used for fires in tombs to warm the dead. According to another theory, early burials took place at night and the torches were thrown into the graves. In Japan typifies changeableness, prosperity.

**CHAREYA** Among the Chahrocs of California the Old Man Above who appears to evil spirits and

sorcerers.

**CHARIDOTES** Title of Hermes as a young god of fertility, flocks, and herds.

**CHARIOT** (1) Achievement, authority, conquest, litigation, military might, organization, providence, riot, sovereignty, succor, triumph, vengeance, war. Deity vehicle, cloud, roar of the wind, wheel of the sun. Dream significance: sure reward. In gnostic tradition, vision of Adonai (Sun). The Catholic Church. In Greek mythology car of Apollo, Bacchus, Cybele, Dionysus, Eos, Hera, Helios, Ops, Phoebus, Rhea, and Zeus. In Hebraic-Christian tradition the car of God; thousands of angels ride the skies in chariots. Typifies channel of expression; Solomon is said to have made himself a chariot, thus man is the maker of his own fate and controller of his own destiny. Also a symbol of terror, alluding to Canaanite chariots of iron, armed with scythes or hooks which projected from the ends of the axletrees. Joshua was engaged in a battle in which such chariots rushed in among his men and created havoc and riot. In India, the light and lustre of Indra and the Immortals. In ancient Sumer, chariots were placed beside dead kings for use in Aralu. (2) Card in tarot deck signifying potency, power, and triumph. Illustrated by a conqueror, the master-power, in a chariot (experience or human personality) drawn by a white and black sphinx (forces of good and evil). Typifies the house or evolutionary cycle in which self to self-not (outerworld) is contracted. Instrument of Mercury as messenger of Mars. Attainment: King in his triumph; triumph in his mind. In divination corresponds to number 8 and Hebrew letter cheth. (Some di-



viners correspond to number 7 and Hebrew letter sayin). Denotes: defense, dispute, kingship, mental triumph, protection, providence. When card is in reverse: defeat, litigation, riot.

Chariot drawn by animals. A chariot drawn by asses, typifies Silenus; by bears, the firmament; by cats, Freya; by cocks, night; by deer, Artemis; by dogs, Hephaestus; by dolphins, Amphitrite, Galatea, Poseidon, and Tetys; by doves, Aphrodite; by dragons, Medea; by eagles, Jupiter, Zeus; by elephants, Cronus; by goats, Pan, Thor; by horses, Aides, Apollo, Ares, Death, Dis Pater, Helios, Luna, Phoebus, Pluto, Sun; by leopards, Bacchus, Dionysus; by lions, Cybele; by lizards, Hermes; by lynxes, Bacchus, Dionysus; by owls, Athena; by oxen, Saturn; by panthers Bacchus, Dionysus; by peacocks, Hera; by rams, Hermes; by sea horses, Poseidon; by serpents, Ceres, Demeter; by sparrows, Aphrodite, Venus; by storks, Hermes; by swans, Aphrodite; by tigers, Bacchus, Dionysus; by unicorns, Chastity; by whales, Oceanus; by wolves, Ares.

Chariot drawn by four black horses. Aides (Hades), Pluto.

Charioteer. Deity, especially the Sun. The constellation Auriga, also called Wagoner and Charioteer.

Charioteer driving four horses. Sun, lord of the four quarters of the earth. An idea which originated in Babylon.

Two-wheeled chariot. The Great Vehicle, Solar Car, Divinity in dual aspect as Ahans, Aevins, Dioscuri, Gemini.

**CHARIS** In the Iliad wife of Hephaestus, whose palace gleams with the splendor of a thousand stars. In the Odyssey, Aphrodite is the wife of Hephaestus. Both names mean glistening dawn.

Charis is the personification of beauty and grace, and in the Odyssey, she is expanded into the three Charites (Graces).

**CHARITES** In Greek mythology daughters of Zeus and Eurynome. Generally represented as three in number: Algia (Algea), splendor; Euphrosyne, good cheer, and Thalia, luxuriant beauty. Their special function was to act, in conjunction with the Seasons, as attendants upon Aphrodite, whom they adorned with wreaths of flowers and perfumed with the scents of blossoms as the Queen of Spring. Thus they were givers of increase. They attended other deities, such as Apollo, Dionysus, or Eros, and accompanied the Muses. Their name derived from Charis. Later called the Graces.

**CHARITY** (1) Feminine name from the Latin meaning love, kindness. Diminutive form, Cherry.

(2) One of the Gnostic Aeons.

(3) Symbolized by a blue water lily and a saffron. In an Italian icon represented by a woman in red wearing a flaming crown. One infant sucks her breast, two stand beside her. The three children represent the triple power of charity, i.e. charity, faith, hope.

**CHARLEMAGNE** Charles the First, King of the Franks and Emperor of the West, crowned by Pope Leo III. A brutal warrior, his realm, at the end of his conquests, was called the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire. Son of Pepin the Short, he was a historical person, born in 742 and died in 814. In a campaign against the Arabs in Spain, the death of his chief paladin, Roland, gave rise to a cycle of romances attributing heroic deeds to Charlemagne and his twelve paladins, which appear to be lifted from the Odyssey or from Gaelic and

Norse mythology. Charlemagne has been sainted.

**CHARLES (CAREY, CARL, CAROL, CAROLUS, CHARLIE, CHARLEY, KARL)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning manly, noble-spirited. In feminine form Charlotte (Carlots, Carlotta, Lotta, Lottie, Lotty).

**Charles's Wain.** The seven brightest stars in Ursa Major (Great Bear). Formerly a popular name for the constellation itself. The seven stars form the rough outline of a rustic wagon or wheelbarrow and are known as Big Dipper or Plow.

**CHARM** An object of art or nature believed to possess magical properties for removing or warding off evil. A relic of stone worship. Animals too are believed to possess qualities particularly useful to man. Thus primitive peoples wear a live ferret, because the animal is tenacious of life; others wear insects which are difficult to find and kill. So called civilized persons, hoping to escape death or evil, to have many offspring, or to obtain wealth, wear the hair of a horse (for speed), of a hornless oxen (for strength), of a rat (for nimbleness), wear an article made from the horn of cattle or other prolific animals, or the paw or tail of a rabbit (wealth, speed, or nimbleness), the skin of a boar (strength), or of a frog (its slipperiness being a protection). Gems are popular as bringers of good health, love, and wealth. In China and Japan paper charms are popular. See paper charms.

**CHARMIAN** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning little joy.

**CHARMIDES** In Plato's Dialogs, a young man, a model of temper-

ance. With Socrates and two others, he holds a conversation on abstinence.

**CHARON** In Greek mythology son of Erebus and Nyx. Dark, grim, silent ferryman, who bears the souls of the dead across the River Styx to the judgment seat of Aea-cus, Rhadamanthys, and Minos in Hades. Usually represented as an old man with a long gray beard in ragged garments. His name signifies eagle and lion, and is from the root cha (abyss or devourer). Probably so named because he had bright eagle-like eyes or was the howling wind at cavernous entrances. In early myths he appeared as an ogre with gaping jaws always hungering for prey within his reach. He parallels Adad-Ea. Humorously, any ferryman.

**Charon's toll.** In Greek mythology fee paid to Charon to ferry the dead across the river Styx to Elysian Fields. This led to the custom of placing a coin in the hand or mouth of the dead. Humorously any ferry fare.

**Charon's staircase.** The flight of steps from mid-stage to the orchestra in an ancient Greek theater.

**CHAROPS** In Greek mythology father of Oiagros, grandfather of Orpheus. Having given help to Dionysus, the god instructed him in the orgies of his rites. He passed these instructions on to his son Oiagros, who in turn passed them on to his son Orpheus.

**CHAROS (CHARONTAS)** In Greek folklore an angel of death. He is an alarming figure, who rides a horse and carries off the dead. A modern version of Charon. Analogue of the headless horseman.

**CHARUN** Ancient Etruscan god of death. He finished his victims

with a hammer, which he carried as he accompanied Mars into battle.

**CHARYBDIS AND SCYLLA** In Greek mythology witches of the shoals. If a mariner goes near Scylla (reefs), he will lose six of his men to her six mouths; if he goes near Charybdis (whirlpool), he will lose his entire ship. Charybdis was a ravenous woman transformed by the gods into one who swallows her prey; her companion Scylla tears her prey. Thus to be between them is to be between two dangers or evils, either one of which can be safely avoided only by risking the other, or by seeking to avoid one pitfall one falls into another. Compare Mioto-Seki.

**CHASCA** Inca goddess of dawn, created by Viracocha. She was a virgin-mother, and her messengers were the clouds which drop the dew.

**CHASTISEMENT** In an Italian icon portrayed as a fellow holding an ax as if to strike a blow. Beside him is a lion which torments a bear.

**CHASTITY** (1) Exemplified by a unicorn and a virgin. In an Italian icon personified by a modest, honest-faced woman holding a whip as if she would correct herself. She wears a white robe and on her girdle is written, "Castigo Corpus Meum" (I chastise my body). Cupid, his eyes blindfolded, his bow broken, lies at her feet to show that concupiscent does not have dominion over her. Cenobitic chastity is typified by a bee, circle of fire, myrrh, naked sword. (2) In folklore nothing is unattainable to a chaste woman. Tests of chastity are made to prove faithfulness and stability. The proof frequent-

ly brings with it the fulfillment of a wish; whereas the proof of infidelity often brings death.

**CHASUBLE** Literally, little house. In Christian tradition alludes to the dress Pilate ordered placed on Christ; also alludes to the seamless garment which Christ wore and for which the soldiers in Calvary cast lots. Symbolic of charity and protection. Identical to vesica piscis, a yoni emblem.

**CHATAKA** An occult bird which drinks no water except rain water. A good-luck omen.

**CHAUCER** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning shoemaker.

**CHAUNCEY** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning silent praise.

**CHAUS** In the Grail legend son of Yvain the Bastard, squire of King Arthur. Arthur agrees to take him on the perilous adventure to the Chapel of Saint Austin. Fearful of oversleeping the youth does not undress the night before the journey. He dreams that the king has left without him, rises, and believing that he is following Arthur, rides into a forest where he sees a chapel set in a graveyard. He enters and over the body of a knight sees tapers burning in golden candlesticks. He takes one of the tapers and leaves. In the forest he meets a man armed with a large two-edged knife who calls him a thief and traitor, and stabs him in the thigh. With a loud cry, the youth awakes and finds himself in the hall at Cardoil, wounded to death, the knife in his side, the golden candlestick in his hand. This is a light myth, in which Chaus, the moon's ray is slain by a knight of darkness. A traitor because

he enlisted with Arthur, the sun.

**CHAUVIN** A character in several French dramas drawn from the life of Nicholas Chauvin, a soldier in Napoleon's forces who acquired notoriety through his exaggerated devotion to the emperor and the imperial cause. Chauvinism has come to mean the mischievousness worked by irascible, unreasonable and vainglorious patriots. The name is applied to those who are absurdly jealous of their country's honor and puffed up with an exaggerated sense of national glory, thus an extravagant glorifier of his country.

**CHAVAH (CHAVVA)** In Hebrew tradition an alternative form of Eve, signifying mother of all that lives. Chavah, which resolves into Ever-existent Living A, is closely akin to Jehovah, which resolves into Ever-existent Hovah (Eva) or Living A.

**CHAYIM** Literally, life. A toast among the Jews, signifying, "For life." Equivalent of "To your health."

**CHEAPSIDE** A street in London formerly noted for its shops. Anciently called The Cheap. Cheap is from the Anglo-Saxon ceap, meaning trade, and is identical with Cheop and keep. Thus the street may be said to have been on the side of the 'keep,' i.e. the famous prison (bailey or tower), once located in its vicinity.

**CHECKER BOARD** Field of battle. Vicissitudes of human life; good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine. In China, checkers are called wei chi and symbolize the scholar.

**CHEEK** In the Lasya and Than-dava dances of India, the cheeks have six uses: 1- Kampita, trem-

or of the cheeks, depicting horripilation. 2- Kshama, dropping cheeks, depicting sadness. 3- Kunchita, sunken cheeks, depicting chills, fear, fever. 4- Phulla, blooming cheeks, depicting happiness. 5- Purna, raised cheeks, depicting joy and pride. 6- Sama, natural cheeks, depicting natural state.

**CHEELA (CHELA)** East Indian crested serpent-eagle. A disciple. See winged serpent.

**CHEESE** Dream significance: gain, profit.

**CHEKA** Soviet secret police acting against counter-revolutionary movements. From che and ka, Russian initial letters for the words signifying extraordinary commission. The Gay-Pay-Oo (Ogpu) supplanted the Cheka in 1922.

**CHELM** In Jewish folklore a town in Poland, the inhabitants of which were traditional fools.

**CHELONE** Greek nymph who not only refused to attend the wedding of Zeus and Hera, but who ridiculed it. For the insult Hermes dragged her from her home and threw her into a river, turning her into a turtle or one who carries its house on its back.

**CHEMARIM** Hebrew idolatrous priests. The word supposedly is derived from a root signifying to burn, and may have denoted fire-priests who worshiped the sun.

**CHEMIN** Sky-god of the Carib Indians.

**CHEMOSH** National god of the Moabites. Also worshiped by the Ammonites and under Solomon at Jerusalem. He appears to have been a fertility or sun deity to

whom living persons were sacrificed. Sometimes erroneously identified with Ammon.

**CHEM-PA** See Maitreya.

**CHEN** Literally, crossbar of a carriage. In the Chinese Zodiac, four stars, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon; all in Corvus, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the worm; element water; lucky period in every way. In the eight diagrams (Pa Kwa) represents thunder.

**CH'EN CH'I** In Chinese Buddhism one of the Men Shen, the two guardians of the portals of Buddhist temples. A puffer or blower. From his mouth he blows streams of yellow gas which destroy evil influences. His companion is Cheng Lung. Also called Ha.

**CH'ENG HUANG** Chinese god of city walls, ditches, moats, and ramparts. Spiritual magistrate of the people. He gets a monthly report from Tsao Shen, god of the hearth, on all mortals, and reports evil deeds to Yen Lo, Judge of Hell, and to Shang Ti, Supreme Being. Protector against disease and evil spirits. Sometimes identified as Shui Jung, as both names mean city moat.

**CHENG LUNG (HENG)** In Chinese Buddhism one of the Men Shen, the two guardians of the portals of Buddhist temples. He is a snorter from whose nostrils streaks a white light which destroys the body and soul of evil influences. His companion is Ch'en Ch'i.

**CHENG WU (CHEN WU)** Chinese deity of the north with residence at the North Pole. Ruler of the abode of darkness. Reincarnation of T'ien Pao (Yuan Shih). Also called Pei-chi-Chen Chun (God of

the North Pole) and Hsuan T'ien Shang Ti.

**CHENRESI** In Tibetan Buddhism spiritual son of the God of Western Paradise; he gazes down on Yidak, realm of thirst and hunger. He refused to become a Buddha although qualified as he preferred to remain outside Nirvana, that he might show dwellers of Miyul and Gholson the true path of salvation. Reincarnated as Shinje-chho-gyal. Compare Avalokitesvara, Dalai Lama.

**CHEN TSUNG** Chinese creator of a deity. A deceitful and cowardly emperor, who, to justify a disgraceful peace, invented an ancestor, Yu Huang (see). He claimed Yu Huang visited him in dreams and instructed him. In time Yu Huang was identified with Shang Ti and worshiped as the Supreme Deity.

**CHEOP (CHEAPE, CHEPE, CHEPERA)** Ancient Egyptian deity of the rising sun. A name which yields Ever-existent Eye. At Onuphis, which resolves into Onup-is and yields One Eye of Light, Cheop was identified as a crocodile. He was known in early Britain as Ludd (Lud). Cognate with Cheap, Sheep, Ship, and also with 'chepe,' which appears in names such as Goodchepe.

**CHEOPS (CHUFU)** First king of the fourth dynasty of Egypt; about 3,000 B. C. Builder of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh. The shape of the pyramid is a cone or fire symbol. Chufu compares with Fuji, the cone-like sacred fire-mountain of Japan.

**CHEOU-LAO** Chinese god of longevity. Sometimes identified with Lao Tzu.

**CHEPERA (CHAFURA, KHEP-**



**ERI** Ancient Egyptian deity. Father of the gods. Deity of the rising sun, a creator god. Represented by the scarabaeus and sometimes shown with a scarabaeus for his head. Cognate with English cafer (beetle) and shepherd and with German schäfer (shepherd).

**CHERETHITES (CHERETHIM)**

Philistines who served as mercenaries. With the Pelethites, they served as runners (messengers) in David's army. They appear also to have been executioners, which some interpret as the meaning of their name.

**CHERRY** Delights of the blessed, increase, merry-making, virginity, yoni. Typifies the generative power of nature. Dream significance: (sour) sorrow, suffering; (sweet) joy in love. From the same root as cherub. A corruption of cheris (later cheri); identical with Greek Charis (Grace), with charity and cherish, and with Hebrew cheres, meaning orb of the sun; also with caress and church. In Christian tradition delight of the blessed, fruit of paradise. In Roman mythology one of the fruits of Ceres.

Cherry blossom. Spiritual beauty. In the language of flowers: Do me justice. Single blossom: education; double blossom: false hopes. In China called ying hua. Emblem of April. Symbol of feminine beauty, also of one who willingly sheds his blood for a noble cause. In Japan called sakura. A national flower and herald of spring. Symbolizes beauty, blamelessness, courtesy, gentility, modesty, a short but beautiful career, hence transience. Talisman used as power against plague.

Cherry fair. A passing show, a pleasant occasion that will not last.

Cherry tree. Great Divine Spirit, education. Truth (relating to the George Washington legend).

White cherry tree. Deception.  
Winter cherry. Deception.

**CHERSAD** A plant of a dry waste.

**CHERUB (CHOREB, KERUB, PLURAL CHERUBIM)** In the Bible an order of celestial beings or symbolic representations. The Cherubim discern and rule all things and execute, with the speed of thought, the will of God, and thus are messengers representing Divine Wisdom. They are benign and powerful transporters of the Deity, they are the pale from the wind-driven storm clouds which serve as God's chariot, or they themselves are the storm-clouds serving as the chariot. They are the angels guarding the tree of life, the swirlers of the flaming sword in the Garden of Eden after the expulsion of Adam and Eve. The flaming sword may be interpreted as lightning. As Swirlers, the Cherubim are the winds and resemble Caer Sidi. The legend attached to the Grail castle, which only those who are holy and perfect may enter resembles that of the Garden of Eden. The Hebrew Ark was surmounted by Cherubim, symbolic of the power and protection of God, and the union of the heavenly with the earthly. When shown as two, Cherubim are said to symbolize the realms heaven and earth; or the two names of God, Elohim and Jehovah. When shown as four, they are said to represent the four directions or winds. A Cherub is of blue or golden yellow color, has the form of a winged man with a fourfold head, that of an eagle, lion, man, and ox, and stands on wheels. Their eyes represent universal knowl-

edge and omniscience; their wings divine nature and speed. The ox stands for the world of cattle; the lion, beasts of the jungle or wild; man, for thinking creatures, and the eagle for winged creatures. The four are identical to those assigned to the evangelists of Christ. In the hierarchy of the Christian monk Dionysius, Cherubim represented an order of angelic beings second to the Seraphim and excelled in knowledge. In modern art and poetry portrayed as a beautiful woman. Typifies eternal youth and innocence. In heraldry a cherub symbolizes dignity, glory, high position, honor. The name, which in Hebrew is K'rubh, appears to be borrowed from the Sumerian Karubu, a title of Ea. It is cognate with Cerberus; cherry; ker (or car), Celtic for fortress; and kirk, Scotch for church. Choreb is an alternative name of Mount Sinai. The Cherubim are akin to other fabulous winged creatures, such as the griffon, the winged bull of Assyria, the Sphinx. Compare angel.

**CHERYL** Feminine name; a blend of Cherry and Beryl.

**CHESED** In cabalism the fourth Sephira. Mercy or Love. Also called Gedulah, Magnificence. The divine name for Chesed is El, the Mighty One.

**CHESS BOARD** Battlefield, game of life, vicissitudes of life. Good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine. In China the game of chess is one of the four elegant accomplishments. It typifies a life of leisure enjoyed in peace and tranquility. Compare book.

**CHEST** Ark or boat in which the virgin goddess's son is set adrift by enemies, as in the legends of

Adonis, Attis, Moses, Perseus, Sargon, Scyld, Tammuz. The chest appears in Tales which probably have a historical situation, such as the emigrating or fleeing of tribes, or with a natural phenomenon, as the sailing of the sun or moon across the skies. Among ancients, the chest or coffin, in which the dead were laid, had ambivalent significance, i.e. death and rebirth.

**CHEST (ANATOMICAL)** Among mystics, a chest if broad, typifies daring, strength; if hairy, voluptuousness; if hollow, degeneracy; if narrow, weakness; if smooth, prudence, wisdom.

**CHESTER** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning a camp, warlike.

**CHESTNUT** Luxury. In the language of flowers: Render me justice. Charm with which to keep off rheumatism. Dream significance: (cooking) dreamer will be exploited; (eating) difficult business situation. In Christian tradition symbolizes chastity, the triumph of virtue over temptations of the flesh. In Japan typifies haughtiness.

Dried chestnut. In Japan success.

**CHETAH (CHEETAH)** Guile, wile. A beautiful creature capable of inflicting pain. The name resolves into ac-et-a, which yields ever-existent, brilliant A (sun), and is cognate with cheater.

**CHETH (HETH)** Eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning fence or enclosure; sometimes interpreted as field. Its numerical value is eight, which corresponds to balance. It symbolizes cultivation, defense, refuge, specific location. According to the mystics, its color is orange-yellow,

its correspondence in the tarot deck is Justice; its zodiacal or planetary correspondence is Cancer (in some occult works, Libra). Its direction on the cube of space is east-below, which intimates that though self-conscious elements are involved, mental activities are carried on at the subconscious level; its intelligence is of the house of influence; its function is speech; its psychological attribute, receptivity, will; and it is associated with labor in the field. In white magic, designates Chasid and corresponds to the angels of the 8th choir, the Bene-Elohim or sons of God, who are identical with the archangel host. By their ministry animal creation was developed by Elohim-Sabaoth, whose attribute is Hod, i.e. praise. Cheth is equivalent to the German ch, and appears to have derived its name from the resemblance of its oldest form to a fence or wall.

**CHEVRON** Emblem of rank. Award, heroism, honor. Its wavy lines represent the sea, hence an emblem of Aquarius, symbolizing fertility. The lines, coming to a sharp point represent the rafters in a gable-roof that meet at the ridge, and in middle ages, a chevron was awarded to those who built churches and fortresses. The word is derived from chevre, French for goat, and perhaps the chevron originally was made of goatskin. Chevre is the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon chafer (bettle), a sun symbol. In heraldry symbolizes protection. Chevrons, small chevrons, are awarded to sailors and soldiers. In Christian tradition a chevron was granted to a crusader who achieved some notable enterprise.

**CHEW THE CUD** To ruminate; figuratively to meditate.

**CHI** (1) Twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, transliterated into English, German, and Latin by chu or X. As X it represents the cross of lux (light). It is the initial letter of Christ and part of the sacred monogram Chi-Rho. (2) Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale. Said to represent the affairs of state. (3) The four stars in the shape of a sieve in the Chinese zodiac: Beta, Delta, Epsilon, Gamma, in the hand of Sagittarius, eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the leopard. Element, water. Lucky in almost any way. Also the name of a spirit of grain.

**CH'I** In Chinese mythology the Immortal Principle. Combined with Tien Li, the Celestial Principle, and produced Chih, Matter.

**CHIA** Moon goddess of Colombian Indians. Once, in a temper, she flooded the world.

**CHIAK** Literally, the Horn. In Chinese Zodiac the four stars, Spica, Zeta, Theta, Iota, in the shape of a cross in the skirt of Virgo. In the Eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the earth dragon; element, wood. Unlucky for buying land or building houses. Good time to marry off daughters.

**CHIANG TZU-YA** Chinese god of fishermen.

**CHIAO** Note in the Chinese pentatonic scale. Said to represent the people.

**CHIBIABOS (CHAKEKENAPOK, CHIPIAPOOS)** In Algonquin Indian tradition companion and younger brother of the Hare, Manabozho. Lord of the ghost world. A carnivorous animal, a lynx or wolf. Longfellow used the name in Hia-

watha for the musician who personified the harmony of nature.

**CHICHEN IZTA** A name of Itzamna (see), a Mayan deity. Also the name of a sacred Yucatan city. Well-preserved ruins, including a pyramid and a building 450 feet long, which date back to the 6th century A. D., still exist on the site.

**CHICHIVACHE** A fabulous animal that lived only on virtuous women, and for this reason was all skin and bone, because its food was extremely scarce. Chaucer introduced the word into English, meaning lean or meager-looking cow, thus the animal appeared as a bovine monstrosity. He had borrowed the word from the French chichifache, meaning thin or ugly-faced. Antitype to Bicorné, which see.

**CHICK** A term of affection, suggesting something delicate, small or young. Also chickadee.

Chick breaking shell. Birth, Easter.

**CHICKEN** Cowardice, effeminacy, fear.

Chicken feed. Small change, something cheap or small; hence, "Working for chicken feed."

**CHICKWEED** May 2 birthday flower, symbolizing rendezvous. In the language of flowers: Will you meet me?

**CHICOMECOATL** Aztec Indian maize goddess. Her name means seven snakes. She is a red goddess of nourishment, the female counterpart of Cinteotl. Her attribute is an ear of corn. Also known as Xilonen.

**CHICOMEXOCHIT** Aztec Indian creator god. Food giver and divider of the world. His name

signifies seven flowers. Also called Tonacatecutli.

**CHICORY** Frugality.

**CHICUNAUHMICTLAN** In Aztec mythology ninth pit over which the lords of night prevail for nine hours and regulate the affairs of men.

**CHIE** Chibcha (Colombian) Indian goddess of sensual pleasure. She was turned into an owl or the moon by Bochica.

**CHIEF** Supreme authority. Among certain tribes, the chief plays the role of a god, and is accredited with the powers of the god he impersonates. In heraldry the upper third section of a shield.

**CHIEH KUEI** In Chinese legend an intolerable tyrant. He brought the reign of the Hsia dynasty, founded by Yu, to a close. At the request of the gods, he was superseded by T'ang.

**CHIEH-PO-KA** Deified human. One of the Eighteen Chinese Buddhist Lohan. He had a retinue of nine hundred arhats, and his station was the Gandhamadana Mountains. He is portrayed in deep contemplation with a fan in his hand. Also known as Gobaka, the Protector.

**CH'IEN** In Chinese mythology in the Eight Diagrams, heaven. The celestial principle.

**CH-IEN NIU (KIEN NIU)** Chinese celestial Cowherd who married Chih Nu, Spinning or Weaving Maid, while visiting earth. When they returned to heaven, they were so happy they neglected their work, which displeased the king and queen of heaven. The queen, with one stroke of her great silver hair-pin, made a line across



the heavens and created the heavenly river (Milky Way), which separated the lovers. The king, sorry for their intense grief, gave them permission to visit each other once a year on the 7th Day of the 7th Moon. The magpies gathered and, placing themselves wing to wing, built a bridge over the celestial river, and on this bridge the lovers met. An astral deity, he is the star Altair in the constellation Aquilla. He typifies unending longing of love; his flocks are the clouds. Also known as Niu Lang. In Japan called Kengiu.

**CHIH** In Chinese mythology, matter, substance produced by Tien Li, the Celestial Principle, and Chi, the Immortal Principle.

**CHIH NU** Chinese Spinning or Weaving Maid, for whom magpies once a year made a bridge that she might cross the celestial river (Milky Way) and meet her cowherd husband, Ch'ien Niu (which see). An astral deity, she is the star Vega in the constellation Lyra, patroness of marriage, typifying the unending longing of love. She is a dawn maiden, comparable to Aurora, and she weaves together or harmonizes the forces of night and day. Chih Nu is the prototype of Ori-hime. Other celestial weavers are Arachne and Penelope.

**CHIH-WEN** Chinese dragon. Because of his fondness for water, he is carved on bridges and on roofs of buildings to ward off fire; sometimes represented by the figure of a fish with an uplifted tail.

**CH'IH YEO** Chinese Satan. Chief of eighty-one beast-bodied, dust-eating, iron-browed, man-voiced brothers. Huang-Ti pursued him with a magnet and cut up his corpse.

**CHIKHA BARDO** Tibetan Buddhist, transitional state of moment of death; lasts three to four days. See Bardo Thodol.

**CHIKISANTI** Ainu earth or elm goddess. Name means wood with which we strike fire, a form of the elm, which the Ainu believed to be the first tree in the world of men. She was chosen by the gods to rule earth. By Okikurumi (land-burner), fire or sun, she became the mother of Pon Okikurumi (Smaller Okikurumi), the first ancestor of mankind.

**CHILBLAINS** Dream significance: indiscretion, worry.

**CHILD** Beginning, forgetfulness, innocence, promise, purity, spring, young image of birth and decay. State in which a person is not able to see through appearance to reality. Dream significance: (beautiful) satisfaction; (ill) heart trouble; (punished) injustice; (ugly) contrariness. In Zululand, children are adored as rain-bringers. A mother will bury her child in the ground up to the neck; then retire a short distance and howl dismally. The sky-god is supposed to be touched by the sight and send rain shortly after the child has been released.

**Childbirth.** Beginning, hope, labor, promise, travail. According to the superstitious a child brought into the world by caesarian section, will develop into a hero, as Asclepius, Macduff. Mystics believe a child will develop to have the attributes of the god of the planet in ascent at the time of birth, thus those born when Mars is in ascent, will develop into warriors. Primitive peoples consider the moment of birth perilous, and various magic practices are resorted to in an effort to drive away evil spirits or ghosts. Childbirth, as well as



menstruation, is believed to pollute a woman; being unclean, she is not permitted to cohabit or touch certain articles. In Greenland a woman in childbed and for a period thereafter is thought to control the wind. She has only to go out of doors, breathe air into her mouth, go back into the house and expel it, to cause a storm. The Lapps and others think that a lying-in woman should be without knots on her person; knots supposedly have the effect of making delivery difficult and painful. Also with the intention of relieving the woman, all door and window locks are left open. In Lithuania, Poland, and other parts of Europe, mock childbirth rites are celebrated with the harvest. The pretended baby is wrapped in the last sheaf; he then cries to indicate he has been born alive and is carried to the barn. A new crop thus is provided with life and growth.

Child judge. See Boy judge.

Child killing. Universally in mythology the sun deity is doomed to periodic death, corresponding to night or winter. The sun-king frequently escapes this fate by finding a surrogate. The substitute, usually a child, is then crowned, feasted and honored for a period, and slain. Thus, in the Greek myth of Heracles, his life is prolonged. The Greeks explain the child-killings by Heracles as accidents or fits of madness. Gwern, nephew of Bran in Brythonic lore, is tossed into the fire as a surrogate after serving one day as king. Icarus, who flew too near the sun, may have been a surrogate for his father. Peleus had a term of office that extended for seven or eight years provided a surrogate was offered every winter solstice until the term was completed. Thetis, his wife, killed each of their sons as the child reached the winter sol-

stice. Peleus, himself saved the last child, Achilles, perhaps because his term of office was about to expire. The temporary investiture as king before the sacrifice, supposedly was a means of conferring immortality, for this placed the sacrificed child among immortals as a sun deity.

Child's tooth. In a world-wide belief a child's tooth must not be cast away because if found and gnawed by an animal such as a dog or hog, the tooth of a dog or hog will grow in the child. In some parts of the world, a child's teeth are placed where they are apt to be found by a mouse or rat that the child may acquire teeth as strong as those of rodents. The original reason unknown, parents still save their children's teeth as good-luck talismans.

Fatal children. See under fatal.

Newly-born child. Infant time, New Year. Symbolizes infant fertility or the sun god resurrected.

**CHILDE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning a young knight. The name is used as a title in much the same way as the Spanish infante (or infanta). In times of chivalry, youths of noble birth who were candidates for knighthood were, during their probation period called bacheliers, childe, damoysels, infans, valets. Childe appears frequently in titles, as Childe Harold, Childe Tristram, etc.

Childe Harold. In Byron's poem Childe Harold roams from country to country in an effort to flee from himself. Childe Harold is the poet himself.

Childe Roland (Rowland). Hero of an ancient Scotch supernatural ballad. Guided by Merlin he rescues his sister from the dark tower of elf-land. Thus one who visited the underworld and returned. Probably developed

from a sun myth.

**CHILDERMAS** Name in England of the Holy Innocent's Festival commemorating Herod's slaughter of children. Observed December 28 (December 29 in the Greek Church). The day is looked upon as unlucky; any undertaking begun on this day is doomed to failure. In Ireland called Cross Day.

**CH'I-LIN (K'I-LIN, LIN, LU)**

Chinese fabulous creature, so holy and harmless, it would not even tread on an insect. Spiritual beast which appears when a sage is born and when a king's rule is auspicious. A unicorn, comprising male (ch'i) and female (lin). Composite idealism, signifying perfect and happy married bliss. Fourth of the four benevolent sacred animals, and composed of five primordial elements: earth, fire, metal, water, wood. Primarily symbolic of heat, later of fertility. Emblem of the scholar, signifying ideal of highest attainment. Compare Androgynous deities.

**CHILLING BREATH** Death.

**CHIMALMAN** Aztec earth-born virgin, who, by Tonacatecutli, was the mother of Citlallatonac, the Morning (a name of Quetzalcoatl). She perished in childbirth and was placed in heaven with the title Chalchihuitzli, Precious Stone of Sacrifice. In another legend she was the mother of Quetzalcoatl by Camaxtle (Tezcatlipoca). In still another version, she was the wife of Iztac Mixcoatl. Also called Chimalmatl, meaning green shield.

**CHIMBORAZO** Sacred volcanic mountain in Mexico. Name resolves into Ever-Existent Sun, Orb of Fire, or Blazing O.

**CHIMERA (CHIMAERA, CHI-MAIRA)** In Greek mythology a fearful, fire-belching monster with the forepart of its body a lion, the center a goat, and the hind part dragon, which destroyed the crops and devastated the land of Lycia. Slain by Bellerophon. Chimera, means she-goat, and the monster was the daughter of Typhon, a destructive storm god, and Echidne, a winter-snake goddess. She was the mother of the Nemean Lion and Greek Sphinx, like herself, destructive forces of nature, conquered by sun-heroes for the benefit of mankind. The term chimera is now used to describe an absurdity, a creation of the imagination, a grotesque and incongruous structure or work, a groundless or impractical conception, a horrible and fear-arousing phantasm, a wild scheme doomed to destruction.

**CHIMIZIGAGUA** Chibcha Indian supreme-being. Ruler of the light in his house and creator of black-birds that distributed light over the world. He formed the sun and the moon.

**CHIN** Character traits as understood by the chin are as follows: if cleft, signifies composure; dimpled, amiability, discretion; fleshy (double chin) sensuality; pointed, bad temper; prominent, firmness; receding, weakness; square, harshness. In the Lasya and Thandava dances of India, the seven uses of the chin are: 1- Chikita, opening mouth wide to denote yawning. 2- Chinna, biting jaws together to depict fear of cold or fear of disease. 3- Dasta, biting lips to depict anger. 4- Khandana, with teeth separated to depict coming, meals, sadness, prayer. 5- Kut-tana, gnashing teeth together to depict cold, fever, fright, illness. 6- Lehana, lapping or licking with

tongue to depict surprise. 7- Sama, licking tongue slightly to depict natural state.

**CHINA ASTER** April 15 birthday flower, with the sentiment true. If double, it carries the message, I partake of your sentiments; if single, I will think of it (or you).

**CHING** Literally, the Well. In the Chinese Zodiac eight stars, four in the feet and four in the knees of Gemini, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the tapir; element, wood. Fortunate time for buying land. Happiness to those who marry under it.

**CH'ING MING** Literally, clear and bright. Chinese festival of tombs. Day early in April set aside to honor the dead.

**CHING-TU** Chinese Buddhist Western Paradise; the Pure-Land, where those who attain salvation will live in unalloyed happiness. Compare Jodo.

**CH'IN-KUANG** Lord of the first Ten Taoist hells. He receives all souls and decides the body a soul must next inhabit to atone for its sins. He controls the span of life, hence a fate deity. To wicked souls he shows in a mirror the sins of which they were guilty, and he metes out punishments.

**CHINNIGCHINICH** The Almighty of California Indians. He appeared without parents, made man and woman out of clay of the lake, and taught them medicine.

**CH'IN SHU-PAO** Chinese military door-god. With Yu ch'ih Ching-te, he stood at night outside the bedroom door of Emperor T'ai Tsung of the T'an dynasty to pro-


tect the emperor from demons and spirits. Both gods were armed and wore armour. Each carried a battle-ax, bow and arrow, chain, and whip. Their hair stood on end to give them a frightening appearance.

**CHINVATPERETU (CHINVAT BRIDGE)** Parsi bridge of death which stretches from the Peak of Judgment to Alburz. Bridge of the Decider. The bridge is a many-sided beam with edges of varying thickness. When a righteous soul arrives, the beam turns to a wide side, when the soul of a sinner appears, the beam turns to a side that is as thin and sharp as a razor blade, and the soul drops from the bridge to the hell below. Prototype of Al-Sirat.

**CHIONE** In Greek mythology daughter of Boreas, mother of Emolpus, whom she threw into the sea. Chione, a snowcloud, offended Artemis, the moon, who slays the snow-goddess.

**CHIPIAPOOS** Potawatomi Indian man-of-the-dead. He was dragged under the ice by demons and became ruler over dead souls. Brother of Nanaboojoo. Prototype of Chibiabos.

**CH'I PO** In Chinese legendary history, assistant to Huang-ti (Yellow Emperor). Founder of the art of healing.

**CHI-RHO**  Monogram which has become a sacred Christian emblem, supposedly the celestial sign seen by Constantine on the eve of the defeat of Maxentius, and as such called the Labarum or seal of Constantine. Also known as the monogram of Christ or the Chrismon. The two Greek letters are assumed to read Chr, a contraction for the name Christ, or as the first two let-

ters of XP[IST]OS (Christos). However, the symbol was in use long before Christianity, and X (Chi) probably stood for Great Fire or Sun, and P (Rho) probably stood for Pater or Patah (Father). The word labarum (la-bar-um) yields everlasting Father Sun.

**CHIRIDION** Fish talisman of love.

**CHIRON (CHEIRON, KIRON)**

In Greek mythology son of Cronus and the sea nymph Philyra, thus a brother of Zeus. To prevent his wife Rhea from recognizing him when he visited Philyra, Cronus changed himself into a horse, and for this reason Chiron was born a monster whose figure above the waist was that of a man, below the waist that of a horse. Chiron became renowned as a beneficent and a wise centaur, and was made tutor to great sun heroes, such as Achilles, Actaeon, Asclepius, Heracles, and Jason, whom he instructed in the art of gymnastics, hunting, medicine, and music. Chiron was a skillful herbalist and pharmacist and was proficient in divination and in playing the lyre. He lived in a cave on Mount Pelian, where he obtained the ashen spear he gave to Peleus. He was accidentally hit by an arrow of Heracles in the foot and, he was in such pain he exchanged his immortality for the mortality of Prometheus; thus he was one who died voluntarily. After his death he was lifted into the heavens by Zeus and transformed into the constellation Archer or Sagittarius. As a celestial horse, he was a cloud mass, of which the head was lit up by the sun, the rear in the shade. The origin of the name Chiron is uncertain; it has been interpreted to mean city-of-sun, and one who suffered a foot wound. See Centaur; sacred foot under

**CHIRUWI** African half-man spirits, benevolent or malevolent. Their half-bodies contain one eye, one ear, one arm, one leg.

**CHISEL** In Freemasonry symbolizes effect of education on the human mind. When a mallet accompanies the chisel, sculptor is added to the art of architecture as a means of educating mankind.

**CHISLEU** Ninth month of the Hebrews; begins with the new moon of December.

**CHITON** Tunic worn by ancient Greeks. The Dorian, a girdled garment, usually was worn by men; the Ionian, a loose linen gown, usually was worn by women.

**CHITRAGUPTA** Hindu recorder of the vices and virtues of men; judge who sends men to heaven or hell. Compares Rhadamanthus, Thoth.

**CHIUN (KIUN)** Ancient Hebrew goddess of plenty. Compares with Kaiwan, Kwanyin. Also the name of the idol worshiped by the Israelites in the desert. Probably the planet Saturn, worshiped by Eastern nations as an evil spirit which was propitiated by sacrifices. Also called Remphan.

**CH'IU SHE** Chinese Taoist autumn snake-charm. Paper charm used by nuns and priests for exorcising serious illness.

**CHIVIM** In Yucatec Indian mythology, serpent of the race of Chan, from whom Votan took origin.

**CHLAMYS** Cloak of Zeus. Also the short mantle worn by ancient Greek horsemen, hunters, and



soldiers. Later worn as an outdoor garment by young men about town.

**CHLEVNIK (CHLVNIK)** Russian spirit of the cattle shed. Its good will is needed for success in cattle raising.

**CHLOE (CHLOETTE)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek meaning green shoot or herb; blooming. (2) Athenian surname of Demeter. Longus, in his pastoral romance, *Daphnis and Chloe*, used the name for his heroine and it has since become a generic name for rustic maidens, who are not always artless. Pope in *Moral Essays* uses the name for Lady Suffolk, mistress of George II, and Matthew Prior uses the name for Mrs. Centlivre.

**CHLORIS** In Greek mythology daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Zephyrus, the west wind. Goddess of flowers. Her name means green or verdure. Compares with the Roman Flora.

**CHLOROPHANE** Gem symbolizing silent expression.

**CHNOUBIS** Egyptian legendary creature, part lion, part serpent, and crowned with rays. Probably identical with Chnoumis.

**CHNOUMIS** Ancient Egyptian ram-headed deity. Probably the criosphinx and identical with Khnemu. See Chnoubis.

**CHNUPHIS** Gnostic lion-headed, maned serpent with seven or twelve-rayed coronal. A solar emblem and good genius. When seven-rayed, typifies the sun, moon, and five planets known to the ancient world; when twelve-rayed, typifies the twelve mansions of the zodiac.

**CHOCOLATE** Dream significance: satisfaction.

**Chocolate Soldier.** A soldier more remarkable for his handsome appearance than for his fighting ability, in allusion to the character in *Shaw's Arms* and the Man and the comic opera by Oscar Straus, which was founded on the drama.

**CHO-I** In Queensland belief that part of a child's spirit or soul-substance which remains in the afterbirth and from which Anjea, creator deity, makes another baby.

**CHOJA** Richest member of a Japanese community.

**CH'O-JE (CH-O-KYON)** Tibetan sorcerers. Na-ch'un, the highest of these, is the necromancer-ordinary to Tibetan rulers.

**CHOKANIPOK** In Algonquin tradition the Flint-Stone. Storm cloud. Antagonist of his brother Michabo, which see.

**CHOKMAH (CHOCHMAH)** Cabalistic Logos or Creative Wisdom. Second aspect of the Deity, sphere of the zodiac, highway of the stars. Second Sefhira or Hypostasis; otherwise called Man or Abba (Ab), the Father. Also said to be the Sister (Sekinah) and the Daughter and Mother, the beginning of all. Divine names Yah and Yahveh assigned to Chokmah.

**CHOLER** In an Italian icon personified by a nude sallow youth with a haughty expression. He holds a drawn sword. A shield with a flame in the middle is on the ground. A fierce lion runs beside the youth.

**CHOLULA** Aztec pyramid erected in Mexico to the sun or fire-deity. It rose so near heaven the



chalcuitl, a precious stone, fell from heaven and destroyed it. 'La' in the Mayan language means that which has existed forever, thus Cholula signifies ever-existent, everlasting Truth of Truths, i.e. the Eternal Truth. Compare Chimborazo.

**CHONG-WANG** In Chinese mythology Chong, the Phallus or king of phallic worshippers. Father of Kwanyin.

**CHONI** In Tibetan Buddhism skeleton dancer.

**CHONYID BARDO** In Tibetan Buddhism the second stage of the Bardo Thodol (which see). Transitional state, lasting fourteen days, of the experiencing of reality. State in which symbolic visions occur, some in the form of the eight Htamenmas, animal or bird-headed goddesses; the eight Kerimas or Cemetary goddesses; the Wang-chug-mas, animal or bird-headed mighty goddesses; or the four Yoginis, the animal or bird-headed doorkeepers.

**CHO-PEN** In Buddhism the long, narrow good-luck flag with sacred texts. Also the five-leaf crown used by monks for services for Amitayus, Eternal Life Buddha. In Tibet, called Cod-pan.

**CHOPPER-KNIFE** Buddhist symbol of tantric manifestation. Symbolizes the cleaving or cutting down of the unfaithful. Emblem of Vajravarahi, of the Buddhasaktis, Dakinis, and Dharmapala. In Sanscrit called karttrka.

**CHOPSTICK** In Japan culture.

**CHOREB** Alternate name for Mount Sinai. Identical with cherub.

**CHORI** Japanese who are below

the three classes of commoners (hyakusho, farmers; shokunin, artisans; akindo, merchants); scarcely counted as human beings and referred to not as persons (hito) but as things (mono). Pariah people, outcasts, assigned to defiling duties and not permitted to associate with those above their class no matter how wealthy they become. Also called eta.

**CHOROGRAPHY** Personified in an Italian icon by a young woman in a short (denoting briefness) multi-colored dress (denoting variability). In her right hand she holds a measuring square; in her left hand, a compass. She looks at a glove on the ground.

**CHOROSTASIA** Early Christian dance. An all-night festival in imitation of the Angelic Dance and ceaseless hymnody of the Creator.

**CHORS (CHERS, CHROS, CHURS, KHORS)** Slavic sun deity; may be merely an idol erected to Dazbog.

**CHORUS** In ancient Greek drama a band of singers and dancers which interpreted the play. The Greek choros actually meant dancing and singing within an enclosure. The word yields achorus, i.e. Great Horus, and is allied to Kuros or Cyrus, meaning Sun.

**CHOSII** Japanese palace of long abode, mansion of the dead.

**CHOS-RGYAL PHYI-SGRUB**  
Tibetan Buddhist god of death. Identical with the Sanscrit Yama.

**CHOS-SKYON (CHO-CHUNG, CHO-CHYONG)** A Mahapancaraja or one of the five Tibetan Buddhist Great Kings. King of Magic. His color is blue, his vahana (mount) is a white elephant or yellow lion.

He has one head and two arms. His emblems are a churi (knife) and a pasa (noose). Also called Thun-gyl-gyal-po or Thun-gyirgyal-po. Compare Dharmapala.

**CHOU HSIN** Semi-legendary Chinese emperor. Last of the Shang dynasty. He was influenced by his debauched consort, Ta-chi, and the dynasty fell because of his cruelty. He ordered the sage Pi Kan executed and then had the sage's heart cut out. Resembles Herod.

**CHOWRIE** In India used to anoint an emblem of royalty.

**CHRISM** Holy unction. Consecrated oil used for anointing in Greek and Roman Catholic churches.

**CHRIST** Literally, anointed; a Greek word answering to the Hebrew messiah, the consecrated or anointed one. Applied preeminently to the second divine spirit of the Christian Trinity composed of God, Son, and Holy Ghost. Son and likeness of the Father, Christ reigns from Christmas to Ascension, i.e. period in which the sun is in ascent, a period of growth. He is Prince of the House of David, born of virginal innocence as foretold in prophecy. With Adam, Christ was created directly by God; therefore with Adam, superior in wisdom. Adam was the first universal man, Christ the second. He is called the Alpha, Alpha and Omega (Beginning and End) Bread of Life, Ideal Man, Light of the World, Morning Star, Perfected Humanity, Redeemer, Savior, Sun of Righteousness. He was born at the winter solstice, when the sun begins its ascent; he was rejected at birth, i.e. forced into a manger; a brilliant light, Star of Bethlehem, and halo were signs by which his divine

birth was made known; He stands for one in whom divine and human natures are miraculously united; He was a charmer of beasts and birds with the golden tones of his music; He was healer; He was made to serve those less noble than himself; He preached a sermon on a mount; He walked on water; He was charged with being crazy or a fool; He was betrayed by one, Judas, who understood that His sacrifice was necessary for the welfare of mankind; He was crucified and resurrected, thereby fulfilling the destiny or yearly as well as daily voyage of the sun, i.e. birth, death, re-birth.

To Matthew He is king; to Mark He is servant; to Luke He is perfect man; to John he is God. He is said to have a four-fold body, i.e. earthly, glorified, mystical, sacramental. A spirit of God, His faculties are said to be seven in number: counsel, fear, knowledge, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. Mystics of the middle ages worshiping Sophia, identified Christ with her, gave him a serpent form (form of an earth deity), and the title Naaseni. Followers of Christ believe they must suffer for His sake, which may be compared with those who willingly became eunuchs in pagan fertility rites. A companion of criminals on the cross, He is compared with Joseph; a hung man, He is compared with Odin; the nail in his foot is compared with the arrow in the vulnerable heel of Achilles. In his role of guide of souls Christ sometimes is portrayed as jackal-headed, a form of Anubis. He is portrayed as Lion of Judah, who, on death, descended into hell and rose on the third day. A belief once prevailed that the lion was born dead or in a state of stupor, but in three days endowed with life by the breath of its sire. The

Thrice Great, i.e. the life, the truth, the way, He may be compared with Hermes Trismegistus. The second coming of Christ, like that of Vishnu, is said to be on a white horse. His legend parallels that of Krishna and of sun and fertility heroes such as Adonis, Apollo, Attis, Balder, Buddha, Dionysus, Heracles, Llew Llaw, Orpheus, Osiris, Tammuz, To Mo, Xipe Totic. At first Christ was used merely as a title, i.e. Jesus the Savior; later it was used as if part of a proper name. A nourisher and sustainer of the world He is given the form of a fish; He is likened to a swift young hart or roe. He is denoted the Piper (breath or harmonious spirit) or Great Papa, and symbolized by crossed pipes. Mystics assign number 8, number of regeneration and the twin circles of lover and knowledge, to Him. The crown symbolizes His glory; the door His salvation; the pastoral crook His role as good shepherd; the sword His justice. His dual nature is represented by a mermaid. He is Hound of Heaven. Other of His emblems are: A , apple, altar lights, ass, basket, bleeding heart, book, bread, bull, chalice, Chi-Rho, Chi-Rho-Sigma, club, cross, crown of thorns, crucifixion, cup, dolphin, dove, eagle, ewer, fleur de lys, fountain, grape, hand, iris, lamb, lantern, lion, nail, nimbus, oak branch, ox, pelican, pillar, pomegranate, reed, rope, rose, scarlet robe, scourge, sheep, stable, stag, thorn, throne, tiger, tree, tulip, unicorn, vine, water, wheat ear, yoke. Christ is from the same root as cross.

Mystics have assigned twenty-four chapters to His life, accounting for the twenty-four hours of the day: Nativity, Annunciation to the Shepherds, Circumcision, the Magi, Flight to Egypt, Return from Egypt, Dispute in the Tem-

ple, Baptism by John the Baptist, Temptation by Satan, Making Simon (Peter) and Andrew fishers of men (apostles), Tribute money, Sermon on the Mount, Supper in the house of Simon, Supper in the house of Levi, Driving money-lenders from the Temple, the Woman of Samaria, Woman in adultery (casting the first stone), Parable of Good Samaritan, Parable of the Prodigal Son, Marriage at Cana, Healing at the pool of Bethesda, Walking on Water, Raising of Lazarus, Transfiguration. His Passion is given in twelve chapters, answering to the twelve mansions of the zodiac: Entry into Jerusalem, Washing feet of disciples, Last Supper, Betrayal, Christ before Caiaphas, Denial of Peter, Christ before Pilate, Mocking of Christ, Road to Calvary, Crucifixion, Descent from Cross, Resurrection. See Cain 2, Cross, Crucifixion, Fool, Sacred foot under foot, Judas.

Christ and His mystic Bride.  
 Marriage of Heaven and Earth. Identical with Christ and His theological marriage with church on Earth. Symbolized by two linked circles.

Christ monograms. IHS, commonly believed to be Jesus Hominum Salvator, but actually an abbreviation of  $\Sigma\text{IH}\Sigma\text{OY}$  (Jesus). INRI for Iesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum (Jesus of Nazareth, king of the Jews) IS, the first and last letters of Jesus.  $\text{N}$  Greek monogram with Latin N for Nazarenus added. Chi-Rho  $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{X}}$  for Christ.  $\text{X}$  modified into T in the form  $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{T}}$ . No public use of His monogram existed until the time of Constantine;  $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{X}}$  or  $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{T}}$  were the first and regarded as symbolic of the cross. I . an abbreviation for Jesus developed into I.H. $\Sigma$ . and evolved into I.H.S.  $\text{X}$   $\text{X}$   $\text{X}$  appear in the catacombs. X.P. is an abbreviation of the Greek XPI TO (Christ).



Monograms of Christ and Mary appear in the catacombs as ICXC and MPOY. Alpha and omega also is a Christ monogram.

Christ nail and spear marks.

Interpreted as follows: left hand, well of grace; right hand, well of mercy; left foot, well of comfort; right foot, well of pity; spear mark, well of love. The nail in the foot is said to be identical to the arrow which wounded Achilles, i. e. the injuring of the sacred foot of the sun as it sets.

**CHRISTABEL (CHRIS)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beautiful and from the Greek, meaning fair Christian.

**CHRISTIAN (CHRIS, CHRISTIE, CHRISTY)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning belonging to or believing in Christ. In feminine form Christiana (Chrissie, Christina, Tina, Xina).

**CHRISTIANITY** An Eastern religion which became a Western religion. Long in conflict with Mithraism, it triumphed over it by incorporating into its festivals and rites elements of Mithraic fertility, mysteries, especially that of death and resurrection. Christianity is typified by  an encircled dot, representing the taking in and therefore the enclosed, as opposed to Buddhism which is represented by a square to which is attached a square alcove , representing the flowing out. As a creed Christianity is symbolized by the Latin cross; as a way of life by the Maltese cross.

Christian church. In Japan symbolizes ambition.

**CHRISTMAS** Literally, mass of Christ. Festival celebrating the physical birth of Christ, which in some localities is celebrated December 25 and in others on Janu-

ary 6. Where Christmas is celebrated on December 25, Epiphany, the baptism of spiritual birth of Christ, is celebrated on January 6. Christmas is a winter solstice festival, developed from the Saturnalia, which celebrated the yearly rebirth of the sun, and the rite therefore is a relic of solstitial worship. The holiday was lifted directly from the rite which celebrated the birthday of Mithra on December 25. When obdurate worshipers of the pagan deity refused to relinquish their cherished festival, called the Birthday of the Solar Disc, Christian Rome, in 400 A. D., incorporated the holiday by fixing the date as the birthday of Christ. The Saturnalia was concluded with the slaying of an ass-eared god by his rival. The ass-eared god developed into the Christmas Fool. According to superstition a white (snowy) Christmas presages a prosperous year to follow; a cloudy, green, or hot Christmas fills the churchyard; the sun shining through trees on Christmas Day brings much fruit. Emblems of the festival are: angels, boar's head with an apple in the mouth, bells, candles, Christmas rose, Christmas tree, the colors green, red, and white, frost, goose, heralds, holly, infant in manger, mince pie, mistletoe, nativity of Christ, ox, Santa Claus (Saint Nicholas), sheep, shepherds, snow, star of Bethlehem, three Wise Men or Magi, yule log. The day also is known as Noel (Nollagh by druids). See winter solstice.

Christmas Eve. Night of lights, on which Santa Claus travels abroad. Night before the rebirth of the sun (light). Compare Channukah.

Christmas Fool. Character in old Christmas Play who is beheaded and restored to life. Personifies resurrection. In Scot-



land called Abbot of Unreason.

Christmas Lord (King or Prince). Officer attached to a royal or noble household in mediæval England. He presided over the Christmas revels, reigning from All-hallow Eve to Candlemas Day.

Christmas people. Lapp spirits which walk abroad at Christmas. If they are not treated well, they suck the brain out of a man's head, destroy the water in a well, etc. As a protection food and water are set out for any spirits that may be around.

Christmas play. Drama in which the Christmas Fool is beheaded by a rival, but rises up again unhurt, i.e. the triumphant rebirth of the sun at the winter solstice. The play is probably to honor the ass on which Christ made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. The beheading of the Fool is a survival of the Saturnalia, in which an ass-eared god was slain. Compare Eriphos, Lenæa.

Christmas rose. Emblem of the nativity of Christ.

Christmas starwort. Emblem of the nativity of Christ.

Christmas torch (or brand). Emblem of the nativity of Christ. Blue and red candles, trimmed with greenery, are carried by a young woman named Mary. They are burned at the Christmas and Epiphany seasons. Parallels the brand of Meleager.

Christmas tree. Tree which is decorated with lights to celebrate the nativity of Christ and on which offerings are made to Him. A survival of pagan tree worship and of early Christian rites which celebrated the winter solstice with tree and lights. Early representations of the crucifixion placed Christ on a tree; the cross was not introduced until 608 A. D. Winter equivalent of the May tree (Maypole), a fertility symbol.

Compare Sakaki, Yggdrasil.

CHRISTOPHER (CHRIS, KESTER, KIT) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning Christ believer.

CHRYSALE A simple-minded hen-pecked tradesman in Moliere's comedy Les Femmes Savantes, whose wife Philaminte neglects him and her house for the study of languages and women's rights to develop an aristocratic mind.

CHRYSALIS Any undeveloped object. Symbolic of the soul veiled in flesh, when typifying man's life by that of insects, or state in which the soul is clothed in terrestrial matter.

CHRYSANTHEMUM December 24 birthday flower, emblem of the solar wheel. Symbol of abundance, cheerfulness in adversity, loveliness, regal beauty, wealth. Flower governing Sagittarius. Typifies the Orient as the rose typifies the Occident. In China called chu hua (golden flower) or chiu hua (ninth moon flower). Emblem of mid-autumn, symbolizing joviality, life of ease and retirement from public office, also that which is enduring, luxurious, whole. One who shows her beauty late. In Japan called choju-so. Flower of autumn, emblem of the mikado. Signifies purity and a future of well deserved ease. Bringer of blessings from the fountain of youth where Kiku-Jido resides. Dipped in saki beer the leaves and petals supposedly confer grace, health, and longevity. In art associated with the crane, royal bird of Japan.

Chrysanthemum and oriole. In China carries the sentiment, may the whole house be happy.

Red chrysanthemum. Its sentiment is I love.

White chrysanthemum. Its sentiment is truth.



**Yellow chrysanthemum.** Its sentiment is dejection, slighted love.

**CHRYSAOR** (1) Greek giant who, with Pegasus, sprang from the blood of Medusa at the moment she was slain by Perseus. Husband of the ocean-nymph Callirrhoe, daughter of Oceanus, father of Geryon. His name signifies he wielded a golden sword or sword of light, and he personifies the fierce power of the sun, born at the moment his mother the moon is slain by Perseus the sun. (2) In Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a sword representing justice.

**CHRYSEIS** In Homer's *Iliad* the beautiful daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo. During the Trojan War she was captured by the Greeks and allotted to Agamemnon. She was a prophetess, and when Agamemnon refused to accept ransom for her, she called upon Apollo to send down a plague, so that Agamemnon was forced to let her go.

**CHRYSELEPHANTINE** Statues of ancient Greeks in which ivory was used for flesh and gold for hair and clothing. The statues also were painted. Name developed from Greek words for gold and ivory.

**CHRYSIPPOS** In Greek mythology offspring of Pelops and Hippodamia. Name signifying golden horse, suggesting he was a steed of the sun. His brothers were Hippalcmos (bold horse) and Nicippe (victorious mare). All became clan names.

**CHRYSOBERYL** Gem symbolizing patience in sorrow. Dream significance: a time of need.

**CHRYSOLITE** Gem symbolizing

disappointed love, wisdom. Worn as a talisman for protection against gout and madness. Dream significance: necessary caution.

**CHRYSOMALLUS** In Greek mythology winged ram with golden fleece. Typifies sun-lit cloud. See golden fleece.

**CHRYSOPRASE** Gem symbolizing eloquence, gaiety. Tenth of the precious stones which adorned the foundation of the heavenly Jerusalem as seen by John the Evangelist.

**CHRYSOSTOM** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning mouth of gold.

**CHRYSOR** Phoenician deity, inventor of bait, fishing hook, and line, and small fishing boats. The first who sailed. Also known as Diamichlus.

**CHTHONIC DEITIES** Earth or underworld deities, ghosts of ancestors, gods of wealth as the earth contains many riches. They appear as dragon or snake gods, dwarfs, fallen angels, giants, lame deities, and frequently are the smiths of sky deities.

**CHTHONIUS** Hermes (Mercury) as he who leads the dead. He is shown with the cup of fortune, symbolic of his presiding at birth or leading souls into the unknown regions; also of his role as cup-bearer of the gods and as their messenger, who holds to the lips of mortals the seven-ringed cup of joy or sorrow. The cup parallels the caldron of fertility of Bran, which evolved into the Grail.

**CHU** Chinese Taoist jewel of omnipotence. Chief possession of the dragon king Ryujin, and held in its throat. It issues the

nebulae filling surrounding space. Adopted by Buddhists. In Japan called hoju no-tama.

**CHUAI** Literally, sad middle son. Japanese legendary emperor. Husband of Jingo, who tried to induce him to invade Korea by saying it was the wish of the gods. He refused to believe that such a country existed, and the gods punished him with death, whereupon Jingo successfully invaded Korea.

**CH'UANG HUA** Chinese red paper flowers pasted on doors and windows at the Lunar New Year and other festivals as talismans for good fortune.

**CH'UANG-KUNG AND CH'UANG-MU** Chinese god and goddess of the bedchamber, personifications of the marriage bed of progeny. Invoked to save the bedchamber from quarrels and to insure pregnancy. The lord of the bed enjoys tea, his lady enjoys wine.

**CHUAN HOU** Chinese goddess of streams. Identical with T'ien Hou.

**CHUAN-LUN WANG** Ruler of the tenth and last of the Chinese hells, where he directs the transmigration of souls. Those who have expiated their crimes by sufficient punishment and are to be reincarnated pass over one of the six bridges where the Spirit of Wind takes them to the Flower of Forgetfulness. The bridges resemble Al Sirat. See Lady Ming, Ts'in-Kuan-Wang.

**CHU-CH'A-PAN-T'O-KA** Deified mortal. One of the eighteen lohans of Chinese Buddhism. He developed his otherwise dull faculties to a marked degree, gained the power to assume any form at will, and had the ability to fly through

the air. Portrayed as an old man seated beneath a tree. He holds a fan in one hand; the other he holds as if demonstrating his teachings. Younger brother of Pan-t'o-ka, and sometimes called Chota-Panthaka or Pantha the younger.

**CH'U CHIANG** King of the second of the Taoist hells, where thieves and murderers are sent. It is composed of a large lake of ice.

**CHU CH'IEH** Chinese Vermillion Bird. Chief of all birds, a sun symbol, and guardian of the south and summer season. One of the four fabulous creatures guarding the four cardinal points. An auspicious sign. Resembles the phoenix.

**CHU-DIEU** In Chinese mythology the red sparrow, spirit of the south.

**CHUDO-YUDO** Slavic giant snake deity.

**CHUFU** Another name for Cheops, builder of the great pyramid at Gizeh, in Egypt. Chufu compares with Fuji, cone-like sacred mountain of Japan.

**CH'U HSIEH YUAN** Taoist ministers of exorcism, who expel demons from houses and otherwise control them. The chief great spiritual chaser of demons is Chung K'uei.

**CHU I** Assistant to Wen Ch'ang, Chinese god of literature. He makes poor students pass their examinations by sheer luck.

**CH'UI-NIU** Chinese dragon of music, carved on screws of fiddles.

**CHU JUNG** Chinese furnace and

hearth god; ruler of the fourth month.

**CHUKU** Supreme deity of the Ibo people of Africa.

**CHUNG CH'IU** Chinese mid-autumn harvest festival-of-the-moon. Celebrated the 15th day of the 8th moon.

**CHUNG K'UEI** Chinese legendary giant which drives out demons and dispels evil. Leader of the Ch'u Hsieh Yuan. Identical with the Japanese Shoki-san.

**CHUNG-LI-CH'UAN** Chief of the eight Chinese Immortals (Pa Kung). Said to have lived under the Chow dynasty or as a warrior of the Han dynasty, when he was converted to an escetic life. He became a mountain recluse and spent his days searching for the elixir of life. He is represented as a fat bearded man, sometimes fully clothed, more often with a bare belly. He carries a fan with a horsehair tassel, with which he supposedly revives the dead, and the peach of immortality.

**CHUNG-LIU** Chinese household god. Also called Tse Shen.

**CHUNG YANG** Chinese kite-flying festival.

**CHUNUHLUK** Eskimo grass stalk that wished itself into a man and finally became a wolverine.

**CHUR** In Persian theology the Ized entrusted with the care of the sun disc. Cognate with Cher, as in Cherbourg; Chera, sacred cobra of India, and cherry.

**CHURCH** A house of worship, popularly understood to be a Christian house of worship. Early churches were built in the form of a circle; in modern times they

are built in the shape of a cross. The sections are: Aisle, from French aisle, wing. Apse, from Greek hapsis, wheel; anciently a bishop's seat. Chancel, from Italian cancello, barrier or rail; choir or eastern end of church. Crypt, from Greek kryptos, hidden; underground cell or chapel. Galilee, from the galley of a ship; applied to porches on the north side; considered less sacred than other parts of the building and used for teaching purposes or as a place for women. Nave, from Latin navis, ship; the main body of the church. Porch, from Latin portico; place where the font is kept, and where the censured and uninitiated may assemble. In early days a place of burial for the privileged. Sanctuary, from Latin sanctuarium, holy place; the most retired and sacred place, the part nearest the altar. The aisles, nave and sanctuary typify the sensible world; the upper parts typify the intelligible cosmos; the vaults typify heaven. The altar is raised three steps to signify the Trinity or seven steps to signify the Holy Spirit. Symbolic representation began with Noah's Ark, passing to the Ship of Souls, the ship of Jonah in the storm. Thus a ship in full sail symbolizes the Christian church. The church spire is a phallic or fertility symbol. The towers connected with churches appear to be derived from the fire or sun towers of pagan worship. The church itself is a symbol of religious zeal. The church and her congregation are symbolized by a pomegranate, the fruit containing many fertile seeds. The colors most sacred to the church are blue for candor, chastity, and innocence; and white for the Supreme Being and eternal truth as well as charity, loving kindness, virginity. Church is cognate with the German kirche,

Scotch kirk, Greek kupiakov, all meaning lord's house, and with cherry and cherub.

**The Church.** (1) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. (2) A particular division of Christians united by doctrine, form of worship, and history, as the Methodist Church. (3) The entire body of Christian believers, also called the bride or spouse of Christ. (4) In Japan typifies ambition.

**CHURI** Knife which is an emblem of Buddhist trantic manifestations. Used to cut away evil.

**CHURINGA (TJURINGA)** Australian sacred objects made of wood or stone containing the spirits of totem ancestors and used as talismans.

**CHURL** In Norse mythology son of Heimdal by an earth mother. Ancestor of churls (freemen), karls, or yeoman. In human form known as Rig Amma. Compare Jarl, Thrall.

**CHURNING** A world-wide creation and fertility motif. Deities in heaven churn a primordial sea with a high mountain, with the Pole Star, or with a spear (divine phallus) to create lands, rocks, etc. In Celtic legend a caldron churned by an earth-deity provides poetic inspiration as well as animals and grain. Caer Sidi, a revolving castle, typifies a churning or spinning heaven which is a source of feast or famine, depending on the virtue (season) of the knight who approaches it. The Japanese Izanagi and Izanami churned the primeval sea with their jewel-spear and created the island of Onogoro, where they copulated. In Norse mythology a world-mill grinds out flowers or snow. Perhaps the most famous churning myth is that of the Hindus, which is called the churning of the sea

of milk (ocean). Mount Mandara was the churn-dasher, the Great Serpent was used as a rope to twist it; the gods standing at one end, the demons at the other. Kurma, Vishnu's tortois avatar, served as a pivot, and churning continued for over a thousand years. From the churning came such treasures as Chandra, the moon, the sacred cow, nymphs, Paradise Tree, prototype of the elephant and horse, the beautiful Shi (Lakshmi), snake poison, and lastly the priceless amrita, beverage of immortality, in a cup held by the physician of the gods. Compare caldron, mill, Pole Star, wheel.

**CHU-U** In Japanese Buddhism the disembodied condition between death and rebirth.

**CH'U YUAN** Chinese legendary poet who had risen to high office and was impeached on trivial grounds. He committed suicide on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and was deified. The Dragon Boat Festival or Fifth Moon Feast is celebrated in his honor.

**CHYAVANA (CYAVANA)** Hindu sage shrieved with age. Son of Bhrigu. When the Asvins tried to seduce his young wife Sukanya, who was faithful to him, she taunted the twins with being incomplete. She promised to explain her taunt if they would make her husband young again. They told him where to bathe, and she in turn explained they had wandered too much among humans to be pure, and that is why they had been excluded from the god's sacrifice, i. e. remained incomplete. Chyavana, in gratitude, created the fearful demon Mada (thought), with which he threatened to devour Indra unless the Asvins were included in soma ceremonial.



**CIACCO** Literally, pig. Glutton consigned by Dante to the third circle of the Inferno, where gluttons suffered endless woe.

**CIAN** In Celtic mythology son of Diancecht. One of the lesser sun deities, Cian was a shepherd who allowed Gavidjeen Go's cow (fertile cloud) to escape and return to its former owner, Balor. With the help of the sea god Manannan, Cian reached Balor's underworld, i. e. sank into the ocean, and there discovered Ethne, Balor's daughter the moon goddess, locked in a tower because of the prophecy that her son would slay Balor. Cian stayed with her until their son Lugh was born and then fled with the cow and the infant. Manannan again came to his rescue but this time demanded payment, and Cian gave him the child, which Manannan raised to become the sun hero which fulfilled the prophecy and killed his grandfather. Cian's visit to Ethne resembles that of Zeus to Danae. Cian and his brothers Cethe and Cu were at enmity with Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba, wind deities. While alone on an errand one day he noticed his three enemies approaching and changed himself into a pig. His three enemies transformed into greyhounds, pursued and killed him, and then buried his body seven times before the earth would accept it. All typifying atmospheric changes during storms. Earth told Cian's son what had happened, and Lugh avenged his father's death, i. e. sun overcame darkness or storm.

**CIBAS** White shells which Taino Indians use as talismans.

**CIBORIUM** Container used in Christian churches symbolizing the ark of the Covenant, the Eucharist, the Last Supper.

**CICADA** Garrulity, melody, nobility, resurrection, worldly grandeur. In China called ch'an, symbolic of continuity of life between man, his ancestors, and his descendants. Emblem of eternal youth, happiness, immortality, and restraint of cupidity and vice. In Greek mythology attribute of Apollo, Aurora, Tithonos. Typifies discarded lover. In Japan the cicada song is a wail over the vanities of earthly existence.

**CICERO** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning vetch.

**Cicerone.** A glib and loquacious guide who explains antiques and curiosities to a sightseer; hence any guide. Alludes to the proverbial talkativeness of guides, an ironical reminder of the Roman orator. Also called a Cicero.

**Ciceronian.** A classical, eloquent, polished style in the manner of Cicero.

**CICHOL THE FOOTLESS** Irish demon giant; leader of the Fomors, powers of darkness, death, evil, and winter, in the battle with the Partholon people.

**CID** Spanish title which is a corruption of the Arabic seyid (lord), and used to signify chief or commander. It was applied to Rodrigo or Ruy Diaz de Bivar, 11th century Christian champion against the Moors. His exploits, like those of Arthur and Charlemagne, have been romanticized, and he has become the ideal Spanish hero. His marvelous steed was Babieca, his magic sword was Colada, giving him sun attributes. Also called Cid Campeador, i. e. The Champion.

**CIDER** Rural festivities. Dream significance: gaiety, joy.



**CILIX** In Greek mythology son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus, Europa, and Phoenix. He accompanied his brothers in the search for Europa, when she was abducted by Zeus, and finally settled in the country called Cilicia in his honor. A fertility lord.

**CIMMERII (CIMMERIANS, KIMMERIANS, KIMMERIOI)** In Greek mythology a people who lived in perpetual darkness, shrouded in clouds or gloom, never looking upon the face of the sun. Via their land Odysseus entered Hades to visit the dead. Homer places their land beyond Oceanus, Pliny places it near Lake Avernus in Italy. The name was given to an ancient nomadic people of the Crimea and contiguous region.

**CIN-AN-EV (CIN-AU-AV)** Ute Indian ancient of wolves. A wolf culture hero and trickster.

**CINCINNATUS** Legendary Roman hero, farmer, patrician, patriot, and dictator. The name has been assumed as a pen name by political writers, especially in Europe.

**CINDER** Light or sun symbol. It corresponds to the Dutch Sindel, German Sinter, Old Norse Sintel, and signifies the brilliant sparks that are driven off when white-hot iron is beaten on the anvil as well as the black scales to which they turn when cold and the slag or dross of iron of which they are composed. Its origin probably is the Old Norse Sindra, to sparkle or throw sparks.

**CINDERELLA** (1) Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning Ella or elf of cinders. See cinder. The name is related to that of Sin, moon deity, and to Sindbad. (2) The beautiful heroine of an ancient fairy tale of Eastern origin which

appears in folk literature all over the world. The most popular version is that by Perrault, in which Cinderella is assigned to the most menial tasks of the household, whereas her stepsisters attend fine balls. Aided by her fairy godmother, who turns mice into horses, a pumpkin into a fine carriage, and who provides Cinderella with a beautiful gown, she goes to a ball, where the prince falls in love with her. At the bewitching hour of twelve she flees, and the prince finally finds her by means of a glass slipper which she dropped and which fits no foot but her own. Cinderella is a fire, moon, or sun goddess; she is the personification of the soul or light or fire within, a symbol of rebirth, truth, wisdom. She is the bright and shining one, the hearth-maid who keeps the fire lit. She resembles her star-crowned mother (godmother), and her story is related to the famous mother-daughter stories of mythology; her relationship to her godmother is that of the ego to the Oversoul, the rivulet to the sea, the spark to the fire. She is the personification of the Holy Spirit dwelling unhonored among the smoldering ashes of divinity and by patient care fanning them into flame from time to time. She is a variant of Ishtar when deprived of her beautiful robes (brilliance, verdure) by Allatu in the underworld; of Isis, the long-suffering, whose prince is Osiris; and of Psyche, whose prince is Cupid and whose vindictive stepmother is the jealous Venus. In some versions, Cinderella (wisdom) is hidden in a silver candlestick and is found by the prince who purchases it. In Denmark and Jutland she is the 'King's Daughter in the Mound,' a role which relates her to Nut, early mistress of the mountain. In Portuguese and Sicilian versions she

is placed at the bottom of a well. The well is a conventional location for Truth. The Scandinavian version is called 'Princess in the Cave,' and she emerges from the cave naked. Truth is beautiful and naked. In the Slav version she shines like the sun. In various parts of Europe she is the heroine in a tale known as 'The Brother and Sister,' and her difficulties arise from her refusal to entertain her brother's proposal that she be his bride. Here again she echoes Isis, sister of Osiris, and Shulmanite, called Solomon's sister. The title of the story sometimes is One-Eye, Two-Eyes, and Three-Eyes, all light (sun, moon, or star) metaphors. Name variants in different localities are: Annemor, Caesarine, Catarina, Catherine, Gold Betheli, Lada, L'Isabelluccia, Mara, Maria, Marietta, Mariucella, Mary, Mona Catarina, Nina. When an oak log is holled out to make her petticoat, she is Maria Wainscot, Maria Wood, or Princess Woodencloak, and on emerging from her wooden sheath (blossoming), she is observed by a prince who marries her. Wood symbolizes celestial goodness in its lowest corporeal plane. Her emergence suggests light emerging from darkness or spring from winter. Cinderella is said to typify one whose desire to be helpful is the source of her good fortune; one who tends her innocent ideas or cherishes spirituality. She is a mental whose dream comes true. Animals connected with the various Cinderella tales are the ass, bull, cat, horse, mare, and mouse. The rose also is her emblem.

Cinderella garments. Robes of glory, supernatural raiment. She is said to have worn a diamond dress, i. e. knowledge; dress of gold chimes, awakener; dress of flame, enlightenment; a pearl

dress without seams or slit, wisdom; a dress bespangled with sparkling color, universal love or truth. Her mantles are made of the skins of an ass, cat, or mouse, all symbolic of humility. Her protean changes of raiment are symbolic of the awakening, growth and final apotheosis of wisdom within the mind, and of her elusive and contradictory characteristics, as well as of the recurring changes of nature during the cycle of the year.

Cinderella's sisters. Cruelty, haughtiness, pride, selfishness, vanity.

Cinderella's slippers. Described as of blue grass, of glass, of gold. They are said to be pearl-embroidered, spangled, or sun shoes. These miraculous slippers, which clothe the lowest of natural things, cause the sole to be beautifully shod, symbolize the love of making one's self useful and correspond to the sun in the service of those meaner than himself, i. e. mankind. They reveal a shoe fetish or the magic power of feet; once the prince has Cinderella's shoe (foot) in his hand he is able to obtain that which he wishes. Compare Arianrhod, Foot.

Cindrillot (Cendrillot). Masculine version of Cinderella. A reversal of the Cinderella legend appears in the story in which King Solomon is robbed of his magic ring, becomes a humble kitchen scullion, and finally the lover of a king's daughter. Apollo and Heracles are sun heroes assigned to mental tasks. Sargon becomes a gardner's boy.

CINERARIA Flower carrying the sentiment always delightful. Also symbolizes sorrow.

CINNABAR In China, collector of immortal elixir, symbol of longevity.

**CINNAMON** By Christians assigned to Virgin Mary. By Hebrews used as an ingredient of the sacred oil in the tabernacle, the others being acorus, myrrh, olives.

**CINQUEFOIL** April 13 birthday flower, symbolizing maternal affection. Emblem of the dead.

As a talisman used to close wounds and soothe toothaches. In heraldry typifies hope, joy.

**CINTAMANI** Buddhist wish-granting or flaming pearl. A non-tantric symbol. Carried by Vayuvrat, the airy horse. Emblem of Ksitigarbha, Mahakala, Ratnapani, Ratnasambhava, Samantabhadra. See Ratna, Lung-ta.

**CINTEOTL (CENTEATL, CENTEOTL, CEXOCHITL, CHIUTCOATL)**

Literally, one flower. Toltec Indian maize god, ruler of the fourth hour of the night. Mate of Chicomecoatl. Among Nahuatl Indians identified as a goddess of earth and love, an aspect of Tlacoteotl. Also known as Tonacajohua (she who sustains us) and Tzintotl (original goddess), both forms of the divine mother.

**CINVAT (CHINVAT)** Zoroastrian bridge of the Divider. All souls cross it into the other world. Bridge between heaven and earth, where the dead are judged. It appears wide to the righteous, but so narrow to the sinful they fall into the yawning abyss of hell below. Identical with Al Sirat.

**CIPACTONAL AND OROMUCO (CIPACTLI AND OXOMUCO)** Aztec first pair; although mortal they represent heaven and earth. Created by Quetzalcoatl and Tezatlipoca.

**CIPANGO (ZIPANGO)** A marvelous island described by Marco

Polo. He placed it 1,500 miles from land, and it became the object of search by Columbus and other navigators. It probably belongs to legend along with Atlantis, El Dorado, Erewhon, Laputa, Utopia. Those who insist it is an actual place identify it as Japan.

**CIPHER** Figuratively, a person or thing of no importance or value. Word from the Arabic *cifr* (empty) and from the Hebrew *sephar* (number).

**CIRCE (KIRKE)** In Greek mythology daughter of Helios, the sun, and the sea-nymph Perse; sister of Aetes. For murdering her husband she was exiled to the island of Aeaea, where as moon goddess, enchantress, and sorceress, she surrounded herself with wild beasts she had transformed from men. Odysseus and his companions visited her island, where she turned all except Odysseus into swine by giving them a fruit to eat. Odysseus was saved by a herb given to him by Hermes. Although she was unable to entice Odysseus, the sun who was traveling homeward, from his purpose, he was willing to linger and avail himself of temporary pleasures. As an aftermath of his stay Agrius and Telegonus were born. Thus the subtle beauty of the moon worked a spell fatal to energy and turned men into swine, that is made them sensual, slothful, and lacking in wisdom. The enchanted realm was the realm of slumber, where the moon's enchantment degraded but finally purified. Circe's palace of indolence compares with that of Tara Bai, Hindu star-maiden. Like Kerkios and Kerkuon, Circe is a name which suggests turning to the left. Odysseus, as sun god, fought for the right order of the universe, and finally over-

came Circe. His stay with her was during the period of winter or darkness. Her name also means she-falcon, a bird of omen, and is connected with circle and circus. She exemplifies a dangerously or irresistibly fascinating woman. Compare Ishullanu.

Circe of the Revolution. Madame Roland in recognition of her power over the Girondist leaders in the French Revolution.

**CIRCINUS** Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere also known as the Pair of Compasses.

**CIRCLE** Cosmos, deity, solar eye, sun. The all, ideal form, infinity, primordium, universe. The eternal I am, eternal law, eternal perfection, eternity; thus time has come to be reckoned on circlets or beads or eggs of time. Completeness, continuity, cycle of existence, that which devours its own beginning, a return to one's self. Coin, female principle; Pearl of Price. The element water. Represented by the color blue, because the circle being without corners represents the calm, indwelling blue. Emblem of Adda-Nari, Assur, Mercury, Ormuzd. Compare carole, stone circle, Stonehenge. Babylonian insignia of royal power. In Christian art typifies heavenly existence as opposed to the square which represents early existence. In Pawnee Indian hako ceremony drawn in imitation of the bird, messenger between heaven and earth, building its nest. The priest draws the circle with his toe because the eagle builds its nest with its claws. Also symbolizes the enclosure Tirawaatius made for his people, i. e. on all sides of the oval the sky touches the earth and within it people live. The main purpose of the ceremony, which may be held in any season except winter, is to pray

for children in order that the tribe may increase and be strong.

Circle belted and topped by patriarchal cross. Earth with equatorial and polar circumferences as well as diameter measurements; the year's cycle; the path described by earth around the sun.

Circle and bow string. In Assyrian art the ever-present sovereignty with power of life and death.

Circle and cross. The center and four directions of the universe. Gradual enlightenment, the millennium. A circle with a cross on four sides signifies Christianity spreading to the four quarters of the globe.

Circle, cross, and mountain. Christian emblem signifying that the church shall be exalted above the hills in the four quarters of the earth.

Circle divided in two. Day and night, summer and winter. In China called Tae-Keih, symbol of the male and female principles of nature.

Circle filled with flowers. Emblems of the lotus.

Circle and Mongolian characters. Happiness, frequently appears in rugs.

Circle nine feet in circumference. In white magic fort or shield from which a magician dare not depart at the peril of his life until he has dismissed the spirit with which he is in contact.

Circle of fire. Fire or sun worship. Magician's emblem.

Circle surrounding a dot. Eternity surrounding the deity. Christianity. Mayan symbol of the primal cause, equivalent of English A. Original form of the Roman notation 100, later changed to C.

Circle surrounding E. Eye of light, sun.

Circle surrounding three yods and one kamet or tau. Hebrew



symbol of God.

Circle and two asps with spread wings. In Egyptian art the ever-present sovereignty with power of life and death.

Circle within a circle. Androgynicity.

Circle winged. Deity, divine spirit.

Five circles. The center and four directions of the universe; the five planets known to the ancient world. In Egyptian and Mayan art daylight and splendor.

Nine concentric circles. In ancient Semitic tradition the earth surrounded by the seven planets and fixed stars.

Quartered circle. Four quarters of the universe. In Siouan tradition two quarters, or the sky half, represent the masculine principle sacred to spirits of air and fire, and are on the side of war; two quarters, or the earth half, represent the female principle sacred to earth and water, and are on the side of peace.

Three circles. Love, perfect power, trinity, wisdom.

Three circles interlaced. Essential unity in one being; the never-beginning, never-ending unity; trinity.

Two circles. The Asvins, Discuri, Gemini, twins.

Two circles linked. Marriage of heaven and earth. Christ and his mystic bride; Christ and his marriage with church on earth.

**CIRCULAR MOTION** Faultless activity. The churning of the universe. See churning.

Circular mark on forehead. Caste mark worn by followers of Vishnu. Usually red or white. See chakra, patara.

Circumambulation. Ceremonial dancing or walking around an altar, object, person, or site with the right hand extended toward it. Called holy round or sunwise turning. Used as a talisman to blot

out sin, bring good-luck, cure disease, fend off evil. Among primitive peoples used as cosmic magic to insure continuation of the sun in its course. If counter sunwise, the dance is expected to bring bad-luck.

**CIRCUMCISION** A rite practiced by Assyrians, Christian sects, Jews, Mohammedans, and most native tribes of East and South Africa. Among primitives a brotherhood rite performed at initiation ceremonies at which a boy is accepted as a full-fledged member of a tribe and prepared for the responsibilities of maturity. Among some tribes the internal labia of females is cut in initiation rites. Circumcision precedes marriage. Sometimes the operation is made painful to test a boy's ability to withstand pain, bravery being a mark of social distinction. Circumcision signifies the sanctity of the phallus and the rite is an offering to the deity, usually the great-mother or fertility goddess, to safeguard the other members of the tribe against want. In many cultures ground on which human blood has been shed is accursed and will remain barren forever; for this reason boys who are to be circumcised are placed on a platform composed of the living bodies of tribesmen, who catch any blood that spills. In advanced cultures circumcision is looked upon as a form of spiritual purification; in modern times it is performed mainly for remedial and hygienic purposes. See ant, blood offering, eunuch, knees drawn up, mutilation. The Christian festival of the circumcision of Jesus is observed on January 1. Priests who conducted ancient Egyptian mysteries were circumcised. Among Jews circumcision is a strong tribal badge, a mark of consecration enjoined by Mosaic



law. It is known as Abraham's seal, and was the covenant between Abraham and his invisible guide Jehovah. Among tribes of New Guinea the tribal initiation, of which circumcision is the central feature, is conceived as a process of being swallowed and disgorged by a mythical monster, whose voice is heard in the humming sound of the bull-roarer. To complete the ceremony, those who have joined the ranks of full grown men are presented with dancing belts and henceforth are permitted to take part in ceremonial dances.

**CIRCUMSPECTION** Symbolized by a key.

**CIREIN CROIN** A monstrous sea serpent of Scottish folklore. Said to be the largest animal in the world. It ate seven whales at one meal. Parallels the Leviathan.

**CIRIS** In Greek mythology bird into which Scylla was transformed after causing the death of her father Nisus, who, in the form of a sea-eagle constantly pursued her. Storm myth, typifying atmospheric changes.

**CIRRHA** Another name for Delphi, Apollo's abode.

**CISTA (CIST, KISTE)** Receptacle for holding sacred utensils used in religious ceremonies and processions. Especially understood as the sacred basket used for carrying corn and articles pertaining to worship in the Eleusinian mysteries, and therefore sacrosanct to Demeter (Ceres) and Dionysus. Also the cradle or crib in which an abandoned divine child is found on a sacred river (Milky Way). It invariably is made of the sacred wood of an axis or world tree. As a cradle it is an instrument of rebirth, the medium by which a

prophecy is fulfilled, and symbolizes the prevention of infanticide. Among children saved in such a cradle were Hirugo, Kuknos, Moses, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin. See abandoned children.

**CISTERN** Dream significance: serious peril.

**CISTUS** Flower symbolizing popular favor. Also called rock rose.

**CITALLICUE** Literally, star-skirted. In Aztec mythology, the Milky Way. A name of Tonacacihuatl.

**CITAPATI (CITIPATI)** Buddhist dancing skeletons. Two skeletons with arms interlaced dancing on corpses. Both carry wands with skull tops; one holds the kalasa (vase), the other holds the kapala (skull cup). They usually accompany Narokhachoma or Yama, king of the dead. In Tibet called Dur-krod-bdag-po.

**CIT-BOLON-TUM** Mayapan medicine god. His name is interpreted to mean boar with nine tusks or nine precious stones.

**CITHAERON (CITHERON)** Mountain site of the Bacchanal at which King Pentheus of Thebes was torn to pieces by his frenzied mother and aunts. The usurping King Lycus of Thebes exposed Amphion and Zethus on this mountain.

**CITLALATONAC (CITLALATONAC, OMETECUTLI)** Literally, star of the warms or morning. In Aztec mythology a name of Quetzalcoatl who, in this aspect, is son of Tonacatecutli, All-Father, and the earth-born virgin Chimalman. Also a name of Tonaca cihuatl. Mate of Citlalincue.

### CITLALINICUE (OMECIUATL)

In Aztec mythology spouse of Citlalatónac. Mother goddess. Dweller in thirteenth heaven. She gave birth to a stone knife which her sons threw to earth and from which 1,600 earth gods came into being. When Xolotl, a servant, brought them a bone from the underworld, they placed it in the water or mother-pot, sprinkled their blood on it, and a boy and a girl emerged who became the parents of the human race.

**CITRAGUPTA** In Hinduism spy for Dharma as judge of the dead.

**CITRON** December 13 birthday flower with the sentiment estrangement, ill-natured beauty. In China called Fo-shou or Buddha's hand, and symbolizes conjugal felicity, happiness, wealth. In Japan called yuzu, and is the court tree of good fortune.

**CITY** Anciently a citadel or central section used by dwellers in a district as a market place, refuge in time of invasion, or as a place for worship and festivities. In the Bible, a walled-town entered through a gate. In England, strictly speaking a bishop's seat, loosely any large municipality. London's financial district is called The City. Any of the ancient Greek republics. Formerly it was a maternal symbol, probably in allusion to its serving as a place of refuge, and it was symbolized by a machinated or turreted crown, key, or a tower, and personified by a woman wearing a gown embroidered to indicate things for which cities are noted. Most moderns regard the city as a place where one is cut off from natural and spiritual life, and writers frequently depict loneliness through aspects of city life. Kafka regarded the city as a place where the individual loses his i-

dentify.

City of Bells. Strassburg.

City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia.

City of Churches. Brooklyn, New York, which formerly was a city.

City of David. Jerusalem.

City of the dead. Burial ground.

City of destruction. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, world of the unconverted. Christian flees from it to the Celestial City (Death).

City of Elms. New Haven.

City of God. The whole body of Christian believers.

City of the Golden Gate. San Francisco.

City of Lanterns. Fanciful cloud city in Lucian's Veræ Historiæ.

City of Legions. Caerleon-on-Usk, where King Arthur held his court of the Round Table.

City of Palaces. Calcutta, Rome.

Cities of the Plain. Sodom and Gomorrah.

City of refuge. At the command of God, Moses set three cities, Bezer, Golan, and Ramoth, on the east of the Jordan, and Joshua added three, Hebron, Kedesh, Shechem, on the west of the Jordan, as places to which those who had accidentally killed another might flee for safety. Medina, in Arabia, to which Mohamet fled when pursued by conspirators, is a city of refuge. As he entered Medina in triumph it is known also as city of the Prophet.

City of Seven Hills. Rome.

City of the Sun. Baalbec, Heliopolis, Rhodes, which had the sun for tutelary deity.

City of Three Kings. Cologne, reputed to be the burial place of the Magi.

City of the Violated Treaty. Limerick, because of the manner

in which England kept violating her treaty.

City of the Violet Crown. Athens.

Empire City. New York City.

Eternal City. Rome.

Nameless City. Ancient Rome, alluding to a superstition that anyone who uttered its mystical name would perish.

Puritan City. Boston.

Quaker City. Philadelphia.

Smoky City. Pittsburgh.

Twin Cities. Minneapolis and Saint Paul.

Windy City. Chicago.

**CIUATEOTL (CIUACOATL)** Aztec snake-woman. An earth and moon goddess; divine mother, deity of adversity, poverty, and toil. Her roaring voice betokened war. At her festivals her priests wore phallic emblems, by which they hoped to induce her to provide good crops. Also called *Ilamatecutli*, old goddess; *Itzpa-papalotl*, obsidian butterfly; *Tem-azcalteci*, grandmother of the sweat bath; *Teteoninnan*, mother of the gods; *Tonantzin*, our mother.

**CIUATETEO (CIUAPIPILTIN)** Aztec ghostly women who at certain seasons of the year left *Tamoanchan*, paradise of the west, in the form of eagles and struck children with epilepsy and inspired men with lust. They were the souls of women who had died in childbirth. Dreaded and propitiated as bringers of infant maladies.

**CLACHABRATH** Altar stones of the Caledonian druids. Battle oracles. They were rocking or tilting stones, spheres of enormous size, balanced with such nicety the slightest touch caused them to vibrate.

**CLAM** One who is closed-mouth or stupidly silent. In Japan a

life restorer, phallic nourisher.

**CLARCHEN** Goethe heroine noted for her constancy and devotion.

**CLARENCE** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning bright, clear, illustrious. In feminine form *Clara* (*Claire*, *Clare*, *Clarice*, *Clarissa*, *Clarisse*). In Finland *Cinderella* is known as *Beautiful Clara*. Nuns of an order founded by the sister of Saint Francis of Assisi are known as *Poor Clares* or *Clarisses*.

**CLARIBEL (CLARABEL, CLARINDA)** An invented feminine name modeled on *Clara* and *Christabel* or *Linda*.

**CLARK (CLARKE)** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning clerk or learned man. Related to cleric and clergyman.

**CLASSICAL** Servius divided the Romans into five classes. The citizens belonging to the highest class were called *classicus*, the rest were *infra classem* (below the *classicus*). Authors belonging to the first rank were called *classici auctores* (classical authors). The best or first class authors were those whose works expressed technical precision over emotional expressiveness; clarity, rationality, and restraint over bombast, imaginative excesses, and wildness.

**CLATHRUS** Form which embodies the figures of all the letters of the alphabet and numerals. Frequently used by Greeks on buildings, medals, and vases.

**CLAUDE (CLAUD, CLAUDIUS)** Masculine name from a Roman family name, meaning lame. In feminine form *Claudette* (*Claudia*, *Claudine*).

**Claude Duval.** Famous outlaw and thief famed in ballad and legend.

**CLAUDIO** In Shakespeare's Measure for Measure brother of Isabella, lover of Juliet. For seducing Juliet he is condemned to death. A coward, he begs his sister to become the mistress of the judge to save his life.

**CLAUDIUS** In Shakespeare's Hamlet, murderer of his brother, Hamlet's father; usurper of the throne of Denmark after marrying Gertrude, his brother's widow.

**CLAVILENO ALIEGERO** Literally wooden key, the winged. Wooden horse of Don Quixote. It resembles the horse of Cambuscan and other magical horses.

**CLAW** Clutch, ferocity, greediness, materialism. Debasement in sensuality, misuse of reproductive power. Also construction and usefulness (the eagle builds his nest with his claws). A brand, also called the three-fingered broad-arrow. In England placed on the clothing of criminals or those who fall into the 'clutches' of the law. Resolves into ac-el-aw, i.e. great god A or Aw. In medieval England claw was called cliver, which is cognate with cleaver, clever, clover.

**CLAY** Adam, creation, life, man. The potter's art. Fire destroyer. In creation myths flesh frequently is made of clay or earth. A clay picture is burned in magic to bring about the drying away of the illness of the person who bears the likeness or name of the picture.

**CLAYTON** Masculine name from a family and place name.

**CLEAN** Clean and unclean are

terms used in the Bible in a ceremonial sense. To be clean is to be ceremonially pure, conforming to ceremonial law; said of animals, persons, things, etc. Persons unclean are made clean by bathing or fasting. Anciently sacrificial offerings were required.

**CLEARNESS** In an Italian icon personified by a naked youth with a noble aspect surrounded by splendor. The sun is in his hand.

**CLEMENT (CLEM)** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning gracious, merciful, mild-tempered. In feminine form Clementine (Clementina, Clemmie)

**Clement V.** Dante in the Inferno calls him the shepherd without law. Pope noted for his greed and licentiousness. He became the unscrupulous tool of Philip the Fair of France.

**CLEMATIS** February 13 birthday flower symbolizing artfulness, mental beauty. Emblem of Virgin Mary's bower. In Korea, because it is hardy, called the turtle flower and symbolic of longevity. Associated with genii.

**Evergreen clematis.** Symbolizes poverty.

**CLEOPATRA (CLEO)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning celebrated, fatherland, glorious. The name resolves into Ac (Great) + leo (lion) + Patara (a seat of sun worship). (2) Greek goddess of twilight, wife of Meleagros, the sun. Soon after the death of her husband she died, as the twilight cannot long survive the sun. (3) Wife of Phineus, daughter of Boreas, the wind. (4) Egyptian queen of the 1st century B.C. whose charms so captivated Antony, he repudiated his wife Octavia to live with the fascinating Egyptian, and

brought about his ruin. After the battle of Actium Cleopatra killed herself with an asp. Thus an enchantress, seductress, who could not endure defeat.

Cleopatra's needle. An obelisk or stone pillar honoring the sun. A phallus, sky prop, universal axis. Cleopatra has no connection with the monuments bearing her name, except as the symbolic recipient of the phallus. See On.

Cleopatra's pearl. Extravagance. According to legend the costliness of a banquet at which Cleopatra entertained Antony caused him to express astonishment. To further impress him she dissolved a pearl in a strong acid and toasted him with the drink.

**CLEOPHAS (CLEO)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning friendship.

**CLERESTORY (CLEARSTORY)**

The highest story of the nave and choir of a church or cathedral; designed to give light. The upper part of any structure perforated with windows which supply the chief source of light for the building. Opposed to blind-story.

**CLETA** Worshipped by the Spartans as one of the Graces. Name signifying sound.

**CLIACH** Irish legendary mortal harper who sought the divine hand of Conchenn, Bodb's daughter. For a year Bodb's magic kept the lover from Conchenn. Cliach harped until the earth opened up and a dragon issued forth which caused him to die in terror. This dragon is scheduled to rise again at the end of the world. Cliach probably personifies the wind.

**CLIANTHUS** Self-seeking, world-

liness. Name meaning flame-flower.

**CLIFFORD** Masculine name from a place name in Yorkshire, and from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning valorous.

Martha Clifford. In James Joyce's *Ulysses* a stenographer with whom Leopold Bloom carries on a clandestine affair limited to a secret exchange of letters. Her corresponding character in the *Odyssey* is Calypso.

**CLIMBER** Vine symbolizing one who aspires to a higher social position. One who attaches one's self to something or uses another for support in order to rise to a higher position.

**CLINTON (CLINT)** Masculine name from that of a British parish and from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning nobly descended.

**CLIO** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning famous. (2) Greek Muse presiding over heroic poetry and history. Her emblem is a scroll or an open book. She wears a laurel wreath. (3) Pseudonym of Addison, probably derived from the initial letters of Chelsea, London, Islington, Office.

**CLIVE** Masculine name from a family name; equivalent of cliff.

**CLOAK** Concealment, infamy, mystery, protection, villainy.

**CLOCK** (1) The ticking away or death of time, also time renewing itself, hence symbolic of death and rebirth. Typifies motion and time. Dream significance: important business. Origin of the word is disputed, but it undoubtedly is related to the Gaelic *clog*, Latin *clocca*, and Welsh *cloch*, all meaning bell, and anciently



time was tolled by a bell. The word compares with clack. See temple, time. (2) A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere also known as Horologium.

Clock striking. Approaching death warning.

**CLOELIA (CLELIA)** Legendary Roman maiden who swam the Tiber to escape from being held hostage by Porsena, the Etruscan. Porsena set her at liberty because of her courage.

**CLOISTER** Retreat, seclusion. Dream significance: despair, peace.

**CLOOTIE** Scottish name for the devil alluding to the cleft hoof.

**CLOPAS** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning glorious.

**CLOSED MAN** First Pawnee chief. Son of Sakuru (sun) and Pah (moon).

**CLOTH** Cloth strips. Hung on sacred trees by primitive peoples as deity offerings. A kind of scapegoat, substitute for clothed figures which, in turn, were substitutes for mortals.

Gold cloth. Excellence, sunlight, virtue.

**CLOTHBUR** Weed symbolizing rudeness.

**CLOTEN** A vindictive lout who has occasional gleams of good sense. From the rejected lover of Imogen in Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

**CLOTHING** Hiding that which is naked, as clothing a body, an idea, or a scheme. Revelation of rank, as a uniform. That which is saluted; a salute is to a uniform, which represents rank. A kind of scapegoat in sacrifice

rites; hung on sacred trees in deity offerings as substitutes for mortals. See cloth strips, golden fleece.

**CLOTHO (KLOTHO)** In Greek mythology the youngest of the three Moirai (Fates). She prepares the thread of life which Lachesis spins and Atropos cuts off. Sometimes she is described as the spinner of the thread. As preparer of the thread she presides at births. Her emblem is a distaff. She resembles Arachne, Ariadne, Chih Nu, Penelope, Vurdh.

**CLOTHRU** Irish fertility goddess. Sister of Medb and Ethne. When Medb left Conchobar, Clothru and Ethne became his wives. By her three brothers, Bres, Lothar, and Nar, called the Three Finns of Emuin, she became the mother of Lugaid the Red; and by Lugaid, she became the mother of Crimthann Nia Nair.

**CLOTILDA (CLOTHILDE, CLO-TILDE)** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning battle, loud, and from Old High German, meaning fair-minded, just.

**CLOUD** Benignity, providence, sanctity, wisdom, i.e. protectors against the scorching heat of the sun. Also dreariness, ignorance, mystery, rain, short-sightedness, trouble. Dream significance: squabble. In mythology, celestial cattle, fleece, sheep; deity aspect; divine ship or steed, genii vehicle, magic carpet. Horses, mules, and other marvelous mounts usually typify clouds. Contrary currents blow at different elevations, thus the animals sometimes are said to be walking backwards. See Cacus, Chang Kuo, Skidbladnir. Buddhist emblem of Manjusri. In China a symbol of good fortune and high

aims. A boy pictured flying his kite toward the clouds indicates he will soon reach his goal. Breath of P'an Ku, which see. In Christianity typifies the unseen God. In Old Testament, dust of Jehovah's feet, God's power and presence. Also symbolic of armies and multitudes.

Black cloud. In China typifies floods.

Cloud and rain. In Japan cohabitation. The phrase for the act is "To be in cloud and rain."

Cloud screen. In Japan marital relations.

Green cloud. In China a plague of insects.

Pillar of cloud. In Old Testament miraculous token of divine presence and care. Direction provided by God.

Red cloud. In China calamity and warfare.

Showery cloud. Fructification, provider of beauty, wisdom.

Waterless cloud. In Hebrew tradition a false teacher.

White cloud. Success.

Yellow cloud. In China symbol of prosperity.

#### CLOVEN FOOTED (OR HOOFED)

Bearing the mark of an evil one. Devilish, Satanic; thus cloven-footed treachery. Probably derived from the maiming of fertility gods. See emasculation, hobbling.

**CLOVER** Flower carrying the sentiment, I promise. Fertility symbol; to be "in clover," is to be in comfort or luxury. Also symbolizes vengeance. Clover resolves into ac-el-ov-er, which yields great god fire (sun) or great lover (god). Cognate with cleaver (of the way) and with clever.

Clover leaf. Emblem of spring, season of renewal. Abundance, growth. The trefoil, a trinity symbol. In magic said to ward off the evil eye. Its center, bear-

ing the form of a horseshoe, carries the same symbolism. Irish national emblem called shamrock. Attribute of Saint Patrick. In Japan typifies July.

Crimson clover. In the language of flowers: Not only gay, but good.

Four-leaf clover. Good fortune. In the language of flowers: Be mine. Emblem of the cross. Pattern of highway intersection designed for safety and speed.

Purple clover. Prudent, watchful.

Red clover. Emblem of the state of Vermont. Symbol of industry.

White clover. In the language of flowers: Think of me.

**CLOVES** Dignity.

**CLOVIS** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning holy fame.

**CLUB** (1) Brutality, force, martyrdom, power. If knotty, signifies difficulties. Christian symbol of betrayal; emblem of saints Apollonaris, Fabian, James the Less, Jude, Nicomede, Simon Zelotes. Weapon of Greek sun heroes, such as Heracles and Zeus, symbolizing the sun's rays. (2) Suit in the tarot deck replacing the caduceus, scepter, or wand of ancient decks. Of black color, its pattern is three leaves or triangles on a stem, symbolizing trinity. It typifies the plant kingdom and represents the spring season, thus symbolizes birth or creation. The detached part of a tree it corresponds to the archetypal world, the world of pure ideas, the element fire, the I in IHVH, the magician's divining staff or wand, and To Will. Insignia of superior will-power or supervision. Instrument of command by reason, as opposed to physical force by the sword. Heraldic emblem of Mercury the ca-

duceator and of Thoth. Used to render chastity. When a majority appear in a deal signifies activity, authority, creation, energy, glory; also opposition and quarrels. See tarot.

**CLUD** In Brythonic mythology mother of Gwawl. Probably goddess of the river Clyde.

**CLURACAN (CLURICAUNE)** Irish fairy of the wine cellar. A diminutive old man associated with the leprechaun. He takes care that beer barrels and wine casks are not left running, and for a reward he is given his supper. He also knows where hidden treasures are buried, and he is a fairies' shoemaker. He corresponds to the English puck or German kobold.

**CLYDE** Masculine name from a fairy name, from the River Clyde, and from the Greek, meaning afar, the glorious.

**CLYMENE** Greek river nymph. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Iapetus, mother of Atlas and Prometheus. Beloved by Helios by whom she bore Phaethon.

**CLYM OF THE CLOUGH** Literally, Clement of the cliff. One of the three famous archers in Percy's Reliques. He was an outlaw who roamed Englewood Forest in the north of England. He never missed his mark, and robbed the rich to give to the poor. He is interpreted to be a sun-hero, his rays never missing their mark and distributing their golden light on the poor as well as on the rich. The exploits of Clym and his companions Adam Bell and William of Cloudesles were as famous in northern England as those of Robin Hood and Little John in the middle country.

**CLYPEUS** A round convex shield of antiquity, usually of bronze, carried by soldiers. Also the shield-like memorial plate hung in a dwelling or temple.

**Clypeus Sobieski.** Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere. Also called Scutum and Shield of Sobieski.

**CLYTEMNESTRA (KLYTAIMNESTRA)** In Greek mythology daughter of Leda by Tyndareos (Zeus as Thunderer), wife of Agamemnon, mother of Electra, Iphigenia, and Orestes. During her husband's absence as commander of the Greeks at the siege of Troy she formed an alliance with his cousin Aegisthus. In revenge for Agamemnon's sacrifice of their daughter Iphigenia, Clytemnestra, assisted by Aegisthus who aspired to take Agamemnon's place as king of Mycenae, killed Agamemnon and his retainers on their return from Troy. Orestes avenged the murder of his father by killing Clytemnestra and her paramour. Clytemnestra, a dawn goddess, with her lover the prince of darkness, killed her husband, the aged sun as he was in his bath. They also killed his retainers, the lights which accompany the sinking sun. In turn they were killed by the young sun. Clytemnestra is drawn from Klutos (noble) + mnaomai (to woo for a wife).

**CLYTIE** Greek sea nymph. Daughter of Oceanus, in love with Helios, when he transferred his affections to Leucothea, Clytie informed Leucothea's father Orchamus of his daughter's attachment. The enraged king buried his daughter alive. Helios did not return to Clytie and, inconsolable, she remained on the ground facing the sun, refusing all sustenance, and at the end of nine days she became a heliotrope constantly

turned toward the sun to follow him in his daily course. Legend typifying the action of sun on water.

**CNOC MIODHCHAOIN** Sacred hill of Miodhchaoin and his sons. On it they permitted no shouting, i. e. winds met with disaster.

**COAL** That which gives out the flame by which it is overcome. Symbol of the hearth and of fire or sun worship.

**Burning coals.** Ordeal by fire. Emblems of saints Apollonaris and Britius. In Old Testament symbolizes anger, purgation. The words of God in anger, thus "coals of fire from God's mouth." At the feet of God typify the disobedient trod upon by destroying fire. When scattered by a high priest a declaration that Jerusalem after the execution of judgment should be purified and restored to favor. In Cabalism typifies Shekinah (God) as protector. Carried by rabbis on Yom Kipper and placed in the Holy of Holies that the smoke might screen them when behind the curtain, that is act as a protecting cloud against the Shekinah in the inner room, whose brilliance otherwise might cause the rabbis to die. See incense.

**Carry coals to Newcastle.** Do that which is superfluous; waste one's labors; referring to Newcastle, a large coal-shipping center in Britain.

**Coalsack.** One of the black spaces in the Milky Way.

**Haul over the coals.** Bring to task for a shortcoming; scold; alluding to the ancient form of torture in which victims were hauled over the coals of a slow fire.

**Heap coals of fire on one's head.** Melt down animosity by deeds of kindness; put to shame by repaying good for evil.

**COAT** Protection, secretive-ness. See clothing. In Old Testament a coat of skins typifies redemption, sacrifice.

**COATLICUE** Literally, lady of the serpent skirt. Aztec serpent goddess. Earth lady. The magically impregnated virgin-mother of Huitzilopochtli. One of the wives of Mixcoatl, cloud serpent of the Milky Way. Also called Tlazoltoetli, Tonantzin.

**COATRISCHIC** Taino Indian tempest raiser. Probably twin of Guatauva. Subordinate of Guabancex.

**COBA** In Irish legend son of Miled. Divine hunter. He was the first to prepare a trap in Ireland and, putting his leg in to test it, his shin-bone and arms were fractured and he died.

**COBAEA** Vine symbolizing gossip.

**COBBLER'S TOOLS** Emblems of saints Crispianus and Crispus.

**COBLYNAU** Brythonic gnome of the mines. Resembles German kobold.

**COBRA** Deadliness, venom. Also carries the general symbolism of serpent, which see. In Buddhism provided Buddha with a protective hood. In Egypt typified supreme power. See uraeus. In India the sacred cobra or naga is known as Chera, and worshipers call themselves Cheras, Cherus, Keralas, Kiras, Seras, all of which are cognate with cherry and cherub.

**COBWEB** Danger, decay, desolation, entanglement, rubbish. Also that which is fine-spun, frail. Emblem of spinning. If placed on a cut supposedly stops



bleeding.

**COCIDIUS** Ancient British war god. Also worshiped under the names Alator, Belatucador, Camulus, Condates, Coritiacus, Loucetius, Rigisamos, and Toutates.

**COCK** Alertness, diligence, energy, exultation, haste, resurrection, victory, vigilance, wakefulness, warning. Also defiance, egotism, fame, jealousy, lust. The male principle. Herald of the day, warner of ghosts. Talisman against the evil eye. Dream significance: (crowing) early success; (quiet) quarrels, rivalries. In heraldry signifies courage, always prepared for battles. Emblem of France, and on United States ballots, the Democratic Party. Sacred to Apollo, Asclepius, Amaterasu, Athena, Hermes, Mercury, Mithra, Ormuzd, Zs, and to dawn and sun deities of practically all nations. By Australian aborigines called Gourgougahgah, i.e. bird which laughs at dawn. In China called kung-chi. Herald of mortal existence and symbol of honors, merit, and the west. Animal carrying the sun through the tenth house of the Chinese zodiac (Capricornus) and through the hours 5 to 7 P.M. It supposedly has the power to change into human form and inflict good or evil on mankind. Associated with the underworld and used at funerals to dissipate the power of evil. Attribute of Mao. In Christian belief represents evolving humanity, man as he was, is, and may be when he had fully realized the divinity latent within him, thus past, present, and future. Typifies faithful preachers of the gospel and man battling in life's constant warfare. Emblem of Saint Peter symbolizing repentance. A church talisman because Christ supposedly rose at the hour at which the

cock crowed, and placed on spires; later on roofs and towers as weather vanes. When on a lamp, Christ the light; on a tomb, resurrection; on a tower, preaching. In orthodox belief regarded as the devil's messenger, having crowed at Saint Peter's denial. Among gnostics represents Phronesis, the foresight or intelligence and vigilance which emanated from the Logos. In ancient Greece a chthonic bird. When sacrificed to Asclepius signified death was welcome as a cure for evil; also thanks for recovery from an illness. In Japan preparer of the heart of the pious for purification or worship. Called Tokoyo-naganaki-dori (long-singing bird-of-the-eternal-land). Among the Parsees a sacred bird never killed. Many ancients would not sacrifice a cock because it represents health, time, and wisdom, none of which should be sacrificed. In ancient Rome, as in Germany and Hungary of recent times, a bird of auguries, and consulted as a weather prophet. In ancient Scotland sacrificed for the cure of epilepsy. A Slavic fertility symbol.

Black cock. Death, judgement of God.

Cock and bull. Highly improbable; expression used especially in stories relating to miraculous escapes.

Cock crowing. Call of dawn; disperser of evil spirits. Christian trumpet of resurrection. Hebrew symbol of the third watch of the night, hours from midnight until morning.

Cock crowing and a peony. In Chinese art success and honors.

Cock and dog. Union of two opposing forces.

Cock flapping wings. Christian symbol of mortification; emblem of Saint Peter.

Cock in a circle. The sun.

Cock of the walk. The domi-



nant bully; one who had overcome all opposition and has become chief or leader.

Cock perched on a pillar.

Cock of Abraxas, gnostic mystery word coined to express mathematically the unspeakable name of the Supreme Spirit.

Coxcomb (Cock's comb, Cock's crest). Dawn, lightning, singularity. An affected man, a vain fellow. Emblem of a jester's cap. Christian warrior crowned with success.

Feel like a fighting cock. Feel exuberantly equal to one's task.

Live like a fighting cock. Be fed and housed luxuriously.

Red cock. In China, picture pasted on a house as a talisman against fire.

Ride a cock horse to Banbury cross. A child sitting astride the toe of an adult's foot and being swung up and down. A cross stood in Banbury, Oxford, England, until the time of Queen Elizabeth.

White cock. Man of holy life. In China, picture pasted in coffins to frighten away demons. With a white boar and a white horse sacrificed in Japan to Mitosh-no-kami for a good harvest.

**COCKADE** Emblem of the state of Maryland.

Blue and red cockade. Badge of the city of Paris.

Green cockade. Emblem of French revolutionists.

White cockade. Emblem of French royalists.

**COCKAIGNE (COCAGNE, CO-KAYNE)** Lotus land of poetry, imaginary region of luxury. In mock-serious poetry of the middle ages a Utopia made of pastry, where goods are supplied without the payment of money. London and its suburbs so called as the abode of cockneys; also cockneydom. The name has been applied

to Paris. In James Branch Cabell's *Jurgen* a land over which Anaitis presides.

**Cockney.** Word believed to have developed from cock's eggs, a term applied to small yolkless eggs occasionally laid by hens; thence a young cock, a young cook, a cook's scullion. Probably related to the Welsh *coegnaidd*, meaning conceited, cockcomb, foppish, and to *coax*, meaning deceive. In middle English it applied to a foolish child or a mother's darling, hence an effeminate man or an affected woman, and by country people applied to all city dwellers. Finally it became restricted to its present meaning, one born within the sound of Bow Bells, i. e. one born in London and possessing peculiarities of speech.

**COCKATRICE** Fabulous monster with a cock's head, wings of a fowl, dragon's tail, and said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. Deadly to those who feel its breath or meet its glance. Thus any crawling venomous creature, a person who is insidious or treacherous and bent on mischief. The Devil, a prostitute. In heraldry used to excite terror. Compare basilisk.

**COCKLE** December 11 birthday flower signifying absence. In Christian belief wickedness (weed) invading the goodness (garden) of the church. In Japan honored as a life restorer, phallus nourisher.

**COCKLESHELL** Attribute of Aphrodite (Venus). See shell for symbolism.

**COCKROACH** Filth. Totem of the African Nandi clan. In France and Russia regarded as lucky; its leaving a house portends bad luck, as the cockroach knows where good things are to be had.

**COCK ROBIN** In nursery rhymes pet name of the male robin. Term applied to a soft easy fellow; also to the reflection of sun from a pail of water, and to a small cheap printing office.

**COCONUT** Hung on porches in Burma to honor Mahagiri, the household spirit, and to protect the family from illness. Probably reminiscent of skulls collected in the days of head hunting. In Polynesia spun like a teetotum to discover a thief.

**COCYTUS (KOKYTUS)** One of the five rivers of Hades. River of lamentation, which echoed with the groans of the dead. The unburied were doomed to wander along its banks for one hundred years. It flowed into the Acheron. Dante placed it at the bottom of his Inferno and called it a frozen river.

**CODFISH** Emblem of Massachusetts. Codfish aristocracy applies to those who have acquired wealth without culture, especially those who gained their fortune in the fisheries of Massachusetts.

**COEL** Celtic god of sky and war. Probably original Old King Cole.

**COELUS** Roman sky god. Son of Aether and Dies. Identified with Greek Uranus.

**COFFEE** Dream significance: (beans) bad omen; (drinking it) care, fatigue; (upsetting it) upsets. Coffee grounds are used by diviners for purposes of prophecy.

**COFFIN** Ancient mysteries, death, resurrection. For additional symbolism see burial, chest, cist, punt, sleigh. Dream significance: joy, recovery; (to see a living woman on a bier) her early marriage; (to see oneself in

alive in a coffin) omen of death. In Freemasonry symbolizes death and rebirth.

**COG WHEEL** Fate, industry, mechanics. See wheel for further symbolism.

**COH, PRINCE** Son of King Can of Mexico. Light deity slain by his brother Prince Aac, lord of darkness. Coh resolves into Acoh (Great O or Orb, i.e. sun); Aac resolves into A-ac (A the great or primal cause).

**COHABITATION** An ancient ritual performed by a man and a woman in a field about to be sown to inspire Earth to engage in cohabitation for fertilization that she may bring forth her increase and confer wealth and happiness on mankind. In some cultures the act supposedly fertilizes Earth.

**COHEN** Name of a Hebrew priestly caste. Its members are subject to certain privileges and disabilities.

Bella Cohen. In James Joyce's *Ulysses* a procuress operating a house of prostitution in Dublin. She corresponds to Circe in the *Odyssey*, inasmuch as men under her influence turn to swine.

**CO-HON** Anamese (Indo-Chinese) souls who had met a violent death and had not had proper burial. They attack travelers at night and cause misfortune to those who forget them.

**COHUACAN** Aztec holy mountain located in the land of eternal youth. Abode of gods. Name signifies bent or curved mountain, the hill of heaven curving down on all sides to the horizon.

**COIN** Bribery, disbursement, stinginess, trade, wealth. A good-luck charm. Placed on the

eyes of the dead to keep them closed, lest they open and indicate by a glance who is to follow. Emblem of Adda-Nari, Judas, Mercury, Saint Nicholas. In Buddhism one of the eight precious things. In China called ch'ien (cash). Amulet against illness and influences of demons, especially of those who inhabit tombs. Ancient Greeks placed a coin called the danace or obolus in the mouth of the dead as a fee for the boatman Charon.

**COLCHIS** In Greek mythology land of the Golden Fleece, thus a land whose clouds were sunlit. Ruled by King Aetes.

**COLE** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning dove. In feminine form Colette, which also is a feminine diminutive of Nicholas.

**COLHUATZINCATL** Literally, winged. Aztec god who is an agent of a drunken man's mischief.

**COLIMA** Mexican holy mountain and volcano. Name resolves into Ac-ol-im-a, and yields Great God Sun A.

**COLIN** Scottish variant of the Latin masculine name Colun, meaning dove; also from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a peasant.

Colin Clout. A countryman or shepherd in pastoral poetry. Spenser uses the name to describe himself in the *Shepherd's Calendar*.

**COLLA** Inca deity, guardian of the South. Also called Ayar Auca.

**COLLAR** Aristocracy, modesty, ownership, shackle. Sun emblem. Insignia of office. Egyptian funeral amulet. Worn by the goddess Isis to provide her with protection and strength.

**COLLEEN** Feminine name from

the Irish, meaning girl.

**COLLEGE HAT** Quadrature carrying the symbolism of both the circle and the square.

**COLOR** Cheer, honor, hope, optimism, truth. Also falsehood, pallor or flush. Badge, emblem, rank. See individual colors for further symbolism.

Colorless. Darkness, dullness.

Colors. Changeableness, deception, diversity, enthusiasm, fickleness, open-mindedness, revelation, stubbornness, surrender, uncertainty, varied luck. In American Indian tradition many hues represent the upper world or zenith.

Colors, ages of man: \*

People	First	Second
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Age</u>
Celtic	white	red
Greek	yellow	white
Hindu(early)	white	red
Hindu(later)	white	yellow
Mexican	white	yellow

People	Third	Fourth
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Age</u>
Celtic	yellow	black
Greek	red	black
Hindu(early)	yellow	black
Hindu(later)	red	black
Mexican	red	black

\*Yellow is the equivalent of gold; white of silver; red of copper or bronze; black of iron.

Colors, art of the Occident.

Pure or auspicious colors are black: grim determination; blue: constancy, deity, justice, sky, truth; green: fruitfulness, hope, immortality, life, prosperity, vegetation; orange or gold: benevolence, earthly wisdom, fire, holy spirit, hospitality, marriage; purple: love of truth, loyalty, martyrdom, royalty; red: blood, love, patriotism, valor; white: day, innocence, perfection, pur-

ity; yellow or gold: divinity, highest values, sun, supreme wisdom. 1644) yellow, the Ts'ing (1644-1911).

Impure or sinister colors are black: death, despair, evil, night, sin; blue: discouragement, doubt; brown: barrenness, penitence, renunciation, unfruitfulness, winter; gray: barrenness, death, despair, penitence, renunciation, winter; green: envy, jealousy; orange: devil, evil, malevolence; purple: mourning, regret; red: passion, war; silver: night, moon; white: ghost, hypocrisy.

Colors, Chinese art. They have symbolic meaning only when in combination with one another. Black on red: happiness, used on wedding invitations; black on yellow: religiousness; blue on black: evil spirit; blue on green: first class, woman's colors; blue on white: devil's colors; blue on yellow: old mourning; gold on black: old man's death; gold on red: special happiness; gold on white: aristocracy; gold on yellow: imperialism; red on blue: old mourning; red on green: happiness; red on white: important notice; red on yellow; loyalty; white on black: history, lower class, mourning; white on blue: lower class, mourning; white on red: good luck; white on yellow: Buddhism; yellow on black: death of an old man; yellow on blue: divine nature; yellow on green: first class; yellow on white: holiness.

Colors, Chinese drama. The five colors are black: evil; blue-green: officials; red: festivities, joy, yang principle; white: mourning; yellow: royal family and yin principle. Black face typifies a rough honest man; red face, a sacred person; white face, a cunning and treacherous although dignified man; white nose, a comedian.

Colors, Chinese dynasties. Brown, the Sung dynasty (960-1127); green, the Ming (1368-

Colors, Christian. Generally observed in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of the United States. Black: death, Good Friday; green: hope and peace, used on ordinary Sundays, from the octave of Epiphany to Septuagesima, and from Trinity Sunday until Advent unless a saint's day intervenes; purple or violet: mourning and penitence, used at Advent, Ash Wednesday, ember days, Holy Innocents Day unless it is a Sunday, in which case red is used, Lent, Quinquagesima, rogation days, and Septuagesima; red: blood and fire, used at Exaltation and Invention of Cross, on Holy Innocents Day, at martyrs' and apostles' feasts, from Pentecost to Trinity Sunday, and at Whitsuntide; white: chastity and purity, used at festivals of angels, confessors, and virgins, color of Ascension, Christmas, Circumcision, Easter, Epiphany, and other chief feasts. Blue and yellow are non-canonical. Old church calendars record high days in red; ordinary, inferior or unpropitious, days in black. For black days red is the color for martyrs, except within octaves of greater festivals; white is the color for bishops, confessors, doctors, priests, virgins. The red day colors appear above.

Colors, Christian orders. Augustine - black; Brigittines: black; Order of Mercy: white, badge of arms of kings of Aragon; Premonstratensians: black or brown, white cloak; Servi: black; Trinitarians: white; blue and red cross on breast. Benedictine - black; Camaldolesi, Cathusians, Cistercians, and Olivetani: white; Oratorians: black; Poor Clares: brown or gray, knotted cord; Vallombrosans: pale gray. Carmelite - dark brown long scapulary, white cloak; Scalzi: bare-

footed. Dominican - white with long black hooded cloak. Franciscan- brown or gray, knotted cord; Capuchins: dark brown, long pointed hood; Cordeliers: brown; Minimes: brown short scapulary with rounded ends and knotted cord; Observants: gray with knotted cord. Jesuits - black cassock, biretta. Visitation of Saint Mary- black, black veil, white wimple, knotted cord.

Colors, Christian Trinity.

Blue, God, the Father, heaven and the spirit of man; red, the Holy Ghost, hell, and the body of man; yellow, the Son, earth, and the mind of man.

Colors, form. The circle, without corners, represents the calm indwelling blue; the hexagon, although with angles, approaches the circle, and represents the energy yet peacefulness of yellow; the triangle, with sharp corners, approximates the energizing fiery red.

Colors, elements:

	<u>China</u>	<u>Greek and Roman</u>	<u>Hebrew</u>	<u>Leonardo Da Vinci</u>
air		yellow	yellow	blue
earth	white	blue	white	yellow
fire	red	red	red	red
metals	yellow			
water	black	green	purple	green
wood	green			

Colors, four directions. The colors of the points of the compass usually are determined by local phenomena, the direction of deadly or dry winds indicated by black.

People  
or

<u>Nation</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>
Aztec	red	white	yellow	blue
Celtic	black	white	purple or red	dun
Ceylon	yellow	blue	white	red
China	black	red or yellow	blue or green	white
Egypt	red	white	gold or green	black
India	white	black	red	blue
Japan	blue	white	green	red
Java	black	red	white	yellow
Maya	white	yellow	red	black
Navajo	black*	blue	white	yellow†
Siberia	yellow	blue	white	red
Tibet	green	yellow	white	red
Yucatan	white	red	yellow	black

\* Interchangeable with yellow

† Interchangeable with black



Colors, Freemasonry. Blue, purple, scarlet, white.  
Colors, Hebrew tribes.

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Color</u>
Asher	purple	Gad	white	Naphtali	blue
Benjamin	green	Issachar	blue	Reuben	red
Dan	green	Judah	scarlet	Simeon	yellow
Ephraim	green	Manasseh	flesh	Zebulon	purple

Blue, purple, red, and white collectively are a symbol of Jehovah: blue for glory; purple for dignity and splendor; red for love and sacrifice; white for joy and supreme purity.

Colors, music. The three primary colors are related to the 1st, 3rd, and 5th intervals of which the so called first perfect chord is composed: to the vibrational power of the key of C, red is assigned; yellow vibrates to E; blue vibrates to G.

Colors, planets.

<u>Roman Planet Name</u>	<u>Babylonian Planet Name</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Color, Early Astrologists</u>
Saturn	Ninip	black	black*
Jupiter	Marduk	orange	purple**
Mars	Nergal	red	red
Sun	Shamosh	gold	gold***
Venus	Ishtar	yellow	blue †
Mercury	Nebo	blue	green
Moon	Sin	silver	silver ††

\* Sometimes black with orange or yellow flecks.

\*\* Sometimes lapis lazuli.

\*\*\* Sometimes yellow.

† Sometimes lapis lazuli or turquois.

†† Sometimes white.

Colors, Roman deities. Jupiter, white; Mars, red, Venus, yellow. Ceres is given green in spring, brown in winter. Mercury carries a color determined by the changing circumstances which govern his existence.

COLORADO Flower emblem:

Colors, national. See under Flag.

Colors, Persian schools. The color schools of Persian Sufis are four in number: Gold, where they ponder on the beauty and majesty of the inner symbolism of the sun color, which is to glorify their souls; Green, where they ponder on immortality and the need of ever serving the Creator; Black, where they ponder on the mysteries of God and learn wisdom; White, where as full initiates they know the joy of God.

columbine; motto: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God); nicknames: Centennial, Silver.

COLOSSEUM (COLISEUM) The great Flavian amphitheatre; greatest architectural monument left by the Romans. Said to be named from the colossal statue of Nero

that stood close by it. Name applied to large amusement places.

Colossus (Colossos). A gigantic statue of Apollo set up in 280 B.C. on the shore of the harbor at Rhodes; reputed to have stood astride the entrance of the harbor. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

COLTSFOOT In the language of flowers: Justice shall be done. Symbolizes maternal care.

COLUMBA (COLOMBE) (1) Dove-shaped receptacle used for sacrament in medieval churches. (2) Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere also called Dove, Noah's Dove, or Columba Noae.

COLUMBIA Poetic name for the United States of America. Usually personified as a beautiful woman in white flowing garments draped with a flag.

COLUMBINE (1) A character which first appeared in Italian pantomime about 1560. She is the daughter of Pantaloon, the sweetheart of Harlequin, and like him is supposedly invisible to human eyes. Columbine is a pet name in Italian for lady-love and means dove-like. She typifies girlish innocence and inexperience; her French counterpart is Pierrette. (2) April 1 birthday flower symbolizing desertion, folly, inconstancy. Emblem of the state of Colorado. In Christian art shown with seven blooms instead of its usual five to typify the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit: counsel, fear, knowledge, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. An attribute of both Christ and the Holy Ghost.

Purple columbine. Resolution.

Red columbine. Anxiety and trembling.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER Adventurer, discoverer of lands, ex-

plorer, navigator. His adventures frequently are used as literary incidents; his convictions, courage, fortitude, and perseverance are offered as ideals of human behavior; cities, countries, and rivers perpetuate his name.

COLUMN Life stem, phallus, steadfastness, strength, support, tree trunk, universal axis, world spine or support. Whipping post. In heraldry constancy, fortitude. Christian symbol of crucifixion and martyrdom. Emblem of saints Athanasius, Bartholomew, Simeon Stylites. Hebrew symbol of foundation, truth. In ancient Rome a column ornamented by the prow of a vessel typified victory.

Broken column. Death, destroyed works, frustrated hopes, unfinished works. In Freemasonry the fall of one of the chief supporters of the craft. In Christian belief typifies paganism conquered or shattered by Christianity.

Five columns. The five orders of Freemasonry: Corinthian typifies beauty; Doric, strength; Ionic, wisdom; Tuscan, simplicity and solidity; Composite (sometimes called Roman), coordinating the characteristics of the others.

Golden column. A member of the Templar order of Freemasons.

Horizontal column. Inertia.

Three columns. The three supports of a Masonic lodge; north has none as that is the world of the dead. The columns are: Ionic for elegance and wisdom; situated in the east, where the Ward- en Master opens and governs the lodge; represents worship. Doric for strength, situated in the west, where the Senior Warden assists; represents labor. Corinthian for peace, situated in the south, where the Junior Warden offers refreshment; represents rest.

Two columns. In Freemasonry, each surmounted by a sphere and standing one on each side of the

entrance door, the celestial and terrestrial worlds. In Hebrew tradition the cloud of fire, which lighted the way out of bondage in Egypt, and the cloud of smoke, which shielded the Israelites from the sight of Pharaoh.

Vertical column. Activity, male fecundity, phallus.

**COLVIN** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning black-haired friend.

**COMA BERENICES** Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere also known as Berenice's Hair.

**COMB** (1) Animal crest symbolizing the rays of the sun. Dominance, masculinity. In Icelandic *kambr* (crest) resolves into *ak-amber*, which yields great sun father. (2) Implement symbolizing rays of the sun or rain and, as either, a fertility symbol. Also typifies enticement, fingers, heartlessness, vanity, and as such an attribute of mermaids and of Venus. Compare mirror. Protection against danger, from the world-wide folktale incident in which a comb is tossed away by a fugitive pursued by an ogre. The comb grows into a forest or thicket impeding the pursued. See **Magic flight**. Combs are found in prehistoric graves, and probably were grave gifts to bring light to the deceased. American Indian murderers were not allowed to comb their hair for a given period lest bad luck descend on the tribe. Natchez brave who took his first scalp was not permitted to comb his hair for six months lest the soul of the dead man inflict him. Christian symbol of martyrdom. Iron combs were used as instruments of torture to tear the flesh. Emblem of saints Blaise and Hippolytus. In Greece originally a plectrum for plucking lyre-strings, hence emblematic of

music. In Sarawak, if used by a wife while her husband is out collecting camphor, he will have bad luck.

**COMBALUS** Syrian fertility god. Incarnation of vegetation. Aware of his inevitable death and descent into the lower world he rejects the love of the earth goddess and castrates himself for the welfare of mankind. Resembles Adonis, Tammuz. See castration, mutilation.

**COME AND GO** An expression describing the daily movements of the sun. *Come* resolves into *ac-ome* (mighty one or sun) and *go* into *ak-o* (mighty O or sun). In popular use it means appear and disappear.

**COMEDY** A drama with a happy ending, typified by buskins or with the mask of a human face with a grin or expression of mirth. Personified by Thalia, the comic muse. Dream significance: the dreamer is being laughed at.

**COMELINESS** In an Italian icon personified by a graceful nymph in changeable silk. A cupid is embroidered on her girdle; also a Mercury rod. She holds corn-marigold and a wagtail bird.

**COMET** Evil omen. Believed to bring or portend war, the downfall of kings, earthquakes, end of the world, famine, plague, universal darkness. An expression used to describe the course of a brilliant career, as, "He rose like a comet." In Christian art one of the emblems of Christmas.

**COMFORTER** An epithet of the Holy Ghost. Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. In Hebrew tradition one who professed to comfort Job; thus a Job's comforter is one who professes to comfort an

afflicted person, but does the reverse.

**COMHAL** See Cumhal.

**COMING-OUT-PARTY** Debutante ball to signify that a young woman is of marriageable age; a puberty festival.

**COMITATUS** In Roman and medieval history the retinue of a chieftain or prince. A band acting as companions and warriors in return for maintenance. They had important influence on later feudalism. This way of life is illustrated in the epic Beowulf.

**COMIZAHUAL** Honduras flying tigress. Sorceress who introduced civilization and bore three sons who were the first men and ruled the kingdom she established.

**COMMANDMENT** An authoritative mandate, especially a deity's commands. Buddhist commandments are five. See under five. Hebraic-Christian commandments are ten. See under ten. Roman Catholic Church commandments are six. See under six.

**COMMERCE** Symbolized by an airplane, automobile, beast of burden, factory, globe, machinery, money-bag, office, railroad train, ship, telephone or telegraph pole and wires, truck, typewriter, by Hermes, Mercury, or Vulcan. In an Italian icon personified by a man who points to two millstones which represent action and commerce. A stork is carried by the man, a buck is at his feet.

**COMMONWEALTH** Personified in an Italian icon by a woman resembling Minerva. She holds a javelin, olive branch, and shield. She wears a helmet.

**COMMUNION MEAL** Meal in

which Christian worshipers partake of and become one with their God, receiving thereby the assurance of immortal life. Opposed to the Eleusinian Mysteries and other Greek rites in which gods and men were differentiated.

**COMMUNITY SPIRIT** Typified by the ant and the bee.

**COMPANIONS OF AENEAS**

Those who drop out of an expedition when the going becomes difficult. In the Aeneid understood to be the various lights and other phenomena which accompany the sun (Aeneas).

Companions of Odysseus.

Those who offend the gods and in consequence are drowned, slain, or otherwise destroyed while journeying homeward. In the Odyssey understood to be the various clouds, lights, and other phenomena which accompany the sun (Odysseus).

**COMPASS** (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Circinus or as Pair of Compasses. (2) Guidance, ingenuity, knowledge, measurement, order, reason, right conduct. Architecture, astronomy, geometry, masonry, science. In Freemasonry typifies circumscribed desires, restraint. One of the three great lights. See under three. In China consulted to determine a desirable location for the site of a residence or a grave. In Hebraic-Christian tradition God, "He who fixed the earth and sky and measured out the firmament."

Compass flower. Faith.

Compass and square. Skilled craftsman. God the Creator.

Two points of the compass. Life and form, spirit and matter. From these two points are produced the circle, shape of the universe, containing the ever-changing pattern of life, hence the

boundary of a deity's system.

**COMPASSION** In an Italian icon personified by a woman holding a pelican next to her left breast. The pelican appears to be piercing herself to suckle her young with her blood. See pelican. The woman drops coins with her left hand.

**COMPETITION** Symbolized by a hat in a circle, ring, or tilted ellipse.

**COMPLAINT TO GOD** In an Italian icon personified by a woman veiled in white with a sorrowful expression looking upward toward heaven. She holds one hand to her breast, the other is being bitten by a serpent.

**COMPLETION** Symbolized by a circle, copestone, number 7; in printer's usage the number 30.

**COMPLEXION** In mythology a dark complexion is used to typify underworld deities, and exemplifies death, darkness, evil, ignorance, night, sleep. In melodrama, the villain. A light complexion typifies sky deities, and exemplifies beneficence, insight, knowledge, light, peace, prosperity, wisdom. In melodrama, the hero or heroine.

**COMPULSION** Symbolized by a birch rod, whip, windlass.

**COMSTOCK, ANTHONY** A social reformer who died in 1915. His efforts to suppress that which he classified as pornographic or sinful were so impassioned his name continues as a synonym for a strait-laced and narrow-minded Puritan.

**COMSTOKE LODE** One of the richest gold and silver veins ever discovered.

**COMUS (KOMOS)** (1) Late Roman god of drunkenness, mirth, and revelry. Presiding genius of banquets, festivities, and reckless pleasures. Portrayed as a drunken winged youth bearing a torch. His name appears to be derived from the Greek kome (village) or komos (carousal, festive ode).

(2) In Milton's masque of the same name, son of Bacchus and Circe. Deity of sensual pleasure and wicked enchanter. Disguised as a screech-owl he sucked children's blood at night and had other characteristics much like those of Ana.

**CON** Inca deity of the south wind. Son of Sun and Moon, father or brother of Pachacamac, who drove him to the north. Con took rain with him and left Peru arid. He had the power of running with infinite swiftness, of leveling mountains, filling up valleys, and of giving or taking away the rain. His name means I give or the giver.

**CONAIRE** Legendary high king of Ireland. Son of Messbuachalla. Surnamed the Great. He died because the gods compelled him to break his taboos. His reign was a golden age, blessed with peace and prosperity, until Midir's vengeance overtook him. The last heard of the god Dagda was as chief cook (giver of fertility) to Conaire, an agricultural hero.

**CONALL CERNACH (CONAILL CEARNACH)** Literally, victorious. In the second cycle of Irish legend son of the virgin Findchoem. He preceded Cuchulainn as the great hero of the Red Branch military order of Ulster, and he never passed a day without killing a Connaughtman or slept without one of their heads under his pillow. After Cuchulainn appeared at the court of Conchobar of



Ulster, Conall and Loegaire were sometimes the companions, sometimes the rivals of Cuchulainn, and at the feast of Bricriu, the three heroes contended for the champion's portion, which Cuchulainn won. See Bricriu. Conall sucked the entire dog of MacDatho in his mouth. See MacDatho. In his old age he retired to the court of Medb, who prevailed upon him to kill her husband Ailill, king of Connaught. Conall appears to be the early morning sun, which has not the strength of the sun in his full glory, i. e. Cuchulainn. He battles the forces of darkness, Connaughtmen. Christians place him among those at the crucifixion of Christ.

**CONAN (CONANN)** (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning wisdom. (2) In Irish mythology, son of Febar. King of the Fomors. A fertility or underworld deity.

**CONAN MAOL (CONAN MAEL)**

In the third cycle of Irish legend a hero of the Fianna. Although one of them, he constantly rejoiced at their misfortunes. Through his bold and reckless bravery he was frequently in trouble. He descended into the infernal regions, where the arch fiend gave him a cuff. Making a vow never to take a blow without returning one, he struck back saying, "Claw for claw," the source of the expression, "Blow for Blow." He mounted Gilla Decair's horse in a desire to ride it to death. The horse carried him to the Land of Promise, where he remained until rescued by Fionn. The horse and Conan appear to be aspects of wind. In later accounts he appears as a comic character, mischief-maker, and butt, who is a bald old man, vain, irritable, and a braggart with a foul tongue, although

once shamed into activity, he emerged as a true friend. He resembles the Greek Thersites.

**CONCAVE SURFACE** Typifies collapse, indrawing energy, reabsorption, regression.

**CONCH** (1) Shell used as a talisman for learning, oratory, and wealth. A mariner's charm. Also called murex. Compare spiral. In the Bank Islands blown to drive ghosts away. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems. Voice or preaching of Buddha. Throne of Jambhala. The yoni. In Sanscrit the name is sankha. In China called lo. Because the swirls move from left to right symbolic of a prosperous journey. Insignia of royalty. Horn with which the Greek deity Triton controlled the sea. Hindu talisman taken from Panchajana, a sea demon, by Krishna, who used it for a horn to animate the gods and annihilate unrighteousness. (2) A native of the Bahamas, the Florida Keys, or along the coast of the Carolinas; one of the lower class of whites called "poor white." So called from their alleged use of the conch as food.

**CONCHEAN** In early Irish legend he slew Dagda's son Aed, who had seduced his wife. For this crime Dagda made Conchean carry the corpse of Aed until he found a stone as long as the dead deity to place on the grave.

**CONCHENN** In Irish mythology daughter of Bodb. Loved by Cliach, a mortal. See Cliach.

**CONCHITTA (CONCEPCION)** Feminine name from the Spanish, alluding to the Immaculate Conception.

**CONCHOBAR MAC NESSA (CONCHUBHAR)** A hero of the second

cycle of Gaelic legends and generally given the attributes of a sky god, although in the Book of the Dun Cow he is called a terrestrial god. Son of Nessa by virgin birth. Cathbad and Fachtna Fathach both are said to be his father. He was vassal monarch under Eochaid Airem, ruling at Emain Macha over the Red Branch Champions of Ulster, of which Cuchulainn was the greatest hero. His mother secured his throne for him. When Fergus mac Roich asked Nessa to marry him she consented provided he would resign his title of king for one year in favor of Conchobar. Fergus consented, but at the end of the year Conchobar had Fergus permanently dethroned. See Fergus, surrogate. In one version he was the father of Cuchulainn by his sister Dechtere, in another he was Cuchulainn's uncle. He was the husband of Medb; when she left him for Ailill, he took her sisters Clothru and Ethne as wives. He wished to marry his ward Deirdre, but she fled to Scotland with the sons of Usnach. Conchobar promised to forgive them, but when they returned he slew the clan of Usnach. Deirdre died of a broken heart. The great deeds of his court were attributed to his warriors (natural phenomena of the sky) rather than to himself. Among the trophies at Emain Macha was a sling ball made of the brain of Megegra, king of Leinster, slain by Conall. It had hit the forehead of Conchobar and lodged there. When the ball (sun) was removed, he died, i.e. when the sun leaves, the sky fades. Conchobar resembles Arthur.

**CONCISION** From the Latin, meaning to cut off. A term of reproach applied to certain Judaizing teachers at Philippi, as mere cutters of the flesh in con-

trast to the true circumcision.

**CONCLAMATIO** In ancient Rome the loud cry raised by those about the death-bed at the moment of death. It probably was intended to call back the departed spirit and was similar to the Irish keening. One 'not wailed over' meant one still alive; one 'wailed for' was one past all hope. In the Aeneid the palace resounds with wails when Dido burns herself to death.

**CONCORDIA** Roman abstract divinity of harmony.

**CONDON** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning wise, black-haired chief.

**CONDOR** Inca lord of mankind; creator deity.

**CONDORCANQUI, JOSE GABRIEL** Inca chieftan; last of a male line. He offered no opposition to the Spanish, believing them to be light-complexioned deities or celestial gods. He was seized and beheaded in 1571. His original name was Tupac Amaru. See complexion.

**CONDORCOTO** Peruvian mountain on which there were five eggs from which emerged five falcons, Pariacaca, creator of all things, and his four brothers, the winds, who by magic transformed themselves into men.

**CONE** Fertility, mountain. A lingam or phallic symbol comparable to a pillar and tree-stem. Anciently a fire symbol. One of the mysterious forms of the universe. Compare pyramid. Occult solar emblem, symbol of fatherhood and sky, representing day, cult of life, emanation, outer activity, inner stability, a worldly or practical (family) life, evolution, discursiveness, help

from without, deliverance by grace, belief in the human quality of God. Compare hemisphere. By ancient Greeks carried as a fertility and virility charm. Gnostic letter A. Word cognate with Icona.

**Ornamented cone.** Form under which Asherah, Baal-peor, Ishtar, Priapus, and other deities was worshipped.

**Truncated cone.** Broad end downward symbolizes earthbound immobility, gravitation, stability; standing on narrow end symbolizes light, mobility.

**CONEY** Feebleness, gregariousness, pathfinder, skepticism, suspicion, timidity, wisdom. In heraldry one who enjoys a peaceful and retired life. Occult symbol of those who trust in their own impressions and not in those of others; egotism, perversity. The name of Spain is said to have been given to it by Phoenician voyagers who, seeing its western coast overrun with animals resembling the shaphan (coney), called it Hispania or Coney Island. In Tudor, England, wat was a colloquial name for the coney, and was the source of Watling Street in London.

**CONFARREATIO** Ancient Roman custom of alternate drinking of wine by the bride and groom from the same vessel at the wedding ceremony.

**CONFESSION BUDDHAS** They number thirty-five and usually are shown without headdress. In Tibet called Tum-bsaga-kyi-sans-rgyas-so-lna.

**CONFINEMENT** Among primitive peoples regarded as a period of uncleanness or pollution. Birth is followed by a period of vigorous taboo; mother and child are sometimes subjected to fire or water purification to drive off dan-

gerous spirits. Dream significance: joy, prosperity.

**CONFIRMATION** An ecclesiastical rite implying the confirming or strengthening of the soul of the deity. In Christian churches rite or sacrament by which baptized persons are received into full membership. The making into a militant Christian soldier.

**CONFLAGRATION** Like the deluge a form of world destruction. Death and rebirth. Typifies the daily death of the sun.

**CONFLICTING BROTHERS** See brothers, couplings, twins.

**CONFUCIUS (KANG-FU-TSE, K'UNG CH'IU)** Chinese deified sage, honored as wisdom incarnate and as the father of ancestor worship. Although he professed disbelief in a supernatural being he became the god of Chinese official religion. He was worshiped as the Lin (the Alone, the One God). His tomb supposedly remained suspended in space supported by the four deities of the quarters. Compare Mohamet's coffin. He was one of the three friends, the other two being Laotse and Buddha. Virtuous and wise, he was concerned with the five relationships of life, i. e. that of prince and subject, husband and wife, parent and child, brother and brother, friend and friend. He was symbolized by five sacred books: Yih King, Shu King, Shi King, Le King, Chun-tseu. The pine tree was sacred to him. (Also called Chin-sheng Sien-shi (Perfectly Holy Ancient Master)).

**CONFUSION OF TONGUES** A widespread mythological motif. Supposedly, people all spoke one language. In punishment for breaking a taboo, impudence or diso-

bedience to a deity, or for some other sin, the separation of languages, which isolated people, was imposed.

**CONJUGAL FELICITY** Symbolized by clasped hands, a double wedding-ring, orange blossoms and fruit, a pair of fish, mandarin ducks, or turtle doves. In an Italian icon personified by a man to the right of a woman, both wearing purple. One gold chain encircles both their necks; a heart hangs as a pendant from the chain. Each supports the heart with one hand.

**CONLAOCH (CONLA CONNLOCH)**

In Irish mythology son of Cuchulainn and Aoife. His father left a ring for him and asked that his son seek him out when he reached seven years of age. At the marriage of Cuchulainn to Emer, the jealousy of Aoife was so great she taught her son the craft of arms so that he might avenge her slight. When she sent him to Ireland she laid three taboos on him; he was not to turn back, he was never to refuse a challenge, he was never to tell his name. Cuchulainn demanded his name, and he refused to give it, whereupon Cuchulainn challenged him to combat. Conlaoch realized his opponent was his father and flung his sword slantwise and was killed. When Cuchulainn saw the ring he knew he had killed his son. The story, a Celtic version of the tale of Rustan and Sohrab, may be interpreted as the mature sun killing the morning or immature sun, or the death of the external soul of Cuchulainn.

**CONN** In Irish mythology: (1) One of the tragic sons of Ler, twin brother of Fiachra. Changed into a swan by his jealous step-mother. See Ler. (2) High king of Ireland, husband of Becuma of

the fair skin, father of Art and Connla. A fertility lord. Also known as the Hundred-fighter. See Becuma.

**CONNECTICUT** Emblem: mountain laurel; motto: *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* (He who transplants still sustains); nickname: Blue Law, Freestone, Land of Steady Habits, Nutmeg.

**CONNLA (CONLA)** In the third or Fenian cycle of Irish legend a participant in a divine-mortal marriage. He fell in love with a woman from Tir na mBeo, where death does not exist, and went off with her in a boat. His story parallels that of Lanval. See divine-mortal marriages.

**Connla's well.** Source of magic wisdom. Well under the sea in the Land of Promise or Youth, which was shaded by nine hazels of poetic art, which bore crimson nuts, and which flowered and bore fruit at the same time, i.e. bore beauty and wisdom. Celtic conception of the Hebrew Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. Only the divine salmon which lived in the well had the privilege of eating the nuts as they dropped into the water. Whoever ate the nuts or the salmon or drank the water would be endowed with miraculous poetic inspiration, but even the gods were forbidden to approach the well. Boann disobeyed, and as she approached it the waters rose in a rushing flood to drive her away. The waters engulfed her and she became the river Boyne. Sinend suffered a similar fate, forming the river Shannon. In all seven springs of wisdom sprang from the well. Fionn mac Coul who accidentally tasted the salmon became endowed with the hazel's wisdom. Modern name for the well is Trinity Well.



**CONRAD (CON, CONNIE)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bold and wise counsel.

**CONSCIENCE** In an Italian icon personified by a woman looking at a heart she is holding. She also holds a streamer on which is written OIKEIA ΞΥΝΕΞΙΣ (One's own conscience). She stands between a flowery meadow and a field of briars and thorns.

**CONSECRATION** Symbolized by corn of nourishment for health, wine of refreshment for plenty, oil of joy for peace.

**CONSONANTS** By reason of their mobility and their substantial sounds creating the body of words represent mobile material, substance, energy; also by reason of their comparative passiveness, correspond to the female.

**CONSTABLE** An officer whose duty is to maintain peace. From the Latin comes stabuli (count of the stable), a title applied in the middle ages to the chief groom, later to the chief official in the army, palace, etc.

**CONSTANCY** Symbolized by a blue garnet, diamond, flaming heart, ring. In China typified by a mountain. In an Italian icon personified by a woman embracing a pillar with her right hand and holding a sword in her left over a fire on an altar. Neither fire nor sword terrify courage armed by constancy.

**CONSTANTINE** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning constant, steadfast. In feminine form Constance (Connie, Constantia).

Constantine the Great. Roman conqueror who became sole emperor of the West in 312. According to legend a cross bearing the words "In hoc signo vinces" (By

this sign thou shalt conquer) appeared to him in the sky, and he adopted Christianity. He continued his conquests and in 323 became sole emperor of the Roman world. In 330 he moved his capital to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinople after himself.

**CONSTELLATION** Abode of heroes who rule the sky and influence the course of human destinies. Sun's resting place. In China the sphere was divided into twenty-eight constellations, or mansions for both the sun and moon in their revolutions around the earth.

**CONSUELO** Feminine name from the Spanish, signifying consolation, Our Lady of Consolation.

**CONSUS** Early Italian god of the earth, of good counsel, secret deliberation, of stored harvests, and of the underworld. Horse and chariot races were held in the Circus Maximus on his festival the Consulia, celebrated August 18.

**CONTENTMENT** In an Italian icon personified by a pompously dressed youth wearing a sword at his side. On his hat are plumes, he is jeweled. In one hand he carries a looking glass, in the other a silver basin filled with jewels and money.

Contentment in poverty. Symbolized by a swallow.

**CONTICI** Inca thunder vase.

**CONTINH** Anamese malevolent spirits of maidens who died prematurely. They attack and rob wayfarers at night and drive them mad.

**CONTRADANCE** Dance symbolizing sexual attraction, exemplified by approach, separation, uniting.



**CONVECTOR** Roman deity of grainaries or grain gatherers.

**CONVERSATION** In an Italian icon personified by a smiling young man dressed in green, a laurel wreath on his head. He carries a mercury rod, twisted about with myrtle and pomegranate and ending in a human tongue at the top. A scroll reads: "Vae Soli" (Woe to him that is alone). The myrtle and the pomegranate show mutual amity.

**CONVERSION** In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman holding a green ribbon on which is written, "In Te Domine Speravi." Beautiful clothes are on the ground, she looks up to heaven from which rays come down. Tears flow from her eyes, her hands are crossed. A gasping hydra is at her feet.

**CONVEX SURFACE** Expresses expansion, fullness, growth, progression, radiation of energy from within.

**CONVEYANCES** Symbolic of doctors. Ancient quacks peramulated on the back of a cow, living on her milk as they went along. Early English and United States' doctors visited on horseback. In United States for many years doctors used a four-wheeled phaeton, later a two-wheeler. In modern times they use the automobile.

**CONVOLVULUS** Extinguished hope, humility, uncertainty.

Great convolvulus. Despondency.

Minor convolvulus. Darkness, night.

Pink convolvulus. Worth sustained by affection.

**COOKING SPIT OF FIANCHUIVE**

In Irish legend magic spit on the Island of Fianchuive, located

at the bottom of the sea. Demanded by Lugh as a blood fine for the murder of his father from the sons of Tuirenn. Underworld provider of fertility. Probably the same spit made by Goibniu at Tara and used by Dagda and Morrigan.

**COOT** In some sections symbolizes beauty, courtliness, understanding, wisdom, from its manner of living in water among rocks in the sea and living on fish without stirring; in other sections the bird's manner of life typifies a common or stupid fellow, a thing of small value, hence a poor coot.

**COP** Saxon word for top, meaning mountain or summit. In popular usage applied to a policeman, also to one who pilfers. Cognate with kopje, Dutch for hill, which resolves into ak-opje, i.e. great eye ever-existent (sun).

**COPE** Ecclesiastical vestment representing the arch of the sky and as such signifying dignity, innocence, purity.

**COPESTONE** Contemplation.

**COPHETUA** One who marries far beneath his own station. From an African king who marries Penelophon, a slave, in Percy's Reliques.

**COPPER** As the color of autumn symbolizes decay and fruition. American Indians used copper beads as a medium of exchange, hence money. Among the Incas it was the metal of the common people. In Greek and Roman tradition the metal representing the third age of man and associated with Aphrodite (Venus). See ages of man under age. In India worn as a charm against cholera.

Copper flageolet. Buddhist

ritual object.

Copper's nark. Informer, spy for the police (copper).

**COPPERHEAD** In United States history a Northerner sympathizing with the Confederates; so called by Unionists during the Civil War because they were looked upon as attacking the Union in the rear without warning, alluding to the manner in which the snake attacks. A term of reproach applied by early colonists to the Indians and later to the Dutch.

**COPULATION** Among Finno-Ugrics avoided during bear hunts and fishing expeditions as causing ill-luck. Most peoples have certain festivals or periods in which copulation is regarded dangerous or sinful.

**COQUETRY** Symbolized by a fan.

**CORA (CORINNA, CORINNE, KORA, KORE)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning maiden, and from the Irish meaning care. It equates with cor, French for horn; core, center of the universe; coeur, French for heart; cur, dog. (2) A name by which Persephone was called affectionately. Cora figures in British harvest ceremonies under the name Cornaby, Kirnababy, or the Maiden. A Peruvian maize goddess is called Mama Cora.

**CORAL** In the language of gems: Your heart is your choicest jewel. Symbolizes attachment and peril at sea; as an autumn shade, decay and fruition. Dream significance: recovery from illness. Supposedly turns pale when a loved one is about to die. Amulet against disasters of nature, disease, fire, ill-fortune, jealous friends, sorcery, and believed to have the power to make a girl beautiful. If carved into a ser-

pent protects against physical handicaps and poisonous bites. In China called shang-hu; emblem of longevity and promotion. In Egyptian antiquity scattered over fields under cultivation to fertilize the land and protect crops from insects and storms. A Gaulish talisman of warriors. In Greek legend formed from the blood of the Medusa head on marine vegetation. Japanese symbol of rarity. In India a talisman to protect the dead from evil spirits. In Italy a protection against the evil eye. In Russia new born babies are provided with coral amulets.

**CORANIANS** British dwarfs or mischievous fairies who could hear every whisper; they plagued the people of Lludd at Beltane.

**CORCECA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a blind old woman, mother of Abessa (Superstition), typifying blindness of heart. Often regarded as a personification of Romanism.

**CORCHORUS** Symbolizes impatience of absence. In the language of flowers: Return quickly.

**CORCORAN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning ruddy.

**CORD** Security, union; also binding, bondage, despair, force, persuasion. Equates with the beanstalk and chain as a ladder to heaven. A cord cut from a hanged man carried as a good luck talisman. A knotted cord, magic words being repeated as each knot is tied, is used as a charm against the evil eye. In Freemasonry one of the working tools of a past master, symbolizing moral rectitude. The cord which Dante gives to Virgil, who throws it into the pit of the Eighth Circle of the Inferno, stands for

something upon which Dante at one time had placed false hopes but, at the command of reason, discards. By Christians worn around the waist in allusion to the rope which bound Christ. Symbolizes chastity, self-restraint, temperance. The Incas used a quipus (knotted cord) as a memory helper. The Yucatan Indians drew a barbed cord through the tongue as penance.

**CORDELIA (CORDEILLA, CORDELIE, CORDULA)** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning intelligence, warm-heart. (2) Mortal form of the Brythonic goddess Creudylad. In early legends daughter of Lludd, in later legends daughter of Llyr. Spring maid, borrowed by Shakespeare, who placed her as the youngest daughter of King Lear. For her truthfulness she was disinherited by her father. When she came to the rescue of her father, who had been driven mad by her sisters, she was imprisoned by them. The expression Cordelia's gift, alludes to a voice gentle and low, but firm with truthfulness.

**CORDON** A cord or ribbon worn as a badge, especially of an order of chivalry. When a line of sentries enclosing a military position symbolizes imprisonment, protection.

**Cordon bleu.** Blue ribbon of the order of the Holy Ghost, highest order of old French monarchy, thus a person regarded as entitled to a badge of eminent distinction. Facetiously applied as a title to a first class cook. The Blue (Bleu) Ribbon Army is one of teetotalers.

**CORDONAZO** Violent autumn storm along the west coast of Mexico. The full name is cordonazo de San Francisco, i.e. a lashing with the rope girdle of Saint

Francis.

**COREOPSIS** December 15 birthday flower symbolizing cheerfulness.

**Coreopsis of Arkansas.** Love at first sight.

**CORIANDEUR** December 12 birthday flower symbolizing concealed merit, hidden worth.

**CORINEUS** Gaelic giant killer. Slayer of the giants of Cornwall, including Goemagot, the most powerful of all. A sun or fertility hero. Parallels Siegfried.

**CORINTHIAN** A libertine, alluding to the men of Corinth, a city noted in antiquity for its immorality, luxury, and licentiousness. The name is applied also to a gentleman sportsman, one who rides his own horses on the turf or sails his own yacht.

**Corinthian column.** Elegance, luxury.

**CORMAC CONLINGAS** In Irish mythology son of Conchobar, whom he deserted after the treacherous murder of the sons of Ushna. He was killed in Connaught by the harper Cravetheen, whose wife he had estranged. A light or fertility hero.

**CORMAC MAC ART (CORMAC MAC AIRT)** In the third cycle of Irish legend king of Ireland. Grandson of Conn, son of Art, father of Grainne. Called the Gaelic Solomon, the Great, the Magnificent. He appointed Finn mac Coul chief of the Fianna Eirinn (Fenians), and during his reign the Fenians talked, walked, and intermarried with the ancient gods, and performed marvels that made them famous. Cormac himself visited the Land of Promise, where only truth was spoken. Ler, god of the sea, gave him a

magic branch which bore golden apples, and when it was shaken, it made music so sweet, the sick forgot their pains and fell into a deep sleep. After the death of Cormac this branch was returned to the gods. In one account his death was caused by the druid Maelcen when he attempted to put down druidism in Ireland. Maelcen sent an evil spirit to place a salmon bone crossways in his throat. An agricultural or fertility lord. Some scholars believed he was a deified historical person who ruled in Tara for forty years in the 3rd century B.C. during a prosperous time.

Cormac's cup. Cup given to Cormac mac Art by Ler or Mannannan. If three lies were said over it, it broke in three; three truths restored the cup. Cormac used it to distinguish falsehood from truth; probably exemplifying that wine releases the truth from a tongue.

**CORMORAN** In nursery tale the Cornish giant who fell into the pit which Jack the Giant-killer had dug.

**CORMORANT** Greed.

**CORN** September 21 birthday plant; portends a quarrel. Symbol of abundance, harvest. Universally worshiped as the staff of life. Emblem of agriculture and of autumn. The last sheaf harvested is retained and hung on rafters in the belief that it contains the corn spirit. Corn is cognate with Cernunnos and is the same word as the French corne (horn). Cornish for corn was iz or izik, i. e. light. Emblem of Ceres and Demeter. In Pawnee Hako ceremony represents the supernatural powers which reside in h'Uraru (earth). Called h'Atira (mother of breathing life). In the United States emblem of Thanks-

giving Day.

Corn-baby. Star image of the corn spirit adorned with flowers and ears of corn. Carried by reapers as a fertility charm. Same as kernababy.

Corn blossom. Riches.

Cornbottle. Delicacy.

Corn-cockle. Peerless, proud.

Corn ears. Emblem of the sacrifice of Christ.

Corn flower. Delicacy; refinement. Dweller in heavenly spaces. Flower governing Libra.

Cornmeal. Fertility, growth. American Indians scattered black cornmeal to darken the road of the dead so they would not be able to find their way back.

Corn mill. Revolving heavens. See World-mill.

Corn and sickle. Emblem of the corn god, who dies yearly before the sickle for the benefit of mankind. See mutilation.

**CORNA** A magic word used to turn aside the curse of an evil eye.

**CORNALINE** In the language of flowers: You are formed to guide.

**CORN-CRACKER STATE** Kentucky, alluding to the corn-cracker birds. 'Poor Whites' of the South are called crackers or corn-crackers.

**CORNE** French for horn. The cornucopia or horn of salvation. Responsible for such names as Cornwall (Cornouaille) and Saint Cornely in Brittany. The worship of Saint Cornely replaced the worship of the ox.

**CORNEL** In the language of flowers: May success crown you.

**CORNELIA (CON, CONNIE)**

(1) Feminine name from the Latin, corresponding to the masculine Cornelius, meaning horn.

(2) A woman idolized by the Roman people. Wife of Titus Sempronius Gracchus, mother of Caius and Tiberius. According to legend a woman from Campania called on her one day and displayed her jewels, asking Cornelia to display hers. Cornelia sent for her two sons and said, "These are my jewels," hence the expression Cornelia's jewels.

**CORNEMUSE** The bagpipe, a form of the pipes of Pan.

**CORNERSTONE** Figuratively something fundamental, of primary importance. The ceremonies connected with the laying of a corner stone survive from the ancient belief that the dead are guardians. Sacrificed humans were buried under foundations, later animals were placed there; in recent times the custom has been to place coins and documents in foundation stones. Among gnostics the corner stone symbolizes Christ.

**CORNHUSKER STATE** Nebraska.

**CORNUCOPIA** A fabulous horn filled with flowers and fruits, symbol of peace and prosperity. Disposer of riches, provider of increase. In Freemasonry jewel of the Steward. Its marvelous powers are identical with those of the caldrons of Bran and Cerridwen, Dionysiac horn, the Grail, Round Table, Table of the Ethiopians, and other providers of plenty. In Greek mythology, when Amalthea died, Zeus honored her by making one of her horns a wonder. Whoever had it might immediately have anything he wished to eat or drink. Emblem of Tyche. Roman emblem of Fortuna.

Empty cornucopia. Sign of poverty.

**CORONA AUSTRALIS (AUSTRINA)**  
Constellation in the Southern

Sky also known as Southern Crown.

**CORONA BOREALIS** Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Northern Crown. In Arabian mythology known as Al Fak-hah, the dish; in Australian as Woomera, the boomerang; in Brythonic as Caer Arianrhod, a-bode of lost souls, a purgatory; in Celtic, Caer Sidi, castle of souls of dead kings; in Christian, Crown of Thorns; in early Greek, the Wreath; in later Greek, Crown of Ariadne; in North American Indian, cave into which the Great Bear went in his flight from the world; in Shawnee Indian, twelve dancing maidens, one of whom was the wife of Arcturus or White Hawk.

**CORONAL** Carries the same symbolism as crown, halo, and wreath, which see. The symbolism of and some deities denoted by coronals are:

<u>Coronal of</u>	<u>Connotation</u>
acorns	earth
cypress	death, Thanatos
ebony	Pluto
elm and grapevine leaves	benevolence
fennel	Faunus
figs	Melpomene, Pan
flowers	Flora, spring
flowers and fruit	Pomona, riches and fertility
flowers and jewels	Virgin Mary
grapes	bacchante, Bacchus, Dionysus, September, Ver-tumnus
grapevine leaves	Bona Dea
" leaves and ivy	Bacchus, Dionysus
iron	tyranny
ivy	Bacchus, Dionysus, Thalia
ivy and laurel	poetry
ivy, mulberry, and olive	Mercury



<u>Coronal of laurel</u>	<u>Connotation</u>
	Apollo, Calliope, Clio, Hygeia, Melpomene, peace, providence, triumphal honors, victory
lilies	Juno, virgin saints
myrtle	minor or bloodless victories, Rome
myrtle and roses	Erato
oak leaves	defender of cities, Hecate, Jupiter, Zeus, and other sky deities.
olive	Athene, Zeus
palm	Muses
pearls	Polymnia
pine twigs	Cybele, Pan
poplar leaves	Faunus, Heracles
poppies	Morpheus, night
quince blossoms and leaves	Juno
rays	Apollo, Aurora, God the Father
roses	Asia, love, virtue
roses, red and white	virginity, Virgin Mary
rushes	river gods, winter
stars	astronomy, justice, Thor, Urania, Virgin Mary
sweet majoram and roses	Hymen
thorns	Christ, St. Louis, faith, penitence
waterlilies and rushes	Faunus, Undine, water-nymph
wheat ears	abundance, agriculture, peace, Demeter, Vertumnus
wool and narcissi interwoven	Three Fates

**CORONELLA** December 10  
 birthday flower with the sentiment:  
 You will succeed.

**CORONIS (KORONIS)** Greek nymph loved by Apollo, and by him the mother of Asclepius. In one version the child was born unknown to her father Phlegyas, and to escape his wrath she ex-

posed the infant on Mount Titthion (Nipple), where he was suckled by a goat and guarded by a dog until rescued by the goatherd Aresthanas. In a more popular version Coronis was unfaithful to Apollo with a Thessalian youth named Ischys (strength). A crow brought Apollo news of her infidelity, whereupon Apollo killed her and, while she lay on a flaming bier, tore his infant son Asclepius from her and gave the child to Chiron to raise. This story reflects the countless instances in which the sun is faithless to his love or she faithless to him, i. e. they meet as lovers for a moment at break of day and then separate. Asclepius is born at the moment of his mother's flaming death inasmuch as dawn cannot survive the birth of the infant sun. The name Coronis, which means sea gull as well as dawn, is related to crow. The bird which spied on her was the constellation Corvus.

**CORPORAL, THE LITTLE**  
 Nickname applied to Napoleon Bonaparte after the battle of Lodi in 1796. Used facetiously to describe a tyrant of small size or an ineffectual pompous leader who regards himself over-seriously. Also Little King.

**CORPOSANT** Another name for Saint Elmo's fire, which see. Word derived from *corpo santo*, Spanish for holy body. Also called *comazant*.

**CORPRE** Irish poet of the gods; inventor of satire in Ireland. Satire supposedly placed a curse on the person to whom it was addressed.

**CORPSE** Demon or ghost abode. Among ancestor worshipers a malevolent corpse goes about at night spreading epidemics and

otherwise injuring the living. However they are powerless when day breaks. A corpse suspected of being dangerous is burned or cut in pieces. A corpse is watched to prevent it from taking along the souls of the living to the kingdom of the dead.

**Corpse bleeding.** The wound of a murdered person supposedly will open and bleed at the approach of the murderer.

**CORPUS CHRISTI** Roman Catholic festival in honor of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper, celebrated on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. Dedicated to the body of Christ in the form of the Host. Religious dramas were performed by trade guilds of the middle ages on this holiday.

**CORRECTION** In an Italian icon personified by an old woman sitting. In one hand she holds a whip, in the other a pen with which she corrects a book.

**CORRELATIVE DEITIES** A universal motif in folklore is the birth of twins. The twins may be in harmony, twin deities of light, beneficent to mankind, building cities, teachings the art of agriculture or the yoking of oxen; they may be antagonistic to one another, one a deity of light, friendly to man, the other a deity of darkness, bringer of death and in other ways unfriendly to man. They may represent dawn and gloaming, day and night, drought and rain, sun in fertile and scorching aspects, sun and moon, winter and summer. Some examples are: (Greek) Apollo and Artemis, Eros and Anteros, Heracles and Iphicles, Theseus and Perithous; (Hebrew) Cain and Abel, Jacob and Esau; (Hindu) Rama and Luxman, Varuna and Mithra; (Icelandic) Grettir and Illuga; (Ottawa Indian) Iskehli and Tawiseara.

**CORRIGAN** In the folklore of Brittany a female fairy. The corrigans are said to have been ancient druidesses. They are malicious toward Christian priests, kidnap pretty human children, substitute changelings.

**CORSAIR** A pirate or privateer, especially a Saracen or Turkish robber authorized to harry Christian commerce. From the Latin *cursus*, meaning to chase or to run.

**CORTEZ** Spanish conqueror whose greed brought about the downfall of Mexico and Spain. In Mexico he was accepted as the man of destiny, whose rule over Mexico had been prophesied. Because of his white skin, the color of daybreak, he was accepted as the reincarnated Quetzalcoatl, and when he demanded the gold, revered as sacred to the god, it was turned over to him. He subjugated the Aztecs and other Indians before they realized that the representatives of the king of Spain were enemies and not the resurrected Quetzalcoatl and his retinue. The gold, which made the great armaments of Spain possible, led to that country's downfall.

**CORUNDUM** In the language of gems: Mind alone is valuable.

**CORUS (CAURUS)** Roman god of the northwest wind. A storm deity.

**CORVUS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Crow. A storm bird. Coronaeus, daughter of the king of Phocis, was transformed into the Crow and placed in the heavens by Athena to save her from the pursuit of Poseidon. Apollo sent the Crow to watch Coronis, whom he loved and who loved Ischys. In Chinese lore it is the Crossbar or Thresh-



old over which the chariot of the year must pass before entering the new year.

**CORYBANTES** In ancient Phrygia attendants or priests of Cybele, whose rites were celebrated with loud, wild music and orgiastic dances. The term is applied to those who indulge in revels wild with excitement, in orgiastic dancing; a lunatic. Compare Curetes.

**CORYDON** A conventional name in pastoral poetry for a brainless love-sick youth, a rustic or shepherd.

**CORYPHEUS** Leader of the chorus in ancient Greek drama; hence leader of any chorus, a leader.

**Coryphee.** A ballerina. In American colloquial usage a chorus girl.

**COS** In Greek mythology island on which Poseidon destroyed Polybotes; thus a place where a giant or powerful figure is destroyed.

**COSETTE** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning pet lamb.

**COSMO** Masculine name from the Greek through the Italian, meaning adornment, order.

**COSMOGRAPHY** In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman in a sky-colored tunic studded with stars under which is an earth-colored skirt. She stands between two globes, the celestial on her right, the terrestrial on her left. She carries an astrolabe and a Roman radius.

**COSMOS** The universe as a manifestation of law and order; the opposite of Chaos. The All, Supernal Mother. That which is doomed to undergo a catastrophe,

deluge or fire, storms or winter, the results of which will not be final destruction, but new birth, revivification. The term microcosm, small cosmos, is applied to the human individual in contrast to the macrocosm, large world.

**Cosmic currents.** Controlled by the dead for the benefit of the living.

**Cosmic Tree.** Tree which provides ambrosia, inspiration, wisdom, or supports the earth, skies, or universe. Also called World Tree. In Hebrew lore, the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil or Tree of Life; in India, the Soma; in Norse mythology, the Yggdrasil; in Zoroastrianism, the Homa.

**COTHURNUS** A high boot or buskin worn by ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors, thus a symbol of tragedy. Originally worn by noblemen to distinguish them from peasants, and as such a symbol of lofty behavior. See Sacred king under King.

**COTOPAXI** Sacred volcano in Ecuador. Name yields Great Hot Eye or Great Fire.

**COTTAGE** A happy, rural, simple life.

**COTTONWOOD LOG** According to Kiowa legend the human race first emerged from a hollow cottonwood log; when a pregnant woman tried to come through she was held fast. This accounts for the small number of the tribe.

**COTTUS (COTTYS)** Literally, volcano. In Greek mythology one of the Hecatoncheires, three giants personifying the violent forces of nature. They each had fifty heads and a hundred hands. In the Titanic War they fought on the side of Zeus.

**COTYTTO (COTYS)** Greek great-mother of Thracian origin. Her nocturnal festival, the Cotyttia, celebrated with licentious and mystic rites in Athens and Corinth, was much like those of Cybele and Demeter. Orgiastic dances were performed and, in Cotytto's honor, young men castrated themselves. Her mystagogues were called Baptes or Baptists. Whether the devotees were baptized (washed) before the orgies or whether they engaged in ritual dipping (dyeing) of clothes or hair has not been determined.

**COUATLICUE** Mayan earth mother, goddess of death and of war. Mother of Mexico's great war god. Worshiped by flower dealers.

**COUPLINGS** See Brothers, Correlative Deities, Twins.

**COURAGE** Typified by an armed woman, the jasper, a lion, mastic, nettle, poplar, red badge, turquoise, warrior. In Japan symbolized by praying mantis.

**COURT CARDS** In tarot divination the royal cards of the four suits: king, queen, knave, page. When a majority appear in a deal the significance is the meeting of many persons, society gatherings.

**COURTESAN** Represented by the yellow crocus.

**COURTESY** In an Italian icon personified by an old man holding a cap and bowing in a humble manner. He leads a lion and a tiger, which he has tied together to show that courtesy has the power to tame.

**COVENTRY** Black-listing, exclusion, place of exile. To send to Coventry is to banish from social intercourse. Its citizens had such a dislike for soldiers any woman

seen speaking to one was ostracized; hence to send a soldier to Coventry was to cut him off from society.

**COW** Abundance, dairy products, gentility, innocence, productivity; also clumsiness, stupidity. Animal governing Scorpio. Chaos, Mother-of-all-things. Frequently a bull is the form of a terrestrial being who detains the rain and is in contest with the sun deity; whereas a bossy is a giver of rain. Dream significance: (fat) abundance; (lean) famine. Sacred to Athena, Brigit, Hathor, Hera, Isis, Nephthys, Nut, Taurt, Saint Perpetua, and Thoth. In the Chinese New Year festival symbolic of the passing year, the calf symbolizing the coming year. In Egyptian mythology the sky, its four legs representing the four supporting pillars of the universe or the quarters of the earth. At evening the sun entered the mouth of the cow and in the morning was reborn from her womb. Thus by mouth-conception the sun begot himself and was called the bull of the mother, i. e. his own father. Also identified as the dawn, Egyptians decorating the horns of a sacred cow with gloves to represent the digits of dawn's rosy fingers. Typified sexual desire. The skull of a cow was nailed over the entrance of a temple to ward off evil spirits. In India the sacred cow is worshiped as the cloud whose milk refreshes earth. A form of Aditi and of *Ila*. In various legends the gods fight the demons for control of cows (rain clouds). In Iran the form of the storm god who gives rain. In Japan typifies gratitude. In Norse mythology Audhumla.

Cow and calf. Mother and child.

Cowherd. (1) In early Britain and Egypt scorned as ignorant and inferior. Source of the word



coward, which means a man who shows or turns his tail. A respected class in classical Greek life. (2) In Chinese mythology Chi'en Niu, which see. Also called Herdsman.

Cowhide. In nuptial ceremonies a symbol of abundance. Used during pregnancy as an augury of happy birth.

Cow horns. Prophecy, wisdom. Moon or sun emblem.

Cow Milking. In Aryan mythology usually interpreted to be rain; sometimes said to be the shining of the sun.

Cow reins. Anciently sacrificed at funerals; given as a viaticum to the dead to contribute toward resurrection.

White cow. A form of Io.

**COWRIE (COWRY)** Shell used as money in Africa and parts of Asia. In Japan a symbol of wealth. In Melanesian mythology the first woman sprang from a cowrie shell. Compare Aphrodite. CR Christus Redemptor.

**COWSLIP** September 22 birthday flower symbolizing comeliness, pensiveness, rusticity, winning grace. In the language of flowers: You are my divinity.

**COXCOMB** (1) December 14 birthday flower symbolizing singularity. (2) A cloth notched like a cock's comb, formerly part of a jester's cap; also the cap itself; thus a fool's cap. (3) See under cock.

**COXCOX** Supreme deity, great ancestor of Mexicans. Name resolves into ack-ock-se ack-ock-se, i. e. great-great-light great-great-light. Also known as Tezpi.

**COYOLXAUHQUI** Aztec moon goddess. Sister of Huitzilopochtli.

**COYOTE** Demiurge of Indians of the Northwest. Creator and mis-

chief-maker, opener of the way, he scratches away the soil and releases the primeval race from an underground city, teaches men how to fish and hunt, and then brings them death. Hero, trickster, and dupe by turns, he appears as bestial, contemptible, cowardly, crafty, deceitful, greedy, small, ungrateful, nevertheless a mighty magician who brings order into the world. His counterpart is the dog, hare, rabbit, or wolf. In Wintun legend he is Sedit, the tempter, and many of his characteristics resemble those of the Devil in medieval lore.

**COZENING** In an Italian icon personified by a young woman in a changeable colored garment on which there is a design of several sorts of masks and tongues. She has one wooden leg and holds a wisp of lighted straw.

**CRAB** Agressiveness, chaos, irresolution, obesity, peevishness. Dream significance: disunion, separation. Animal carrying the sun through the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer, and opening the gate of summer. In Japan longevity. In legend Heike warriors, when defeated by the Minamoto (Genji) jumped into the sea and were turned into crabs, their faces impressed on the backs of the shells.

Dried crab. In Japan hung over doorways to drive away evil spirits and insure happiness and prosperity.

**CRABAPPLE BLOSSOM** Irritability. In China feminine beauty.

Crabapple tree. In China perpetual peace.

**CRACKER BARREL** In United States free debate, gossip, yarn

spinning, alluding to country-store comradery. Called liar's barrel.

Cracker State. Georgia. Poor whites are called crackers.

**CRADLE** Primary existence, protection, rebirth, shelter. Its symbolism parallels that of ark and cist, which see. Dream significance: Hope realized.

Cradle rocking. Human life with its ups and downs.

**CRANBERRY** September 11 birthday flower. Signifies hardiness. Charm for the cure of headaches.

**CRANDALL** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the crane's dell or valley.

**CRANE** Chatterer, high-flyer, inquisitiveness, longevity, prudence, purity, vigilance. Haughty and imposing in appearance, among themselves amiable and sociable, but suspicious and wary of others, cranes correspond to persons in fashionable society who are distant to those outside their set, vying within their set in display and presumptuousness, and scornful of underlings to whom they express themselves loudly and vehemently. Bird of augury and alphabet, from whose V formation the angular form of letters was taken. Typifies morning because, standing in water, it is the first to welcome Dawn as she rises. Messenger of fertility-bringing rain. Sacred to Arawn, Artemis, Athena, Fuku-roku-ju, Hermes, Kwannon, Manannan, Perseus, Thoth. Buddhist symbol of winter. In China called hsien ho and after the phoenix the most celebrated bird. Aerial steed of the Immortals, guide of the deceased, and displayed at funeral processions. The black crane, which lives the longest, supposedly attains an age of 1,000

years. In art associated with the cypress and pine to symbolize longevity. Christian symbol of good life and works, loyalty, monastic life. In Indonesian mythology born from a rock washed by the primordial sea. Advised by Lumimu-ut, goddess born from the sweat of the rock, where to find land. In Japan called tsuru, a royal bird, the spirit of Prince Yamato-dake, honored for his loyalty and valor. In art associated with the chrysanthemum and pine.

Crane-dance. Traditionally the crane takes nine steps before taking off the ground; sacred crane dances consisted of nine steps and a leap. Dance which Theseus and his companions performed on landing at Delos after killing the Minotaur. Its complicated movements imitate the windings of the labyrinth, hence a dance to the sun.

Crane's bill. Flower symbolizing envy.

**CRAPE** Mourning, recent death.

**CRASSUS, MARCUS LICINIUS** With Caesar and Pompey triumvir of Rome. Surnamed Dives (the rich). Dante refers to his greed and wealth.

**CRATER** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Cup. Symbolizes the vault of heaven, wherein clouds, rain, and winds are mixed. Said to be the cup of Dionysus. A word cognate with actor and creator.

**CRATOS** Literally, power. In Greek mythology offspring of the Titan Pallas and the river goddess Styx. He aided Zeus when the sky god rebelled against Cronus.

**CRAWFORD** Masculine name from Old English, meaning the

crow's ford.

**CRAZY** Epithet applied to Christ, Dionysus, Heracles, and other deities. In sun myths applied to the sun in its scorching aspect. Crazy resolves into ac-era-zy, and yields great Era's (Hera's) fire; era signifies a period of time. Compare fool.

**CREATION** In most creation myths night is parent of day, out of darkness and death comes life; water is parent of earth, when primordial waters become troubled or stir earth forms or life begins; thus out of confusion comes order. Various elements out of which man has been created or which had an active part in his creation are: clay, coyote, dog, Devil, earth, golden egg, hand of a deity, spirit of a deity upon land or water, stone, tree. The Babylonian creation legend is based on the triumph of the vernal sun and spring equinox. In Hebraic-Christian tradition creation took six days, the seventh day which completes the week, was designated the Sabbath and set aside for worship. As described by Dante in the Inferno land and sea were not separated at the time of creation. After Satan fell all land shrank away from the surface of the side at which he descended. This left a vast empty bed which was filled by the sea. The ground which he traversed in fleeing apparently formed the island of Purgatory.

**Creative heat.** Symbolized by the bull and the ram.

**Creative Word.** According to mystics composed of three syllables, the first of which signifies light, the second rhythmic motion, the third color.

**Creator.** God, Supreme Being; one who has the power to originate. Word cognate with author and crater.

**CREDIT** In an Italian icon personified by a man in a senator's gown with a gold chain about his neck. He holds a merchant's book of accounts, which has embossed on the cover, "Solutus Omni Foenore" (Free from all interest). A griffin is on the ground.

**CREDNE (CREIDNE)** In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann. Divine bronze worker who, with the aid of Goibniu and Luchtaine, forged the weapons which conquered the Fomors and provided all rivets for the hilts and lances of the swords used in the war against the Fomors. He assisted Diancecht in making a silver arm and hand for Nuada. Celestial smith who forged implements (light) for producing fertility. Resembles Hephaestus, Vulcan.

**CREEPER** December 9 birthday flower with the sentiment protection. Probably the Virginia creeper is intended.

Creeping cereus. Horror.

**CREIRWY** In Celtic mythology daughter of Tegid Voel and Ceridwen. The most beautiful girl in the world, sister of Avagddu, the ugliest boy. Spirit of growth.

**CREMATION** A world-wide religious rite. Performed to destroy the body of witches, to free it of animal spirits or ghost and enable it to enter the society of souls, to carry the spirit to heavenly abodes, to keep the bones from coming back to life, or to protect the body against molestation by enemies. The burning symbolized sacrifice by fire and, as such, probably a carry-over from ancient human immolation practices. It was a sham sacrifice of the sun-hero to provide immortality through resurrection,

i. e. the sun dies a burning death in order that it may rise again the next day. In ancient Britain, central Europe, and Sweden, it was a mark of noble birth. In India the Agni cult preferred cremation, the Varuna cult burial in the ground.

**CREON** In Greek legend brother of Laius, king of Thebes, and husband of Eurydice. Creon seized the throne when Laius was slain. His son was devoured by the Sphinx and Creon issued a proclamation that whoever succeeded in solving the riddle of the Sphinx would be awarded the hand of Laius's widow Jocasta and the throne of Thebes. Oedipus solved the riddle and became king. After the abdication of Oedipus, his two sons Eteocles and Polynices, killed each other in a battle for the throne, and Creon once more assumed the rank of king. He forbade anyone to bury Polynices. Antigone, daughter of Oedipus, disregarded his order, and was entombed alive. Creon's son Hæmon, betrothed to Antigone, committed suicide by hanging, and Eurydice killed herself. Creon represents the powers of darkness; he usurped the throne of light powers and entombed Antigone, the gloaming. See Oedipus.

**CRESCENT** The new and old moon; hence birth and death. Boat of the slumbering. The letter C. The female principle. Emblem of the virgin goddess, of moon deities, of the Celestial twins, and of prophetic powers. Animal horns were used in later symbolism. In heraldry one honored by the sovereign or hope of greater glory. Compare horn, moon. American Indians used to mark time, as a crescent with three marks represented the third month. Christian land of heaven. Badge of the city of Constanti-

nople. Symbolic of growth in body, mind, and spirit; social usefulness. In Egyptian mythology typifies the pure soul. In Japan denotes air. Worn by Roman women on shoes as a talisman to prevent lunacy and safeguard them from witchcraft. Probable source of horseshoe symbol.

**Crescent and star.** Typifies Virgin Mary. Emblem of Mohammed, Mohammedanism, and the national emblem of Turkey; hence the power of Turkey and the Mohammedan religion.

**Crescent and stars.** In Hebraic-Christian tradition the Heavenly Host marshalled by the God of Light. The geese or oxen which never sleep and which at the command of the Holy One stand untiring in their watches. The stars wait upon the moon as a reward for the light she gives during the hours of darkness.

**CRESS** September 24 birthday flower symbolizing power, stability. Also symbolic of a small thing, hence the expression, Not worth a kerse (old spelling, which has led to the expression, Not worth a curse).

**CRESSET** Typifies a meteor; emblematic of Ceres. Cresset is from the same root as cross, and resolves into ac-ur-es-et, which yields great fire, essence of light.

**CRESSIDA (CRESSID, CRISEYDE)**

A character developed in medieval redactions of the stories of Briseis and Chryseis as they appeared in Homer's Iliad. Cressida, daughter of the Trojan priest Calchas, and Troilus vow eternal fidelity, but when Cressida is given as a prisoner of war to the Greek Diomedes, although Troilus swears to rescue her, she soon sees that Troy will



lose the war and gives all her affection to Diomedes. Thus her name has become a by-word for infidelity, one who places her welfare above love.

**CRESSWELL, MADAME** A woman of nefarious character. She bequeathed £10 for a funeral service with the request that nothing ill be said of her. The Duke of Buckingham wrote the sermon, which went, "She was born well, she married well, lived well, and died well; for she was born at Shadwell, married Cresswell, lived at Clerken-well, and died in Bridewell.

**CREST** Symbol of deeds and rank. In heraldry a war emblem, sign worn by a chief on the top of his helmet. Once indicated courage, pride, spirit. Crest is akin to Christ.

**CRETAN BULL** In Greek mythology Minos, king of Crete, vowed to sacrifice to Poseidon any animal which should first emerge from the sea, whereupon Poseidon caused a magnificent bull to appear. Charmed by the animal's splendor and not wishing to part with it, Minos substituted one of his own bulls in sacrifice. The angered sea god inflamed the bull to madness, and it caused havoc at Crete. Pasiphae, wife of Minos, fell in love with the bull, and by it became the mother of the Minotaur. Heracles, as his seventh labor, was commanded to capture the bull. In the house of Libra he accomplished this task, but as it exhaled from its nostrils, Eurystheus, master of Heracles, refused to accept it, so Heracles released it. The bull roamed until it finally settled at Marathon. The sea-born bull, which spit fire, was the sun. Also called Pasiphae's bull.

Cretan labyrinth. In Greek

antiquity orchestra of solar pattern, presumably made for the mimetic dance. The dancer imitated the sun masquerading in the labyrinth as a bull.

**CRETIN** A mentally deficient person. From a French dialectal term for Christian, which became synonymous with human being and later with poor creature.

**CREUDYLAD (CREIDYLAD, CREUDILAD)** In Brythonic mythology daughter of Lludd, affianced to Gwyrthur, abducted by Gwyn. Goddess of spring, over whom Gwyrthur, solar deity and ruler of summer, and Gwyn, god of death and the underworld and ruler of winter, fought each May Day. Her legend parallels that of Persephone. In later mythological versions a daughter of Llyr, sea god, and by Shakespeare called Cordelia, daughter of King Lear.

**CREUSA (KREOUSA)** In Greek mythology the name of three heroines. Creusa of Attica was the daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and Praxithea. Seduced by Apollo, she became the mother of Ion. She tried to kill her son, but did not succeed, and he became the founder of the Ionic race. Subsequently she married Xuthus by whom she became the mother of Achaeus. Creusa of Corinth was the daughter of Creon, the king. When Jason tired of his wife Medea, he planned to marry Creusa. As a wedding gift Medea sent a robe of gold, which caused Creusa to die in burning convulsions. In some accounts Creon's daughter is called Glauce. Dante lists her with the victims of passionate love. The third heroine was the daughter of Priam, wife of Aeneas, killed or lost at the capture of Troy. All three personify gloaming or the



moon.

**CRICKET** Emblem of summer; weather prognosticator. In the chimney a good-luck sign; bad-luck if it leaves the chimney. In China called hsi so, symbolic of courage. To hear a cricket chirp on Christmas Eve in Ireland portends good-luck. In Japanese legend the cricket warns men with its song to prepare for the coming of winter. Silesian theft warning or the warning of death in the house, ill-luck.

**CRIDEVI** In Buddhism spouse of Yama. Protector of Lhasa (Lassa). Tibetan name Lha-mo.

**CRIME** Dream significance: (seeing it) exaggerated fear; (committing it) victory.

**CRIMSON** August, love. Color of nobility, mark of a sacred king. Arthur and Llew Llaw were crimson-stained kings of Britain. At Rome, a triumphant general had his face and hands stained crimson as a sign of temporary royalty. In ancient Greece, as the color of blood, ordained in the service of the dead to appease the gods.

**CRIMTHANN NIA NAIR** In Irish legend son of Lugaid Red Stripes by Clothru. He had a splendid adventure with a goddess or witch called Nar, hence his name which means Nar's man. He went to her celestial land where he remained with her for a month and a half. At his departure she give him many love tokens, including a horse, which he was not to dismount if he wished to return to her. At his arrival home he fell from his horse and died. This incident, which deprived him of immortality, appears to be related to the notion of a vulnerable spot or sacred foot of moon and sun deities. See sacred foot, un-

der foot.

**CRIOPHORUS** Literally, one who carries a ram. Name applied to Heracles when he saved the people of Tanagra from plague by carrying a ram three times around the town.

**CRIOS** Greek Titan. Son of Uranus and Gaea, husband of Eurybia, father of Perses. His name means ruler, and he was the embodiment of the perfect adjustment of the universe resulting from controlled forces and powers.

**CRIOSPHINX** The body of a lion with the head of a ram; probably symbolized Chnoumis, Egyptian ram-headed deity. An earth or fertility symbol. Compare androsphinx, hieracosphinx.

**CRISPIN** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning curly or with curly hair. (2) Shoemaker, in allusion to Saint Crispin, patron of shoemakers. (3) A witty and intriguing valet, who cheats his master. A stock character in French comedy, probably copied from the Italian.

**CROCODILE** Death, devil, falsehood, greediness, insensibility, lust, marshes, power of evil, rivers. Hell, inasmuch as it supposedly will swallow a man whole; persecution, inasmuch as it pursues fish smaller and weaker than itself. Dweller on land and in water. A sophism which draws an opponent into a snare by asking unfair questions is called a crocodile. Among some African tribes, feared as a spirit of evil; among others worshiped as the abode of dead ancestors, and among the Baquaina an object of tribal veneration and never killed. In Arabia venerated as a judge with oracular powers. Egyptian symbol of Divine Reason. According to Plu-

tarch so worshiped because it has no tongue, and Divine Reason needs none, and its eyes are veiled with a transparent membrane so that it sees with its eyes closed, also a deity aspect. In Egyptian art its eyes symbolize the east, light; its tail, the west, darkness. It is associated with the corn or fertility god, and in one myth recovers the body of Osiris from the Nile. Consecrated to Cheop, Sebek, Set. As a form of Typhon typifies fecundity, fury, malice, wickedness. It is the animal, i.e. evil passion, with which the deceased combat, and as an animal of the world of the dead is sacred to Buto. As a time symbol it is worn as a headpiece. Among Jews an unclean animal, symbol of mischief. Venerated in ancient Mexico, and an object of taboo.

Black crocodile. Emblem of Jamaica.

Crocodile dung. Youth restorer. Anciently old women smeared themselves with it as an ointment to smooth out wrinkles.

Crocodile, lily, and papyrus. In Egypt designated the land of the dead.

Crocodile tears. Hypocritical grief, from the ancient belief that a crocodile weeps over those he devours.

**CROCUS** (1) Greek youth enamored of the nymph Smilax, who did not respond to his love. To ease his pain the gods changed him into the flower. Smilax was changed into a yew. (2) September 25 birthday flower with the sentiment cheerfulness, smiles. Symbolic of courtesan, illicit love. Dedicated to Virgin Mary. Formed the couch of Zeus and Hera.

Crocus blossom. April 16 birthday flower, symbolic of youthful gladness.

**CROM CRUAICH (CROM CHRU-**

**ACH, CROM CROICH, CROMM CRUAC, CROMM CRUACH)** Gold and silver idol worshiped by Pagan Irish. His original name was believed to have been Cenn Cruaich, i.e. head or lord of the mound, and he probably had been the Gaelic heaven-god worshiped in high places, surrounded by twelve members of a pantheon, who dwelled in bronze images. The firstlings of every issue were sacrificed to him, also the chief scions of every clan. The idol stood on the plain of Mag Slecht (plain of adorations and prostrations) in Ulster, and offerings were fed to him on Hallowe'en so that he would be able to overcome the gods of winter and provide corn and milk to the people of Ireland. He fell from the godhead at the approach of Saint Patrick. The image bent down in obeisance to the Christian, and thenceforth was called Crom Cruaich, Cromm meaning Bowed-one. The earth swallowed the images and the indwelling demons fled to the hills.

**CROMHINEACH** A huge mythological bird which restored life to dead Gaelic heroes. Probably a fate deity, also a fertility spirit connected with lightning and thunder.

**CROMLECH** Monument of unhewn stones found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. Shrine of fire or sun worship. Cromlech resolves into crom (crooked) + lech (stone). Fundamentally crom is ak-ur-om, which yields great fire stone. The word may have denoted crooked because of lightning flashes. It has nothing to do with the form of a cromlech, which is a flat stone supported by pillar-like stones. Compare dolmen, Stonehenge, torii.

**CROMMYONIA SOW** In Greek mythology an ominous wild boar that roamed the land of Crommyon on the Isthmus of Corinth. Killed by Theseus. Probably a drought demon.

**CROMPTON** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the bent or winding farm or town.

**CROMWELL** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the bent or winding well.

**CRONUS (CRONOS, KRONOS)**

In Greek mythology son of Uranus and Gaea, brother-husband of Rhea, by whom he was the father of the Cronids. By Philyra he was father of Chiron. A Titan, deity of time in the sense of eternal duration. Assisted by his brothers and sisters he dethroned his father, and to avenge themselves for the oppression they had suffered, tore Uranus into fourteen pieces. A version of the gradual dismemberment of the moon during its monthly fourteen days of waning. Cronus then treacherously expelled his brothers the Titans to Tartarus. Thus he was patricide, tyrant, usurper. Forewarned that one of his children would depose him, he swallowed each as it was born, hence time devours all things. To save Zeus, Rhea fled to Crete, and instead of feeding the child to Cronus, she gave him a rock wrapped in the baby's swaddling, which caused Cronus to vomit. He disgorged all the others, suggesting the constant consumption and reproduction that goes on in nature. Zeus emasculated his father and banished him to the Western World as ruler of the Hecatoncheires. The emasculation suggests the annual supplanting of the old oak king (sky god) by his successor. Compare harvest, oak king, reaping. His functions were

to create and mature all forms of life, to destroy and renew life, to mark the seasons and years, to bring hidden things (plant life or events) to light, to establish the Golden Age. He typifies father of gods, primal cause, supreme deity, time. The Cornia, his festival, was celebrated the 12th of Hecatombaeon, a month comparing to July, suggesting harvests. His emblems are a glass, globe, hook, scythe, serpent, serpent with tail in its mouth (circle of year), sickle. He usually is portrayed as an old man (Father Time) leaning on a scythe (which cuts away days and years) and holding an hour glass. He is shown bound with the cords of Zeus (to prevent irregularity in the movements of heavenly bodies); with wings (swiftness), feet of wool (noiselessness), or he receives a stone from Rhea. His name resolves into Ac-ur-onos, and yields Great-fire-one-light (or essence). Cronus has become another term for old fogey. He is identified with Saturn, and resembles Dyu, Moloch, Odin, Seb.

**Cronids.** Offspring of Cronus and Rhea. After Cronus was dethroned Zeus became supreme ruler, sharing the government of the universe with his brothers and sisters. The Cronids are: Zeus, king of heaven; Hera, sister-wife of Zeus, queen of heaven; Aides (Hades), underworld ruler; Demeter, earth goddess; Poseidon, sea lord; Hestia, goddess of the hearth.

**CROOK** Divine leadership, staff of the celestial shepherd. Egyptian symbol of power and sovereignty. Emblem of Anubis, Khnum, Khonsu, Osiris, Sokar.

**CROPPY BOY** Anciently, Irish peasants subject to the king of England. Peasants wore their

hair cropped short, whereas aristocrats wore wigs.

**CROPS** Harvest, wealth. Figuratively anything that may be likened to a harvest, as a fresh crop of rumors. From the source ops, derived from the Roman deity Ops and meaning riches, or from opus, i. e. work.

**CROSBY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the town crossing.

**CROSIER (CROZIER)** (1) Ornamented pastoral staff borne before or by an archbishop or bishop on ceremonial occasions in the Christian Church. Sometimes terminates in a cross or a sculptured scene of the crucifixion, or a pendant veil is attached. Symbolizes authority, Bishop of All Souls, jurisdiction, watchfulness. Emblem of saints Benedict or Canterbury, Bernard of Tolmei, Gregory the Great, Hilda, Leonard, Louis of Toulouse, Magnus. Identical with the phallus which early Etruscan augurs consulted. Compare crook, lituus. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crux or Southern Cross.

**CROSS (CROAZ, CROWZ, CRUX, CRUZ, KROIS, KROUZ)** Sacred or mystic symbol dating back into remote antiquity. Early in history it typified the four cardinal points or domain of the spirit, source of fertilizing rains, and the four ages of the world. It typified immortality and life, spirit and matter, and was used in sympathetic magic to stir the earth into production. Also emblematic of the male creator, and as a phallic symbol, it degenerated into an instrument of passion and terror. It represented a bird with outstretched wings or a man with outstretched arms, sym-

bolizing the divine potential in bird and man. It was carried as a talisman and considered efficacious in exorcising the devil and treating spells. Kings and nobles who were unable to write used it as a good-luck signature mark on documents, hence illiteracy. By reason of its good-luck qualities, it became a plus sign. As an emblem of immortality placed at crossroads and market-places to commemorate battles and remarkable events. Sometimes corpses on the journey for internment spent a night at one of these memorial crosses. It typified the gallows tree on which the fertility god (see hanging, oak king, sacred king) was hung after emasculation and with whose leaves in spring the god was resurrected. This rite led to the use of the cross as an instrument for punishing criminals, and it became a symbol of blood sacrifice and torture. Its form being that of a crutch it stands for infirmity and support. Dream significance: good-luck, triumph. Cross resolves into ac-er-os and yields great-fire-light (or essence) or great Eros. It is related to such words as ceras or cerastes, another name for the Egyptian and Mayan sacred asp; croch and croich, Gaelic for hang and gallows; kaross, Zulu luck-bringing leopard-skin cloak; krasa, Russian for beauty; Krisa, seat of Apollo worship; kryssat, Cornish for hawk. As an instrument it compares symbolically with the ankh, ax, boar's tusk, caduceus, hammer, number four, stag horn, swastika, sword. Some pre-Christian cross forms are: ansated or crux ansata, emblem of Egyptian deities, symbol of immortality; commissa, patibulata, or tau cross, mystic ancient symbol, probably originally typified the phallus; decussata or oblique cross; commonly called Saint An-



drew's cross, found on ancient coins and steles; Greek cross, found on Assyrian, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Persian medals, monuments, and pottery; immissa or Latin cross, found on ancient tablets and other art works.

American Indians scratched crosses on doors to prevent the dead from reentering. In Assyrian and ancient Britain emblem of creative power and eternity. Babylonian attribute of water deities, and probably derived from a water marker. Among Chaldees, Egyptians, and Phoenicians, two fire-making sticks in the form of a cross typified life to come. In China, India, and Scandinavia, the cross represented heaven. In China it stands for the number ten; three crosses stand for thirty or a generation. The cross, in forms numbering almost 300, has become the most outstanding Christian symbol, and the word Christianity and cross have become synonymous. It typifies Christ as Son of God. Although Christ was not represented as a man on a cross until 608 A.D. the cross of the crucifixion is said to have been made of four sorts of wood (cedar, cypress, olive, and palm), to signify the four quarters of the universe. At one time a notion was widespread that the cross of Christianity was a tree, Christ was worshiped as a Hanging God, the tree being his gallows. Belief in the beneficial and saving magic of the Holy Rood still prevails, thus it is an aspect of the world tree or tree of life. As the steed by which Christ rose to heaven it compares with the Yggdrasil, steed of Odin. In Christianity the cross symbolizes Divine Wisdom, Easter, faith, love, redemption of mankind, reparation to God, sacrifice, salvation, service, victory; also burdens, failure, martyrdom, tragedy. The sign of the cross is used in blessings and consecra-

tions. It is a substitute for the cock on church steeples. The cocks on medieval churches were so often struck by lightning, the cross was a welcome substitute, its supposed efficacy against evil made it respected as a talisman. During the crusades, it was used to terrorize non-believers. Some of the better known crosses in Christian heraldry and their symbolic meanings are:

<u>Cross</u>	<u>Symbolism</u>
botonné or reflé	Trinity
Calvary or Latin	Crucifixion, 3 steps of atonement: faith, hope, charity
Calvary pointed crosslet	suffering crusader
fitché or cleché	missionary
fleurie (fleurette)	conqueror
Greek	gospel, victory
humetté or coupé	crusader
lux	light
Maltese	eight beatitudes
moline	crusader
patee	solar light
patonce	ecclesiastical; tribulation
patriarchal, double bar	archbishops and cardinals
"triple "	pope
pectoral	jurisdiction
potent	pensioner of hospitals
Saint Andrew's	humiliation, martyrdom
Saint Benedict's	charm against disease and danger
Saint George's	mountain, triumph over evil (dragon)
saltire	resolution, reward in crusades to those who scaled town walls
tau (tav)	sacrifice, suffering
urde or pointed	crusade, suffering.



In Egypt the crux ansata was the key which opened the portals leading to divine knowledge; the circle signified eternal preserver, the T signified wisdom. Also called ankh. In Greek antiquity a cross was placed on the breast of an initiate after 'new birth' in Dionysiac and Eleusinian mysteries, and as such a symbol of everlasting happiness, love, and power. The tau may have been of Hebrew origin. It was a sign of the expected Messiah and used as a talisman for eschatological protection. Said to be the cross that Moses supposedly raised in the wilderness. The cross was a Maa symbol of rejuvenescence, freedom from physical suffering. Emblem of the Chaacs. Birds, as spirits of the wind, were sacrificed to it. In Rome the augur's staff with which the heavens were marked out was a cross. It was so commonly used as an instrument of torture, under the Romans afflictions, pains, troubles, etc., were called crosses. The Scandinavians used a cross as a boundary mark, and erected one over a hero's or king's grave. The flyfoot cross or swastika was the form of Thor's hammer, therefore a symbol of lightning and thunder, a weapon of divine power bestowing fertility.

Cross, anchor, heart. Christian symbol of faith, hope, charity.

Cross and ball. Empire, royalty, sovereignty. The cross stands on the ball to signify that spiritual power is above temporal power. When the sphere surmounts the cross, gradual enlightenment is signified.

Cross and circle. Triad and unity, union of male and female. Usually the circle is within the horizontal bar of the cross. Plains Indians place the cross within the circle to represent the four cardinal points within the lodge of heaven. A cross and three circles

typifies threefold deity.

Cross and doves. Christians contemplating salvation.

Cross framed by a horseshoe. Male and female principles. Good-luck talisman.

Cross of equal arms. Union of upright (male) and horizontal (female), the originating and duplicating elements, the positive and negative principles. Related to the number four or square of two. Emblem of Hecate, Greek goddess of crossroads. Original form of the Hebrew tau.

Cross of Jerusalem. Blossom symbolizing devotion.

Cross of thunderbolts. Chinese sacred emblem found in the hands of idols, symbolic of the divine force of Buddha's doctrine, which destroys all false belief and mundane wickedness; resolution and tireless proper action.

Double cross. Ancient form of Greek zeta. Symbolizes the parent flame.

Fiery cross. Deity offering, sacrifice, in allusion to the ancient custom of setting fire to a cross as a substitute for a human in fertility sacrifices. As such cognate with the yule log. War, in allusion to the ancient custom of Scottish Highlanders, who sent a flaming cross from village to village to summon clansmen to battle. In United States used by the Ku Klux Klan to threaten physical harm or violent death.

Red Cross. Love, mercy, physical care.

Veiled cross. Typifies period of Christ's repose in the tomb. In Sumer altars and tombs were veiled to commemorate the descent of the sun god into the underworld, (winter season).

#### CROSSBAR OF CARRIAGE

The Chinese Chen, four stars in Corvus, southern quadrant, summer season. Lucky period in every way.

**CROSSED PIPES** The awakener or summoner, the supreme deity as piper. Emblem of Christ and of Pan.

**CROSSROADS** Difficulty, need of guidance, uncertainty. Place at which a man moves from one realm to another. In antiquity the meeting of many roads typified the world's navel at which the statue or emblem of a deity of travelers was placed to direct those in doubt; thus it became a place for worshiping Christ, Hermes, Jizo, Mercury, and other deities. The statue of the Japanese Jizo, like that of the Greek herm, was sometimes mischievous and moved around to confuse a wanderer. In the middle ages a place of rendezvous for demons and witches, and a burial place of suicides. Into modern times the site of a small country settlement. Among Christians it once was a burial place second in sacredness to the consecrated church. Ancient Teutons sacrificed criminals to the gods at crossroads, hence an execution ground.

**CROTALUM** Anciently used in religious ceremonials.

**CROW** (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Corvus. (2) Cunning, foreknowledge, omnivorousness, speed, tale bearer, thievery. One who lives by his wits, one maintained by the labors of others, one who flies in a straight line. Bird consulted by augurs. In heraldry signifies quiet life and settled habitation. In many legends, originally white and turned black by some god in anger, as in the Apollo-Coronis myth. Attribute of Amaterasu, Apollo, Asclepius, Aurboda, Bran, Cronus, Odin, Saturn, Yama, etc. In China a three-legged crow represents the spirit of the sun. If his voice is heard between 3 and 7

A.M., the hearer will receive presents; if heard between 7 and 11 P.M., rain and wind will come. To the Coos Indians the crow's voice was thunder, his eyes flashed lightning. French and Italian bird of misfortune. In Greece a bearer of ill-tidings, symbol of longevity. Hindu messenger of death. In Iroquois tradition giver of the gift of corn. In Japan called karasu. A messenger and guide of kami. It is a model of filial respect as it has the virtue of caring for its aged parents; also symbolizes cruelty. Its croak foretells death except when heard at 5 A.M. (wealth hour) or at noon (happiness hour); then it is a sign of good luck. Norse symbol of fertility.

Crow's cry. Warning of death or illness.

Crow over. Gloat.

Pair of crows. Egyptian symbol of conjugal fidelity.

White-winged crow. Chinese bird of evil omen.

**CROWBAR, PICKAX, AND SHOVEL** In Freemasonry, working tools. By them a Royal Arch Mason is admonished to raise (crow-bar) his thoughts above the corrupting influences of worldliness; loose (pickax) from his heart the hold of evil habits; remove (shovel) the rubbish of passions and prejudices, that he may be fitted for the reception of Eternal Truth and Wisdom.

**CROWFOOT** August 20 birthday flower symbolizing brilliance, ingratitude.

**CROWN** (1) The Northern Crown, constellation also known as Corona Borealis, or the Southern Crown, constellation also known as Corona Australis. (2) Ambition, beauty, dignity, empire, eternal life, glory, good fortune, history, honor, judgement, per-

fection, power, prize, renown, riches, royalty, splendor, sun's rays, supremacy, victory. Also false knowledge, oppression, ostentation, pride, tyranny, vanity. The female principle. Anciently a fire or sun emblem, mark of a deity. Dream significance: (of gold) honors, vanity; (of leaves) pleasure. In the middle ages it became so common as a watermark crown has become a generic term among paper makers. In heraldry seigniorial authority. Nine crowns are recognized: celestial, civic, diadem, mural, naval, obsidional, oriental, triumphal or imperial, vallery. Word derived from the Latin corona, a circle of light around a heavenly body. Carries the same symbolism as coronal, garland, halo, stephanos, wheel, wreath.

In Buddhism, if five-leafed, a Bodhisattva ornament; if with five skulls, a Dharmapala ornament. Christian symbol of distinction, martyrdom, sovereignty, victory over death and sin. Emblem of the powers and principalities of Heaven. Attribute of Virgin Mary, queen of heaven. Gnostic symbol of God called Or (light). In Greek antiquity originally part of the costume of a priest, whose crown was of the plant sacred to the god to whom he was sacrificing, as a laurel crown, if the sacrifice were to Apollo. Later worn by Greek and Roman citizens at banquets. Hebrew symbol of righteousness; after death the righteous sat with crowns on their heads and enjoyed the brightness of God. In the cabala, the Crown also is called the Tongue, the center, which creates the equilibrium between Justice and Mercy, between Wisdom, which is on the right, side of benignity, and Understanding, which is on the left, side of severity. In Rome the crowns were: camp, castrenses, or vallar, a gold

crown awarded to the first man to force his way into the enemy's camp; civic, made of oak leaves and acorns and awarded to those who saved the life of a Roman citizen or civis in battle; mural, a gold crown resembling a battle-ment and awarded to the soldier who was the first to scale the wall of a besieged town; naval, a gold crown decorated with the prows of a ship, awarded to the hero who led others in boarding an enemy's ship or who was responsible for naval victory; obsidionalis, crown of grass and flowers gathered on the battlefield and presented to a general who liberated a beleaguered army; an olive crown, given to those who distinguished themselves in various ways in battle; ovation, a myrtle crown, presented to generals in lesser victories; triumphal, crown of laurel leaves, presented to a triumphant general; sometimes it was made of gold shaped into laurel leaves.

Conical crown with two ribbons.

On ancient Semitic steles worn by the god of lightning and thunder, hence fertility. Bull horns sometimes replace the ribbons, and the crown also appeared on images of war gods.

Crowned Buddhas. Dhyani-buddhas, which see.

Crown of gold and precious stones. Royalty. Crown of Virgin Mary.

Crown of grass. Honor.

Crown of iron. Crown of ancient Lombard kings. Charlemagne and Napoleon were crowned with it. So called from a narrow strip of iron inside the crown, which is of gold, set with precious stones. According to legend the iron was beaten from one of the nails used at the crucifixion, which Constantine's mother claimed to have found at Jerusalem. Another crown of iron is one called Luke's crown. It

was placed red hot on the brow of Gyorgy Dosza, who led a rebellion in Hungary. He was condemned to sit on an iron throne over a fire. His flesh was torn from his body with red hot pincers. Luke appears to be a misreading of Zeck, an abbreviated form of Szekelyfolk, the peasants who aided Dosza in the revolt.

Crown of oak. Courage, valor. Attribute of sky deities.

Crown of roses. July 5 birthday offering symbolizing reward of merit, rejoicing, virtue. Roman emperor's festal crown.

Crown of seven stars. Crown presented by Dionysus to Ariadne. After her death it was placed in the heavens and became the Corona Borealis.

Crown of thorns. Parody of the Roman crown of roses. Crown of Christ, typifying martyrdom, pain, suffering. Source of the tonsure of monks.

Double crown. Union of Upper and Lower Egypt. Combination of the white pointed miter of the southern kingdom and the high pointed red cap of the northern kingdom. Head-dress of pharaohs and called pschent.

Triple crown. Mystic symbol of rulership of the three worlds: spiritual, psychical, physical, or creative, formative, material. Crown of the pope to signify his claim to spiritual, temporal, and purgatorial authority, hence papal dignity. A triple crown with two pillars symbolizes the three worlds over which the pope has authority and the two pillars of the temple.

Turreted crown. Crown of the great mother goddess as war goddess and defender of cities. Attribute of Atargatis, Cybele, Diana of Ephesus, Italia, Ops, Rhea, and others.

gate of hell. From it emerged red birds, which withered everything with their breath; a three headed death-dealing bird; swine, which wandered over the land causing everything to stop growing; and other destructive animals. No one was able to kill these animals, which disappeared when they were shot at, except Amairgen and the men of Ulster (Conchobar's men). The animals typify ice and sleet, drought, the scorching rays of the sun. Only fertility heroes were able to defeat them.

CRUCIFIX Affliction, burden, pain, punishment. In 608 A.D. the cross entered Christianity as a crucifix. Until the 9th century the figure of Christ was not carved, but was engraved on gold, iron, or silver crosses; until the 11th century the figure was represented alive, symbolizing crucial spiritual trial. See cross.

Anciently, especially by Oriental nations and the Romans, a type of capital punishment inflicted upon slaves, thieves, etc., thus symbolic of intense mental and physical suffering. Among Carthaginians a fertility rite, the method by which the sacred king was sacrificed yearly. The nail in the foot was driven between the tendon and anklebone (Achilles' heel). Compare oak-king, sacred foot under foot. The death of Jesus on the cross is a Christian version of the primitive belief of death before rebirth. As interpreted by Dante the crucifixion was the punishment of mankind in the person of Christ for the original sin in the Garden of Eden by Pilate as representative of the Roman Empire. Dante regarded the Roman Empire as a divine institution, and Christ was justly punished as regards his human nature, unjustly as being God. Man could only recover

CRUACHAN'S CAVE Ireland's



that which he had lost by the Fall either through atoning himself for original sin or through divine mercy. God combined two ways, i.e. mercy and justice. By Christ's incarnation and death man recovered the medium by which to be pardoned and at the same time justice was satisfied. This coincides with the theory that He was betrayed by Judas not for thirty pieces of silver, but because Judas understood His sacrifice (descent of the sun) was necessary for the welfare of mankind. The thirteen symbols of the Crucifixion or Passion of Christ are: cross, crown of thorns, hammer, ladder, lance, nails (usually three), napkin of Saint Veronica, pincers, reed, scourge, seamless garment, sponge, whipping post (column).

Crucifixion darkness. Two explanations are given of the darkness at the Christian crucifixion; the moon left its course to make an eclipse, the sun hid its own rays, both typifying sorrow.

Crucifixion on a tree. Denotes fructifying powers.

Crucifixion victim. Victim of a foot wound, sacred King sacrificed annually to correspond to the sun's death. Such heroes were Christ, Diarmuid, Llew Llaw, Math, Odin, Talus.

Crucifixion victim, head down. A saint differentiated from Christ.

**CRUET** Sacrifice vessel. In Christian tradition eucharist, redemption.

**CRUSOE** A solitary man, one who has been deserted, shipwrecked, or has withdrawn from society, in allusion to Robinson Crusoe, a character in the tale of Daniel Defoe.

**CRUTCH** Accident, infirmity, misfortune, old age, physical handicap. In China emblem of

Li T'ieh-kuai. Christian emblem of Saint Romualdo. Crutched Friars was the name of an order of English monks which existed until the 17th century; members wore the sign of the cross (crutch) on their habits.

**CRUX** Constellation in the Southern Sky with four bright stars in the form of a cross. Also called Southern Cross.

Crux ansata. Androgyny, union of male and female, spirit and matter. In Egypt the key of deities and sacred kings which opened the portals leading to divine knowledge and provided strength and wisdom. Symbol of life and immortality, the circle and horizontal bar representing the female principle, the eternal preserver; the vertical bar standing for the male principle, the generator of life. A phallic symbol comparable to the caduceus of Greece and Rome and the ling-yoni of India. Also called ankh.

Crux florida, gemmata, or stellata. Richly decorated cross of Christ.

**CRYING** Despair, sorrow, hypocrisy.

**CRYPTOMERIA** In Japanese mythology favorite tree abode of tengu folk (goblins). Symbolizes gloomy mystery. Also called sugi.

**CRYSTAL** (1) Feminine name, special use of the common noun. (2) Purity, simplicity. Talisman against the evil eye. By ancients believed to be a fossil ice or frozen dew. In powdered form taken in wine as a cure for many ills and melancholia. Dream significance: freedom from enemies. American Indians placed by the dead to protect them on their journey. Revered as a stone which assured good hunting. In Australia



held to bring rain. In China placed in the mouth to quench thirst. Used by Egyptians for their cartouches. In India wedding bracelets of women were made of crystal; they were broken when the husband died. Italian symbol of good fellowship, used in drinking glasses. Japanese symbol of patience, because of the labor held necessary to produce the crystal ball which they held in deep reverence. Believed to possess the power to make the sea rise and perform other magic. In Scotland crystal set in silver valued as a talisman for the cure of kidney diseases.

Crystal ball. Revealer of the past and future. In ancient Britain, placed in graves as a symbol of immortality. One of the seven cabalistic mirrors. See mirror.

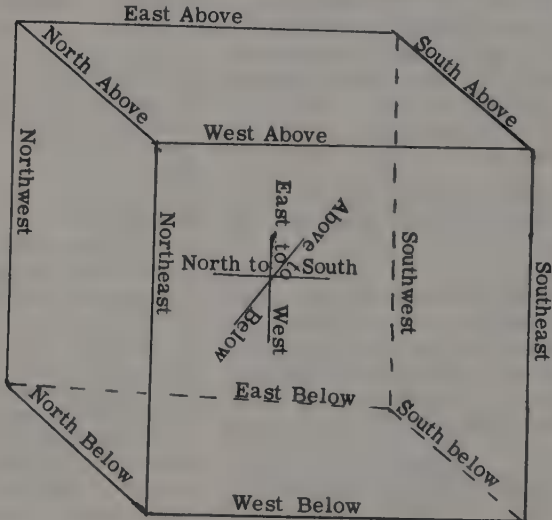
**CTEIS (KTEIS)** Greek form of the Sanscrit yoni. The passive principle, the earth.

**CU** One of the lesser sun deities in Irish mythology. Son of Dianecht, brother of Cethe and Cian. See Cian.

**CUBA** Roman goddess who watched over infants as they lay in their cots. Name derived from the Latin cubo, i.e. to lie down in bed. The name of the island of Cuba is not derived from that of the deity; it comes from the Spanish cuba, meaning vat, and is related to cube.

**CUBE** Form denoting earth, as opposed to the circle, which denotes heaven, and the pyramid, which denotes mountain. Inert form lacking in dynamic stress, symbolic of firmness, moral rectitude, motionlessness, rigidity, truth. In heraldry constancy, equity, verity, wisdom. Pythagorean symbol of the mind of man purified by piety and devotion. Typifies rest on account of the security of its areas. A form of altars and sacred stones. The New Jerusalem of the Apocalypse is described as being a cube. A shape in which Odin was worshiped. Cognate with Cuba and kaabeh. Mystics interpret space as a cube.

Cube of space:



The cube, representing terrestrial forces, symbolizes earth or material manifestations.

The six faces of the cube and the interior are assigned to the seven double letters of the Hebrew alphabet (letters with hard and soft pronunciation), symbolic of opposites:

<u>Letter and Meaning</u>	<u>Direction</u>
beth, life and death	above
gimel, peace and strife	below
daleth, knowledge and ignorance	east
kaph, wealth and poverty	west
pe, grace and sin	north
resh, fruitfulness and sterility	south
tau, dominion and slavery	center

The three interiors correspond to the three mother letters as follows:

aleph, representing air, the mediate spirit, the temperate season, and the breast, assigned to above to below;  
 mem, representing water, earth, the frigid season, and the belly, assigned to east to west;  
 shin, representing fire, the heavens, the torrid season, and the head, assigned to north to south.

The twelve boundaries are represented as follows:

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Boundary</u>
he	northeast
vau	southeast
zayin	east above
cheth	east below
teth	north above
yod	north below
lamed	northwest
nun	southwest
samekh	west above
ayin	west below
tsade	south above
qoph	south below

CUHAVIVA Muyscas (Bogota Indians) rainbow goddess. Spouse of Bochica. Guardian of fertility, of fields, of rain waters, of those sick with fever, and of women in childbirth.

CUCHI (KOTTICHE) Australian demon which goes forth at night as a bird or snake and causes sickness. Thunder is the growl of his anger, his breath is composed of whirlwinds; the Aurora Australis is the light of his camp-fire.

CUCHULAINN (CUCHULLIN, CUCULAIN, CUCULLIN) Sun and culture hero of the Red Branch of Ulster or second cycle of Irish legend. An incarnation of the god Lugh of the Tuatha De Danann, who in the form of a May-fly was swallowed by Dechtire. Like others of virgin birth he was provided with a mortal father, in some accounts said to be Sualtam, in others said to be Conchobar, brother of Dechtire. He was of extraordinary beauty and size; his achievements were miraculous. He swam like a trout as soon as he was born. He had seven fingers on each hand, seven toes on each foot, and seven pupils in each eye. At the age of seven he appeared at the court of Conchobar at Emain Macha for training, and he was tutored by the seven greatest heroes and poets of Ulster. He was called Setanta until he was twelve, when in self-defense he killed the hound of Culann (Culainn). Promising to serve as the dog had done until another could be trained, he took the name Cuchulainn. He wooed Emer, daughter of Forgall the Wily, who to be rid of him sent him to the woman warrior Scathach to learn the art of war. To reach her he crossed the plain of Ill-luck, where men's feet stuck while grasses sprang up and cut

them; he passed through Perilous Glen, full of devouring beasts; he crossed the Bridge of the Cliff, which shot up like a ship's mast as soon as anyone put foot on it, by making his famous salmon leap to the middle of the bridge and sliding down the other side. To repay Scathach for a knowledge of her craft he agreed to fight Aoife. After conquering Aoife he made love to her and from this union Conlaoch was born. Cuchulainn left a ring and instructed Aoife to send the boy with it to Ireland when he reached seven, under vow that Conlaoch was never to turn back, never to let anyone stop him, never to tell his name. While returning to Ireland, Cuchulainn with his magic spear Gai Bolga slew the Fomors (darkness demons) to whom Devorgilla, a beautiful princess was to be given in tribute. Cuchulainn carried his conquests into dark regions, where he fought monstrous sharp-beaked toads, dragons, and serpents. He carried off three cows of magic qualities (rain clouds) and a caldron which provided an inexhaustible supply of meat and gold and silver. Thus the sun descends to fight the underworld forces and returns with fertility, light, and warmth. He then killed Forgall (darkness or winter on earth) and claimed Emer (dawn or spring) as his bride. When Conlaoch arrived in Ireland, Cuchulainn requested his name. Conlaoch refused to give it, and Cuchulainn challenged him to combat. Realizing his opponent was his father, Conlaoch flung his sword slantwise and was killed. Upon seeing the ring Cuchulainn knew he had killed his son and went mad. Thus the dawn or young sun succumbed to the stronger midday sun. Cathbad, the druid, cured Cuchulainn by causing the waves of the sea to appear as armed men, which Cuchulainn smote with his sword until he fell from exhaustion. A Celtic version of the Rustam-Sohrab story. At the feast of Bricriu (see), Cuchulainn refused the champion's portion because he preferred to keep the good will of his companions. Later however in a beheading wager the champion's portion was awarded to him by a bachlach who visited Emain Macha nightly. Conall and Loegaire accepted the challenge and beheaded the bachlach (storm demon), but refused to permit the bachlach, whose head grew on a gain, to behead them, which was part of the wager. Only Cuchulainn kept faith. When he stretched his neck across the block the bachlach brought the ax down blunt side first and proclaimed Cuchulainn not only fearless but true. After announcing Cuchulainn to be the champion the bachlach, Cu Roi mac Dairi in disguise, vanished. This incident was borrowed for the story of Gawain and the Green Knight. Single-handed Cuchulainn held off the invading armies of Queen Medb (queen of darkness), who fought to obtain the Brown Bull of Ulster. Each year, because of a cruelty they had committed, the men of Ulster had a spell of weakness (winter) put upon them. Only Cuchulainn was immune to the spell. He slew hundreds of Medb's men, including his old friend Ferdiad. Cuchulainn owned three spears, each destined to kill a king. Three druids were charged by Medb to ask for these spears and to refuse the request of a druid was deemed unlucky as a druid might satirize one's kin, and a satire had the efficacy of a curse. When the first druid requested a spear, Cuchulainn killed him. Lugaid picked it up, hurled it back, and killed Laeg, Cuchulainn's charioteer. The second druid Cuchulainn killed in the same

manner and Erc picked up the spear and mortally wounded Cuchulainn's horse, the Gray Macha. The third druid was killed by his third spear, which again Lugaid hurled back, mortally wounding Cuchulainn, then in his twenty-seventh year. Under the spell of three sorceress daughters of Calatin, Cuchulainn believed he was facing a great host, but he would not die like a coward; to keep on his feet he tied himself to a stone (the sun stands erect as it sinks). No one realized he had been slain until a raven plucked out his eyes. The death of Cuchulainn was avenged by Conall, who cut off Lugaid's head. Medb obtained the Brown Bull (fertility) and the prosperity of Emain Macha fell with the death of Cuchulainn, i. e. earth became barren with the death of the sun. The life of Cuchulainn was tied up with that of the Brown Bull (a bull-cult once existed in Ireland). Morrighu, the fate-goddess, had prophesied that Cuchulainn would live while the bull (fertility) was still a yearling; the Brown Bull was thus Cuchulainn's other self.

Cuchulainn, the wanderer across the sky, was not faithful to any woman; among those loved by him were Aoife, Blathmat, Emer, Ethne, Fand, Scathach. He may have been a historical person deified. He is called the Achilles of Gaul, but his exploits and labors reflect those of Euphemus, Hercules, Perseus, and Theseus. Like Gawain in the Grail legend, he normally had a golden tongue, but in battle his face became distorted, blazing red lights flashed from his forehead, no one dared look straight at him, the heat of his body melted snow, and when he finally plunged into water he boiled and hissed; thus the sun goes down fighting his enemies, the forces of darkness, eclipse, mist, or storm. The Conchobar-Cuchulainn rela-

tionship is repeated in that of Arthur-Gawain, and several exploits similar to his have been incorporated in the Grail romances. Cuchulainn wore a crimson fringed tunic with a gold and silver pin which blinded men. His fringed vest was of silk with a bronze, gold, silver, and russet-colored kilt. His necklace had pendants and his helmet was adorned with a hundred mixed carbuncle jewels. His crimson shield had a pure silver rim. His long sword was gold-hilted. All symbols of light and rays of light. In a Christian account he was raised from the dead by Saint Patrick to convert Loegaire the Second, king of Ireland, to Christianity.

**CUCKOLD** Husband of an adulterous; a man whose wife has proved unfaithful; in allusion to the female cuckoo's habit of laying her eggs in the nest of other birds. Some say the allusion is to the ancient custom of calling, "Ku-ku," to warn a husband that an adulterer was approaching, and that in time the term was applied to the husband himself. A cuckold frequently is shown with antlers (see).

**CUCKOO** Adultery, cuckoldom, egoism, insanity, selfishness, usurpation. Also harbinger of spring, bird of prophecy. The sight and sound of the cuckoo is a good omen for marriage, thus a bird of love. In middle ages believed to be one of the forms assumed by the devil. In ancient Greece a rain bird; attribute of Hera. In India bird of Kama, god of love. In Japan called hototogisu; symbolizes unsatisfied love. A guide to Hades. Associated with the scent of orange blossoms. Cuckoo flower. August 21 birthday flower expressing ardor.

**CUCULCAN** Yucatan legendary ruler who was deified and called Cezalcouati. A culture hero and agricultural deity.

**CUCUMBER** Criticism. See gourd for further symbolism.

**CUD CHEWING** Reflection.

**CUDOEMUS** Greek abstract deity. Tumult.

**CUDWEED** Unceasing remembrance.

**CUERAVAPERI** Tarasco Indian mother of the gods and earth; germinator of seeds. She presided over rains, hence over fertility and harvests. Female counterpart of Curicaberis.

**CUFFY** Nickname for a negro. From Paul Cuffee, who made a fortune at sea and became a well-known philanthropist.

**CUICHI SUPAI** Rainbow deity of Indians of Ecuador. Causes women to become pregnant.

**CULANN (CULAINN)** Chief smith at the court of Conchobar. Owner of a fierce hound, which Setanta killed in self-defense. To appease the angry Culann, Setanta promised to guard the smith's abode until another dog of equal strength was trained. Because of this service Setanta was called Cuchulainn.

**CULDEES** Christian priests in Ireland and Scotland, who during the middle ages chose a solitary service of God in an isolated cell as the highest form of religious life.

**CUL-DE-SAC** A blind alley, hence an argument, enterprise, etc., that leads to nothing. From the French, meaning bottom of a sack.

**CULLINAN DIAMOND** Largest uncut diamond ever discovered. Named after Sir T.M. Cullinan, owner of the mine in which it was discovered. Two of the stones cut from it are now part of the English crown jewels.

**CULTURE HERO** A character regarded as the giver of things beneficial to a race or tribe, as the art of agriculture, fishing, or hunting. He is bringer of fire, he determines the course of rivers, introduces efficacious dances and songs as well as an alphabet, he liberates the fertilizing rains, the spring sun, and regulates the winds, he teaches men to make implements and weapons, in the use of the plow, how to yoke the ox and other beasts of burden. He frequently leads them to victory in war. Prometheus, bringer of fire, is perhaps the greatest culture hero in literature.

**CUMAEAN SIBYL** A legendary woman of antiquity who wrote her prophecies on loose tree leaves. Her shrine was located at Cumae, the earliest Greek colony in Italy or Sicily. She guided Aeneas through the realms of Hades, and the Romans acknowledged her authority in matters of divination.

**CUMHAL (CAMULUS, COMHAL, CUMHAIL)** Literally, sky. Irish giant who placed his feet on two mountains and stooped for a drink in a stream in the valley between them. Chief of the Baoisgne clan. Father of Fionn.

**CUNDA** In Buddhism a female Bodhisattva. Color: red; mudra: dhyana; emblems: kalasa (amrta vase), khadga (sword), mala (rosary), padma (lotus), patra (alms bowl), pushtaka (book).

**CUP** Friendship, good fellowship, intuition, love, prudence,



salvation, temperance, wisdom. Also intemperance. Holder of water and wine, source of eternal life. As a fertility emblem the female reproductive energy. A food-supply talisman. An attribute of priests; holy chalice or goblet; receptacle for the blood of a deity or sacred king. In tarot deck ancient name for the heart suit, signifying passion. A constellation in the Southern Sky is called Cup, also Crater. Compares with other vessels which give man an inexhaustible supply of good things, as: caldron of Bran, Cerridwen, and Huon of Bordeaux, goblet of the sun of Jemshid, horn of Amalthea, lamp of Aladdin, table of Ethiopians, well of Apollo Thyrsis, wishing quern of Frodi. In Babylonian mythology emblem of Adda-Nari. Christian symbol of the destiny of mankind, the Eucharist. Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane. A form of the ciborium and the Sangreal. In Christian, Greek, and Hebrew tradition symbolizes a mystic union with the saving god, eternal life. In Greece an attribute of Asclepius, Bacchus, Chthonius, Dionysus, and Hygeia as a symbol of fertility and health. Also symbolic of the bitter draught of death. In the Hebrew Pesach feast placed in the center of the table for the prophet Elijah, the invisible guest, the promise of the coming of the Messiah. The father of the family pronounces certain blessing over the cup, which then is passed around the table and all present partake of the wine. The cup is said to be filled with the portion given to one by divine providence and to hold blessings of life and grace; it is a thank-offering to God. It also symbolizes the liquor used at idolatrous feasts filled with afflictions and love-potions. In Norse mythology suggests the life-token containing the soul. In

Rome symbolized Mercury when presiding at birth or leading the soul to the unknown regions.

Broken cup. Broken life.

Cup of clay. Life.

Cup of gold. The vulva, virginity. The Sangreal.

Cup with key. Christian holy orders.

Cup with serpent flying from it. Saint John the evangelist.

Cup with serpent in it. Poison.

Skull cup. Buddhist tantric symbol. See kapala.

Three-footed cup. Chinese libation cup for those of noble rank.

**CUPAY (SUPAY)** Peruvian lord of shades in the center of the earth. Souls not entitled to become companions of the sun went to his realm. Personification of the god of the dead and of sin.

**CUPID** Roman god of first-born love. Son of Vulcan and Venus, lover of Psyche. In art usually shown as a winged unaging boy, naked but armed with a bow and arrow. Sometimes he is blindfolded to indicate he strikes indiscriminately. This aspect is erroneously interpreted to mean egotism, psychological blindness. His broken bow signifies love conquered, his gold arrow virtuous love, his leaden arrow sensual passion. For the legend of Cupid and Psyche see Eros, with whom he is identical. His name is from the Latin cupido, meaning desire, passion. Also called Amour.

**CUPPER** One who cups, as a physician, sap gatherer. A table indicating the proper season for blood letting and the particular parts of the body to be bled at different seasons; part of medicinal calendars.

**CURE** Symbolized by herbs, holy

words, a knife.

**CURETES (KOURETES)** In Greek mythology the account of their birth varies, they are said to be children of Thalassa and Poseidon, to have sprung from the sides of a volcanic mountain and the first beings to assume human form, to have descended from Hephaestus and created internal noises within volcanoes as they worked in iron, to have been imported from the Semites, to have been the most ancient people of Crete. They accompanied Rhea to Crete when Zeus was born at the winter solstice to drown out his cries with a dance in which they sounded their swords and clapped their shields. After saluting Zeus they became his tutors and Cretan priests in the temples of Rhea; probably identical with the Dactyli. They are said to have been given their names because they were the heavenly dancers who guarded Zeus (the child Kouros). They may have been wind spirits or deified boy priests, who sacrificed their hair trimmings to Zeus, i.e. boys who sacrificed their strength, a form of emasculation. Compare Panemerios, Telchines.

**CURFEW BELL** Bell rung by medieval police to warn people to put out fires and lights at sunset in summer and at eight o'clock in winter. The original object appears to have been the prevention of destructive fires; later a warning for children or adults to leave the streets. The practice still prevails in certain parts of the world.

**CURICABERIS (SURITES)** Tarasco Indian hero-god who brought his people out of barbarism, arranged their calendars, and gave them laws. Culture hero who always delivered his instructions at sun-

rise. His female counterpart was Cueravaperi.

**CURIOSITY** A world-wide folklore trait, which leads to danger, and from which a heroic character emerges, as in the Apisirafts, Blue Beard, Pandora, Three Calenders. In an Italian icon curiosity is typified by a robe covered with ears and frogs on a woman whose hair stands up on end. She has wings at her shoulders, her hands are uplifted, and her head is thrust into a prying posture.

**CURIS** Earth's axis, phallus, rod stirring creation. See spear stirring.

**CURLYLOCKS** Nursery rhyme heroine typifying innocence.

**CUROI MAC DAIRE** Irish solar deity and storm giant, whose thunder was an ax. Vassal monarch ruling over Munster under Eochaid Airem. He was deceived by his wife Blathnat, who instructed Cuchulainn how to kill him. A seasonal myth, in which the New Year succeeds the Old. Later, disguised as a bachlach, Curoi entered into a beheading wager (also a seasonal myth) with the champions of Ulster and adjudged Cuchulainn the greatest in bravery. The death of Curoi was avenged by his son Lugaid. Resembles Llew Llaw and Samson.

**CURRANT** August 22 birthday flower with the sentiment: You please all. Dream significance: disputes, squabbles; (if out of season) unfaithfulness.

Currant blossom. In the language of flowers: Your frown will kill me.

**CURSE** A form of verbal magic. Personified by Ara. Menstruation is referred to as the curse.

Word cognate with Ceres and cress. Curse resolves into acur-es and yields might fire essence.

Curse by bell, book, and candle. A form of excommunication in the Roman Catholic Church. The bell signifies the forthcoming announcement; the book contains the sentence; the candle is extinguished to symbolize spiritual darkness of the one excommunicated.

Curse of Cain. Condemnation to exile with no abiding place; God's punishment on Cain for the murder of Abel.

Curse of Scotland. The nine of diamonds. Three explanations are given: 1- In the game of Pope Joan the card is called the Pope, Antichrist of Scotch reformers. 2- In a card game called comette, it is a winning card. The game was the curse of Scotland because it ruined so many families. 3- The Duke of Cumberland supposedly wrote his sanguinary order after the battle of Culloden on a nine of diamonds.

**CURTAIN** Concealment, protection, sky. By Hebrews placed before the Torah shrine; the veil before the hidden or inner room of God, which shields the priest from the fire of God, whose brilliance no man could survive.

Curtain lecturer. A nagging wife, who delivers her criticism when she and her husband are in bed or within the curtains.

Curtain raiser. A short preliminary sketch that precedes the main play, hence that which goes before the main or real business.

Ring down the curtain. Bring a situation to an end; in allusion to the bell which rings at the end of a play as a signal to lower the curtain.

**CURTANA** The sword of Edward the Confessor. Having no

point it became an emblem of mercy and was borne before English kings at their coronation.

**CURTIS** Masculine name from Old French, meaning courteous.

**CURTIUS, MARCUS** Legendary Roman youth of the 4th century B. C. A chasm was opened in the Forum at Rome by an earthquake, and a soothsayer proclaimed it could be closed only by the sacrifice of Rome's greatest treasure. Believing Rome possessed no greater treasure than a brave man, he leaped on his horse and in full armor rode into the chasm, whereupon it closed. Compare Regulus.

**CURUPIRA (KORUPIRA)** Brazilian devil. Forest demon given to mischief, but a lover of tobacco for which he was helpful to hunters.

**CURVATURE** Lines of beauty, grace, movement. That which is bent, crooked. Source of the circle and crown. Word cognate with curb. In Japan curves are symbolic of marriage and carry the sentiment: May they grow old gracefully.

**CUSCUTA** Flower symbolizing meanness.

**CUSHION** Comfort, ease, luxury, wealth. In heraldry authority. In Buddhism seat of Kubera.

**CUSTODIANSHIP** Symbolized by a beneficent dragon, a uniformed or armed guard, a watchdog.

**CUSTOM** In an Italian icon personified by a bearded old man walking and leaning on a staff on which is written, "Vires Acquirat Eundo." He is burdened by musical instruments and a grindstone.

**CUTHAH (NETHER CUTHAH)**

Babylonian underworld where worms devour the dead. Cognate Hades, Hell, Niflheim, Put.

**CUTHBERT** Masculine name from Old English, meaning famous and bright, famed for excellence. In England, during World War II, it was applied contemptuously to healthy men of military age who avoided military service by taking jobs in government office or plants manufacturing war materials. The cartoonist Poy represented these civilians as frightened rabbits.

**CUTPURSE, MOLL** Nickname applied to Mary Frith, a 17th century thief. A cutpurse, the forerunner of the pickpocket, cut the strings by which a purse was attached to the girdle.

**CUZCO** Capital of the Inca empire. Supposedly founded by Manco Capac and Mama Oglo, offsprings of Sun and Moon, who had been instructed to found a culture center where their golden wedge sank into the ground. Their wedge disappeared at Cuzco, which has been interpreted to mean navel or hub of the universe.

**CWN ANNWN (CWN ANNWFN)**

In Brythonic mythology hounds of Annwn (Hell) that sweep along the hillsides on stormy nights. They are known to have white bodies and red ears, because they are spectral they are heard rather than seen, and take part in the kidnappings and raids made on this world by the inhabitants of Annwn. Aspects of wind. In Wales associated with the sound of migrating geese. Also called Gabriel's hounds, ratchets, wish hounds, yell hounds, yeth (heath) hounds.

**CYBELE (CYBEBE, CYBELLE, KYBEBE, KYBELE)** Great mother goddess of Phrygia and Asia

Minor, whose worship was carried into Greece and Rome. Created independent of cohabitation, she was revered as mother-earth, goddess of forests, mountains, and all reproduction in nature. Her son-lover Attis was unfaithful to her, but when he was metamorphosed into a pine tree, Cybele sat under it mourning, and all growth on earth stopped until Zeus promised the tree should remain evergreen. She was attended by bees and lions, by dactyloi and korybantes, and worshiped in orgiastic rites. In her honor men (priests) castrated themselves. See castration, mutilation. The self-emasculatation of Attis explains the eunchized priests, called galli, of Cybele. Her festival was held at the spring equinox with the ringing of cymbals. She wore a turreted crown, signifying that she was a war goddess and founder of cities. The cypress was sacred to her. Her cult existed in Gaul until the 4th century B. C., where she was known as Berecynthia. Variants of Cybele are: Ashtoreth, Bendis, Cotyito, Ishtar, Isis, Ma, Magna Deum Mater, Maia, Ops, Rhea.

**CYCLAMEN** Flower symbolizing diffidence, voluptuousness. In the language of flowers: Good-bye. Dream significance: catastrophe. By Christians called bleeding nun and suggests the sorrow bleeding in Mary's heart.

**CYCLOPS (CYCLOPES, KYKLOPES, KYKLOPS)** Greek storm-demons; monstrous incarnations of the sun disk, powers of the air. Later spirits of the volcano. In Hesiod, as energies of the sky, they are the sons of Uranus and Gaea, and their names are Argis (stream of light or thunderbolt), Brontes (thunder), Steropes (lightning). Pyracmon (fire-anvil) is given as an alter-



nate for Argis. In Homer they are a race of one-eyed shepherds, uncouth savage giants, dwelling in mountain caves in Italy; Polyphemus is their chief, and their parents are Poseidon and Amphitrite. They provided Aides with a helmet of invisibility (clouds), and they made the trident with which Poseidon stirred up the sea. A later tradition makes them assistants of Hephaestus, with Mount Etna as their abode. They invented a form of masonry in which huge blocks are fitted together without mortar. For fashioning the thunderbolt which killed Asclepius they were destroyed by Apollo. They personify cruelty, lawlessness, strength, subterranean fires, and their legend suggests that even the rejected may be productive. A tinker's portable forge is called a cyclops. Their name comes from the Greek *kyklos* (circle) + *ops* (eye).

#### CYCNUS (CYGNUS, KYKNOS)

In Greek mythology: (1) Son of Poseidon, father of Tenes and Hemitheia. King of Calonae. Tenes scorned the love of Philonome, Cycnus's second wife. The angered Philonome accused Tenes of improper advances, whereupon he was placed in a chest with Hemitheia and thrown into the sea. Tenes escaped and became king of Tenedos. Later he and Cycnus were reconciled, they aided the Trojans in the war against the Greeks, and both were slain by Achilles. The legend resembles that of Theseus and Hippolytus. (2) Son of Sthenelus. Faithful friend of Phaethon, he pined and wasted away at Phaethon's tragic death. The gods moved to compassion transformed Cycnus into a swan which forever brooded over the spot where Phaethon fell into the water. Typifies the clouds accompanying the setting sun.

**CYDIPPE** An Athenian maiden at whose feet Acontius threw an apple bearing the words, "I swear by the sanctuary of Artemis that I will wed Acontius." Because she read the words aloud she was held by Artemis as pledged to Acontius.

**CYGNUS** Constellation in the Milky Way in the Northern Sky. Also known as Northern Cross or the Swan. By Christians called Cross of Calvary. In Greek mythology the constellation represents Orpheus, who was slain by a priestess of Bacchus and placed in the heavens in the shape of a swan near his beloved harp (Lyra).

**CYHIRAETH** Welsh spectral female demon, heard rather than seen. Her blood-freezing shriek foretells death. Aspect of storm or wind.

**CYLINDER** External axis of the universe; the erect lingam of unlimited expansion; supporter of the universe.

**CYLIX (KYLIX)** In Greek and Roman antiquity a shallow cup on a slender leg with small handles at the sides, which were slightly curved but did not rise above the rim. Used chiefly at banquets.  
Cyclix and serpent. Hygiene.

**CYLLENIUS** In Greek mythology another name for Hermes, who was reputedly born on Mount Cyllene. Usually shown holding a purse, through the meshes of which coins can be seen, signifying he is protector of merchants. Inasmuch as he also is patron of thieves, Cyllenian art is thievery.

**CYMBAL** Musical instrument which plays an important part in orgiastic worship, the clashing metallic sound whipping participants into frenzy. Named for its hollow



- cup-like shape. Through Greek and Latin derived from the Sanscrit root kubja (hump-backed). In regular Buddhist services large metal cymbals are used; small ones are used to call hungry demons to accept offerings. In Tibet called rol-mo, sil-snan, or si-nen. In early Christian church symbolized the eager soul enamored of Christ. Sacred vessel parallel to the Holy Grail. In Greece used in the Bacchanalia. Played in the theater, but looked upon as effeminate. Associated with Ravana, Hindu king of night demons, and with Vishnu, who clashes them in the dance of the Bhadrakali and Isvara. In Israel at the time of David and Solomon, used in ritual accompaniment, daily service in the Temple, the installation of the ark of the covenant, the prophecies of priests, and upon occasions of public rejoicings. Clashed in the worship of Cybele; it was the sacred vessel from which those attending the mystic meal of Cybele and Attis drank. Compare tympanum.
- CYMBELINE** Celtic lord of the sun or war.
- CYMOCHLES** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a man of prodigious strength.
- CYMODOCE** In Virgil a sea nymph and companion of Venus. Name meaning wave-receiving.
- CYMOPHANE** Gem denoting floating light, symbol of babyhood.
- CYNOSURA** In Greek mythology one of the nurses of Zeus, who placed her among the stars, forming the constellation Ursa Minor.
- CYNOSURE** The constellation Ursa Minor in the Northern Skies, which contains Polaris. Also a name for the North Star itself, a
- round which the heavens appear to revolve. Since the pole-star is observed by all, cynosure has become a term expressing general attraction or attention; since it serves as a seaman's guide, it expresses guidance, sometimes contemptuously. The name is from the Greek meaning dog tail.
- CYNTHIA** Feminine name from the Greek, alluding to Mount Cynthus. An epithet of Artemis, the moon goddess, who supposedly was born on the mountain. English poets applied the name to Queen Elizabeth I.
- CYPARISSUS** Greek youth loved by Apollo. He accidentally killed one of Apollo's favorite stags. This so preyed on his mind he pined away and died. Apollo transformed him into a cypress tree.
- CYPRESS** February 11 birthday flower signifying a just man. Symbolic of death, despair, eternal sorrow, immortality, mourning, rebirth. In Asia expresses joy and grace. In China a dispenser of health. In ancient Greece an attribute of Aphrodite and carried in the annual procession in which she lamented over the death of Adonis. Also sacred to Cyparissus and Hades. In the Odyssey a tree of resurrection. With myrtle used by the Jews in erecting tents for the Feast of Tabernacles. In Phoenicia, because of its pyramidal form, sometimes replaced the conical stone of Astarte. In Rome sacred to Dis, Pluto, Silvanus, and Venus.
- Cypress chest. Preserver.  
Cypress coffin. Immortality, resurrection.  
Cypress and marigold. Despair, melancholy.  
Cypress of Zion. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

**CYPRIAN (CYPRIEN)** (1) A masculine personal name, of or pertaining to Cyprus. (2) In allusion to Cyprus, formerly famous for the worship of Aphrodite, one who is lascivious, unchaste, a courtesan, a lewd or profligate man, a prostitute.

**CYRANO DE BERGERAC** Hero of a drama by Edmond Rostand. Timid in love because of the size of his nose, he wins Roxane, whom he adores, for his handsome but stupid friend Christian. Theme probably borrowed from the legend of Helge.

**CYRENE** In Greek mythology nymph loved by Apollo.

**CYRIL (CY, CYR)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lordly.

**CYRUS** (1) Masculine name from the Persian, meaning sun. Word allied to chorus. (2) King of Persia, who conquered Babylon and released the Jews from captivity, permitting them to return to Palestine. His victory was marked by its lack of looting. He was killed in battle. In legend he is portrayed as an abandoned child, grandson of Astyages, who dreamed his daughter gave birth to a deluge which flooded Asia. Because of the dream he exposed the infant at birth. Cyrus was found and cared for by a bitch or a herdsman and, when he grew to manhood, he killed his grandfather. A legend attached to sun heroes. See Abandoned children.

Cyprus to Majorca. One end of the Mediterranean to the other; hence from beginning to end.

**CYTHEREA** A name for Aphrodite, alluding to the island of Cythera near which she reputedly rose from the sea. As Cytherea,

she and Ares had an illicit love affair and were caught by Hephaestus, who held them up to ridicule before the Olympian gods.

## D

**D** Fourth in a class or series; fourth rate. Occult significance: produces movement, usually induces travel; its period is four years. Character traits: argumentative, dictatorial, practical, quick tempered. Numerical value; four. Physical weak spot, blood. Planetary correspondence, Jupiter. Symbolic correspondence, fulfillment. Tarot correspondence, the Emperor. As the letter is completely closed like the geometrical symbol the square, typifies barriers, limitations, restrictions.

In music, tone for darkness and winter. Second note of scale of C Major or fourth note of scale of A Minor.

Among gnostics, the Brilliant, alluding either to Deus (Zeus), Dionysus, or Dominus, as god of day or of the shining path that leads unto the Perfect Day. Among Hebrew cabalists, industrious, powerful, self-developing, thrifty, those who love to travel by water. In low form: cruel, egotistic, evil. Roman notation 500, with a dash over it, 500,000 (sometimes 5,000). Derived from the second half of the Etruscan numeral **D** (1,000).

Parallels Arabic dal, Egyptian hieroglyph hand, Greek delta, Hebrew dalet (door), Irish dair (oak tree). Interchangeable with t, th, and z. See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical letter.

**DA** (1) Dahomey, West African serpent, symbolizing all that is sinuous and living, hence all that slips away. Human beings, tree roots, the umbilical cord, etc.,

has the quality of Da. (2) Personal enemy-defeating god who sits on the right shoulder of every Tibetan. Also called Dab-lha. (3) Word root signifying to burn. Source of Daphne, day.

**DAATH** In Cabalistic system, a quasi-emanation. Name signifying Knowledge. See Sephira.

**DABCHICK** A weak bird, incapable of building its own nest, it hatches in the nests of other birds; hence a sensitive or weak person, a hanger-on.

**DA-CHA (DAR-LCH'OG)** Tibetan flag inscribed with prayers and used as good-luck charms.

**DACTYLI (DACTYLS)** Greek legendary beings who lived on Mount Ida. Fabulous smiths who discovered iron and copper, and introduced music into Greece.

Originally three, they were known as the Anvil, the Hammer, the Smelter. When they were increased to five their names corresponded to the five fingers: Heracles, the phallic thumb; Paeonius, lucky fore-finger or deliverer from evil; Epimedes, middle or fool's finger, finger of one who thinks too late; Jasius, the physis or healer finger; Idas, oracular little finger or seat of Rhea (or Cybele). Afterwards increased to five males and five females. Connected with the worship of Cybele in Crete. Identical with the Curetes.

**DAD (DADDU, DED, TAT)**

In Egyptian antiquity amulet in the shape of a fourfold altar symbolizing the backbone of Osiris. It supposedly gave strength to the body and secured entrance into Paradise.

**DADHIKRA (DADHIKRAVAN)**

Vedic winged horse. The sun.

Sometimes described as an eagle or as a swan dwelling in light. Name means scattering curdled milk in allusion to the dew appearing at sunrise. Also called Etasa and Tarksyas.

**DADHYANC** Vedic deity with a horse's head and producer of Agni (fire). With the bones of Dadhyanc, Indra slew ninety-nine Vrtras. Probably a form of lightning, the speed of which is symbolized by the horse's head, the thunder by his neighing, the bolt by his bones. Name means milk-curdling.

**DADU** Babylonian storm and thunder deity. Also known as Addu, Bir, Birqu, Rammanu. Dadu yields brilliant of brilliants and is from the same root as the Romany dado, meaning father, and the English dad and daddy.

**DAEDALUS** In Greek mythology a descendant of Erechtheus. King Minos of Crete commissioned him to build the labyrinth to house the Minotaur. When Theseus escaped from the labyrinth, Minos was convinced he did so with the help of Daedalus and so imprisoned Daedalus and his son Icarus in the labyrinth. Daedalus contrived wings which he placed on Icarus and on himself with wax, and they escaped. Icarus was drowned but Daedalus reached Sicily safely. Thus Daedalus was an adventurer, architect, contriver, inventor, wanderer. His name is interpreted to mean both cunning worker and bright one. He was no doubt a sacred sun-king, the sun in its productive aspect, and Icarus was his surrogate (see surrogate). Icarus stands to Daedalus in the relation of Phaethon to Helios. As a craftsman Daedalus compares with Hephaestus.

**DAEIRA** In Greek mythology

daughter of Oceanus. In some accounts said to be the mother of Eleusis. She rose from the sea each year with her virginity renewed. Identified with Aphrodite.

**DAEMONS** In Greek antiquity spirits of the righteous race which existed in the Golden Age and which watched over mankind, carrying prayers to the gods and also gifts. As such, compare with the Roman genii. In modern usage identical with demon, meaning evil-spirit, ghost, hobgoblin. In philosophy, a daemonist is one who holds the controlling mind or minds of the universe to be not absolutely and necessarily good, but capable of acting according to caprice or will.

**DAENN** Teutonic dwarf or elf.

**DAEVA (DAIVA)** Zoroastrian word meaning devil. The daevas of Persian mythology are ferocious deformed gigantic spirits under the sovereignty of Eblis. The word is identical with the Hindu deva, meaning god, and the difference in meaning is a result of the hostile relations between Vedic and Zoroastrian belief.

**DAFFODIL** August 23 birthday flower symbolizing unrequited love. A flower with narcotic properties, hence deceitful hope. In heraldry, chivalry.

**DAG (DAGH)** In Hebrew tradition the Messiah. Name meaning fish and preserver. Identical with Dagan and Dagon.

**DAG (DAGR)** In Norse mythology: (1) Day, son of Nacht (Night) and Delling (Dawn). Driver of the jewelled chariot drawn by the steed Skin Faxi. (2) In the Volung Saga son of Hogni, brother of Sigrun. For love of Sigrun, Helge battles her kinfolk and kills

them all with the exception of Dag. When Dag takes vows of fellowship, Helge spares his life, but Dag feels the call of blood vengeance is greater than his oath, and he pierces the spear Gungner, given to him by Odin, into Helge's back. A conflict between light and darkness.

**DAGAN** Babylonian fish-god symbolizing abundance and fertility. An extremely ancient god identical with Dag and Dagon; thought to be identical with Oannes.

**DAGDA (DAGHDA)** In Irish mythology one of the chief deities of the Tuatha De Danann. Master of the caldron Undry, which provided everyone with food in proportion to his merit and from which none went away without something. A god of earth's fertility he was worshiped as a corn and oak deity; a god of knowledge and wisdom, he was worshiped as a solar deity. He was famed as a harpist (wind deity) and played on a magic living oak harp, and when he played upon it the seasons came in order, winter, then spring, summer, fall. His mistress was Boann, by whom he was the father of Brigit and Oengus. In one account, his wife was Brigit; in another, his wife was a goddess with three names, Breg, Meng, and Meabel (Lie, Guile, and Disgrace), who bore him three daughters all named Brigit, or Brigit the Triple Goddess. Danu also is said to have been his daughter. Other of his children were Bodb the Red, Ceacht, Midir, and Ogma. He became king of the Tuatha De Danann after their defeat by the Milesians, and apportioned the sid among them. Oengus, being absent, a mansion for him was omitted. When Oengus returned, he dispossessed Dagda from his sid and claimed it. In this con-

flict between father and son, Dagda is the equivalent of Cronus and Oengus of Zeus. Bres, when king, set Dagda to digging ditches and building castles and forts, and when Bres asked him what payment he desired, he requested a scrawny black-maned heifer named Ocean. Bres laughed at what he thought was Dagda's simplicity, but when Dagda led Ocean away all the other cattle followed as it lowed. The last heard of Dagda he was chief cook to Conaire the Great, legendary Irish king. He is portrayed as venerable of aspect and with simple tastes, his favorite food being porridge. Dagda signifies good god. He is also called Daghdae-Cearas and Eochaid Ollathair.

**DAGGER** Bloody death, treachery, violence. In Buddhism stabber of demons. Christian symbol of martyrdom.

**DAGMAR** Feminine name from the Danish, originally masculine, meaning day and famous, and from the Old Teutonic, meaning Dane's joy.

**DAGOBA** Buddhist dome-shaped memorial or shrine built on a mound and containing sacred relics.

**DAGOBERT** Masculine name from the French, meaning day bright.

**DAGON (DAGAN, DAGUN, DAGUNA)** Philistine fertility god, usually represented as half man, half fish. An extremely ancient god, Dagon appears to have been an androgynous creator. His name having resemblance to fish (dag) and to grain (dagan), he is regarded by some as a fish god, by others as a corn and grain god. Because of his fish shape, some believe he first was worshiped as

a fish god, later as a god of agriculture. In Assyrian mythology, one of the deities who sat in judgment on the souls of the dead in the lower world. Dagon appears to be the name under which Ea was worshiped at Eridu. He was known as Odakon and On, and was the prototype of the god of agriculture Oannes (Iannes, which is identical with Johannes). Dagon is a word allied to dog, dogma, and tag (German for day).

**DAGONET, SIR** In Arthurian legend fool or jester at King Arthur's court, knighted by King Arthur.

**DAH-DAR** Buddhist divining arrow, bound with five colors and used in demon worship, especially in Tibet.

**DAHAK (DAHAK)** Persian devil. Another name for Azhi Dahaka, meaning man with a sarcastic laugh.

**DAHLIA** August 24 birthday flower, symbolic of dignity, elegance, instability. In the language of flowers, forever yours.

**DAIBOSATSU** In Japanese legend the Mikado Ojin who, while an unborn infant, conquered Korea. Deified as a Shinto god of war, later a Buddhist god of war under the title Hachiman Daibosatsu.

**DAIBUTSU** A colossal image of Buddha.

**DAI DALOS** A Boeotian Greek maker of statues out of oak which were able to see and walk. This notion is no doubt related to oak-king worship.

**DAIKOKU (DAIKOKU SAMA, DAIKOKU TEN)** In Japanese mythology the Great-Black-Deity.



He combined with O-kuni-nushi to become the god of wealth, one of the Shichi Fukujin. As god of the great heaven and of the north, his colors are blue and black. He is described as dark-skinned and stout, with a smiling face. He carries a bag on his shoulder and stands on two rice bags to symbolize an inexhaustible source of wealth. Each stroke of a mallet in his right hand is believed to produce anything wished for by his worshippers. He is invoked especially by artisans and merchants. His statue in gold is carried as a talisman for prosperity. The rat usually accompanies him. He is a modification of the Hindu Mahakala.

**DAIKOKU-BASHIRA** The central pillar or king post of a Japanese house; typifies Yabune, the house god.

**DAIMON** Demon, which see.

**DAIMYO (DAIMIO)** A Japanese noble under the old feudal regime, who drew revenue from peasants on his estate. Title signifying great name.

**DAINICHI-NYORAI** In Japanese Buddhism the great illuminator, beneficent sun deity, variously described as a god or goddess. Sometimes regarded as an incarnation of Amaterasu. Also called Birushana or Tathagata Mahavairokana.

**DAINN (DAAIN)** In Norse mythology maker of runes for the Alfar. One of the four stags that eat the buds of Yggdrasil, the world-tree.

**DAINSLEF** In Norse mythology magic sword of Hogni. Made by dwarfs.

**DAIRE MAC FIACHNA** In Irish legend: (1) A chief of Ulster.

Owner of the Brown Bull of Cualgne, desired by Queen Medb of Connaught. When Daire refused to grant her request she waged war against the people of Ulster. The war is interpreted to be a conflict between forces of light and darkness (underworld) for the wealth of fertility. (2) Son of Fionn. Swallowed by a dragon, he hacked his way out, liberating others as well as himself. A resurrection myth resembling that of Jonah.

**DAISY** (1) April 17 birthday flower symbolizing adoration, innocence, virginity. In the language of flowers, I share your sentiments. If you fail to tread on the first daisy you see in the spring, daisies will grow over you or a loved one. A love oracle, a time oracle; also used by children to discover if they live east, west, north, or south. Word signifying day's eye or eye of the sun. In Christian tradition, an emblem of Christ and of Virgin Mary. (2) Feminine flower name from Latin Margarita and from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning modesty.

Double daisy. In the language of flowers: I partake of your sentiments.

Fresh as a daisy. Full of health and vigor.

Michaelmas daisy. Farewell.

Ox-eye daisy. The sun, a good-luck talisman. Prior to 1941, emblem of North Carolina.

Parti-colored daisy. Beauty.

Red daisy. Unconsciousness.

White daisy. Innocence.

Wild daisy. In the language of flowers: I will think of you.

**DAITYA** In India evil spirit, sea giant. In Iranian mythology, legendary land and river.

**DAIVA** In Hinduism a religious marriage in which a daughter with a dowry is given to a priest at a

sacrificial rite; a religious offering. dexterity, skill, strength.

**DAJOJI** In Iroquois mythology the west wind, supporter of the whirlwind. A panther deity. Even the sun hides his face when Dajoji snarls.

**DAKINIS** Buddhist female divinities of lesser rank; wanderers in the air. Fairies who confer superhuman powers on those who invoke them, but they are prone to anger and their good will must be won. They compare with European witches. The most important of their number is Vajravahira, incarnate in the priestess who heads the Tibetan monastery bSam-ldin. In Nepal this goddess counts as the wife of Siva in the form of Bhavani. Generally shown nude and in dancing attitude, sometimes with animal heads. Their usual emblems are: kapala, karttika, khatvanga. In Tibet they are called mKa-gro-ma.

**DAKSHA** In Vedic mythology an Aditya, both father and son of Aditi. An aspect of the sun and a creator god. In the Brahmanas, identified with the creator Prajapati and worshiped as an incarnation or son of Brahma. According to the Mahabharata, he sprang from the right thumb of Brahma. He had many daughters, the number given variously as 24, 50, or 60. Ten of these he gave to Dharma, thirteen to Kasyapa, one to Siva, twenty-seven to Soma. The wives of Dharma and Kasyapa became the mothers of gods, men, and all living things. The wives of Soma became the Naksatras. He excluded Siva, his son-in-law, from the sacrifice. A catastrophe followed when Siva, in rage, showed his power, and Daksha finally propitiated Siva that peace might be restored (storms ended). His name is interpreted to mean

**DAKSINAGNI** Hindu fire of the atmosphere associated with dead ancestors. Fire of Vayu; one of the three sacred fires, the other two being Ahavaniya and Garhapatya.

**DALAI LAMA** God-king or King-priest of Tibet; temporal ruler of Tibet; head of the Go-lug-pa, with his seat at Lhasa, sacred city. The living Buddha; incarnation of Chenresi or of the Bodhistva Avalokitesvara, the God of Mercy. When the Dalai Lama dies he enters heavenly fields and his soul is reincarnated in the body of a child born within a certain period of time after his death; the child's identity is determined by state oracles and astrologers. Historical figure deified; usually shown with monk's hood. Compare Dharmapala of gNas-c'un and Tashi Lama.

**DALETH** Fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of four, meaning door or curtain, i.e. through which the sun enters each day, thus typifying light. Sometimes the meaning is given as breast, typifying nourishment. According to mystics its correspondence in the tarot deck is the Emperor, its planetary correspondence is Jupiter, its symbolic correspondence is fulfilment. Its color is green, its direction is east on the cube of space, its intelligence is luminous, the subconscious with no power of inductive reasoning but perfect power of deductive reasoning, associated with a life of wisdom and folly, revealing ambition and strong character. In white magic its divine correspondence is Dagoul; it is assigned to angels of the Masmalim or fourth order, who are Dominions of current theology, and by their min-

istry are elaborated the diverse forms of matter, especially of the human body. Daleth also appears in the Phoenician alphabet as the fourth letter.

**DALHAN** Arab cannibal who rides an ostrich and feasts on human wrecks along the shore. Wind demon.

**DALLAS** Masculine name from Teutonic meaning playful, and from Old Irish, meaning skilled.

**DALMATIC** Bishop's and deacon's vestment worn during the celebration of high mass in the Roman Catholic Church. Symbolizes joy, justice, salvation.

**DAMARU** Sanscrit for skull drum; a human skull drum used to mark pauses between Buddhist services. A symbol of ferocious or tantric manifestation of the deities. In Tibetan, c'an t'su.

**DAMASCUS** Celebrated metropolis of Syria; now probably the oldest city in the world, located on a river in a fertile plain surrounded by a vast desert and bounded on all sides by mountains. Under Nero tens of thousands of Jews were martyred at one time in the city. It was the scene of the conversion of Paul to Christianity. Throughout history one of the most beautiful and luxurious regions in the world; although many of its private dwellings appear outwardly mean, they have costly decorations in the interiors. It has been called paradise on earth, and Mohammed supposedly refused to enter it lest he thereby forfeit his heavenly paradise. It has become important as a missionary station for all nations, and remains a stop over for those who would cross the desert. It contains a street named "Straight," referred to in the Bible. It has

given its name to damask, a silk, and its steel has played an important part in history.

**DAMAYANTI** In Hindu legend a wife who searches for her lost husband. See Nala.

**DAM-C'AN (DAM-CHEN)** Those who have taken Buddhist vows in Tibet; oath bound.

**DAM-C'AN-R-DO-RJE-LEGS-PA (DAM-CHEN-DOR-JE-LE-PA, DOR-LE)** Tibetan Buddhist demon; chief of demon kings subdued by Padmasambhava. Shown seated on a lion with a green mane, wearing Tibetan costume, carrying kapala and vajra. He is surrounded by kings similar in appearance but with different animals and symbols.

**DAME AUX CAMELIAS, LA** Title of a novel by Alexander Dumas the Younger. The lady of the camelias is one of easy virtue, who is reformed through her great love for Armand Duval, a sentimentalist. A courtesan, prostitute.

**DAME BERTHA AND SIR MARTIN** Any Tom, Dick, and Harry; persons chosen at random from a crowd, usually used disparagingly.

**DAME CELIA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity. She lived in a hospice named Holiness.

**DAME DURDEN** A country housewife who was served by five man servants and five maid servants. Subject of English comedy.

**DAME PARTLET** Hen in Reynard the Fox and in Chaucers Nonne Prestes Tale.

**DAMIA** In Greek mythology goddess of health, worshiped only by

women.

**DAMIETTA** A capital city in lower Egypt representing the ancient Pagan world as Rome stands for the modern Christian world.

**DAMKINA (DAUKE, DAWKINA)**

In Babylonian mythology a sky deity, queen of the gods; a health goddess invoked by women in labor. Her worship dates back to Sumer, and she is variously said to be the consort of Anu (which identifies her with Anatu) and of Ea. By Ea mother of Bel, lord who created mankind. In some versions Marduk is said to be her son. As queen of the deep, she is known as Nin-ki, and as queen of earth, she is known as Gashan-ki.

**DAMNED** One condemned to eternal punishment; one who is cursed, evil, or a failure. In Dante's *Inferno*, those damned are in hell, aware of the past and indistinctly cognizant of the future, but without knowledge of present events on earth. After Judgement Day, when life on earth shall come to an end, the foresight of lost souls will no longer be possible.

**DAMOCLES** A courtier in the service of the tyrant Dionysus of Syracuse. Because he envied his master for his pleasures, power, and wealth, he was ordered to sit at a sumptuous banquet with a sword suspended by a single hair above his head to make him realize the precariousness of a tyrant's life. Thus Damocles' sword symbolizes evil dreaded or foreboded.

**DAMOETAS** A herdsman or shepherd. A name used by Theocritus and Virgil in their pastorals.

**DAMON** A goatherd, a rustic swain, alluding to the goatherd in Virgil's *Eclogues*.

**Damon and Pythias.** Inseparable friends. When Pythias was condemned to death by the Syracusan tyrant Dionysus, he asked leave to go home to put his affairs in order, and Damon placed himself as hostage, agreeing to be executed if Pythias did not return. Pythias was delayed on his return journey and arrived just as Damon was about to be executed. Dionysus, overcome by this display of honorable friendship, pardoned them both. The name Pythias is an error; it should be Phintias. Probably a seasonal myth, with spring returning late.

**DAMONA** Gaulish goddess of cattle. Word cognate with dam (English for mother, Irish for ox), dame, damn, dome, doom, madam.

**DAMU** In Babylonian mythology a friendly spirit who inspired pleasant dreams and relieved the suffering of the afflicted. A form of Tammuz.

**DAN** (1) In Assyrian mythology an appellation of the sun god. (2) In Old Testament; (a) fifth son of Jacob, 1st son of Bilhah, a handmaid of Rachel. He was a judge and founded the tribe of Dan, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, and second only to that of Judah in numbers before entering Canaan. The tribe of Dan governed the zodiacal house of Scorpio and is symbolized by a serpent. (b) Town, formerly called Laish, to which members of the tribe of Dan migrated. It was an idolatrous city and later the seat of one of the golden calves (sun idols) of Jeroboam. Dan being the most northerly and Beersheba being the most southerly city in

the Holy Land, the phrase from Dan to Beersheba signifies from beginning to end, from one end of the world to the other. (3) A title of honor identical with don or sir. Now obsolete, except in Dan Cupid.

**DANACE** In Greek mythology obolus or coin placed in the mouth of the dead as a fee for the boatman Charon, who ferried the dead over the river Styx.

**DANAE** In Greek mythology daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. Warned by the Delphian oracle that if his daughter had a son, he would be killed by the child, Acrisius locked Danae in a tower. Zeus, in the form of a shower of gold, visited her, and she became the mother of Perseus. Acrisius placed Danae and the child adrift in a chest, which was carried by the waves to Seriphos, where she and Perseus were rescued. When he grew to manhood, Perseus accidentally killed his grandfather, thus fulfilling the prophecy. Danae is a dawn or earth mother, the shower of gold being warm rays.

**DANAIDES** In Greek mythology the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. Pursued by their cousins, the fifty sons of Aegyptus, the Danaides finally married them. Warned a son-in-law would kill him, Danaus commanded his daughters on their common wedding night to slay their husbands; all except Hypermnestra, wife of Lynceus, obeyed him, burying their heads in marsh land and their bodies at the gates of the city. For this they were thrown into Tartarus and condemned to fill sieves with water from leaky jars for eternity. In time Lynceus fulfilled the prophecy and killed Danaus to avenge the deaths of his brothers. According to one in-

terpretation, the Danaides were fountains or springs which dried up in summer. The pursuit of the sons of Aegyptus was the rushing of mountain streams, which swelled during the rainy season and overwhelmed the fountains. After a time the torrential streams became more scanty than the fountains, thus the streams had been slain by their wives, who had cut off the waters from their source. The heads were in marsh lands, whereas the bodies (river beds) were exposed naked to all. Lynceus was probably another name for Lyrceios or Inachos, a river which did not dry up. In another interpretation, the emasculation and murder by the Danaides represents the harvest ritual in which grain is hewed down and a sacred king is sacrificed. Lynceus is saved because a surrogate is offered. The task of filling a bottomless jar (heaven) with water drawn in leaky vessels (clouds) typifies that which is impossible of achievement and purposeless. It has several explanations. Probably the fifty daughters were originally priestesses of the agricultural or barley goddess Danae, earth-mother of Perseus, and the pouring of the water was a rain-bringing charm. Or the water-carriers in Tartarus were unintiated, therefore polluted or unclean and were condemned to everlasting labor. From this myth developed a rain-charm associated with the cult of the dead. Bottomless jars were placed on the graves of young or unmarried women, thirsty-ones, who would put an end to drought when their own thirst was quenched. The fifty children of Danaus and Aegyptus compare with those of Asterodia, Endymion, Nereus.

**DANAUS** In Greek mythology king of Argos. Son of Belus,



brother of Aegyptus, father of the Danaides. The Argives and eventually the Greeks collectively were called Danai. For his legend, see Danaides.

**DANAVAS** Hindu devils, evil spirits, sea giants; monsters.

**DANCE** Dedication, exaltation, festivity, prayer, religious ritual, vitality; also debauchery, licentiousness, sensuality, sociability, war. In ancient mysteries imitation of the sun on its course. Probably originally a dance was suited to the worship of each season. In the Middle Ages, a curse was laid by dancing nine times counter to the passage of the sun, around a house, object, or person. Among certain tribes, when someone has died, dancing goes on all through the day and night to the accompaniment of drums to keep evil spirits and witches away. Among some primitive people, when a man is too old to perform a ceremonial dance, he passes it on to one younger and ceases to exist socially. The can-can was originally a frenzied sun-dance; the waltz appears to have been a whorl or whirl which honored the sun. Dream significance: (dancing) gaiety, (seeing it) bad omen. Mystics believe dancing is the merging of self-consciousness with subconsciousness and the blending of the super-consciousness. Symbols of the dance are cymbals, flutes, music, pipes of Pan, thrysus. Compare Orchesis.

Among American Indians dancing was a dramatic prayer addressed to nature powers, givers of food and game, rain-bringers, etc. California Indians had a nocturnal dance variously known as the burning or the cry, in which the dancing was accompanied by wailing and various articles were burned to supply the ghosts of the

dead with their needs (the souls of burned articles went off to meet the dead). The rite coincided with the death of nature. The Indians had a bean dance for fertility, a snake dance for rain-bringing; they had medicine dances, war dances, etc. Ancient Britons had dance stones. On festive occasions, men dyed themselves blue in honor of the sky, and with their wives and children danced in circles, bowing to the stone altar. Caer Sidi or Revolving Castle typifies a dance of the heavens. In Chinese antiquity after the first plowing of the year, at the ceremonial worship of earth, the emperor only was permitted to perform the dance. It was as solemn as the Christian Easter ceremonies, performed at the same time of the year and in exactly the same way as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The emperor turned to the east, then to the west. The music played was similar to a Gregorian chant, bells were rung, censers swung before the altar, three grains of rice (equivalent of the Christian wafer) were laid on the emperor's tongue and he drank rice wine. Early Christianity mentions a circular dance called Orchesis and a sacred all-night festival called Chorostasia in imitation of the Angelic Dance and ceaseless hymnody of the Creator. The Christian carol, choir or chorale are survivals of pre-Christian rites of troubadours in which singers moved slowly in a circle as they sang. In Greece dances were performed at sacrificial ceremonies accompanied by hymns, generally composed in honor of a deity and containing an account of the deity's most noted actions. Dances accompanied the Bacchanals, Eleusinian mysteries, etc. Terpsichore personified the dance. The word for dancing in Hebrew

signified to leap for joy, and dances were expressive of religious gratitude and joy or of domestic joy, but only by one of the sexes and usually in the daytime in the open air. David led men in the dance; Miriam led the women of Israel. Dances never were held for amusement, except by vain sinners. In Hinduism, Pund-jel, creator god, danced to inspire life. In Madagascar sisters and wives dance day and night, never ceasing, while men are at war to impart courage, good fortune, and strength to the warriors. In New Guinea, a dance was performed and a dancing belt was given as an insignia of adulthood or exalted rank. Compare circumcision, initiation. In ancient Rome, dancing became associated with drinking, feasting, and orgies.

Dance macabre. Dance of death; a popular subject in various arts in the Middle Ages. Also called macaberesque. The origin of the name is in doubt. It has been guessed that Macaber was the name of a painter who first arranged a series illustrating the dance of death, or the word may be derived from makbara, Arabic for funeral chamber, or it may mean dance of the Maccabees.

Dance of Saint Vitus. Chorea.

Dance on nothing. Be hanged (one's feet being in the air).

Dance on a volcano. Be recklessly gay in the presence of danger.

Dancing girl. Carnal devotion, fascination, festivity, grace, revelry, sexual appetite.

**DANCETTE** In heraldry, with deep indentations, toothed.

**DANDA** Buddhist staff surmounted by a skeleton or a vajra (thunderbolt). Emblem of Ekajata, Hayagriva, Yama. Compare

khakkhara.

**DANDELION** September 27 birthday flower, symbol of bitterness, coquetry, grief. Sun emblem. Flower governing Leo. When in seed, blown on by lovers; if all seeds fly off at once the blower is loved passionately, a few seeds remaining indicates some unfaithfulness; many remaining indicates indifference. Also a time oracle. Symbolic of Christ's Passion as a bitter herb.

**DANE JOHN** A tumulus within the precincts of Canterbury; sun altar. This may be equated with donjon or dungeon, i.e. tower or main keep of a castle. Its meaning is don or dun (fort, hill, or stronghold) of Jon or Geon.

**DANGER** Symbolized by a dagger, skull and crossbones, the color red, red flag, red light, etc. In an Italian icon, personified by a young man treading on a snake which bites his leg. To his right is a precipice, to his left is a torrent. Lightning flashes. His staff is weak.

**DANIEL (DAN)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the Lord is judge. (2) Hebrew prophet. With three companions, Azariah, Hananiah, and Mishael, he was taken as a hostage to Babylon. He declined to pollute himself by eating provisions from the king's table, or to be defiled by connection with idol-worship. However his dream interpretations won him a promotion to higher office, and the envy of others at court caused him to be cast into a den of lions for continuing to pray to his own God while in captivity. Like his three companions, who had been thrown into a fiery furnace, he emerged from the lion's den unharmed, and was restored to his high position. He

was terrified by the apparition of the hand which wrote upon the wall, and that night was slain. Daniel is regarded as one of the most spotless characters on record. Throughout his life he maintained his integrity. In the lion's den he parallels Ra passing nightly through the body of a serpent, i. e. the sun sets, passes through the monstrous dark, and rises again to its exalted position high in the sky. As one resurrected he resembles Christ, Jonah, Orpheus, etc. He also is referred to as a dragon (lion-monster) slayer and compared with Saint George. He usually is represented in a lion's den or between two lions praying.

**DANTE** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the enduring. (2) Poet in whose works punishments fit the crimes. As one who visits the underworld and returns, Dante is one resurrected, and compares with mythological heroes, such as Aeneas, Hercules, Izanagi, Orpheus.

**DANTON, GEORGES JACQUES**

French revolutionary leader. Victim of the Reign of Terror, which he helped to create.

**DANU** (1) See Anu 2. (2) In Vedic mythology the parent of Vrtra, demon serpent.

**DANWANTAREE** Hindu god of physic, who rose from the sea to confer inestimable benefits on the human race. Compares with Asclepius.

**DAONUS (DAOS)** Legendary shepherd who ruled one of the mythical ages of Babylonia for 36,000 years and then departed for the abyss. A fertility deity identical with Tammuz.

**DAPHNE** (1) In Greek mythol-

ogy daughter of Peneus, river god. In fleeing from Apollo, who was enamored of her, she became so exhausted she called upon the gods to come to her rescue. As Apollo was about to embrace her, the gods transformed her into a laurel tree. The sun loves the dawn; because Apollo (sun) cannot be faithful but is impelled to move on, Daphne (dawn) flees from him. He pursues her, but the sun's embrace is fatal; dawn must die. The name Daphne is from the root *da*, meaning to burn. Her legend resembles that of Britomartis, Derketo, and Artemis in her flight from Alpheios. (2) A shrub symbolizing fame, glory. In the language of flowers: Sweets to the sweet.

**Daphnephoria.** A festival celebrated every ninth year at Thebes in ancient Greece in honor of Apollo.

**DAPHNIS** In Greek mythology son of Hermes and a Sicilian nymph. He was protected by Artemis and taught by Pan and the Muses. A shepherd, he supposedly invented bucolic poetry.

**DAPPLE** The donkey ridden by Sancho Panza in Cervantes' Don Quixote.

**DARAGO** In Philippine mythology evil wife of the evil spirit Mandarangan. They control the fortunes of warriors and must be appeased with human sacrifice each year.

**DARAMULUM (THUREMLIN)**

Chief god of the Yuin (Australia). Son of Baiame. He lived ages ago on earth with his mother Ngallalbal and planted trees on bare stone-like land before man appeared on earth. After the flood that left only a few people he crawled to a mountain-top; from

there he climbed into the sky, where he remains watching over men. He is the giver of laws and his voice is heard in the thunder (bull-roarer). He meets the shadow (tulugal) when a man dies and takes care of it. His name is unknown to women. He plays an important part in the initiation rites of the Wonghi of New South Wales. A group of boys approaching manhood are initiated in a ceremony which only men may witness; women forbidden to see it under penalty of death. The youths are taken before Daramulum and pretended to be cut up. He restores them to life and knocks a tooth out of the mouth of each. While the teeth are being knocked out a bull-roarer is swung around to produce a loud humming sound. The uninitiated are not allowed to see the bull-roarer.

**DARBY** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning a freeman.

**DARBY AND JOAN** A virtuous couple celebrated for their conjugal felicity in a ballad attributed to Henry Woodfall.

**DARCY** Masculine name from Old French, meaning from the ark or stronghold.

**DARDANUS** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Electra. Husband of Batea. Fertility deity. Legendary ancestor of the Trojan line. He founded Dardania at the foot of Mount Ida, and received as a gift from Zeus the Palladium, the capture of which was necessary for the fall of Troy.

**DARIUS (DARIAN)** (1) Masculine name through the Greek from the Persian dara (king) and the Sanscrit darj (maintainer), meaning possessing wealth. (2) The name of several Persian kings. Darius

III or Darius Codomanus was the last king of Persia to be defeated by Alexander the Great; he finally was killed by his own generals, thus verifying the prophecies of Daniel, who had foretold of the enlargement of the Persian monarchy under the symbol of the ram, butting with its horns northward, southward, and westward, which nothing could resist, and its destruction by a goat having a large horn between its eyes (Alexander the Great) coming from the west and overrunning the world without touching the earth. According to one legend, Alexander asked Darius for a tribute of golden eggs. The king answered, "The bird that laid them has flown to the other world, where Darius must seek them." He then sent Alexander a ball and bat to ridicule the general's youth, but Alexander informed the messengers that, with the bat, he would beat the ball of power from the hands of Darius. Darius then sent Alexander a bitter melon to signify the grief that awaited the general; whereupon Alexander declared that Darius would eat his own fruit.

**DARKNESS** Evil, female principle, future, gloom, ignorance, mystery, obscurity, secrecy, somberness, the unknown, winter. In most parts of the world dark colors at weddings are regarded as unlucky. In mythology a dark complexion is that of a deity of death, night, sleep, storms, or of the underworld. According to mystics, subconscious field of divine operation. In Buddhism the downward path. In Christianity spiritual need. In Old Testament adversity; suggests the absence of stars, hence the fall of chief men and national convulsions.

**Dark ages.** Period between the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A. D.) and the beginning of the



13th century; so called on account of its supposed intellectual inferiority.

**Dark and Bloody Ground.** A nickname for the state of Kentucky, either because of its Indian warfare or because it is a translation of the Indian name for the state.

**Dark continent.** Africa. So called either because the character of the continent remained unknown until very recent years or because of the dark races predominating there.

**Dark Warriors.** In China serpent and tortoise, who together symbolized the north. In Japan the tortoise is the Dark Warrior.

**Egyptian darkness.** The plague in Egypt as described in the Bible.  
**Prince of Darkness.** Satan.

**DARLEEN** Feminine invented name, probably after darling and Eileen.

**DARNEL** Vice.

**DARONWY** Celtic thunderer; an oak deity.

**DART** Hunting, killing, swiftness. The phallus; also male destructive power. Ray of the sun. Implement of the god of love and of evil kings. In divination, word of the deity; by extension gossip, rumor.

**DARUMA** Japanese legless tumbling doll, which, when thrown down, bounces back, symbolizing undaunted spirit. A good-luck charm. A name related to Sanscrit dharma (law).

**DARWIN** Masculine name from Teutonic, meaning darling friend, from Cymric, meaning oak, and from Anglo-Saxon meaning deer's friend.

**DARYL** Feminine name from

the Anglo-Saxon, meaning dearly loved.

**DASAGVAS** In Hinduism seers who aided Indra in the recovery of the kine (fertile rain). A name which implies they won ten cows in the exploit.

**DASARA** Hindu festival celebrated at the end of the monsoon (roughly the beginning of October). It lasts for ten days and commemorates the destruction of the demon Mahesh-asura by Bhavani and also the great war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. The tenth day, on which weapons are hallowed, has been held as an auspicious day for the beginning of military enterprises. In Bengal called Durgapuja.

**DASAS (DASYUS)** Vedic demons, enemies of mankind, withholders of sun and of water. In later usage the word denoted slaves. Compare with the Greek Laus. Dasa is a name sometimes applied to Vrtra as the enemy of Indra.

**DASCYLUS** In Greek mythology king of the Mariandynians, who presided at the games at which Heracles killed Titias. He was both father and son of Lycus (wolf), and appears to have been an oak deity or king, the wolf being closely connected with the oak cult. The name means little pointer and, at athletic festivals, the king or president used the pointer-finger for warning against foul play.

**DASIM** Mohammedan demon of discord. Son of Eblis.

**DASRA AND NASATYA** The Hindu Asvins.

**DASSE** Wife of the Mantis in Bushman folklore.



**DATE** According to occultists the lucky dates of a month are 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28; the unlucky dates or days are 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 18, 30. The remaining dates, which are neither lucky nor unlucky are 4, 6, 8, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29.

**DATE PALM** Desert food. Sumerian tree of life, probably because it is a tree of two sexes, also because its fruit bears resemblance to the human hand. It is the tree of Anu's heaven, and in art shown growing out of a spring of water in much the same manner that the Yggdrasil grows in Teutonic mythology. It is called Manu in Sumerian, which is the probable source of the manna of the Israelites. In China signifies progeny. Christian emblem of Saint Aniano. In Moslem tradition when Adam was driven out of Eden, he took three things with him: dates, chief of fruits; ear of wheat, chief of all kinds of food; myrtle, chief of all sweet-scented flowers in the world.

**DATHAN** With Abiram and Korah, he conspired to overthrow the authority of Aaron and Moses in the wilderness.

**DATURA** An ill-smelling weed used as a narcotic to get luck in gambling, especially by Mexican and Southern Californian Indians. As a trance producer used by ancient Mexicans to discover a thief; also was used in religious ceremonies.

**DAUGAWA** In Baltic mythology the Great Water. It flows back at evening because it is full of the souls of the departed. At midnight a star descends to the house of the dead.

**DAUPNER** In Norse mythology the magic gold ring which grew

into a chain without end. Constructed by the kinsmen of Sindre. An emblem of fertility and fruitfulness.

**DAVID (DAVE, DAVEY, DAVY, TAFFY)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning well beloved. (2) King of Israel. The son of Jesse of Bethlehem, he was set to watch sheep thus, having been made a shepherd, he was a despised son who rose to an exalted rank. He battled the giant Goliath, a conflict typifying light overcoming darkness, wisdom overcoming ignorance, and placing David in the ranks with other demon-killers, such as Indra, Marduk, Odysseus, Perseus. He was anointed by Samuel and, with his harp, he relieved the mind of King Saul, who was oppressed by melancholy. Saul, however, became jealous of him, and he was forced to flee for his life. After the death of Saul, fulfilling the prophecy of Samuel, David became king of all Israel. He provided Uriah with a letter of death, which brought Uriah into the first ranks of battle where he was killed. David then married Bathsheba, Uriah's widow. On the mythological level, David, the sun, caused Uriah, night or winter, to be slain, and married Bathsheba, the dawn or spring. As the writer of a death-letter David parallels Proetus. As a sun-hero, the weapons of David were magical and never missed their mark. David was the father of Amnon, who violated his sister, David's daughter Tamar; he was the father of Absalom, who revolted against him, and of Adonijah who revolted against Solomon, the son who inherited David's throne. David was musician, poet, statesman, and warrior. He led the men of Israel in the joyous dance which honored the sun. He is worshiped as the

ancestor of a Messiah, Christ supposedly descending from David. He is usually portrayed as a shepherd boy with a sling and the head of Goliath or in royal robes with a rayed diadem and harp.

**DAVUS** An uncouth menial. A name of slaves in Greek and Roman plays.

**DAVY JONES** Humorous name for the personification or spirit of the sea; hence Davy Jones' locker is the bottom of the sea, especially the grave of those drowned. Davy appears to be a corruption of Duffy or Duppy, West Indies Negro name for a ghost; Jones is a corruption of Jonah.

**DAWEN** Irish sacred cow. Cognate with dawn. Frequently the dawn goddesses is the guardian of the herds (cows or nourishing clouds) of heaven, and provides the earth with nourishing liquid in the form of dew.

**DAWN** Awakening, brightness unfolding, to begin to expand or give promise. Driver away of ghosts, overcomer of darkness, resurrection. Universally a dawn goddess is pursued and overcome by the god of the morning sun. She is thus mother (dawn gives birth to the sun) and wife of the sun whose embrace is fatal to her. The sun goes on his way, unfaithful to the dawn, but at the end of the day is reunited with her resurrected glow (gloaming). The glance or touch of the dawn is as fatal as that of the sun; when she gazes on the dew, the sparkling drops vanish, and in the evening, as gloaming, she kills the sun, lingering to watch him sink below the horizon. Beauty and the beast marriages are usually dawn myths. The beautiful dawn maiden is married to an unsightly monster (dark-

ness, night, or winter), who by reason of her love becomes beautiful, transforms into the morning sun or spring growth. The dawn-maiden is also the spring-maid bringing the return of light and warmth.

**DAWNS MEN** Literally, dance stones. A Cornish name for stone circles. Ancient Britons dyed themselves blue and danced in circles, bowing to a stone altar in a rite honoring or welcoming the sun. See dance, Orchestis.

**DAY** Enlightenment, growth, principle of good, prosperity, surety, wisdom. Symbols of day are the morning star, sun, white; Mau, the Egyptian cat-god. Day and night are symbolized by white and black. The word is derived through the Latin dies from the Sanscrit Dyaus. Dianus, a form of the Latin deity Janus, derives from the same root. The word day is related to dagh (Hebrew for fish), dog, and tag (German for day).

The day is measured as natural, civil, and artificial. A natural day is one revolution of the earth on its axis; the civil day is determined by the custom of a nation; the artificial day is the time of the sun's continuance above the horizon, which is unequal according to each season on account of the obliquity of the equator. Sacred writers usually divide the day into twelve hours. In most Asiatic countries, an animal is assigned to carry each of the twelve two-hour periods of the day (see under animal). The Babylonians began their civil day at sunrise; the Greeks and Hebrews began theirs at sunset; the Romans began their day at midnight, a practice continued in the modern world; and Umbrians began their day at noon. If the

moon is used as a reference point, the term is lunar day; if a star is used, sidereal day; if the sun is used, solar day. The word is often used for an indeterminate period. The prophetic day usually is understood to be a year. In speaking of a year as a day, it is composed of four periods: midnight to sunrise (spring), sunrise to noon (summer), noon to sunset (autumn), sunset to midnight (winter). Frequently a comparison is made to the four stages of man: childhood,

adolescence, maturity, old age. Compare year. According to the mystics, Sunday, a day of joy and repose, is unlucky for any undertaking; Monday is a day of calm and sweetness; Tuesday is a day of failures, quarrels, and struggles; Wednesday is a day of success; Thursday is a day which requires courage and will-power; Friday is a day of passion (the Roman Senate did not sit on Friday); Saturday is a day of danger and death; day of finalities.

The days of the week and their attributes according to a medieval chart:

<u>Day</u>	<u>Color of Robe of High Priest</u>	<u>Robe Gems</u>	<u>Talismanic Gems</u>
Sunday, day of works of light	purple	topaz, diamond	pearl
Monday, day of works of divination and mystery	white and silver	pearl, crystal	emerald
Tuesday, day of works of wrath	red	emerald, topaz, ruby	
Wednesday, day of works of science	green	amethyst, lodestone	turquoise
Thursday, day of works of politics or religion	scarlet	carnelian, sapphire	
Friday, day of works of love	sky-blue	cat's-eye, emerald	ruby
Saturday, day of works of mourning	black and orange	diamond, turquoise	amethyst

According to a Roman chart, the planets and gems assigned to the days are:

<u>Day</u>	<u>Governing Planet</u>	<u>Zodiacal Sign</u>	<u>Gem</u>
Sunday	Sol	Sun	diamond
Monday	Luna (Diana)	Cancer or Moon	moonstone
Tuesday	Mars	Scorpio	jasper
Wednesday	Mercury	Gemini	rock crystals
Thursday	Jupiter	Sagittarius	carnelian
Friday	Venus	Taurus	emerald
Saturday	Saturn	Capricornus	turquoise

Day after the fair. Too late to see anything.

Day of Atonement. Yom Kippur. Among Jews the most solemn season of the year; a period

of penitence from sunset on the 9th of the month of Tishri to sunset on the 10th day.

Day of Judgment. Last day of the life of the world; day on which

all men will be judged.

Day of the new moon. Rosh Chodesh, which literally is head of the month. First day of the Jewish month.

Day of the sun. In China the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of each moon or 28 days; equivalent to Christian sabbaths.

Day of Wrath. Last day of the life of the world; day on which divine wrath will be kindled against the wicked.

Every dog has his day. A day or time of action or influence comes to everyone.

Fish day. Among Roman Catholics Friday or any other feast day on which meat is not eaten.

Guy Fawkes Day. In England day commemorating the execution of Guy Fawkes, a Roman Catholic who had undertaken to kill James I by means of gunpowder on November 5, 1605. Guy Fawkes was betrayed.

Inauguration Day. In the United States, day on which the president assumes office. Formerly March 4th, currently the January 1st following election.

Lady Day. March 25, day of the Annunciation of Virgin Mary.

Palmy days. Happy or prosperous days, alluding to those of a gladiator when he went to receive the palm branch as a reward of his prowess.

Quarter days. In England, the days celebrating each season of the year; also rent days. Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer Day, June 24; Michaelmas Day, September 29; Christmas Day, December 25.

Red-letter day. A fortunate or lucky day; in allusion to the practice of printing holy days (holidays) in red in medieval almanacs and calendars.

**DAZBOG (DAZBDOG)** In Russian mythology the giving-god. Son of

Svarog, brother of Svarozic. Czar Sun, identical with the Greek Helios. Grandfather of the Russians. In Pagan Siberia, god of life, prosperity, and sunshine. In a Serbian fairytale called Dajbog (Dabog) and treated as an evil being opposed to God. In early Christian times Pagan deities were looked upon as devils.

**dBAN-MGON** Listed as if spelt Ban-mgon.

**DEAD, THE** In some traditions, daimons of fertility, guardian spirits, providers of wealth; in others vengeful spirits. Primitive people, in homeopathic magic, render enemies blind, deaf, or dumb by the use of dead man's bones or anything tainted by the infection of death. Mirrors are covered or turned to the wall while a dead body is in the house because the soul of a living person, projected out of the body in the shape of his reflection in the mirror, may be carried off by a ghost of the dead body. The custom of refusing to sleep in the house with a corpse relates to the fear that the ghost may lure the soul of the living. To prevent the ghost from walking abroad, the corpse is usually guarded by a death-watcher. Compare corner stone. Ancient Chinese believed the departed good and great lived in heaven, subordinate to Shang-ti, but were able to come and go at will, carrying out the commands of the Supreme Ruler. They assisted in the affairs of their descendants on earth, showing no partiality and administering chastisement to those who did evil. No hell existed, nor any punishment in another world. The only punishment for the evil in the spirit world was one of negation and privation, the lack of and the craving for things formerly enjoyed on earth. Trees



were planted on graves to strengthen the soul and save the body from decay. Evergreens were chosen for their vitality. Thus trees on graves were identified with the souls of the dead; sometimes the souls of the dead took up their abode in the trees. The Christian Feast of All Souls at the beginning of November has been borrowed from an ancient pagan festival connected with the death of fertility. In Japanese Buddhism death symbolizes hope. The dead, for whom prayers are said, are on their way to a higher state. In Shintoism the dead are givers of life and of wealth, protectors of their descendants, representatives of the past; they are ghosts or world rulers who cause decay, rain, ripenings, tides, wind.

Dead leaves. Autumn or winter; sadness.

Deadly sins. The seven Christian deadly sins are: anger, covetousness, envy, gluttony, lust, pride, sloth.

Dead Sea. Sea which occupies the deepest depression in the earth's surface; so called because it contains such a great amount of salt no living thing can survive in it.

Dead Sea apple. A beautiful fruit mentioned in the Old Testament as growing near the Dead Sea. When bitten it turned to ashes. Hence any empty pleasure; that which tempts the eyes and brings no other reward. Also called apple of Sodom and Dead Sea fruit.

Pay for a dead horse. Pay for something after it has lost its value.

The king is dead! Long live the king! A formula for asserting the unbroken functioning of government, alluding to the ceremony during the reign of French kings in which one truncheon or staff was broken and another

flourished.

Unburied dead. Anciently a terrible curse inflicted on criminals, paupers, and those who offended the state. Wandering souls, eaters of offal and drinkers of impure water.

Wait for dead men's shoes. Wait for an inheritance or an advantage.

DEAN (DEANE) Masculine name from Middle English, meaning valley.

DEATH (1) Card in the tarot deck illustrated by a skeleton cutting off feet, hands, and heads, signifying the dividing period of a mortal's life. Attainment: change, progress (death and re-birth). In divination corresponds to number 14 and the Hebrew letter nun. Denotes: ascent of the spirit into divine spheres; creation, destruction, recreation; the natural transit of man; perpetual movement; also contrarities, corruption, mortality, sudden change. When reversed, hope destroyed, inertia. Generally a bad-luck card. (2) Ancients believed death was a great awakener. See wakes. In most religions the means of passing from one life to another. Sometimes interpreted as spiritual decay. Various mythologies attribute death to: anger of an offended deity because of man's disobedience or sins; displeasure of one already dead who causes a survivor to follow; mischievousness or mistake of a deity. Dream significance: (another's death agony) good omen for patient; (one's own) flourishing health; (one's own agony) warning. Symbols of death are: bat, broken column, coffin, cypress, draped urn, dust and ashes, ivy wreath, reversed torch, reversed weapons, ruins, skeleton, skull, skull and crossbones, weeping willow, wheat-



sheaf and sickle. In classical tradition personified by a white youth accompanied by his brother sleep, a black youth, both reclining with legs crossed. Medieval icons represent death as a bat-winged woman with streaming hair and claws instead of nails, swinging a scythe; as a skeleton covered with a rich mantle embroidered with gold and holding a mask representing the many faces of death: gentleness, indifference, odiousness, terror; or as a skeleton mounted on a horse brandishing a scythe. Compare mortality, mourning. In Bohemia on the fourth Sunday in Lent young folk used to throw a puppet called Death into the water; then, with a branch or a freshly-hewed young tree attached to a doll dressed as a bride, would walk from house to house singing they had tossed death out of the village and were bringing Summer (the spirit of vegetation typified by the bride and the tree, which represented the phallus or revived fertility god) into the village. The May-pole dance seems to be related to this rite. The custom of abstaining from the mention of the name of one dead was and is observed by many races. The chief reason appears to be the fear of evoking the ghost coupled with the natural unwillingness to revive past sorrows. In China a natural death is regarded as one of the five blessings. In Christian tradition death by martyrdom cancels all sins. Death also is used figuratively to denote the insensibility of Christians to the temptations of a sinful world. In Hebrew tradition death was the penalty affixed to Adam's transgression. In Indonesian mythology immortality was offered to man by a god, but he failed to hear and did not get the gift. In Japan, typified by a lotus blossom. The Kwakiutl Indians of North A-

merica look upon death as a shame and an insult. In Melanesian mythology death came into the world because the gods decided men with wrinkled skin were too ugly to live. In Sumer, death was the freezer of all human affections, turning love to hate for the living in the hearts of ghosts.

Death angel. Azrael.

Death and resurrection rites.

Initiation into adulthood. See burial, mock.

DE-BABOU AND DE-AI In Gilbert Islands mythology the first pair, created by Na Reau who warned them against having children. When they bore three, Na Reau came to punish them, but they pleaded that their three children were the sun, the moon, and the sea, which provided light and food, so Na Reau forgave them.

DEBAUCHERY Symbolized by the color saffron yellow, by dancing and singing, licentious revels, orgies. Personified by Bacchus astride a wine cask, holding cup and grapes.

DEBORAH (DEB, DEBBY)

(1) Feminine name from the Hebrew meaning bee. (2) In Old Testament wife of Lapidoth. A prophetess, who dwelt under a palm tree. She sent for Barak and promised him victory if he would attack Sisera. He refused to undertake the expedition unless she accompanied him. She agreed to do this, but warned him the expedition would be imputed to a woman, and she is spoken of as the prophetess who helped to free the Israelites from the Canaanites. The triumphal song she composed still exists. (3) Nurse of Rebekah, whom she accompanied from Aram into Canaan. She is honored for her life of humble usefulness.

**DEBT** In an Italian icon, personified by a melancholy young man wearing a green bonnet. His legs and neck are bound by iron. In his mouth he holds a basket and in his hand a scourge. A hare is at his feet.

**DEBUTANTE BALL** In modern society, a coming-out party; a ball to signify that a young woman is of marriageable age and to introduce her to eligible bachelors; a puberty festival.

#### **DECAPITATION AFTER DEATH**

Practiced in various parts of the world to rid the body of its ghost or spirit, which in ancient Egypt was called the Ka. Compare ka, mummification.

**DECEIT** In an Italian icon personified by a man clothed in a goat skin. Instead of legs, he has two werpent tails. In one hand he holds fish-hooks, in the other a fish-net filled with fish. Besides him a panther hides its head between his legs to show only its fine skin.

**DECEMBER** Twelfth month of the Gregorian calendar. Name from the Latin combining form *decem*, meaning ten, and December was the tenth month in ancient Rome. It suggests cheerlessness, chilliness, gloom, winter festivities. The sun enters Capricornus, the Goat, about December 22, which answers to the winter solstice. December is symbolized by evergreens, firs, holly, lapis-lazuli, mistletoe, owl, poinsettia, turquoise. Personified by a crone crouching over a fire; the killing of the fattened pig; a minstrel. In China represented by a bullock.

**Decemberist.** In Russian history, one of those who in December of 1828 conspired against Czar Nicholas.

December and May. An old

husband and a young wife or vice versa.

**December 25.** Date of a pagan festival widely celebrated in which the image of a babe was taken from a temple sanctuary and greeted with loud acclamation by worshipers saying, "The Virgin has begotten." The date answers roughly to the winter solstice. The virgin mother is mother earth, who gives birth to the sun, who immediately starts to grow, bringing with him longer daytime hours. In China birthday of Zao; in Egypt birthdays of Horus and Osiris; in Greece of Dionysus and Heracles; in India birthday of Vishnu; in Persia of Mithra; in Syria of Tammuz. In the Fifth Century fixed as Christmas Day, the birthday of Christ.

**December 31.** In Japan demon-ousting day, when peach-wood rods (phallic rods) are used to rid the house of demons.

**DECHTIRE (DECHTERE)** In Irish mythology daughter of Maga. Half-sister of Conchobar, king of Ulster. Mother of Cuchulainn; Conchobar, Lugh, and Sualtam, are all said to be the father. Dechtire was affianced to Sualtam. While celebrating her wedding feast she swallowed a May-fly. The god Lugh, in a dream, informed her she had swallowed and bore him within her. He ordered her and her fifty attendant maidens to accompany him and transformed them all into the shapes of birds that they might leave without being seen. At the end of three years, she and her attendants returned in their bird shape and devoured everything at her brother's palace. Conchobar organized a hunt and he came upon a magic dwelling in which a man (Lugh) and a woman (Dechtire) resided. Believing them to be his vassals, Conchobar demanded the right to sleep with the woman.

The next morning the woman gave birth to a child which resembled Conchobar. The infant was called Setanta; later Cuchulainn. After the birth of Cuchulainn, Dechtire returned to the court of Conchobar and married Sualtam. Dechtire is a moon goddess; Lugh, a sun deity; Conchobar, an earth god; Cuchulainn, the infant sun. In the May-fly season, trout throw themselves out of the water and catch the flies. The Irish legend of 'singing trout' refers to an erotic spring dance in the moon-goddess' honor by water-nymphs, who mimicked the leaping, squeaking trout. Dechtire conceived her son by swallowing a May-fly, and he, a reincarnation of his father Lugh, was able to swim like a trout as soon as he was born (the sun leaps and swims on water). As a virgin goddess Dechtire compares with Arianrhod, Nana. See virgin birth.

**DECK OF PLAYING CARDS** Divination, fortune telling, gambling. See Tarot.

**DECLUNUS (DECLUNA)** Early Italian fertility deity.

**DECORUM** In an Italian icon, personified by a handsome youth of gentle aspect with a lion's skin on his back. In one hand he holds a cube supporting the Mercury cipher and the motto "Sic Floret Decoro Decus;" in the other hand he holds an amaranth branch. He wears a garland of amaranth. On one foot he has a buskin, on the other a sock.

**DEDALUS, STEPHEN** The hero of A Portrait of the Artist by James Joyce. He also appears in Ulysses. Believed to represent the author himself. He is a proud, sensitive, and talented youth, embittered by the poverty

and narrow-minded orthodoxy of his Roman Catholic family. He doubts everything but longs to find something to believe in. In Ulysses, when he refuses his mother's deathbed request to kneel and pray he develops a sense of guilt, feeling he has acknowledged the religion he had rejected. Estranged from his own father, he finds for a while a spiritual father in Leopold Bloom, whom he finally rejects. The name Dedalus appears to be a play on Daedalus, the ancient Greek worker in arts and crafts. As a son deprived of a father, he corresponds to Telemachus, son of Odysseus.

**Dedalus, Simon.** The gay, irresponsible father of Stephen. He is fond of drinking and singing.

**Dedalus, May Goulding.** The sickly mother of Stephen. She believes staunchly in the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

**DEDEK** Penate or guardian genius of ancient Czechs. Resembles the deduska domovoy.

**DEDUSKA DOMOVOY** Russian ancestral spirit or household guardian. Name signifying grandfather-house-lord. Every house is believed to have its own domovoy, which normally lives behind the oven. These penates fight with one another, each protecting the house with which he is connected. The householder who knows how to gratify his domovoy will meet with success. ■ due honor is not rendered him, he may show a demoniac side. Also called diko.

**DEE** A Celtic war-goddess, identified with the river of the same name. The river supposedly gave oracles according to its flow.

**DEEP (DEPTH)** In Scriptures signifies the bottomless pit, hell,

the place of punishment; chaos in the beginning of the world; the grave; the sea at its deepest parts.

**DEER** Autumn, fleetness, gentleness, longevity, swiftness. Among primitive tribes eaten to give a man fleetness of foot. Word resolves into di-ur and yields shining fire, thus typifying the sun. Its horns are symbolic of the rays of the sun. Deer equates with dear (beloved).

One of the forms in which Buddha was born. Symbolic of the teachings of Buddha as Buddha began his discourses in a deer park. In China called lu. Emblematic of Chang; talisman for honor in study and success; symbolic of emolument and longevity. According to Chinese tradition, it is the only animal which has been able to find the sacred fungus of immortality. At the age 1,000, the deer turns blue; when it passes 1,500, it turns white; at the age 2,000 years, it turns black. A man who eats a piece of the meat at any of these stages will live to the age represented by the color. Symbol of the Hebrew tribe Naphthali. In Japanese art, associated with the maple and signifies melancholy. Primitive Japanese practiced divination by scorching the shoulder-blade of a deer over a clear fire and reading omens in the cracks produced by the heat. In Japanese mythology, a dark brown deer was associated with Jurojin, signifying health and long life. In Mexico, a brown deer represented the god of the north, drought; a white deer represented the god of the east, rain and fertility.

**DEFENCE** Symbolized by a draw-bridge, shield, soldier, sword, tower.

Defence against danger. In an Italian icon personified by a wo-

man in armor holding a sword and a target with a hedge-hog in the middle.

Defence against enemies. In an Italian icon personified by a woman whose headdress is set with precious stones. She holds a sea onion. A ferret with rue in its mouth is at her feet.

**DEFIANCE** Symbolized by a cock, coiled serpent, head erect.

**DEFICIT, MONSIEUR AND MADAM** A nickname applied to Louis XVI and his queen Marie Antoinette to whom were ascribed the deficits in the French treasury.

**DEGREES IN FREEMASONRY**

Symbolic of the three steps. The first degree typifies the entrance of man into the world, groping in darkness for intellectual light; the second degree represents apprenticeship, emergence from darkness, struggle for attainment of truth; the third degree represents contemplation.

**DE GUAITA, STANISLAS** Noted occultist prophet.

**DEIANEIRA (DEIANIRA)** In Greek mythology daughter of Oeneus, king of Aetolia, and Athaea; wife of Heracles. When the center Nessus, who was carrying Deianeira across a stream, attempted to run off with her, Heracles shot him with a poisoned arrow. With his dying breath Nessus desiring revenge, instructed Deianeira to preserve some of his blood, as it would always assure the return of her husband's love if he should ever transfer his affections to another. When Deianeira heard that her husband was returning in triumph from Oechalia, accompanied by Iole, Deianeira dipped his white garments in the blood of Nessus and cast them about him. The poison of the blood



drove him into such agony, Heracles pleaded to be placed on his funeral pyre. In remorse, Deianeira threw herself into the flames and died with Heracles. This is a daylight myth, in which Heracles, the sun, forsakes Deianeira, the gloaming, for Iole, the dawn. The garments the jealous Deianeira flings about him are the crimson fiery clouds in which the sun dies. Deianeira parallels Blodeuwedd and Delilah.

**DEIDAMIA** In Greek mythology daughter of King Lycomedes of Scyros, at whose court Achilles, dressed as a woman, remained in hiding. Achilles won the love of Deidamia, who helped to protect him, and to whom he promised to remain faithful. When Odysseus and Diomed discovered his whereabouts, Achilles finally agreed to go off with them to the Trojan War. His promise to Deidamia was forgotten, an incident natural to sun myths. Achilles, as a sun hero, wandered across the sky and did not remain true to any of the loves encountered on his journey.

**DEIL** In Scotland, a devil; any spirit of mischief.

Deil's dizen. In Scotland, the devil's dozen; thirteen.

**DEIMOS** In Greek mythology, one of the steeds of Ares; the other steed being Phobos. Name meaning panic or terror. In some accounts said to be the son of Ares and Aphrodite.

**DEIPARA** Latin form of Greek Theotokos, meaning mother of god or bringing forth a god. A name applied to Virgin Mary.

**DEIPHOBUS** In Greek mythology son of Priam and Hecuba. After the death of Paris, he married Helen, was betrayed by Helen, and

slain by Menelaus. After Hector, the boldest and bravest of the Trojans. A deity of darkness.

**DEIPNOSOPHIST** A table philosopher; one who talks learnedly at a dinner-table. From Deipnosophistae, a work by Athenaeus.

**DEIRDRE (DEIRDRA)** In Irish legend a daughter of Fedlimid, harper at the court of king Conchobar of Ulster. Hearing the prophecy that her beauty would bring death to many heroes and sorrow to Ulster, the warriors of Ulster demanded that she be killed, but Conchobar instead gave her to the care of a woman, who was to keep her in a forest hide-out until she was old enough to become the king's wife. Meeting Naoise of the clan of Usnach, she prevailed upon him to take her away. Bewitched by her beauty, he consented, and aided by his brothers Ardan and Ainle, he fled with her to Alba (Scotland). Persuaded by Fergus that Conchobar would forgive them, Deirdre and the Usnach returned to Ireland, where Conchobar treacherously slew the three brothers and caused Deirdre to die of a broken heart. This act of treachery caused Fergus to break with Conchobar, and great numbers of warriors were killed in the ensuing conflict. Thus the prophecy that she would cause death and sorrow was fulfilled. In the Scotch highlands called Darrathray or Darthray. Personification of dawn or the moon. The Usnach are light heroes. She is compared with Helen of Troy.

**DEISEAL** Procession around the altar from east to west in sun-worship.

**DEITY** See four-letter deities, gods, theogony.



**DEKANS** The thirty-six rulers of the ten degrees of the ecliptic, the period which corresponds to the ten days of the Egyptian week. Origin may be Babylonian or Egyptian. Known as divine ones, luminaries, stars, or souls of living gods, who have influence over the destiny of man's soul after death. Their faces usually were those of animals. Somewhat like angels, except angels are never sinister. Later evil personifications of sin and vice.

**DELAWARE** Emblem: peach blossom; motto: Liberty and Independence; nickname: Diamond; nickname of natives: Blue hen's chickens.

**DELBAETH** In Irish legend, father of Danu, brother of Bres, Dagda, Ogma.

**DELECTABLE MOUNTAIN** In Dante's *Inferno*, hill of virtue. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Immanuel's land, whence Celestial City is seen.

**DELIA** In Greek mythology: (1) A name of Artemis, alluding to Delos, her birthplace, and borrowed by poets to mean any female sweetheart. Virgil gives the name to a shepherdess. Several English poets have used the name in addressing their loves. (2) The quinquennial festival held at Delos in honor of Apollo. (3) The ship on which Theseus traveled to Crete when he slew the Minotaur. In fulfillment of a vow made by Theseus, a delegation went to Delos on this ship to each festival honoring Apollo. During the period of the festival, which lasted thirty days, no Athenian could be executed. Socrates was condemned during this period and his death was deferred until the sacred ship returned.

**DELIAN CUBE** Problem of finding a cube of which the volume shall be double that of a given cube, alluding to the admonition of the Delian oracle to the Athenians to double the altar of Apollo (which was a cube) in order to stay a pestilence.

**DELIBAB** A form of mirage common in Hungary.

**DELIGHT** In an Italian icon personified by a youth in a green suit decorated with various colors. He wears a garland of roses and carries a bow in one hand and a violin in the other. On the ground are a book of Aristotle, a book of music, and two pigeons kissing. A sword is at his waist.

**DELILAH** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew signifying delicate, languishing. (2) In the Old Testament the Philistine wife of Samson. She induces him to reveal to her that his strength is in his long hair and then betrays him to her own people, who cut his hair while he is sleeping. Thus a deceitful but fascinating woman, a temptress, a woman who destroys manly vigor. In early Semitic mythology, Samson was a sun-hero; Delilah was either a gloaming or a moon-goddess who caused the sun's death. Delilah parallels Blodeuwedd and Deianeira.

**DELLING** In Norse mythology red elf of dawn living in the east. A husband of Nat (Night), father of Dagr (Day). His realm is called Heljar-ran.

Delling's Door. Door through which the sun comes each day.

**DELOS** In Greek mythology a self-formed island, which is said to have suddenly emerged from the sea when churned by the Cyc-

lades. In another account, Poseidon, with one blow of his trident, made it rise from the water's depths. It floated in the Aegean Sea until Zeus chained it down to make it a stationary home for Leto, where she gave birth to the deities of light, Apollo and Artemis. It is called the land of brightness or visible land, supposedly because it sprang suddenly into sight, but more likely because it is in the east, where the sun rises. Apollo made it his favorite retreat and it became the site of an Apollo oracle. No woman was permitted to be confined on it, lest its sacred soil be polluted. Compares with the Japanese Island of Onogoro. See confinement.

**DELPHI** An ancient city in Phocis at the foot of Mount Parnassus (modern Kastrì) in central Greece. Originally the site of a shrine of Gaea, which was taken from her by Apollo, who shared it with his brother Dionysus. It became renowned for the fountain of Castalia and as the site of the Delphic oracle of Apollo, the most famous oracle of antiquity, and the only shrine that was not exclusively national. It was consulted by Etruscans, Lydians, Phrygians, Romans, etc., as well as by Greeks. Here, every four years, the Pythian games in honor of Apollo's victory over Python were celebrated. Its earlier name was Pytho, under which name it was consulted by Agamemnon, and the shrine at which Orestes was purified after murdering his mother. According to the Greeks Delphi was the earth's navel. The name is from delphin. See dolphin.

**Delphicia.** A priestess or sibyl who in a frenzied state delivered the oracles of Apollo.

**Delphic oracle.** That which is ambiguous, capable of double in-

terpretation, mysterious alluding to the oracle rendered by Pythia, the priestess presiding at the Delphic oracle.

**Delphinia.** Spring festival of Apollo celebrated throughout ancient Greece on the 6th of Munchion (end of March in the modern calendar).

**DELPHINUS** A constellation in the northern sky also known as the Dolphin and as Job's coffin.

**DELTA** Fourth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of four. Corresponds to Latin letter D. Symbolizes the female principle. The alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river is called delta from its frequent resemblance to the letter D. Probably first used in this sense for the delta of the Nile.

**DELUGE** A catastrophe, ordered by the highest deity, in which a race of men perish, usually a punishment for some unholy deed. Sometimes ordered because of mere jealousy on the part of a deity. Symbolic of death and resurrection; purification. Figuratively any sudden and irresistible calamity, anything that over-spreads, overwhelms, or swallows up. No physical disaster has been more widespread; an inundation appears in the mythology of almost all peoples. In most deluge legends, a man and woman and a pair of each kind of animal and plant are saved. Those who escape usually typify harvest spirits which, as verdure, reappear in the spring.

In Babylonia, the storm sent by the gods raged for six nights and six days. On the seventh day the waters retreated. The only persons saved were Pir-napishtim, his family, his servants, and his field laborers, who had

with them on the ark they had built the seeds of every kind of life. After the storm the ship rested on Nitsir Mountain. In Brazil the chief god sent a fire to destroy the world and its wicked inhabitants. To extinguish the flames, a magician caused so much rain to fall the earth was flooded. In a Celtic version Cessair, granddaughter of Noah, with her father, two men, and fifty women, fled to Ireland instead of taking refuge on the ark. In Egyptian antiquity the flood was sent by Ra, the beneficent sun-god, to intoxicate Hathor (Sekhet) so that she would cease destroying mankind. See New Year. In Greece, during the Bronze Age, Deucalion and Pyrrha were saved on Mount Parnassus. Delphi, an oracle to the sun-god Apollo, was located at the foot of Mount Parnassus. In Hebrew tradition the deluge is placed in the time of the tenth patriarch, Noah, about 2348 B. C. Including Noah, eight persons were saved and a pair of each kind of animal and plant. For five months the waters continued to rise before the ark touched ground upon Mount Ararat. When, at length, Noah came from the ark, he erected an altar and sacrificed to God, who displayed the rainbow as a pledge that he would not again destroy mankind with a flood. In India a deluge destroyed the world at the end of each of the four ages. Vishnu (sun) in fish form saved the ark in which Manu, the hero of the flood, was sheltered. The ark landed at Naubandha (the harbor) on Mount Himavat. In Iran the destruction of the world was by cold and frost, sent by Mahrkusha. In Mexico the water-sun discharged moisture drawn up from the earth in the form of vapor and all life was destroyed. Nata and his wife, Nina, warned by a god, es-

aped destruction. In one Polynesian myth the deluge occurred when Tawhiki stamped on the floor of heaven and his mother wept at his actions. In another, Ruahaku caused the flood. In a third version fire and water, offsprings of the primeval octopus, and their descendants engaged in a mighty conflict. Water won, and the world was destroyed by flood, and finally recreated by Tanga-loa. In Sumer the deluge was placed at the time of the tenth antediluvian king Ziusudra.

**DEMAGOGUE** A leader who uses the passions or prejudices of the populace for his own interests. An insincere and unprincipled popular agitator, orator, or politician, who appeals to the masses for his own advantage; a mob leader.

**DEMETER** One of the twelve great Olympian deities. Usually identified as the daughter of Cronus and Rhea; sometimes as the daughter of Uranus and Gaea. Sister of Hades, Hera, Hestia, Poseidon, and Zeus. By Zeus, sky, Demeter, earth, became the mother of the summer child Persephone and Iacchus, fertility. Pursued by Poseidon, who robbed her of her shores, she disguised herself as a mare and hid among the horses of Onchos, but Poseidon became a stallion and covered her, and the horse Arion was born. Her rage against Poseidon accounts for her statue at Onceum called Demeter Erinus, the Fury. By Iason, lover of her choice, she became the mother of Plutus, earth's wealth. A mother goddess, she was protectress of fruitfulness, marriage, and social order. She introduced agriculture to mankind. See Triptolemus. Her favor brought rich harvests, her disfavor caused blight, drought, famine.

Without her knowledge, Zeus plighted Persephone to Hades; a sorrowing mother, she donned mourning and, with two torches lighted in the flames of Mount Etna, she roamed the world seeking her daughter, neglecting the earth. Zeus requested Hades to return Persephone to her mother. Inasmuch as she had eaten of a pomegranate seed (eaten of fertility), Hades was able to detain her, but agreed that she might spend nine months of each year with her mother, if she would spend three with him. With the return of Persephone, Demeter again provided verdure, but each year during her period of sorrow the soil became barren. Thus Demeter exemplifies mother love. Persephone also is interpreted to be Demeter's double, mother and daughter representing two phases of the vegetative powers of the soil, the mother standing for the entire power, active or latent, the daughter representing the vitality of youth manifested in spring growth which dies in summer.

Demeter sometimes was called Ga-mater (earth mother). In Roman mythology she is known as Ceres. Her name corresponds to that of the Hindu Dyava-matar. Her festivals were cereal celebrations; the Eleusinian Mysteries were held in her honor. Anciently she was a goddess of dark caves, whose streams provided fertility, and her emblem was a rude form of horse's head. In the Greek zodiac she was ruler of Virgo. Usually portrayed as tall and matronly with beautiful golden hair, emblematic of ripened corn or grain. Also portrayed seated in a chariot drawn by winged dragons, holding a sheaf of wheat or poppies in one hand, a lighted torch in the other. The first loaves of newly harvested crops were dedicated to her; her

emblems were: bowl, cist, crane, liknon, plough, poppy, scepter, sheaf, sickle, torch, wheat. She resembles Cotytto, Cybele, Isis. See Demophoon (2).

#### Demeter and Persephone.

Mother and daughter, woman and virgin. Physical and spiritual life. In Roman mythology known as Ceres and Proserpine.

**DEMIURGE** A personality or power that creates a world, imaginary or real. Plato applies the term to the semi-divine architect of the material universe. In gnostic and neo-Platonic philosophy, the chief of the lowest order of eons or spirits inhabiting the pleroma. Subordinate to the Supreme Being, he mingled with chaos and evolved from it the visible world. To him was attributed the entry of evil into the world. Sometimes identified with Jehovah.

**DEMOCRACY** A form of government portrayed as feminine. Compare monarchy. In an Italian icon, personified by a meanly dressed woman holding a pomegranate in one hand and a serpent in the other. Her garland is of the vine twisted with a branch of elm. Some corn is in sacks, some is scattered on the ground. The dress is meant to represent the condition of the common people.

Democratic Party. In the United States symbolized by a mule; on ballots by a cock.

**DEMOCRITUS** The laughing philosopher of ancient Greece. A scoffer; one who laughed or scoffed at people's folly and vanity. According to one legend, he put out his eyes that he might think more deeply.

**DEMODOCUS** In Homer's *Odys-*



sey, a minstrel at the court of Alcinous who sang of the amours of Ares and Aphrodite while Odysseus was a guest at the court.

**DEMOGORGON** In early Christian Europe a genius of the soil, the life and sustenance of plants. Portrayed as an old man covered with moss; his abode was underground, the realm from which wealth springs. In later legend he became a dreaded and mysterious demon; an inhabitant of Hell. He was a night prowler who haunted graves, walked in human skeletons, bit unwary wanderers in the stomach, and the mere mention of his name brought death. According to Ariosto he was a king of elves who lived in the Himalayas. Milton mentions him as an evil spirit. Spenser places him in the deep abyss, where he lives with three fatal sisters. Shelley gives the name to eternity in Prometheus Unbound.

**DEMON** Devil, ghost, inferior deity, malignant spirit; hence an exceptionally cruel and fierce person. Universally in mythology, spirits which harass men with sickness and other disasters. They are corporeal and incorporeal, have affinities with chthonic powers, and hate the sun. They appear in dragon, dwarf, human, serpent, and other forms, have superior knowledge and hold the key to magical lore. They haunt caves, forests, houses, mountains, ravines, and stony places; they live in ruins; they roam freely in subterranean realms and over water, and dispose of hidden treasures. They exhibit human appetites, habits, needs, and passions. They are born, grow, and die. They hate, love, marry, and give birth, frequently abducting mates from noble

homes. The offsprings of these marriages usually are wicked. They cause insanity, enter and possess a body, and kidnap children. Usually they appear about midnight and disappear before dawn. Female demons in Semitic lore are said to be harlots. In Arabic, Babylonian, Hebrew, and Sumerian mythology, born of heaven gods who had cohabited with mortals or otherwise sinned. In Babylonian tradition, demons are sexless and, having no offspring, they are devoid of compassion and mercy. Buddhist demons support Yamantaka's throne. In Bhavacakramudra paintings demons represent the "hideousness of clinging to life." In Japan, demons are beings of infernal origin, created to chastise the wicked; they are mischievous and frequently comic.

Demons of black magic. The occult satanic monarch or hierarchy of fallen angels is as follows: Grand Dignitaries and Princes: Beelzebub, supreme chief of the Infernal Empire; founder of the Order of the Fly. See Fly. Satan, leader of the opposition. Euronymous, prince of death, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Moloch, lord of Land of Tears, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Pluto, lord of fire. Leonard, grand master of the Sabbath, knight of the fly. Baalberith, master of alliances. Prosperpine, archshe-fiend, sovereign princess of perverse spirits. Ministers: Adramaleck, lord high chancellor, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Astaroth, lord high treasurer. Nergal, chief of secret police. Baal, commander-in-chief of infernal armies, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Leviathan, lord high admiral, knight of the Fly. Ambassadors: In England, Mammon. In France, Belphegor. In Italy, Hutgin. In



Russia, Rimmon. In Spain, Thamuz. In Switzerland, Martinet. In Turkey, Belial. Judges: Lucifer, lord chief justice. Alastor, Commissioner of public works. Royal Household: Verdelet, master of ceremonies. Succor-Benoth, chief of eunuchs. Chamos, grand chamberlain, knight of the Fly. Melchom, paymaster. Misroch, chief steward. Behemoth, steward. Dagon, steward. Mullin, first valet-chamber. Master of Revels: Kobal, stage manager. Asmodeus, superintendent of playhouses. Nybras, director. Antichrist, juggler and necromancer.

#### DEMOPHOON (DEMOPHON)

In Greek mythology: (1) A king of Athens; husband of Phyllis, a Thracian. Demophoon left his bride to return to his native city; when he remained away too long, Phyllis, believing he had deserted her, killed herself. Thus when Demophoon returned, she was dead. This is a time myth in which the sun returned to find the light or season he had loved dead. (2) Son of Celeus and Metaneira, king and queen of Eleusis, who befriended Demeter as she roamed the world in search of her daughter Persephone. Not realizing Demeter was a goddess and believing her name to be Deo, they appointed her nurse of their infant son Demophoon. Intending to make the child immortal, Demeter appointed him with ambrosia and placed him on a fire each night. Metaneira, seeing this done on one occasion, screamed. The goddess, offended by the mother's lack of faith, withdrew her favor, and the child was killed on the fire. As an atonement for the death of Demophoon, Demeter taught the child's brother Triptolemus how to use the plow and sow grain, and she instructed

Celeus in Eleusinian rites, making him the first priest of the Eleusinian Mysteries. Demophoon probably was a surrogate, typifying a child-killing by fire after temporary investiture as king. Demophoon resembles Achilles in that, like him, he almost achieves immortality. Probably a light deity.

**DEMOSTHENES** One supreme in eloquence and oratory, alluding to the 4th Century B.C. Athenian orator and patriot. The rival of Demosthenes was Aeschines.

**DEMPSEY** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning proud.

**DENDIN, PETER** An old man who settles disputes although he is not a judge, in allusion to the character in Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel. Peter Dendin settled disputes by waiting until the litigants had become exhausted by their arguments and were eager to end their quarrels. His judgments were always acceptable. His son Tenot Dendin, on the other hand, who wished to rival his father as a judge, tried to crush all quarrels before they were well under way. As a result his judgments were never acceptable. The name had been borrowed by Lafontaine and Racine.

**DENDRITES** Name of Dionysus as a plant god.

**DENNIS** Masculine name derived from the Greek Dionysus, signifying diviner, god of wine. Feminine form is Denise.

**DEO** Ancient Arcadian barley planting mother goddess. Later merged into Demeter. Some mythologists identify with Rhea. Shown with a mare's head, hold-

ing a porpoise and a black dove.

**DEOHAKO** Seneca Indian collective name for the three daughters of the earth-mother. Spirits and guardians of beans, corn, and squash. See Hahgwehdaetgah.

**DEPTH** Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons, meaning unfathomable wisdom.

**DERBRENN** In Irish mythology, the first love of Oengus (Angus).

**DERCETO (DERKETO)** Philistine great-mother. Usually represented as a fish-goddess or mermaid; sometimes shown as a dove-goddess. Regarded as the female counterpart of Dagon. Worshiped as a nature deity, the principle of fertility and generation. She was the mother of Semiramis who, though human, was the counterpart of Derceto. Derceto, herself, originally had a human form, and became a fish when pursued by Mopsus or Moxus (compare Britomartis). In her attributes and worship, Derceto corresponds to Artemis, Astarte, Atargatis, Ishtar.

**DERMOT (DIARMAID)** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning freeman.

**DERVISH** A Moslem mendicant friar who professes chastity, humility, poverty, and whose worship rites include dancing, howling, or whirling. Also the name of the whirling dance of these religious devotees.

#### **DESCENT TO THE UNDERWORLD**

A motif world-wide in mythology and folklore. These journeys are made to ask a favor of the underworld ruler, to discover a secret, to obtain the answer to a riddle, to rescue a loved one or one unjustly abducted, to satisfy

curiosity, to seize a treasure. The success of the trip usually depends on the observance of a tabu, such as, not to eat or drink, not to look back, or speak to or touch the dead. Usually the one who makes the descent is a sky-god or sun-hero, and these stories probably have been borrowed from the ancient belief that the sun journeys into the underworld each night (or each winter) to be reborn each day (or each spring). They are symbolic of death and rebirth, and express the human wish to overcome death or to bring the dead back to life. Some famous descents are those of Dante and Virgil, Dwydion's visit to Pryderi, the trips of Heracles to bring up Cerberus and others, Hermes' trip to rescue Persephone, Hermod's journey to bring Balder back, Ishtar's search for Tammuz, Izanagi's visit to Izanami, the futile attempt of Orpheus to rescue Eurydice.

**DESDEMONA** Feminine name, probably from the Greek, meaning unhappiness.

**DESERT** Barrenness, drought, spiritual want, thirst. Abode of hermits, land of wandering tribes. Dream significance: abandonment, disappointment.

**DESERTED MAIDENS** A motif world-wide in folklore and mythology. The leading actors are usually the dawn deserted by the sun. For a few moments the sun remains in the arms of the dawn, whose radiance has captivated him, but he soon deserts her to go on his way across the sky and leaves her to pine away. Some famous beauties deserted by their lovers were: Ariadne by Theseus, Brynhild by Sigurd, Coronis by Apollo, Iole by Heracles, Procis by Cephalus.

**DESIREE** Feminine name from the French, meaning desired.

**DESMOND** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning man of the world.

**DE SOTO, HERNANDO** Spanish explorer. When he led a group of Spaniards into Peru, he was received as the resurrected Viracocha, the son of Sun, who was believed to be a bearded white man when in human form. Too late the Inca's realized he was not their resurrected deity.

**DESPAIR** In an Italian icon, personified by a sorrowful man in rags. With both hands he opens his breast and looks down at his heart, which is surrounded by serpents. His garment is black.

**DESPISING PLEASURE** Personified in an Italian icon by an armed man with a garland of laurel fighting a serpent. By his side is a stork with many serpents at its feet which it fights with beak and claws.

Despising the world. Personified in an Italian icon by a mature man holding a palm branch in one hand and a spear in the other. His head is turned toward heaven and he tramples on a crown and scepter to signify he does not value honors or riches.

**DESPOINA (DESPOINAE)** In Greek mythology, Persephone as queen of the underworld. A name sometimes applied to Aphrodite and to Demeter.

**DESTROYING ANGEL** Angel of death. The Danites, a Christian band or brotherhood, organized for purposes of secret assassination, were also called Destroying Angels. The Danites were unjustly said to have been connected with the early Mormon Church.

**DETRACTION** Personified in an Italian icon by a woman sitting (sitting denotes idleness), lolling out her tongue. Her rust-colored garment is torn, she has a black cloth over her head, and instead of a necklace, she wears a cord around her neck. She holds a dagger.

#### **DEUCALION AND PYRRHA**

In Greek mythology the only human pair to survive the great nine-day deluge sent by Zeus. Deucalion, the son of Prometheus and Clymene (or Pasiphae), was king of Phthia in Thessaly. During the downpour he and his wife lived in the ark which grounded on Mount Parnassus (or Mount Othrys). Deucalion received instructions from an oracle to restore the human race he must cast the bones of his mother behind him. He interpreted 'his mother' to mean mother Earth, and bones to mean stones. The stones Deucalion cast turned into men; those Pyrrha cast turned into women. His name means sweet wine, and he is said to have been a vine deity. Pyrrha is from the root pyr meaning fire. Deucalion resembles Cadmus, Manu, Noah, Pir-na-pishtim.

**DEUCE** The devil. Used as an oath. In games, signifies two. From deus (god) and identical with duce and dus.

Deuce of clubs. By card players regarded the talisman of the deck; attracts many trumps.

**DEUS** A form of Zeus. Latin for god is deus; equivalent of Greek theos and Teutonic tius (tiu).

**DEV** In Amenian legend, a demon. Devs are found in ruins and stony places.

**DEVA** Bali spirit; intermediary in sacrificial ceremonies. In Buddhism and Hinduism a divine being, a shining one. A celestial inhabitant subject to change and decay (the changes and decay of light). Also the region of the gods. In the Bardo Thodol the region is designated as deva-loka. In Sanscrit originally an adjective meaning bright; brightness or light being one of the most general attributes shared by the various manifestations of the beneficent deity. In Tibetan called lha. In Zoroastrianism a maleficent supernatural being, a demon; usually spelled daeva.

**DEVAKI** In Hinduism, a cousin or sister of Kansa, king of Mathura; widow of Vasudeva, virgin mother of Krishna (Kristna). Warned that Devaki's son shall deprive him of his throne, Kansa slays all her children at birth. As Krishna, her eighth child, is about to be born, Devaki's prayers are answered, and the baby is saved miraculously.

**DEVATAS** Hindu female deities; also female genii of fountains and trees. Equivalent of Tennyo.

**DEVAYANA** Vedic way of the gods. Compare Pitryana.

**DEVI** In Hinduism: 1) Name signifying goddess, any female divinity. 2) Mother of the gods, supreme female power of the universe, daughter of Himavat (Himalaya Mountains), consort of Siva. She is the Shakti or female energy of Siva, and worshiped under a variety of names representing different aspects. In beneficent and mild form, she is worshiped as Gauri, the brilliant, white, or yellowish; Haimavati, the daughter of Himavat; Parvati, the mountaineer; Uma, light or splendor. In malignant form, she is

Chandi, the fierce; Durga, the inaccessible, the yellow woman riding a tiger; Kali, the black, who drips blood and is encircled by snakes and adorned with skulls. In her malignant form she is appeased with bloody and obscene rites, formerly with human sacrifices. She creates, maintains, destroys. Usually she is portrayed with four faces and four arms wearing a diadem of shining colors. Her emblem is the peacock's tail.

**DEVIL** (1) Adversary of gods and men, archfiend, demon, evil one, imp, a malignant or wicked person. A malicious spirit in a person. An unfortunate person, as the poor devil has hard luck. A rogue or wretched person, used in disdain. A daring, dash-ing, or reckless person. A printer's helper (because they get so black). Used colloquially for annoy or tease. Dream significance: peril, torment. Devil once implied resplendent living god, and fundamentally the word is the same as deva and weevil (beetle).

Gypsy for god. In Hebraic-Christian tradition, a fallen angel, a prince of darkness. Lord of fire, which can burn; lord of vermin, which can poison. Offspring of the sons of Elohim who married mortal women. The chief of apostate angels, prince and ruler of the kingdom of evil, is Satan, frequently called The Devil. Arch-enemy of God, enemy and tempter of man. The redemption of a devil is impossible; his mission is to sow the seeds of sin. An idol or false god; false belief. The dragon or serpent, called the most subtle of all beasts, is a form of the devil. Sometimes the devil appears in female form, and drawing on the Biblical conception, names used in literature are: Apollyon, As-



modeus, Astarotte, Auld (Old), Auld Ane, Beelzebub, Belial, Clootie, Hangie, Hornie, Lucifer, Mephistopheles, Nick, Old Davy, Samael, Satan. His color is black, and the term 'black devil' is a popular one, acknowledging Satan's rule over the realm of darkness; the devil is also portrayed as red to indicate the fiery passion of sin. Usually represented with a cloven foot, because Rabbinical writers called him seirizzin (goat). Portrayed as a goat-like figure, inasmuch as, in medieval Europe the satyr represented a type of uncleanness. As one cloven-hoofed or with a limp resembles Hephaestus. In Japan called Oni. In Siberian tales, blending Christian and Pagan tradition, born of God's shadow or of the reflection which God saw while sitting on a golden pillar in the middle of the primordial sea. Fetcher of mud from the cosmic ocean from which God formed earth. Also despoiler of the works of God. Compare Burkhan, Sholmo, Yrym-Ajy-Tojan. In Sumerian mythology usually portrayed as an animal, bird, or serpent, and probable source of Hebrew conception. In Wales the devil appeared as a gray horse. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a bearded and horned or long-eared man resembling the Magician, except his hands move in a contrary direction and he holds a lighted torch instead of a wand, signifying sin lighting the way. Typifies condition or effect. Instrument of Set, adversary, serpent power, spirit of evil. Attainment: ignorance. In divination corresponds to number 16 and the Hebrew letter ayin. Denotes bondage, chance, destiny, fatality, force, illness, materiality, superstition, temptation, vehemence, violence; when reversed, blindness, evil, pettiness, weakness.

Between the devil and the deep blue sea. Between two evils.

Devil dogs. Name given by the Germans to men of the United States Marine Corps because of their indomitable courage.

Devil may care. Recklessness.

Devil's advocate. A carping critic, in allusion to the advocatus diaboli, official in the Roman Catholic Church whose business is to raise objections to a candidate for canonization.

Devil's apple. The mandrake; thorn apple.

Devil's bible. Divination or playing cards; the tarot deck. Also devil's picture book.

Devil's bones. Dice.

Devil's luck. Unusual good fortune.

Devil's missionary. A nickname given to Voltaire.

Devil take the hindmost. Everyone fight his own battles; everyone for himself.

Devil wagon. Automobile.

Get the blue devils. Get melancholy or morbid.

Pull the devil's tail. Constantly struggle with adversity.

Raise the devil. Create trouble; make a disturbance.

Son of the devil. Ezzelino, noted Ghibelline leader; so called because of his infamous cruelties.

Whip the devil around the stump. Urge excuses in avoidance of blame or responsibility.

DEVIN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning poet.

DEVORGILLA Beautiful legendary Celtic princess. While traveling home to Ireland, Cuchulainn slays the Fomors to whom she was to be given in tribute. An early Celtic version of the story of Perseus and Andromeda, in which Cuchulainn, the sun, saves



Devorgilla, dawn, from the monsters of darkness. Unlike Perseus, Cuchulainn does not marry the maiden he rescues; instead he gives her as wife to Lugaid, whereupon Devorgilla and her handmaids in the form of birds attempt to injure Cuchulainn. With his magic spear (rays), he wounds them and their true shapes appear. To heal them Cuchulainn sucks their blood. This made marriage with Devorgilla impossible, as in Pagan Irish tradition, drinking her blood was a rite of blood brotherhood.

**DEVUS** Old World name for the supreme deity. Identical with Deo, Io, Iouis, Zeus.

**DEW** Dawn, divine blessings, divine presence, divine protection. Gift of heaven, inspiration, refreshment. Youth, inasmuch as it is suggestive of morning. In mysticism, that in which everything is reflected, from the sun to the most minute object. Associated with the attributes of water, which see. Dew is Cornish for god, cognate with French dieu.

By American Indians believed to be the spittle of stars. Christ is sometimes referred to as a dew-man. In ancient Egypt, baptism, purity, teachings of instructions falling from heaven. In Hebrew tradition, a precious boon of Providence. Healing waters, salvation, truth, wisdom. Called ire, signifying to instruct or teach, to sprinkle; and mure, signifying doctor, professor, and first rain. In Japan, typifies grief, sadness, tears. In Polynesian mythology, the tears Rangī (heaven) sheds when Papa (earth), his wife, is separated from him by their offspring Tane-mahuta (god of the forests).

Dewdrop. Brilliant offering of

the sky, enduring eye of god, healer, microcosmos, pearl of great price, tear.

Dew plant. February 12th birthday flower, signifying serenade.

Mountain dew. Moonshine liquor made in the highlands of southern states.

**DEWALI (DEVALI)** In India autumnal festival which honors Kali or Lakshmi. Celebrated late in October at night with ca-rousing and illumination. Literally, a row of lamps, and a corruption of dipawali. See Festival of Lights.

**DEWAT** Egyptian underworld. Entered by the west, thus the nightly realm of the sun.

**DEWITT** Masculine name from the Flemish, meaning white.

**DEXTER** (1) Masculine name from a family name signifying dyer; also from the Latin, meaning on the right hand, fortunate. (2) In heraldry, the right side of the shield as borne by one carrying it, the left side as viewed by one facing it. The favorable, fortunate, legitimate, lucky, and propitious side.

**dGRA-LHA** See under listing as if spelt Gra-lha.

**DHANUK** From the Sanscrit meaning a bowman. Specifically, in India, one of a low caste of hill tribesmen who originally were bowman and are now laborers and menials.

**DHAVANTARI** In Hinduism, an avatar of Vishnu; healer, physician.

**DHAR** A large curved knife with a beveled point used by the Burmese as a chopping implement or

as a sword.

**DHARANI** A mystical word or phrase used as an incantation by the Buddhists of Tibet.

**DHARMA** (1) From the Sanscrit meaning right behavior. In Buddhism, that which underlies and includes the law. Righteousness, truth. Symbolized by trikona (triangle) and triratna (three jewels). Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha (Buddha, the Law, and the Church) form the three ratnas or treasures of Buddhism. (2) In Hinduism, a personification of justice and law. Husband of Sri (see). Supplants Yama as judge of the dead. By Kunti, father of Yudhisthira, chief of the Pandavas. His children are personifications of religious rites and virtues.

**DHARMAKAKRA** In Buddhism, one of the four manifestations of Manjusri; soft-voiced lord of speech. In Tibetan Jam-nyang-nge-gi-gya-po or Jam-dbyans-nag-gi-rgyal-po.

**DHARMADHVAJA** First of the actual Panchen Rimpoches or Tashi Lamas of Tibet, who are regarded as incarnations of Buddha Amitabha. Tibetan name Lob-sang-chho-chi-gyal-tshen or bLo-bzan-chos-kyi-rgyal-mtsan.

**DHARMAKARA** Monk who was determined to become a Buddha to rule a world free of suffering and in which all are saints. Through his resolve he became Amitayus and exists in Sukhavati heaven.

**DHARMAKAYA** Buddhist abstract body in Nirvana in which Dhyani-buddhas live.

**DHARMAPALA** A defender deity; defender of the faith or law of

Buddhism. The Dharmapalas are also called the Eight Terrible Ones, and generally are ferocious in aspect. Tantric forms have one or more heads, more than two arms, a third eye, and hair in flames, in order to inspire sinners with fear. In non-tantric form they have one head and two arms. Their ornaments and garments are princely. They also appear in Yab-yum form. Kubera, lord of riches, and Sita-brahma, white Brahma, are the only two not ferocious. The only female divinity is Sridevi. The other five are: Beg-Tse, brother-sister; Hayagriva, head-of-a-horse; Mahakala, great black protector; Yama, lord of the dead; Yamantaka, conqueror of death. Their emblems are kapala, karttika, naga, parasu. In Tibet called Chos-skyon.

Dharmapala garments and ornaments. Anklets (sometimes of snakes or human bones), apron of human bones, crown of five skulls, elephant skin, garlands of heads or skulls, girdle of heads or skulls, hair in flames, necklace of snakes or of human bones, third eye, tiger skin, wristlets.

Dharmapala of gNas-c'un. In Tibetan Buddhism diviner, incarnation of the god Pe-har, who identifies the child to become the Dalai Lama. The child supposedly is the recipient of the soul of the dead Dalai Lama.

**DHARMARAJA** A Buddhist historical person deified. In Tibet called Song-tsen-gam-po.

**DHARMATRALA** A celebrated doctor of Hinayana Buddhism. The devotee or dharma; an historical person deified. He has long hair, carries a fan and a vase from which incense rises in which is the image of Amitabha. A tiger is at his side.

Sometimes he holds an umbrella. When arhats number eighteen he is included. In this role he wears an elaborate robe, has his hair partly done up in a high chignon, and carries a case of books on his back. Tibetan name dGa-bsnen-dhar-ma or Ge-nyen-dhar-ma.

**DHARTARASTRA** Buddhist lord of the Gandharvas in the east, who feed on incense. A minor Buddhist deity, one of the Lokapalas, four king-guardians who dwell around Mount Meru. His color is white, his emblems are a stringed instrument, a helmet with plumes and ribbons, a lute. Japanese name Jikokuten. In Tibet called Yul-khor-bsrun.

**DHARTI MAI (BHUDEVI, DHARTI MATA)** Hindu mother who supports; the earth. She is present everywhere in the ground. Fowl, goats, and pigs are sacrificed to her. As a village goddess she is worshiped as a pile of stones or as a pot. Women at childbirth are placed upon her.

**DHATR** Hindu establisher. Creator. Synonym of Prajapati.

**DHISANA** Vedic goddess of plenty.

**DHOBEE** A low caste Hindu, whose occupation is clothes washing; a washerman.

**DHONEY** Ceylon native name for canoe. Word resolves into mighty god eye or on high. Carries the same symbolism as ark, basket, boat, which see.

**DHOTE** Loin-cloth worn by Hindu men. Also the name of a male falcon.

**DHRITARASHTRA** In the Bhagavad-Gita (Song of God) of the

Hindus, the blind ruler. Father of the Kauravas, uncle of the Pandavas. The Kauravas, jealous of their cousins, the Pandavas, remain constantly at war with them. When a magician offers to restore the sight of Dhritarashtra, he refuses the gift because he does not wish to see his kinsmen killed.

**DHRUVA** The Pole Star in Hindu mythology.

**DHU'L KARNEIN** Alexander the Great as a warrior in the Moslem cause. See Gog and Magog.

**DHUNI** Vedic storm or wind hostile to mankind. Name means roarer.

**DHUPA** One of the Eight Mothers of Buddhism, peaceful in aspect. Her color is yellow, she holds an incense vase, has two or four arms, and is usually ardhaparyankasana (dancing). Tibetan name, bDug-spos-ma.

**DHURNA** Anglo-Indian method of enforcing a claim or demand for justice by sitting before the door of the person refusing to satisfy the demand and rejecting all food or threatening to injure or kill oneself or one's family to the end that the blood shall be upon the oppressor's head. Used also adverbially as to sit dhurna at a wealthy man's gate.

**DHVAJA** Buddhist victory banner, breath of life symbol. Emblem of Vaisravana.

**DHYANA** Buddhist act of ecstatic contemplation; profound religious meditation.

**DHYANASANA** In Buddhism seated position which forms the trikona. Position of the Dhyani-buddhas.

**DHYANIBODHISATTVAS** Five Buddhist creators of the universe; evolved by the Dhyani Buddhas. Their mortal manifestations are the Manusibuddhas, who live on earth for a short time to teach mankind. In heaven they live in Sambhogakaya or Body of Supreme Happiness. The five who created the cycles of the world are: Avalokitesvara, Ratnapani, Samantabhadra, Vajrapani, Visvapani. Beside the five, a group of eight, usually seen standing at the side of an important deity in Northern Buddhist temples are called Dhyani bodhisattvas. They wear Bodhisattva ornaments and garments, sometimes have image of their spiritual Father in their headdress or in central leaf of five-leaf crown. They have urna and usnisa. The eight are: Akasagarbha, Avalokitesvara, Ksitigarbha, Mahasthamaprapta, Maitreya, Manjusri, Sarvanivarana-veskambhin, Trailokyavyago. Samantabhadra or Vajrapani sometimes substitute for one of the eight.

<u>Dhyani Buddha</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Mudra</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>
Vairocana, Brilliant Light	white	teaching	center	lion
Aksobhya, Unagitated	blue	attestation	east	elephant
Ratnasambhava, Precious Birth	yellow	charity	south	horse
Amitabha, Infinite Light or Amitayus, Infinite Life	red	meditation	west	swan
Amoghasiddhi, Infallible Power	green	fearlessness	north	garuda

**DHYANIBUDDHASAKTIS** Consorts or saktis of the Dhyani Buddhas. Vajradhatvisvari consort of Vairocana; Buddhacocana (Locana) consort of Aksobhya; Mami consort of Ratnasambhava; Pandara consort of Amitabha; Tara consort of Amoghasiddhi.

**DI (DEE)** Word root from the Sanscrit, meaning shining. Appears in diamond, Diana, Dios, Deus, Dyaus, Tiu. Vowels are

**DHYANIBUDDHAS** In Buddhism, the five knowledge-holding or meditative Buddhas who evolved the five Dhyani bodhisattvas. Spiritual sons of Adibuddha. They usually wear the urna, usnisa, and long-lobed ears, which are among the laksanas or thirty-two superior marks of a Buddha. Their foreheads are bare with short curly hair, a monastic shawl is worn over one shoulder and arm, leaving the other bare. They wear no ornaments. When in Yab-yum they are seated and wear Bodhisattva garments and ornaments and are called Crowned Buddhas. In this form they belong to the yi-dam group. They live in Nirvana in abstract body called Dharmakaya. Each is the author or creator of a different world cycle and his Dhyani bodhisattva is the actual creator of that cycle. They correspond to Manusibuddhas; also compare Herukabuddhas. The five are:

interchangeable; d, t, th, and z are variables.

**DIABOLUS** The Devil, Lucifer, Satan. Leader of a host in Bunyan's The Holy War.

**DIADEM** Godhead, royalty, sovereignty. For further symbolism see crown.

**DIAMOND** (1) April birthstone, symbolic of brilliance, constancy,

dominance, excellence, frankness, hardness, high social position, the indestructible, innocence, invulnerable faith, joy, life, light, love, material success, pride, purity, reconciliation, resistance, unconquerable light, the unyielding, wealth. Dream significance: victory over enemies. It supposedly has the power to avert insanity, drive away vain fears and the wiles of enchanters, preserve peace and prevent storms. To have benefit as a talisman it should be given as a gift with nothing expected in return. Envy of a diamond in another's possession brings hard luck. Diamonds worn as buttons on women's clothing and large diamonds bring disaster. See Kohi-noor. Associated with the daisy and hyacinth. Jewel governing the zodiacal sign Taurus, the Bull. Persons born under the sign are difficult, fickle, inquisitive, jealous, long-lived, proud, rebellious, shrewd, stubborn. In the middle ages an emblem of reconciliation. In China worn by the second wife; the first wife wears jade. Christian symbol of purity; emblem of Christ. Sixth in position in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest, representing the tribe of Gad. It became brilliant or dark when the high priest wore it, according to the innocence or guilt of an accused person. In Hinduism typifies the vajra (thunderbolt). The Vajrasana is the Diamond Throne. The Romans believed it promoted harmony and for this reason chose the diamond for the engagement ring, and established the tradition that it guarded health and vitality if worn on the left hand. (2) Suit in the tarot deck, replacing the coin, dish, or pentacle of ancient decks. Of red color, it is the square man (lozenge) with soul on ends, one end pointing toward heaven, the other to-

ward earth, and squaring the two within themselves. Corresponds to the material world, world of forms, the element earth, the second H in IHVH, and To be silent. Symbol of the yoni. Typifies the mineral kingdom. Heraldic emblem of Mercury as protector of merchants and of Thoth. Insignia of men of commerce and wealth; also of eternity. When a majority appear in a deal signifies business, money, possessions.

Black diamond. Coal.

Bohemian diamond. Carries the sentiment, forever yours.

Diamond cut diamond. A contest between two well-matched opponents.

Diamond in the rough. An uncultivated genius, a person of exceptional abilities without social graces.

Diamond jousts. Instituted by King Arthur with a diamond as the prize. Arthur found nine diamonds in the crown of a slain knight. Each year for nine successive years he offered one as a prize. Lancelot won them all. He gave them to Guinevere who, when jealous tossed them into the river. They probably typify stars.

Diamond necklace affair. An incident which helped bring about a revolution. Alluding to the diamond necklace bought by the Countess de Lamotte and Cardinal de Rohan by forging the signature of Marie Antoinette.

Diamond-shaped lozenge. In Hinduism emblem of Dyaus.

Diamond state. Delaware, alluding to its small size.

DIANA Ancient Italian sylvan goddess and helper of women in childbirth. Affiliated with the spring nymph Egeria and with Virbius, divinities of childbirth. Later identified as the goddess of the crescent moon, identical with



the Greek Artemis. As goddess of light she represented the moon as Dianus (Janus) did the sun. In three-fold aspect, she was goddess of birth and called Lucina; goddess of growth, called Diana; goddess of death and mistress of the unseen world, called Hecate. As goddess of forests and hunting she was chaste, immaculate, but haughty and vindictive; as moon-goddess, she was capricious and wanton; as goddess of the underworld, she was pitiless and sanguinary. As a tripartite goddess, her statues, sometimes with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar, were erected where three roads met, for which reason she was called Trivia. Her high priest, the King of the Woods, obtained his position by the slaughter of his predecessor and held office until killed by an aspirant to his dignity. The right to fight the presiding high priest was obtained by one who succeeded in breaking off the bough of the sacred oak which grew in a sanctuary at Nemi (see golden bough). This rule of succession by the sword was a reminiscence of human sacrifice once offered to the Tauric Diana. In Galatia, worshiped as a midday demon who, in autumn, haunted crossroads and forests. In astrology, she is the ruler of the head; in the tarot deck, Diana is identified with the High Priestess. The Nemoralia or Grove Festival was celebrated in her honor on August 13th on Lacus Nemo-rensium (Forest-buried Lake). The name Diana is derived from the Sanscrit root di (shining) and is related to dyaus (day). Her sacred animal is the stag; her color is silver; her emblem is the bow and arrow. In art generally represented as a huntress attended by maidens and hunting dogs.

Diana of Ephesus. Tutelary

goddess; great fertility mother. Worshiped with magical and or-  
giastic rites in which humans  
were sacrificed. Her temple,  
220 years in building, was one of  
the seven wonders of the ancient  
world. It contained her cult  
statue which had many breasts as  
a personification of the fruitfulness  
of nature. Herostratus  
burned the temple to immortal-  
ize his name; it was rebuilt in  
greater splendor. Also called  
Artemis of Ephesus.

Diana's foresters. Highway-  
men; gentlemen of the night or  
shade.

Diana's livery. Chastity.

**DIANCECHT** In Celtic mythol-  
ogy a Tuatha De Danann. God of  
leech craft, medicine, and sur-  
gery. Father of Airmid, Cethe,  
Cian, Cu, Etan, and Miach;  
grandfather of Lugh, the sun de-  
ity. Assisted by Creidne he  
made a silver hand for Nuada  
which moved in all joints. Re-  
sembles Asclepius. See Miach.

**DIANTHUS** In Christianity sym-  
bolic of the Holy Spirit.

**DIANUS** Same as Janus, which  
see.

**DIAR** Odin temple priest; also  
called Drotnar.

**DIARMAID (DERMONT, DIAR-  
MAIT, DIARMID, DIARMUID  
O' DUIBHNE)** In Irish mythol-  
ogy hero of the Fianna (Fenians).  
Son of the sister of Fionn and  
foster son of Oengus, he killed  
Searbhan Lochlannach, the giant  
guarding the berries of immor-  
tality, when the giant refused to  
give him a handful of the fruit.  
He was irresistible to women be-  
cause of the love spot on his  
forehead, and Princess Grainne,  
betrotted of Fionn, prevailed up-  
on him to elope with her. Fionn

pursued them for a year and a day, the lovers concealing themselves in a tree or resting near a dolmen each night, from which Oengus helped them to escape at the approach of Fionn. Fionn finally pretended to forgive his nephew and sent him to hunt the Gulban or green boar. After Diarmaid killed the boar (storm demon), Fionn asked his nephew to measure the beast with his feet. Diarmaid did so and Fionn asked him to verify the measurement by treading it in the opposite direction which was against the lie of the bristles. One of the bristles pierced Diarmid's heel and inflicted a poisoned and fatal wound. Diarmaid has the attributes of a moon-deity; Fionn those of a sun-god, and Diarmaid, the moon, rested in a tree each night until the sun approached. The refuge in a tree is symbolic of grasping the sacred or world-tree (world-axis) for sanctuary. Compare tig-touch-wood. The love story of Diarmaid and Gráinne is echoed in the legend of Tristan and Iseult and resembles that of Romeo and Juliet. Diarmaid's vulnerable heel resembles that of Achilles.

**DIASIA** In Greek antiquity, a chthonic rite, ostensibly in honor of Zeus, but really addressing an underworld snake Meilichios, on whose worship that of Zeus had been superimposed. Characterized by night ceremonies, gloomy in character, potent for purification.

**DIABOLO** A Calabrian bandit, previously a monk known as Michele Pezza, who had become celebrated in legend and opera. Also called Fra Diavolo (Brother Devil).

**DIBBARA** Literally, darkening one. Babylonian destroying angel.

Bringer of pestilence and plagues. A serpentine form; probably identical with the dragon combated by Marduk. Also called Lubara.

**DICE (DIKE)** In Greek mythology one of the Horae (Seasons). She guarded the interests of the individual and represented justice. Goddess who apportioned and divided things mortal; sometimes she lapsed into vengeance. Her emblem was a sword.

**DICE** Chance, debauchery, fortune, gambling. As cubes, symbolic of matter; as three faces of a die are visible at one time, symbolic of trinity. The dots are so arranged, opposite faces add to seven and represent the symbols of that number. Seven times seven times seven, plus the added value of all dots (one to six inclusive) plus one for the die itself, equals 365, or the cycle of the year. The twelve edges represent the months in a year; the four lateral sides represent the four cardinal directions, and the upper and lower sides represent the earth's polar axis. Dice embody the law of opposites. Used for purposes of divination or sortilege. Dream significance: fatal loss. In heraldry, signify equity. Oldest known implements in games of chance; probably originated in Asia.

**DICK'S HATBAND** The crown of England, alluding to the short rule of Richard Cromwell, the weak son of Oliver Cromwell.

**DICK TURPIN** Daring outlaw or thief.

**DICTE (DIKTE)** In Greek mythology cave in the Cretan mountains where the infant Zeus was born and tended by nymphs. A

world navel.

**DICTYNNA (DICTYANNA, DIK-TYNNA)** Cretan protectress of hunters and seafarers. A title of Artemis as fish-goddess. Later her attributes were combined with those of Britomartis. From Dictya, a word for nets.

**DIDO (DIDON, DIDONE)** In Virgil's Aeneid daughter of Belus or Mutgo, king of Tyre. Founder of Carthage, she agreed to buy as much land as a bull's hide could cover, and then cut the hide into strips and enclosed a large area with it. She fell in love with Aeneas, when he stopped at Carthage on his wanderings from Troy. When the gods ordered him to continue his journey, Dido committed suicide in a flaming death on a funeral pyre. Dido is a personification of the gloaming; she dies in the flaming fire of the departing sun. As a woman who died for love, a victim of passionate love, she resembles Deirdre, Juliet, Phyllis. Also known as Elissa.

**DIDYMUS** Surname of the apostle Thomas, from the Greek meaning twin; hence a doubter or sceptic. 'Diddy' is related to daddy (father).

**DIES** Literally, day. Roman primal or deity or force; by Aether parent of Coelus (Uranus).

**Dies Irae.** Literally, Day of Wrath. Name of a famous hymn on the last judgement used in the Roman Catholic Church in the mass for the dead and on All Soul's Day.

**Dies religiosi.** Literally, holy day. In Roman antiquity, anniversaries of great disasters and the days after the Ides, Kalends and Nones. On these days to conduct business or to open the courts was unlawful. Such days

were looked upon as unlucky for the inception of any affair or movement. Also called dies atrii (black day) and dies nefasti (day on which a speech is prohibited).

**DIETRICH VON BERN (DIDER-ICK)** Sun hero of a floating myth, probably incidents of the Sigurd and Siegfried legend attached to the history of Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths. In the Nibelungenlied depicted as a German warrior king treacherously deprived of his kingdom Amelungs by his uncle Ermenrich, and which he does not regain until the death of his uncle thirty-two years later. He spends much of his exile as one of the liegemen of king Etzel (also known as Atle and Attila). Dietrich is led by Lauren, king of dwarfs, into hills made brighter than the sun by gems. He obtains the sword Naglering from Alberich the dwarf, who had forged it for the fire-giants Grim and Hilde and with the sword slays a man-devouring monster as well as Grim and Hilde. The dwarfs and giants he kills are personifications of drought, storm, and winter. Like Christ, Gwydion, Heracles, and Orpheus, he descends into the underworld (hills), where he discovers great wealth, and returns. Thus the sun descends into the unseen land and returns each morning (or Spring).

**DIGAMBARA** In India, the sakti of Vajradhara in Yogambara form. Also the name of the oldest Jain sect in India. Name meaning sky-clad, i. e. naked.

**DIGESTION** In an Italian icon, personified by a woman of strong constitution. She is crowned with penny-royal. In one hand she holds a sprig of chondrilla; the other hand rests on an ostrich.

**DIGINI** In Navaho legend, half sprite, half wizard, dwelling in formations formed by volcanic fire and eroding water.

**DIGITALIS** Herb symbolizing ardor.

**DIGNAM, PADDY** In James Joyce's *Ulysses*, Leopold Bloom, the hero, attends the funeral of Paddy Dignam. This action is intended to correspond to the visit of Ulysses (Odysseus) to Hades in the Homeric epic; Dignam stands for Elpenor.

**DIGNITY** In an Italian icon, personified by a richly adorned woman who looks as if she might sink under the burden of a huge gem which is set in a crown of gold decorated with many precious stones. Dignity is a heavy load to support.

**DII INDIGETES** Roman heroes who after death were ranked among the gods.

**DII MANES** Latin gods, ghosts of the dead. See *genii*, *lares*, *manes*.

**DIKUMARI** In India, direction maidens. They number fifty-six and assist at important functions, such as bathing the future *Tirthankara* when born on earth for his last existence.

**DILIGENCE** Symbolized by an ant or a bee. In an Italian icon, personified by a woman holding in one hand a sprig of thyme around which a bee buzzes. In the other hand she has a branch of almond and mulberry leaves. A cock, scratching the ground, is at her feet.

**DILLON** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning faithful.

**DILMUN** Sumerian garden of paradise, in which Tagtug resides; primeval land of bliss where Enki and his wife Damkina repose. Resembles Garden of Eden.

**DIMME-KUR (DIMMEA)** Sumerian demon.

**DINAH** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning judgment, vindication. In the Old Testament, the only daughter of Jacob is named Dinah. Her mother is Leah. She fell a victim to the seductive arts of Shechem, a young prince of Canaan, but was perfidiously and savagely avenged by her full brothers Levi and Simeon. In United State literature, the name is a common one for a Negro cook or servant.

**DINDYMENE (DINDYMUS)**

A name of Cybele, Phrygian mother-goddess, worshiped with orgiastic rites, which included self-mutilation. Identified with the Greek Rhea and the Asiatic *Magna Mater*. Also a mountain range between Phrygia and Galatia sacred to the goddess.

**DÎNERS MAGNY** A cafe and restaurant in Paris which was the habitat of writers who formed the 'inner circle.' Among the novelists who met at *Dîners Magny* were Alphonse Daudet, Gustave Flaubert, Theophile Gautier, Jules de Goncourt, and Ernest Renan. The critic Charles Augustine Sainte-Beuve also met with them.

**DINEWAN** In Australian mythology an emu. The sun was made when Bralgah, a companion, quarreled with her and tossed one of Dinewan's eggs into the sky.

**DINE WITH DUKE HUMPHREY**  
Go without dinner.



**DINO (DEINO)** In Greek mythology the terrifier; one of the Graeae. Companion of Ares, the war-god. Name meaning huge, terrible, whirling.

**DINSANGMA** In Tibetan Buddhism, one of the five Long-Life Sisters who accompanied Sridevi. Her emblems are a mongoose and a vase; her vahana is an antelope.

**DIOGENES** Cynic. From the Greek philosopher who is said to have lived in a tub and to have sought for an honest man at mid-day with a lantern. Diogenes' life in a tub symbolizes his independence of the ordinary necessities of civilization.

Diogenes-cup. Hollow formed by the palm of the hand and curved fingers.

**DIOMEDES (DIOMED, DIO-MEDE)** In Greek mythology: (1) King of the Bistonians, a warlike Thracian tribe. A son of Ares, he owned four fire-vomiting horses to which he fed human flesh. As one of his labors, Heracles killed him, fed him to his horses, and then carried the horses to Eurystheus. Thus Heracles, the sun, overpowered the possessor of the fire-flashing storms (thunder and lightning) of the four directions. (2) A prince of Argos. Son of Tydeus. Next to Achilles, the bravest Greek in the Trojan War. When attacked by Ares, aided by Athena, he wounded the war god (storm-clouds), and caused him to bellow from pain. With Odysseus, he stole the horses of Rhesus and carried off the Palladium which led to the downfall of Troy. He survived the siege and returned home to find his wife living in adultery. To save his life he fled and lived as an exile in Italy. Together with Odys-

seus, Dante places him in Hades to be punished, as in stealing the Palladium on which the fate of Troy depended, he had exposed himself to divine wrath. (3) In medieval literature Cressida deserted Troilus, son of Priam, to become the mistress of Diomedes, when the weakness of Troy became apparent.

Diomedean swap. An exchange or trade in which the advantage is all on one side. Glaucus, grandson of Bellerophon, and Diomedes, son of Ares, meeting on the battlefield and learning of the old guest-fellowship of their sires, refuse to shed each other's blood. Plichting friendship, they exchange armor, Diomedes receiving the gold equipment of Glaucus in exchange for his own, which is of brass. See eating.

**DIONE (DIONAE)** In Greek mythology a female Titan, most ancient consort of Zeus, by whom, she is said to be the mother of Aphrodite, the goddess of love. Dione apparently was ousted by Hera to become a secondary wife or mistress. The name is a feminine form of Dios (Zeus), which suggests a sky deity, but at Dodona, she was worshiped as productive Earth; in Hesiod, as a river-nymph, nourishing moisture. Sometimes she is identified as Aphrodite herself or as Diana, the moon-goddess or reaper. She also is said to be a resurrected form of Semele. The name is derived from the Sanscrit root di, source of Dyaus (day), and is related to Juno.

**DIONYSIAN PERIOD** A period of 532 Julian years, employed to compute the date of Easter. In any year of such a period, the full moon occurs on the same day of the month as in the corresponding year of the preceding period. The name refers to



## Saint Dionysius.

**DIONYSUS (DIONUSOS, DIONYSOS, DYANYSOS)** Greek deity of vegetation, who appears to be of Semitic or Thracian origin. Later a god of drama and wine. Principle of manifold change and metamorphosis, he embodies the life of nature as it comes and goes with the seasons, is a god who dies and rises again with the fruits of the earth; thus he is twice born. He appears as a sun deity, as a prophetic deity with an oracle on Mount Rhodope in Thrace, as a moisture deity who gives honey and sap as well as wine. In the most popular account Semele conceived Dionysus by Zeus. Hera, jealous, prevailed upon Semele to insist that Zeus appear before her in all his glory. Semele was unable to survive the burning splendor of Zeus's lightning and as she perished Zeus absorbed his unborn son into his own body, and in time Dionysus burst from his leg. The fall of Dionysus with Semele is an aspect of descent into death and rebirth (from the leg of Zeus). Psychologists have interpreted this as a birth which attempts to free man from the umbilical cord; free the possibilities in man. His death by fire may be that of a surrogate, a child killed after temporary investiture as king. See surrogate and compare Demophon, Icarus, Phaethon. According to a local Brasiai legend Semele produced Dionysus naturally, but Cadmus shut her and the infant in a box, which was cast into the sea and carried to Brasiai. When the box was opened, Semele was dead, and the infant was entrusted to the care of Semele's sister Ino and her husband Athamas. Implacable in her vengeance, Hera struck Athamas with madness, and the care of Dio-

nysus was transferred to nymphs on Mount Nysa. There Silenus, son of Pan, became the young god's guardian. Roaming over the mountain, Dionysus tasted the wild vine and extracted its juice. This legend places him among the fatal children. Dionysus also is said to be the son of Zeus and Demeter, Io, or Dione (a barley or corn Dionysus). Called Eleusis, he is said to be the son of Ogygus and Daeira, in whose reign a deluge occurs. In early Eleusinian Mysteries he is the Divine Child, son of Oceanus the wise one of the sea, and presented for adoration in a liknos by mystagogues dressed as shepherds. Thus his birth resembles that of Adonis, Christ, Moses, Llew Llaw, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin, etc. See basket, cist, fatal child, liknos.

Dionysus journeys around the world like the revolving seasons and, coming upon Ariadne, who has been abandoned by Theseus at Naxos (night), he consoles and marries her, and places a glittering diadem on her head that she may shine everlastingly among the stars. He travels into Hades, where he releases Semele from bondage in the underworld, suggesting the release of verdure below by the fertility deity, or the power of wine to release the mind from care and worry. In one legend, like Athamas, he is struck crazy by Hera, and wanders about the world teaching people the elements of civilization and the arts of cultivation, a role in which he resembles Christ, who was charged by his contemporaries with being crazy. See crazy. Wherever he goes he is adored by women, who greet him with the clash of cymbals, tympanons, and other musical instruments, and who worship him in such frenzied orgiastic rites he becomes known as the noisy and

riotous god, the god of physical and spiritual intoxication. He shared the Eleusinian Mysteries with Demeter, and his rites were of pantomimic character. A feast of raw flesh was a traditional part of the ceremonies. The expression in his rituals of 'render assunder,' and 'tearing limb from limb' were used to describe his manifold changes into animals, earth, plants, stars, water, winds. At his mysteries he was called Night Sun, Impartial Giver, and an account of how various destructions, disappearances, and rebirths came about were recorded. See Agave, Lycurgus, Pentheus. He usually is shown with a wreath of ivy or vine leaves; in one hand holding a thyrsus (phallic symbol), and in the other a drinking cup with two handles. Sometimes he is on a chariot drawn by lions, lynx, panthers, or tigers. He occasionally appears as a sun deity seated on a star-spangled globe. He also is portrayed with horns or is bull headed. He wears the skin of a fawn, goat, leopard, or panther, and those who worship him dress in these skins and imitate satyrs. On Attic vases he generally appears as a bearded man, clothed, holding an ivy or vine branch. In later art he is a youthful god of inspiration, sometimes surrounded by Maenads. After the 4th century B. C. he is depicted with excessive sensuality and effeminacy. His emblems are the letter D, cymbals, the diamond, flute, kantharos, mirror, musical pipes, phallus, rhombus, thyrsus, tympanon. Animals sacred to him are the ass, bull, dolphin, goat, kid, lion, lynx, ox, panther, serpent, tiger. His plants are the asphodel, garland, grape, ivy, laurel, pine cone or tree, vine.

He parallels Dusura, and some identify him as an aspect or form

of Liber or of Zeus. His name is derived from the Sanscrit root di and the word dyaus (day); it appears to be related to the Assyrian *daian-nisi* (or *dian-nisi*), meaning judge of men, and it survives in the present day form of Dennis. He is known as: Bacchus, god of wine and revelry; Bassareus from the type of dress (*bassara*) worn by his worshippers; Bromius, the roarer; Dendrites, a tree god; Dithyrambos, associated with the choral ritual in his honor; Eleutherios (*Eleusis*), name honored in the Eleusinian Mysteries; Evius for cries uttered by his worshippers; Iacchus (*Iakchos*), originally a call or cry, and his most ancient name; Lenaeus (*Lenaios*), used in Crete as patron of civilization and cultivation; Liknites, epithet applied to him as a resurrected infant; Sabazius, the wild Thracian barley and corn god represented with bull's horns because he was the first to yoke oxen for the planting of barley. Yearly he was torn into seven pieces by the Titans. Sabazius is an epithet also applied to Zeus. Inasmuch as the Passover originally was a barley feast, and the Jews practiced circumcision (mutilation), Plutarch and others have identified him with Jehovah. Another of his titles is Zagreus, the torn. A drama was performed annually in which the bull god Dionysus Zagreus, a harvest infant, at the orders of Zeus, was killed, boiled in a caldron, eaten by the Titans, and resurrected by Demeter. A live bull, as surrogate, was eaten. The rite appears to have originated in Crete and parallels the Thracian rite of Sabazius, which probably derived from it. At Athens the festival was called Lenaea. As one torn apart, Zagreus resembles Osiris. Other epithets applied to him are:

Anthios, Euios, Isodaites, Kissos (Cissos), Kubebe, Laphystios, Nyktellos, Perikionios, Phytalmios, Puripais, Sykites, Thyoneus.

**Dionysia.** In Greek antiquity a frenzied May festival, which lasted several days in honor of Dionysus. The Athenian festival, the Greater Dionysia, was a literary contest at which the most celebrated comedies and tragedies were produced. The ritual consisted of dances and songs designed to magically stimulate the growth of plant life. Peasants and shepherds, dressed in animal skins, imitated satyrs until the festival was characterized by convivial orgies, debauchery, drunkenness, and licentiousness; hence a drunken revel, god-possessed, a sacred frenzy. Same as Bacchanalia.

**Dionysiac drinking horn.** Outgrowth of trumpet blown to awaken and call forth Dionysus in the spring.

**Dionysianism.** A personality that must enjoy extraordinary experience; one who seeks to escape regular sensory routine by means of drunkenness, excesses, frenzy, licentiousness, violence. The practice of obtaining supernatural power in a dream or vision. Opposed to Apollonian. Blake believed the path of excess leads to the palace of wisdom. Symbolic of fertility, individualism, procreative power.

**DIOPSIDE** Mineral symbolizing revenge.

**DIOS** A name of Zeus meaning shining sky. Related to the Sanscrit Dyaus (Day).

**DIOSCURI (DIOSKOURI)** In Greek mythology the twin brothers Castor and Pollux. Sons of Zeus and Leda, born from an egg. Spartan heroes, also worshiped in

Athens, who were outstanding exponents of heroic virtue and valor, with affection for each other so deep they became divine guardians of friendship. Portrayed as athletes, war dancers, warriors, frequently shown riding white horses. They are called the star-browed, and by some said to be the rising and setting sun, by others the morning and evening stars. They are identified with the zodiacal Gemini, and their appearance is looked upon as a favorable omen. White lambs were offered to them. They are symbolized by twin cherubs, twin circles, twin horsemen, twin mountains, twin stars. Dioscuroi resolves into Dios (god or sky) + koros or kouros (lad or youth). Resemble the Asvins, Ch'ang. See Castor and Pollux.

**DIOSMA** December 7 birthday flower symbolizing uselessness. In the language of flowers: Your simple elegance charms me.

**DIOTIMA** An Arcadian priestess, probably fictitious, supposedly the teacher of Socrates.

**DIOTREPHE** An influential member, perhaps a minister, of the early Christian church, censured by John for his snobbery, jealous ambition, and violent rejection of some Christians.

**DIPA** (1) Buddhist ritual lamp. Kept lighted as a symbol of everlasting fire. (2) One of the eight mothers in Buddhism. Her color is red and she holds a lamp usually ardhaparyanka (dancing). She has two or four arms and is peaceful in aspect. In Tibetan, sNam-gsal-ma.

**DIPAMKARA (DIPANKARA)** In Buddhism a past Buddha; Buddha of the First World Cycle. He was born on a mystic island in

the Ganges. The Enlightener. His name signifies island maker or maker of light.

**DIPPER, BIG** Ursa Major, which see. Also known as the Big or Great Bear.

**Dipper, Little.** Ursa Minor, which see. Also known as the Little or Lesser Bear.

**DIPSAS** In Greek mythology a serpent whose bite was fabled to produce intense thirst.

**DIR** Persian demon.

**DIRCE** In Greek antiquity wife of Lycus. Cruel aunt of Antiope. To avenge the cruelty to their mother, Amphion and Zethus bound Dirce by her hair to the horns of a wild bull, which dragged her about until she expired. She was turned into a fountain or spring by Dionysus.

**DIRECTIONS** Four-fold womb of the world. See under Four directions.

**DIRGE** Lament, song, tune, wail expressing grief or mourning, and imploring a good passage for the dead. In ancestor worship, a hymn beseeching the dead for favors.

**DIS** (1) Celtic all-powerful god. He carried a hammer, symbol of creative force, and appeared with a cup, suggesting the magic caldron. The Gauls claimed descent from him. As a god of wealth, possessor of fertility, metals, and minerals, his abode was in the underworld. In poetry, Dis is sometimes used to indicate the underworld or world of the dead. (2) In Norse mythology, a female attendant; any mythic female being. Singular of Disir, which see. (3) In Roman antiquity, the infernal regions.

Also a name under which the god of the underworld was worshiped as a giver of riches; probably related to the Celtic Dis. See Dis Pater. The name may be a shortened form of Dives, popular name of the rich man in the parable of the rich man. Dives is Latin for rich. Dis is Sanscrit and Zend for law, and probably the root of dzhyrna (day), whence the word discern; also akin to Deus (Zeus) and Dyaus.

**DISC (DISK)** Circle of perfection, sun, wheel of law or life. Symbolism the same as that of the circle, which see. In China, the Pa Kua in motion; heavenly perfection. In Greek antiquity, the sun in its destructive aspects; a weapon. Apollo kills Hyacinthus with a discus or quoit. In Hinduism, called chakra, which see. The revolving universe. Emblem of Vishnu.

**Disc, winged.** Symbolic of the feathered serpent. See bird and serpent. In Egyptian antiquity the sun supported by two uraei and the expanded wings of a vulture, typifying protection of life.

**DISCOBOLUS (DISCOBOLOS)**

In Greek and Roman antiquity a thrower of the discus or quoit. An athlete, a contender in the games held in honor of various deities. Discobolus is the name of the copies of the famous statue by Myron in the 5th Century B. C., the original being lost.

**DISCORDIA** Roman goddess of disagreement and strife. Identified with the Greek Eris.

**DISCRETION** Symbolized by the color gray. In an Italian Icon personified by an aged woman with a grave expression. Her head is inclined to her left. One hand she holds up in a gesture of pity. In the other hand she holds



a plummet. Beside her is a camel.

**DISCUS** The symbolism is identical with that of the circle and disc, which see.

**DISEASE** Symbolic of evil. Universally in mythology death and disease are attributed to three great sources: anger of an offended deity; displeasure of the dead; supernatural powers of a human enemy. According to the Old Testament, diseases were introduced into the world by sin and have been increased by the prevalence of corrupt, indolent, and luxurious habits.

**DISGUISE** The use of paint and other disguises is a practice of most primitive peoples in the performance of sacred mysteries; partly to appear adorned for the sacred occasion, partly to hide from evil spirits. A medicine rite, a purification, a token of initiation. In China clothes were used to deceive evil spirits; boys were dressed as girls or wore rings in their ears to mislead geni.

**DISH (CHARGER, PLATTER)** Sacred begging implement; implement for sacred offerings and sacrifice. The vulva or yoni. Ancient name of the diamond suit in the tarot deck. A buddhist ritual object; represents Mount Meru. In Christianity associated with martyrdom. Dish bearing eyes, Saint Lucy; dish bearing female breasts, Saint Agatha; dish bearing head, Saint John the Baptist; dish bearing roses or apples, Saint Dorothea.

**DISIR** Norse female spirits including Norns, Valkyries, and the souls of deceased mothers who have become dispensers of fate. Attendants or maids of Urth.

They are guardian beings who follow a person from birth to death. Word originally meant sister. Dis, the singular form appears in female names as Asdis, Freydis, Vanadis (Lady of the Vanir), a name applied to the goddess Freyja. Probable source of Idisi, which see. They resemble the Croatian Rodjenice and the Roman Junones. See Giptes, Hamingjes.

**DISJECTA MEMBRA** Latin expression meaning scattered members or parts, alluding to the Maenads dismembering Pentheus. Used in literature to describe the literary remains of a poet or other writer.

**DISMAS (DYSMAS)** In New Testament the name usually given to the repentant or good thief who was crucified beside Jesus. The impenitent thief is known as Gestas or Gesmas. Longfellow in the Golden Legend, calls the penitent thief Titus, the other one Dumachus.

**DIS PATER** Roman chief god of the underworld; king of the departed; lord of wealth. His worship was introduced into Rome with that of Proserpina at the time of the struggle with Carthage, about 249 B.C. Also called Dis, which is the name of the underworld. Dis Pater may be the Roman form of a Celtic god. He is shown riding a car drawn by four black horses. He carries keys. The cypress and narcissus are sacred to him. Also called Orcus and Pluto. Corresponds to the Greek Hades and Plutus.

**DISSOLUTION** In alchemy the fundamental process of the Great Work. The alchemists' symbol for dissolution is identical to the zodiacal symbol for Aquarius.



**DISTAFF** Industry, linens, textiles. Weaving or spinning; hence woman or her work. The female sex. In Greek mythology an attribute of Clotho, one of the Fates or Moirae.

**DISTINCTION OF GOOD AND EVIL** In an Italian icon personified by a woman gravely dressed. She carries a sieve in one hand, a rake in the other.

**DITCH** Obstacle, pitfall. Dream significance: (to fall in) cares at home; (to jump in) joy, success. In ancient Greece the gods of the lower world had no altars; ditches or trenches were dug to receive the blood of sacrifices offered to them.

**DITHYRAMBOS** A title of Dionysus, meaning double-door. He who entered life by the double-door of the womb of his mother and the thigh of his father or the yearly two-fold aspect of nature. Source of the name Dithyramb, the wild Doric lyrics sung in honor of Dionysus. Traditionally the invention of the music and poetry is ascribed to Arion of Lesbos (about 620 B. C.), who is called the father of dithyrambic poetry.

**DITTANY** Herb symbolizing birth. It supposedly grew on Mount Dicte in Crete, where Rhea gave birth to Zeus and, for this reason, became sacred to Rhea. Also sacred to Hera.

Dittany, white. Passion.

**DIV (DAEVAS)** Zoroastrian evil spirits. Archdemons serving Angra Mainyu. Their names are: Aeshma, Aka-Manah, Indra, Nanhathya, Sauru.

**DIVES** Popularly, the name given to the rich man in Jesus' parable of The Rich Man and La-

zarus. The name is from the Latin for rich.

**DIVINATION** A belief in the influence of supernatural powers and the process of seeking the message of the divine either by artificial or natural means. Artificial divination is effected by the interpretation of acts, phenomena, or rites that reveal omens of air, arrows, astrology, bird flights or songs, cards, charms, clouds, dreams, earth, entrails of sacrificed animals or persons, fire, lots that have been cast, numbers, ordeals, spirits, trances, water, witchcraft, etc. Natural divination depends on the psychic power of the diviner, as represented by crystal gazers, the Delphian oracle, or mediums generally. The Israelites under Moses were forbidden under severe penalties to consult diviners. They were promised the guidance of Jehovah.

**DIVINE CHILD** See fatal child, nativity.

Divine being destroyed. A world-wide mythological motif is the destruction of a divine being, whose blood is mingled with bark, earth, stone, or some other material to create man. Thus man is partly divine and partly mortal, an explanation for the immortal soul in a temporary body. See dying god, Mami, Ymir, Zagreus.

Divine guidance. Moon, star. In Christian tradition Pentagonal star, Star of Bethlehem.

Divine-human marriages. A universal folktale motif. Usually the lovers are destined to an early separation. Divinities who woo and marry mortals invariably find that, after a short time, the mortals tire of their celestial mates and the celestial land, preferring to seek death on earth rather than immortality in para-

dise. The mortals who return to old homes, discover they have been away hundreds of years; a hint at the contrast between the evanescent existence of mankind and the endless duration of ideal life. The mortals who seek divine marriages are symbolic of those who seek dreamy ideals without the willingness to make strenuous effort or submit to training to achieve that which they desire. In swan-maiden and other stories, in which divines marry mortals and remain on earth, the celestial beings soon crave the supernatural powers lost to them as earthlings as well as their true element, and fly off, deserting husband (or wife) and children, suggesting that a mortal cannot restrain the divine. See Hiko-hohodemi and Toyotama-hime; also Urashima-Taro and Oto-hime.

Divine-human things joined. In an Italian icon personified by a man prostrate on his knees, his eyes turned up to heaven. He humbly clasps a gold chain which hangs down from a star.

Divine inscrutability. Symbolized by the color black; also by Solomon's knot.

Divine justice. In an Italian icon personified by a woman wearing a gold crown. Her loose hair falls about her shoulders. She holds a balance and a sword. A dove flies in the rays above the clouds. A globe of the world is under her foot.

Divine-mortal marriages. See divine-human marriages.

Divine power. Symbolized by arrows, typifying the sun's rays; drum, for thunder, earthquake; hammer for divine strength, lightning, rays of moon or sun, sea, thunder. Wind issues from the mouth of a cherub.

Divine Principle. In Greek antiquity Divine Principle and Chaos produced Gaea, Tartarus,

Nyx, Erebus, and Eros.

Divine right of kings. The doctrine that the right to a throne has been conferred by God, quite apart from the will of the people. The notion is traced to the Old Testament, where kings are said to be "god's anointed," and "god's vicars on earth." In some nations kings trace their ancestry back to a deity. In Japan the king supposedly descends from the sun-goddess Amaterasu.

DIVINITY In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white with a flame on the crown of her head and a blue flaming globe in each hand.

Divinities, abstract. In Greek mythology social institutions: Arai, curses; Demos, the people; Dike, precedent; Eirene, peace; Homonoia, unanimity; Lital, prayers; Nike, victory; Nomos, law; Telete, rite of the Mysteries. Spiritual faculties: Metis, prudence; Mnemosyne, memory; Pronoia, forethought. States of the body: Hygeia, health; Hypnos, sleep; Laimos, pestilence; Limos, famine; Mania, madness; Thanatos, death. States of the mind: Aidos, modesty; Eleos, pity; Eros, Euphrosyne, Himeros, longing; Phobos, fear. Time: Eos, dawn; Geras, old age, Hebe, youth; Hemera, Nyx, night; Kairos, opportunity or psychological moment; Cronos, time. Virtues and vices: Anai-deia, shamelessness; Arete, excellence or virtue; Dikaosyne, righteousness; Hylris, offensive presumption; Sophrosyne, temperance.

Divinities, primal. In Greek mythology - Chaos and Divine Principle followed by Gaea, earth; Tartarus, lower world; Nyx, night; Erebus, utter darkness; Eros, love. Gaea, as a nature-power, created Uranus or Coelus, the heavens; Oure, moun-

tains; Pontus, the salt, unproductive sea. Gaea and Uranus became the parents of the Hecatoncheires, Cyclopes, and Titans, including Cronus and Rhea, who became the parents of Zeus, Hera, Hades, Demeter, Poseidon, and Hestia.

**DIVJE DEVOJKE** One of the Slovenian 'wild women' or nymphs of the woods and mountains. Storms were believed to be caused by their wild frolicking. They supposedly on occasions substituted their own offsprings for mortal infants. These changlings were called divous (wild brats) and were ugly. Most powerful on Midsummer Night, they flung their long breasts over their shoulders so they would not be hampered in running. Also known as dekle, divozenky, divi-te zeni, dziwuje zony, dziwozony.

**DIVJI MOZ** One of the Slovenian 'wild men' or spirits of the forest. Storm demons. They had terrible strength and were accompanied by fierce gusts of winds. Often they caused wanderers to lose their way, and sometimes tickled a traveler to death.

**DIWATA MAGBABAYA** Philippine Islands great spirit which dwells in the sky in a windowless house made of coins. Anyone who looks at him melts into water.

**DIWRNACH** Celtic guardian of a caldron of riches, which Yspadaden demanded of Kulhwch.

**DIXIE (DIXIE LAND)** An ideal land, a paradise, a Utopia. The term originally referred to Manhattan Island. A man by the name of Dixie, according to legend, was a slave-holder on Manhattan Island. He moved his slaves to the southern states, where they worked harder and

fared so badly, they yearned for their old home, which they called Dixie's land. In the middle of the 19th Century, D. D. Emmett's song Dixie, transferred the paradise from New York to the south.

**DJADEK** Czech ancestral spirit or household guardian. Also penate or guardian genius of Silesians. Parallels Russian dusky domovoy.

**DJAMBU BAROS** Batak (Sumatra) tree of life which grows in the topmost heaven. On each leaf a destiny word, such as fruitfulness, wealth, etc., is written. The soul must obtain a leaf before it can depart for earth inasmuch as the age and fortune of each unborn child depends upon what the soul is able to obtain for its future being.

**DJIN** Slavic giant.

**DJINN (DJINNEE)** A demon or hobgoblin born of flame. A jinn or jinnee.

**DJIRDJIS** Arabian name for Saint George.

**DO** Musical note to which occultists assign the quality of faithfulness, and the rank of prince.

**DOBAYA** Primeval water goddess of Darian Indians.

**DOBUAN** A people native of Islands of the South Pacific who are cannibalistic, treacherous, and are believers in magic and sorcery.

**DOCK BLOOM** September 26th birthday flower symbolizing patience and shrewdness.

**DOCTOR** Modern equivalent of ancient fertility spirit, healer,

medicine man, priest. Dream significance: illness. The character in a Mumming Play who restores to life the Turkish Knight who had been slain. In an English version of the play, Golishan is restored to life. In Whitsuntide and fertility processions, the one who restores procreative powers to the Vegetation Spirit.

Doctor Caufeynon. Famous practitioner of necromancy or black magic.

Doctor Jaf. Famous practitioner of necromancy or black magic.

**DODA (DODOLA)** Serbian goddess of rain.

**DODDER** Parasitic herb symbolizing meanness.

Dodder of thyme. Baseness, business care, selfishness.

**DODO** Bushmen demon, witch.

**DODONA** The most ancient shrine of Zeus, located in Epirus, Greece, at the foot of Mount Tomarus on Lake Joanina. The priests delivered the oracles by interpreting the rustling of wind in oaks and other trees. Sometimes the divine message was contained in the sounds which came from brazen plates and vessels which were suspended from the branches and struck against one another by the wind. This became the source of the expression Kalkos Dodones (brass of Dodona), meaning a prattler, one who talks an infinite deal about nothing.

Dodona's black pigeon. Two black pigeons left Thebes, in Egypt. One flew to Libya; one flew to Dodona. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was erected in Libya; in Dodona, the temple of Zeus (Jupiter) was established, and there the black pigeon that lived in the groves answered questions put to the oracle. The leg-

end may be based on a pun upon the word peleiad, the usual meaning of which was 'old women,' but in the dialect of the people around Dodona meant pigeons. The name Dodona yields Dad One or One Father.

**DODSON AND FROGG, MESSRS.**

Names which have become synonymous with dishonest and unscrupulous lawyers or solicitors from the two who appear as characters in Dickens' Pickwick Papers.

**DOE** The general symbolism of the doe is the same as that of the deer, which see. Dream significance: victory over one's enemies. In California Indian tales, the doe typifies the rain cloud; her fawns typify the thunders.

**DOE, JOHN AND RICHARD ROE**

Two fictitious names, which prior to 1852 were inserted in English writs of ejection to preserve certain 'niceties of law.' John Doe is now used in the United States in grand jury investigations as an alias when the name of the party under investigation is not known. Hence, any mere imaginary persons or men of straw.

**DOEG** In Old Testament overseer of Saul's flocks. At Nob he witnessed the food given by Ahimelech, the high-priest, to David, who was fleeing Saul. He carried a malicious and distorted report of the incident to Saul, who ordered the priest executed. The Jews around Saul refused to carry out his orders, whereupon he sent Doeg to put the priest to death. Doeg not only slew Ahimelech and eighty-four other priests, but sacked the town of Nob. Dryden and Tate in their satire, Absalom and Achitophel



use the name Doeg for Elkanah Settle, a rival.

**DOG** Affection, companionship, courage, devotion, fidelity, flat-tery, inquisitiveness, intelligence, protection. Also dirty habits, lowliness, scavengery. Cat-hater; friend of man. As a descendant of jackals and wolves, symbolizes the elevation of lower forms of life. As a product of human adaptation typifies art, and in medieval art placed at the feet of women to symbolize affection and fidelity as a lion, placed at the feet of men, symbolized courage and magnanimity. Crusaders were portrayed with their feet on a dog to show they followed the banner of the Lord as faithfully as a dog follows the footsteps of his master. Universally in mythology symbolizes dawn (the hound of heaven); is an aid, through scratching, to re-birth, a destroyer of evil, guard of the underworld, hunter, path-finder, savior, smeller-outer. Dream significance: faithful love or friendship; (barking) good news; (gray or black) misfortune; (howling) bad news; (mad) en-mity; (red) discord, war; (white) happy omen; (yellow) ruin. They are the companions of Artemis, Asclepius, Bran, Hecate, Hephaestus, Heracles, Indra, Itz-cuinan, Melkarth, Mictlantecutle, Ormuz, Thoth, Tobit, Sraoscha, and others. Some immortalized dogs are: Argus, the dog of Odysseus; Beth Gelert, dog of Llewellyn; Boatswain, the dog of the poet Byron; Bob, Son of Battle, the first dog-hero of a novel; Bran, Fingal's dog; Buck, dog-hero of Jack London's Call of the Wild; Burto, dog of Dogedoi; Diamond, a small dog which be-longed to Sir Isaac Newton, and which became immortal by upset-ting a candle which destroyed papers containing the records of

years of experiments; Dormarth, hound of Gwyn; Dragon, the dog of Montargis; Jip, pet dog of David's child wife Dora in Dick-ens' David Copperfield; Katmir (Kratim), the dog of the seven sleepers in the Koran; the Pan-davas' dog in the Mahabharata; Toby, the dog who appears in Punch and Judy puppet-shows. In the zodiac, the dog is repre-sented by Canes Venatici, Canis Minor, Canis Major, and by Sir-ius. Dog is used to identify the male of a species, as dog ape, dog bee, and in local U-nited States usage applied to as-sume the changes incident to the breeding season, as 'before the salmon begins to dog.' Collo-quially, dog is used to express false dignity or display; thus to put on the dog is to conduct one-self in a conceited or pretentious manner. Dog is allied to the words dagh, dagon, day (tag), doge, dogma, dozy. Latin for dog is canis, which yields one great light, thus typifying the sun. In Gypsy language, chuk-kal, the word for dog, may be equated with jackel; Spanish for dog is perro, which may be e-quated with the German bero (bear).

Among American Indians be-cause of its howling at night, connected with the moon, sorcery, and witchcraft. In an eclipse of the sun, Big-dog (moon-goddess) was believed to be swallowing the orb of day. To keep Big-dog from this practice, small dogs were whipped and their howlings supposedly caused Big-dog to de-sist. Among some tribes the dog was worshiped as opener-of-the-day, which scratched away the soil and released primeval man from the underworld. Thus the dog parallels the coyote and wolf. In Babylonia regarded as a de-fender of homes, and sacred to Gula (Ninkarraka). In China,



called ch'uan; eleventh animal of the twelve terrestrial branches; carrier of the sun through Aquarius. Guardian of the direction west, northeast, west, and of the hours 7-9 P.M. Thus a symbol of night and of the west as well as of the yin principle. It was a sacrificial animal, represented Lou, and typified prosperity. The celestial dog was a lightning and thunder deity. In Christian tradition, the dog usually typifies heresy, paganism, Satan, but in medieval Christian art it was used also to symbolize fidelity and watchfulness and as such appeared with Saints Benignus and Wendelin. A dog is shown at the feet of Saint Bernard, carrying a lighted torch in representations of Saint Dominic, licking the wounds of Saint Roch. In ancient Egypt an assistant and companion of the gods typifying their logic. Probably associated with jackal worship. Mummified as a guide to the dead. On funeral urns the form of Hapi. As a companion of Thoth called Anubis. In Greek mythology Cerberus, guardian of the entrance to Hades. Guard of the infant Asclepius, deserted on Mount Titthiam. Among ancient Hebrews the dog was symbolic of the dumb, an abomination, the unclean, sinner. Among the Hidatsa (Siouan) Indians the dog, believed to be an animal with supernatural powers, was the medicine (fetish) of a magician named Yellow-dog, who was the son of an Indian woman and a wolf. It provided the tribe with wealth by acting as a beast of burden. In Hinduism Sarama, a bitch, aids those who are lost in forests, grottoes, or dark places. Rain bringer. Hill tribes still torture dogs in time of drought so that the 'big dog' may hear and send rain. Also associated with death as they supposedly recognize spirits and bark at them.

In Iran its bark destroys pain; its flesh is a remedy for averting anguish and decay from men. Lapp women sacrifice a dog just before childbirth to the goddess of childbirth. The Mayans associated with death, lightning and thunder, and night. Sometimes dotted to represent stars. Called miserable one, one who suffers hardships, stealer; hence, a dog's life or brought up like a dog. Also honored as an animal which brings success to a master. In Mongolian and western Asiatic creation myths Over-god, after creating the body of a man, left a naked dog to guard it while he returned to heaven to fetch a soul. While the god was gone, the devil bribed the dog with a cloak (hair), and it permitted the devil to approach man and defile him. In Rome, sacred to Lares.

Black dog. In India offered to appease an earth deity. Roman aspect of evil spirits.

Cat and dog life. Life of strife.

Dog bark. In Iceland, voice of the protecting berkja, i.e. Great Father.

Dog biting its tail. Satan.

Dog carrying a lighted torch in its mouth. Saint Dominic and his order spreading the gospel.

Dog days. Hottest period of summer; once thought to be due to the dog star Sirius, brightest star in Canis Major.

Dog howling. Death warning.

Dog in a doublet. A bold, resolute fellow, alluding to the dress once placed on the powerful dogs employed in Flanders and Germany in boar hunts. A friend is called a dog in one's doublet.

Dog in a manger. One who will neither enjoy himself nor permit others to do so. The allusion is to the fable of the dog who slept in the hay in the manger and would not allow the ox

to eat.

Dog's hair. In Medical superstition, if applied to the wound caused by the bite of a dog, will cure it.

Dog's life. A homeless, wretched life; a life of debauchery.

Dogs of Foh. In China dogs of Buddha, which guard Buddhist temples. The one to the west of the entrance has a closed mouth; the one to the east has an open mouth. Together they symbolize yang and yin. In Japan called dogs of Foo.

Dog Star. Sirius, brightest fixed star in the heavens; located in Canis Major; herald of the rising Nile waters.

Dog Tail. The polar star; formerly applied to the constellation Ursa Minor.

Go to the dogs. Fall to a very low material or moral level. In the East, the remains of a feast are thrown to the dogs.

Help a lame dog over a stile. Come to the aid of one who is in distress.

Let sleeping dogs lie. Let well enough alone.

Living dogs are better than dead lions. To be alive with the meanest things is better than to be dead with the noblest.

Saint Roch and his dog. Two inseparables.

Three-headed dog. Cerberus; emblem of Hades.

Try it on a dog. Test a plan, remedy, or the like, on an inferior subject or on a subject unable to resist, suggesting that the harm, in case of failure, will be inconsequential.

White dogs with red ears. The hounds of hell in Gaelic folklore; hunters of souls sweeping across the skies, i.e. winds. In British folklore called Gabriel ratches or Gabriel hounds.

Yellow dog. A cur, mongrel. Figuratively, a cowardly, ill-bred,

malicious or mean person.

DOGAI In Melanesian mythology female bogeys, of which Metakorab was queen, and which became a group of stars, of which Altair is one.

DOGBANE March 6 birthday flower symbolizing deceit, falsehood.

DOGE A title of princely rank in the republics of Genoa and Venice. Word cognate with dog and duke.

DOGEDOJ In Siberian mythology horseherd or groom of Solbon, the Morning and Evening Star. He teaches mankind how to tend their horses. His dog is Burto. He also is called Toklok.

DOGROSE July 9 birthday flower symbolizing pleasure and pain.

DOGWOOD Beauty, durability, faithfulness, firmness, stability. In the language of flowers: Love undiminished by adversity. Emblem of North Carolina and Virginia.

DOKHMA Tower of silence. Rock wall on which Parsis expose their dead to vultures. The top has three concentric sloping tiers (for men, women, and children) from which the bones are swept into the central pit.

DOKKALFAR In Norse mythology dark elves, dwarfs. Probably the same as svartalfar.

DOLJANG A Hindu goddess with stigmata on her hands and feet like those assigned to Jesus and Francis of Assisi.

DOLL Ancestor or deity image, family or clan protector, soul preserver. In more recent times,

a puppet or toy. Dream significance: ephemeral pleasure. Compare daruma, image. In Egyptian antiquity buried as concubines with the dead, that a man might enjoy sexual pleasure and be protected from sexual weakness. A Finno-Ugrian woman, upon the death of her husband, carves a doll which is dressed in the clothes and ornaments of the deceased. Food previously enjoyed by the husband is offered to the doll. It is undressed and taken to bed, where love is made to it, in the belief it contains the soul of the husband. The image is kept anywhere from one to five years and then buried or burned. As family gods or protectors dolls are transported from place to place when a family moves or travels. They are supplied with new clothes of reindeer skins or cloth once a year and sacrifices are made to them, at which time the mouth of the image is smeared with blood and lard. Among Volga-Finns, during a severe illness, a doll is carved that the illness might be removed from the patient to the doll.

**DOL-MA** A generic name in Tibet for all Taras; as common in Tibet as Mary is in English speaking countries.

**DOLMEN** Monument of unhewn stones, probably used in sun-worship. In Druidic religion typified the womb of the earth; a burial chamber in which a dead hero was buried in a crouched position, like that of a foetus in a womb, awaiting rebirth. In Melanesia, used as sacred doors through which totem-clan initiates crawl in a ceremony of rebirth. Dolmen resolves into dol (hole or table) + men (stone), and appears to have been a Breton word for altar. Compare cromlech,

stone, Stonehenge.

**DOLON** In Greek legend a Trojan spy killed by Diomedes and Odysseus, who themselves were Greeks spying on the Trojans.

**DOLORES (LOLA)** Feminine name from the Spanish meaning sorrows, i.e. Our Lady of Sorrows.

**DOLOROUS STROKE** Stroke which brought about the death of the Grail Knight, whose identity was never revealed to Gawain.

**DOLPH** In James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*, a bad little boy as opposed to Kev, the good boy.

**DOLPHIN** Typifies the sea; maritime power. Symbolic of freedom, generosity, gentleness, love, pleasure. The most royal of swimmers, by its frisking it warns sailors of an approaching storm. Commonly known to sailors as porpoise. Sailors in the Red Sea believed that disaster would come to them if they wounded a dolphin. Universally a form of the sea-god; bearer of the souls of the departed to the Island of the Blessed; a friend of man; savior of the shipwrecked. In heraldry symbolic of charity and kind affection toward children. In middle ages a favorite cognizance, giving the arms and name to Dauphine, a province in France, and the title to the heir of the French throne. The constellation Delphinus.

Christian Creator and Savior; an aspect of Christ. Symbolic of resurrection and salvation. In early Christian art, the figure of a dolphin symbolized diligence, love, and swiftness. Often worn as a talisman. In Greek antiquity one of the forms under which Apollo was worshiped. The great temple at Delphi supposedly was

founded by Apollo, who, in the guise of a dolphin (delphis), led a crew of Cretan mariners there. A title of Python, the serpent guardian of the temple, was Delphin. In another legend Arion was tossed overboard by sailors. His music and poetry charmed a dolphin, which saved him. The dolphin was an aspect of Poseidon (Neptune) and Triton, and an emblem of the Nereides. When on Greek funeral urns and vases represents the soul in transit. In Hinduism a steed of Kama; also sacred to Pradyumna.

Dolphin with an anchor or boat.  
The soul of the Christian church.

**DOLYA** Among Russians the fate which bestows one's destiny at birth. A female genius which may be good or evil. No one will succeed without her help. In Serbia called Sreca.

**DOME** Destiny, fate, the heavens. Dome yields resplendent sun, cognate with deem, dom (English suffix for rank and Teutonic for law), and doom. Related to Damona, dominion, Dominus, doomsday.

**DOMESTICITY** Symbolized by a cat, hearth fire. In Russia, by a horse.

**DOMIDUCA** Roman goddess who guarded young children when out of sight of their parents.

**DOMINIC (DOM)** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the Lord. Feminine form, Dominica.

**DOMINICAL LETTER** By putting A, B, C, D, E, F, G against the first seven days of January, the dominical or Sunday letter for the year is that corresponding to Sunday.

**DOMINICK, FRIAR** In Dryden's comedy, the Spanish Friar, an immoral, licentious Dominican, who for money prostitutes the church. He is fat and huge, with gouty legs, and resembles Falstaff.

**DOMINION** In an Italian icon personified by a man richly dressed, his head surrounded by a serpent; a scepter in his left hand has an eye at the top; his right arm is extended and he points with his forefinger, a common gesture of those who have dominion.

Dominion Day. A legal holiday in Canada, celebrated July 1 as the anniversary of the proclamation of the Dominion in 1867.

Dominion over oneself. In an Italian icon personified by a man sitting on a lion, guiding the bridle in the lion's mouth with one hand while he pricks the animal with the other.

Dominions. In Hebraic-Christian tradition, angels of the second hierarchy. In art they are crowned, carry scepters or orbs as emblems of authority. Represents the power of God.

Old Dominion. Popular name of the State of Virginia.

**DOMINOES** Gaming. In China, learning, scholarship.

**DOMINUS** The Lord, from the Latin dominus, meaning master, sir. Word related to dome.

**DOMNACH** Old Irish for church. Resolves into dom-on-ak, yielding House of the Great One. Allied to dome, Dominus.

**DOMNU** Ancient Celtic goddess. Name signifies abyss or deep sea, symbol of unfathomable wisdom. Her son was Indech, king of the Fomorians or Domnu's gods. She was in conflict with



Danu. Resembles Tiamat.

**DOMOVIK (DOMOVQJ, DOMOVOY)** Russian household spirit. Ancestral spirit; founder of the family who watches over and protects his descendants. Identical with korka-murt. Resembles the lares. Also called susetka and tsmok. In Poland called iskrychi.

**DOMUS AUREA** Literally, Golden House. A palace of Nero, located near the site of the Colosseum, in which feasts and orgies were held.

**Domus Procerum.** From the Latin, meaning House of Lords.

**DON (DONNUS)** (1) A Brythonic sky goddess. Mother of one of the families of the gods. Mate of Beli and sister of Math. The tribes of Don and Lludd (Nudd), those of heaven, life, and light, were in constant conflict with the tribe of Llyr, those of the sea, darkness, and death. The families of Don and Lludd are actually one, as Beli, Don's mate, was Lludd's father. Thus the Brythonic gods, described as divided into three families, are actually divided into two. Don was the mother of Arianrhod, whose mansion was the Northern Crown, and of Gwydion, whose mansion was the Milky Way. She also was the mother of Amaethon, Gilvaethwy, Govannon, and Penardun, and grandmother of Dylan and Llew. She was the Brythonic equivalent of the Goidelic Danu. Later the name was masculinized and the question of whether she was male or female is thus raised. (2) A title of rank in Spain, an aristocrat. Hence any important person; ironically one affecting importance. In United States university cant, a college instructor or professor. The word is derived from the Latin

dominus.

**Don's Court.** In Brythonic mythology the constellation Cassiopeia.

**DONAHUE** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning great brown chief.

**DONALD (DON, DONNIE)** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning world might, proud chief.

**DONAR** Germanic god resembling the Scandinavian Thor. Primitive deity in a trinity composed of Wuotan-Donar-Ziu. Names used as a charm against epilepsy.

**DONATIST** In church history a follower of Donatus, bishop of Carthage in 313. Head of a body of priests who believed that the church must include only holy members, that the true church was composed only of saints.

**DONATUS** Popular name for the most famous Latin grammar, hence a grammar. Named after Aelius Donatus, 4th century Roman grammarian who instructed Saint Jerome. Original title *Ars grammatica*.

**DON CARLOS** Unhappy lover. The woman he loved for reasons of state married his father, against whom he engaged in a fatal revolt. The subject of several dramas inspired by the son of Philip II of Spain.

**DON CESAR DE BAZAN** Hero of several French literary works. In Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, an impoverished Spanish nobleman who aims to restore his fortune by brigandage. He is cheerful and courteous, and is known as the chivalrous bandit chief.

**DON CHERUBIM** One who mixes



in all classes of society and satirizes each in turn, from the hero in *Le Sage's Bachelor of Salamanca*.

**DONJON** Principal tower or keep of a medieval castle or fortress; the most strongly fortified section, containing the great hall and rooms of state. It also contained a prison; hence *dungeon* in its modern restricted sense.

**DON JUAN** In Spanish legend a depraved nobleman who seduced a lady, killed her father in a duel, visited the dead man's statue in the graveyard, invited it to a feast, and was carried off to hell by the statue. The legend was built around the life of Don Juan Tenorio of Seville, an aristocratic libertine of the 14th century. To put an end to his debaucheries, Franciscan monks enticed him to their monastery and killed him, telling the people he had been carried off to the devil by the statue of the man he had killed, which was in their grounds. Mozart, in his opera, calls him Don Giovanni. He appears in many French works, including pieces of Corneille and Moliere. Byron, the poet, uses the name, but Byron's character is gloomy, morose, restless, and romantic, as distinct from the gallant frivolity of the traditional Don Juan.

Don Juanism. Nymphomaniacism, selfishness, as opposed to Robinhoodism.

**DONKEY** Foolishness, humility, ignorance, lack of dignity, laziness, obstinacy, self-sufficiency, stubbornness, stupidity. A beast of burden; once a carrier of nobles. Dream significance: a hateful omen; (black) illness of a near relative; (braying) serious troubles; (resting) slander; (run-

ning) disappointment, sorrow. Donkey is a variation of Duncan, a masculine name.

Chinese deity mount or steed; in Christian tradition unrighteousness. Symbol of the Hebrew tribe Issachar. In the United States emblem of the Democratic Party.

Donkey's years. British colloquial expression for a long time; parallels a dog's or a coon's age.

**DONNA** Feminine name from the Italian, meaning lady.

**DONNERWETTER** Literally, thunderstorm. An exclamation from the German. The Germans to be more emphatic say, "Himmel Herrgott Donnerwetter."

**DONNYBROOK FAIR** A quarrelsome or riotous meeting, in allusion to the cattle and horse fairs held in Donnybrook Village, now a suburb of Dublin, from the time of King John until 1855, when the fair was abolished on account of the tumults caused by the bacchanalian excesses of its participants.

**DON QUIXOTE (DON QUIJOTE)**

In Cervantes's novel a kindly simple-minded country gentleman of La Mancha, who believes himself called upon to redress the wrongs of the world. He goes forth to avenge the oppressed, engaging as his squire Sancho Panza, a materialist who sees things in their true light. Don Quixote typifies an impractical dreamer; a knight errant; a reformer; a seer, who sees things in a romantic light.

**DONY** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* Florimel's dwarf.

**DONZEL** A page or young gallant; a young attendant.

**DONZELLA** A young girl of southeastern Europe.

**DOOLEY, MR.** A middle-aged Irish-American, who is the presiding genius of a saloon in Archey Road, Chicago. Mr. Dooley is never at a loss to exercise his wit and common sense. His friends are Mr. Hennessey, the compromiser who always agrees to meet him half way, and Mr. McKenna, the skeptic. Created by F. P. Dunne.

**DOOLIN OF MAYENCE** Fourteenth and Fifteenth century French romantic hero. His sword is Merveilleuse (marvelous or wonderful). Doolin is the father of Ogier the Dane.

**DOOLITTLE** In Shaw's Pygmalion the disreputable, picturesque old dustman.

**DOOL TREE** In Scotland a tree that marks a place of mourning. Mourning garments are called dool weeds.

**DOOM** Destiny which cannot be changed; destructive fate. Hence to condemn solemnly, consign to destruction, evil, or ruin; to pronounce sentence, especially of death. Word derived from the same source as Damona and dome.

Doombook (Domboc). Saxon code of laws; specifically those of Alfred the Great.

Doom of the Gods. In the Icelandic Eddas, various accounts of the manner in which the end of the world will come are described: Destruction of the world by fire, connected with the scorching heat of summer sun; destruction of the world by its sinking back into the sea from which it emerged, connected with the daily setting of the sun; the swallowing of the earth by the sea, linked to the eclipse myth in which the sun is

swallowed by a monster; a long and mighty winter in which nothing can survive, connected with the death of the fertility powers of the sun during the cold months. Compare Ragnarok.

Doom ring. In Scandinavian antiquity, a ring of stones marking the boundaries of a court.

Doomsday. Day of Last Judgment at the end of the world; any day of final and decisive judgment.

**DOON BUIDHE** Celtic minstrel goddess.

**DOOR** Beginning and end, defense, guardianship, hospitality, preservation, protection, revelation, safe keeping, shelter. Also barrier, division, frustration, imprisonment, secrets, separation. Passage, ingress and egress. Station of beggars and of serenaders. Dream significance: (when closed) retreat; (when open) hospitality. Compare gate. In Buddhism direction, as the doors of the Chonyid Bardo. In Christianity human soul, salvation. An aspect of Christ, who says, "I am the door." Also martyrdom, suggesting one must pass through much tribulation to enter the kingdom of God. In Druidic lore emblem of the oak-king or thunderer. In Hinduism portal of the east through which comes the morning sun. In Japan concealment, from togakushi (to door).

Closed door. Darkness.

Death's door. Illness.

Door sign. Previously a charm against danger; protection against witches. In modern times, an advertisement to attract attention.

Doorway. Universally sanctified because a doorway appears between two pillars, which represent heaven supports; also because the doorway is symbolic of the yoni, whence life issues to

the world. In this latter aspect the pillars typify the phallus. Emblem of the Canaanitish goddess Asherah and called Miphletzeth (Mipleceth).

Lay at one's door. Place a charge or responsibility upon another; as a child deposited upon its alleged father's doorstep.

Open door. Light.'

Throw the door open. Extend hospitality, welcome; also chance admitting one or that which may change a situation, particularly in an unwelcome way.

**DOPKALFAR** Norse brown elves of darkness, who live in woods, grottoes, or the sea.

**DOR** Word root from the Greek through the Latin meaning back or spine, implying backbone or axis.

**DORADO** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as The Goldfish or Swordfish.

**DORANTE** A chevalier, a count in love, a courtier devoted to the chase; introduced by Moliere into three of his comedies.

**DORCAS** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, signifying gazelle. (2) In New Testament, the name of a charitable and pious woman who made coats and garments for poor widows. Peter raised her from the dead. A woman's sewing circle in England, which made clothes for the poor, borrowed the name.

**DORIGEN** In Chaucer's Franklin's Tales a faithful wife. Chaucer borrowed his character from Boccaccio's Decameron, who in turn had borrowed his from the Hindu Vetala Panchavinsati.

**DORIMANT** In Etherege's The Man of Mode an aristocratic and

witty libertine, said to have been drawn from the Earl of Rochester. The name is now used for any gay, unprincipled fellow.

**DORIMENE** In Moliere's Le Mariage Forcé a young girl married to a man of sixty-three.

**DORIS** (1) Feminine name from the Greek signifying a Dorian woman; also the sea. (2) Greek river goddess. Daughter of Oceanus, sister and wife of Nereus, by whom she was the mother of fifty daughters, the Dorides or Nereides, water nymphs. (3) Pertains to one of the three principal divisions of ancient Greece; noted for its pastoral simplicity. The Doric dialect was broad and hard, like that of a rustic. The epithet has been applied to Robert Burns. The Doric order of architecture is the oldest, simplest, and strongest of the three types of Greek architecture. The Doric or Dorian mode of music, one of the four principal modes of ancient Greece, was bold and grave. The Doric reed was pastoral poetry.

**DORJE** (rDO-RJE) Scepter of the lamas of Tibet. Word means thunderbolt and is identical with the Sanscrit vajra. A talisman against demons of drought and for fruitfulness.

**DOR-LE** Buddhist demon. See Dam-c'an-rDorje-legspa.

**DORMATH** In Brythonic mythology the marvelous hound of Gwyn.

**DORNOLLA** In Celtic mythology the ugly daughter of Domnal. She taught Cuchulainn extraordinary feats of war and offered the sun hero her love, but he rejected her offer. Her feet, shins, and knees were reversed in her

body, implying strength and swiftness. She was a storm or wind deity.

**DORNROSCHEN** German name for the sleeping beauty awakened with a kiss by the knight Rapunze. In English fairytales called Little Briar Rose. Folk form of Brynhild.

**DOROTHY (DOLL, DOLLY, DORA, DOREEN, DORINDA, DOROTHEA, DOT, DOTTY)** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning gift of God.

**DORR-KARING** Swedish door woman. A light-fearing spirit which dwells near the door and blows out lighted candles of those coming in and out. Compare Uk-sakka.

**DORULAS** In Greek mythology Centaur killed by Theseus.

**DORUS** In Greek mythology son of Hellen, brother of Aeolus and Xuthus. Eponym of the Dorians. In another account son of Xuthus and brother of Achaeus and Ion.

**DORYPHORUS** Literally, spear-bearer. In Greek antiquity a favorite subject of sculptors. The best known was a nude spear-bearing statue by Polycletus, regarded as his canon or type of the perfect male athlete's figure.

**DOSANGMA** In Tibetan Buddhism one of the five Long Life Sisters who accompanied Sridevi. Her symbols are a spike of grain and a serpent; her vahana is a dragon.

**DOSOJIN** Japanese deity who drives away pestilence and evil spirits from the roads, worshiped by wayfarers and by boys, who on January 14 burn decorated bamboo together with writings

made on the first day of the year. Rice cakes are cooked on these fires. Compare Jizo.

**DOT** End, finality. A star.

Dot within a circle. Axis and navel of the universe; the everlasting; lingam-yoni; seed within an egg. Mayan sign for letter corresponding to L.

Dot within a U. In Egyptian antiquity symbolized the sun-god afloat; the sun on the sea.

**DOUBLE AX** Two sacred axes back to back or crossed are the source of the letter T (tau). More ancient than the symbol of the single ax. See fish tail.

**DOUBTING CASTLE** In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, the castle of Giant Depair. Christian and Hopeful are thrust into it, but they escape by means of the key called Promise.

**DOUCHE** Dream significance: charming news.

**DOUGHBOY** A United States soldier. An old term which became popular in World War I. The term is a corruption of doughbell, a type of boiled dumpling of raised dough served in the navy. Cavalrymen applied the term humorously to soldiers because of the globular buttons on their uniforms.

Doughface. One who is flexible and easily persuaded. A term popular during anti-slavery agitation in the United States. Attached to Northern politicians who were accused of truckling to slave owners.

My cake is dough. An expression meaning my hope is disappointed; my work is a failure.

**DOUGLAS (DOUG, DUGALD)** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning dark stream.



It has been popular in Scotch history, legend, and romance. Two branches of the Douglas family came to the fore, the Black Douglasses or senior branch and the Red Douglasses or younger branch. Sir James, the first Black Douglas ■ the hero of Scott's novel *Castle Dangerous*. This Douglas was such a terror to the English, women used to frighten their children by saying they would have Black Douglas take them away.

**DOVE** A departed spirit; herald of heavenly news. Amorous delight, constancy, fruitfulness, gentleness, harmlessness, innocence, love, meekness, purity, sacrifice, sincerity, soul, tenderness, timidity, truth, winged aspiration. A good spirit, a loved one. Sexual emblem sacred to love and mother goddesses. As a fertility symbol of Adonis, Aphrodite, Astarte, Atargatis, Dionysus, Ishtar, Juno, Jupiter, Shulamite, Venus, Zeus, etc., often appears with the fish. In nature worship closely associated with rain clouds. Ancients sometimes substituted a dove for a human when offerings were being made to a deity. Dream significance: happy event. In heraldry loving constancy and peace. With an olive branch, harbinger of good news. A constellation in the Southern Sky, known as Columba and Noah's Dove. In China symbolic of good digestion, impartial filial duty, and long life. In Christian tradition the Holy Ghost. A symbol of the annunciation and baptism. Emblem of an apostle or saint divinely inspired. In Christian art identical with the winged disk of pagan art as a symbol of eternity, immortality, soul, spirit, sun. As a soul symbol issues from the mouth of dying martyrs. Sacred bird of ancient Egypt, Greece and Phoe-

nicia. In Greece the equivalent of alpha-omega because the numerical value of the Greek word for dove, 801, is the same as the numerical value of AO written backwards. In Hebrew tradition the dove was clean according to Mosaic law and sacrificed in rituals of expiation, especially by the poor. It was a symbol of gentleness, peace, and divine guidance, as in the legend of Noah. Among early Semites sacrificed to Jahveh as an atonement for impurity of childbirth; similar offerings were brought by Virgin Mary to the temple at Jerusalem after the birth of Christ. In Hebraic-Christian tradition, the dove compares with the Buddhist white swan. In Japan a good omen symbolizing tender sentiments. Emblem of the warrior deity Hachiman and of the Mine-moto clan. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven. In Roman antiquity sacred to Bacchus, Jupiter, and Venus.

Dove dove. Widowhood.

Dove of Christ. Salvation.

Dove of David. Peace.

Dove dung. The chick-pea, so called because of its appearance. A nourishment for those who cross the desert.

Dove egg. In a medical superstition eaten as a small pox preventive.

Dove, gold and silver plumed. Treasures of purity and innocence.

Dove and lily. Christian annunciation. Parallels the white swan and lotus of Eastern religions.

Dove and Nimbus. Christian Holy Ghost.

Dove and olive branch. Good tidings, peace. In Greek mythology emblem of Athena. In middle ages talisman to ensure pilgrims hospitality wherever they traveled. In Old Testament renewed life; sign which informed



Noah he could safely leave the Ark.

Dove, ring around its neck.  
In Christian art encircling sweetness of the Divine Word.

Holy dove. In Christian art sometimes depicted as a rose.

Seven doves. In Christianity the Holy Spirit in His seven-fold manifestations of grace. In Old Testament the seven gifts of God: counsel, fear of God, knowledge, pity, strength, understanding, wisdom.

Twelve doves. Christian apostles.

Two wings of a dove. Love of God, love of man; active and meditative life.

White dove. A health talisman; eaten as an antidote against infection.

White dove with changeable tints.  
In Christian tradition spirit of chastity in conflict with fickle and rebellious passions.

**DOWLAS, MR.** A generic term for a linen-draper; one who sells dowlas, a course linen or sail-cloth.

**DOWNING STREET** A short street near the house of Parliament in London. Inasmuch as it contains the foreign office and the residence of the prime minister, it has come to symbolize the British Government.

**DOWSABEL (DOWASABELL)**  
A sweetheart, especially an unsophisticated country maid. Used frequently by Elizabethan poets. From the French *douce et belle* (sweet and beautiful).

**DOXOLOGY** An exultant hymn or psalm praising God. Sometimes applied to the closing words of a sermon. The greater doxology is the Gloria in Excelsis; the lesser is the Gloria Patri.

**DOYLE** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning black stranger.

**DRAC** Elfish spirit superstitiously dreaded by French peasants.

**DRACHENFELS** Literally, dragon's rock. A mountain in the Siebengebirge on the German Rhine. Also the name of a ruined castle on the mountain, where Siegfried supposedly slew the evil dragon.

**DRACO** (1) Constellation in the Northern Sky, partially encircling the North Pole. Also called the Dragon. It sometimes is referred to as the Crooked Serpent, and symbolized the wisdom of Heaven. The name is from the Greek, meaning to see, and in Greek mythology, Draco, also known as Ladon, is said to be the never-sleeping guard, the guard with the many-eyes, which watches over the apples in the Garden of Hesperides. In medieval art represented as a tortuous serpent, alone or with a tree. (2) Reputed author of the first Athenian written code of laws (7th Century B. C.). Nearly every violation was a capital offense. The laws were so severe, they were said to have been written in blood.

**Draconian.** Having the characteristics of Draco; hence inflexible, relentless, severe.

**DRAG-GS<sup>ED</sup> (DAG-SHE)** In Tibetan Buddhism the nine cruel executioners: Beg-tse, Kubera, Lhama (Sridevi), Mahakala, Mahakala Brahmanarupa, Mahakala the Black, Mahakala the White, Sitambrahma, Yama.

**DRAGON** Authority, chaos, cloud, cruelty, despotism, drought, enemy of truth, idolatry, ignorance, murder, piracy, power,

primordial sea, rain, sin, water. A fabulous monster commonly represented as an immense winged reptile with crested head and terrifying claws which spits fire. The power of the dragon usually resides in its tail, which scourges everything within reach. It figured prominently in ancient and medieval mythologies over the world, inciting gods and men to their most heroic exploits. It was the horror to be overcome, the overcoming of which contained the reward. As an embodiment of the evil principle it has been most feared as a water hoarder. It also has been worshiped as an earth deity and a lord of the underworld guarding hidden treasures. It resided in the pool shaded by the tree of knowledge or life as custodian of the tree. In heraldry it usually is scaled and winged and is symbolic of a valiant defender of the throne or treasures of a ruler. It has appeared on the standards of the Chinese Manchu dynasty, the Phoenicians, the Welsh, West Saxons, and others. It was an aspect of Apep, Hydra, Kraken, Ladon, Leviathan, Lucifer, Tiamat, Vrtra, etc. In the Northern Sky it is the constellation Draco, typifying the wisdom of the heavens. The word is from the Greek Drakon, the looking or seeing one, whose glance is lightning. Dragon resolves into dur-ag-on, i. e. enduring mighty one.

The Anglo-Saxon fire-drake is identical with the flying dragon. In Babylonian mythology Tiamat the dragon embodied the principles of chaos and darkness combated by Marduk. In Buddhism a dragon, or horse, typifying a cloud, is the mount of Brahma the White Jambhala, and in Bhavacakramudra paintings represents the hideousness of clinging to life. The Celtic dragon was the embodiment of powers

hostile to fertility and man, and conquered by the gods Ludd, Merlin, and others. In Chinese mythology the dragon has many forms symbolizing clouds, earth, intelligence, power, sovereignty, water. Four beneficent forms are: (1) celestial dragon, upholder of the mansions of the gods; (2) divine dragon, which benefits mankind with wind and rain; (3) earth dragon, which marks out the course of rivers and streams; (4) dragon of hidden treasures, which watches over wealth concealed from mortals. A dragon carries the sun through the fifth of the twelve Terrestrial Branches and is the equivalent of the Western Zodiacal Leo; it is lord of the hours 7 to 9 A.M., and the direction east, southeast, south. The dragon form is worn as a talisman for domestic felicity and longevity. In Christianity the dragon stands for deceiver, evil, Paganism, Satan, uncleanness. Vanquished by Saints George, Margaret, and Martha, and shown with them in art. Among Christian gnostics the dragon is the Absolute, angel of dawn, deliverer, reconciler, spirit of all knowledge. In Greek mythology the custodian of the golden apples of Hesperides. An attribute of Cadmus; sacred to Bacchus. In Scriptures dragon is an indefinite word used to translate the Hebrew tannim, which may be either a land or sea animal, and variously is interpreted to be a crocodile, dragon, jackal, whale, etc., embodying the evil principle. In Japan the dragon is symbolic of infinity and sovereignty; also of human passions. Emblem of the mikado, genius of rain and clouds, messenger of the sea-king, steed of Benteen. When seen in clouds over Fujiyama, success. In Teutonic lore Fafner and Grendel were two fierce dragons.

Blue dragon. Chinese vital

spirit of water.

Dragon blood. A war fetish or talisman assuring good luck. Weapons dipped in it are supposed to inflict incurable wounds.

Dragon concealed in clouds.

Rain holder.

Dragon crawling and slimy. Destructive, loathsomeness, obstruction.

Dragon creeping. Earth-born spirit.

Dragon flying. Meteor.

Dragon king. Chinese beneficent creature. Genius of clouds, lakes, mountains, rivers, seas, winds, etc., directing all for the benefit of mankind. Lung, one of the four Spiritual Beings, is the chief. Each of the four seas surrounding the earth has a king. Ao Kuang, lord of eastern sea, is increaser of virtue; Ao K'in, southern sea, is increaser of good; Ao Jun, western sea, is increaser of favor; Ao Shun, northern sea, is increaser of generosity. In Japanese mythology Ryu-wo, the maritime god who rises from the sea to attend the assembly of deities in the tenth lunar month at Kitsuki.

Dragon mouth (or jaws). Jaws of Hell.

Dragon and Phoenix. Chinese emblem of perfect marriage.

Dragon slayer. Popular hero in folk literature. The hero (sun) slays the dragon (cloudburst, darkness, drought, ice, scorching sun, sleet, snow, volcano, whirlwind, etc.) to rescue a beautiful maiden (dawn, spring fertility, moon). Sometimes, to release fertilizing rains, the hero is commissioned to slay a dragon by the lord he serves, as in the Heracles legend. In Christianity the dragon slayers are saints attacking Paganism or sin.

Dragon spittle. Poison.

Dragon teeth sown. The fomenting of contention, the stirring up of war, alluding to the Greek

legend of Cadmus, in which contending armies sprang up from the teeth of the dragon slain by the hero.

Dragon tooth. A talisman assuring good fortune and good health.

Dragon throne. Emperor's throne in China and Japan.

Dragon and tiger. In China union of opposing forces of nature.

Five-clawed dragon. Chinese good luck talisman.

Three-headed dragon. Indo-European storm monster.

Wantley dragon. Legendary monster, whose mouth alone is vulnerable. Subject of English ballad.

Winged dragon. Cloud. Union of natural enemies, the bird and the serpent. When radiant, the Absolute, angel of dawn, beneficent reconciler, spirit of all knowledge, spiritual deliverer. In Christianity identified with Jesus and Sophia.

Yellow dragon. In China essence of the power of divine manifestation.

**DRAGONFLY** A lucky talisman in Japan called seiree or toambo. Carried by warriors to bring victory. Symbolizes courage and manliness; the dead returning to their old homes in this world. Emblem of summer and of Japan, which is called the land of the dragonfly.

**DRAGONWORT** December 6 birthday flower; its sentiment is horror. In the language of flowers: You are a snare.

**DRAKE'S DRUM** A ghostly or spirit warning. According to a popular legend, the drum of Sir Francis Drake is heard whenever England is in danger.

**DRAMA** The object of: primi-

tive drama was to encourage or ensure earth's fertility; Greek was religious, social; medieval was religious; modern is amusement, social.

**DRAUGA (DURUGH)** Zoroastrian demon of falsehood.

**DRAUGR** Primitive Norse water spirit who has a human voice and foretells shipwrecks and tempests. Compare Ravgga.

**DRAUPADI** In the Hindu epic Mahabharata the wife won by Arjuna and shared by the five Pandavas. See Arjuna, Pandavas.

**DRAUPNER (DRAUPNIR)** Literally, drip, drop. In Norse mythology Odin's magic ring made of broad red gold, wrought as a snake with its tail in its mouth. It was a ring of fertility fashioned by the dwarf Sindri, and every ninth night eight rings of the same weight dropped from it. When Baldur, the summer-sun, died, Odin placed it on his funeral pyre, but Baldur returned it from the other world that earth might not be without fruitfulness. Once Frey possessed it, and he offered it to Gerd as a love token.

**DRAWCANSIR** Braggard, bully, swashbuckler, alluding to the character in George Villiers' *The Rehearsal*.

**DREAM** From antiquity believed to be the means of revealing divine will, inspiration of spirits. A means of divination, prophecy. In the middle ages a belief prevailed that a dream occurring just before dawn would come true. In Egyptian antiquity the mysterious messenger of Isis. By Finno-Ugrics called the ort (shadow) wandering. Hebrews believed the Lord made known his will in dreams and enabled persons to ex-

plain them. Dreams were distinguished from visions, the former occurred during sleep, the latter during wakefulness. God spoke to Abimelech in a dream, to Abraham by a vision. In Norse mythology the medium through which the dead communicated with the living.

**Day dream.** Visionary idea or wild scheme.

**Dreamer.** Idle schemer, visionary. A medicine man or priest who resorts to trances and visions.

**Dream gates.** Ancient Greeks believed deceptive dreams passed out of Dream Palace in western Oceanus through an ivory gate, prophetic dreams passed through a gate of transparent horn. Ivory in Greek is elephas, the verb eliphairo means to cheat with empty hopes; Greek for horn is keras, the verb karanoo means to accomplish. See Icelos, Oneiros, Phantasos, Phobetor.

**Dreamland.** Fairyland, land of immortality.

**DREBKULS** Lettish sea deity, earth shaker. Equivalent of Poseidon.

**DREM** Arthurian knight known for his supernatural keenness of sight.

**DRESS** Concealment of reality or truth (nudity); deception; fashion. Expensive or fancy dress and ornaments imply wealth; plain dress, poverty or enemy to luxury. See garment.

**Dress of changeable colors.** Variable luck.

**DREW** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning loved one.

**DREYFUS** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning three-footed.

**DRIED FLAX** Utility.

**DRIFTWOOD** In mythology of Admiralty Islands raft on which a man and woman floated on the primordial sea while waiting for land to appear.

**DRINK** Symbolized by bottle, flask, jug.

Drink the cup. Expression symbolizing bear whatever sorrows befall one.

Drinking horn. Eschatological symbol. Various called Fortunate One, Happy One, Peaceful One, Radiant One. In Christianity placed at the foot of the cross to catch the divine blood. In Jewish art appears in vines. Appears also in Pagan art.

Drinking trough. Dream significance: unimportant losses.

**DRIZZLECOMBE** Site of one of the largest monoliths in England. Resolves into dur-iz-el (Enduring Light God) + ac-om-be (Great Sun Father). Combe (comb, coomb) also meant a hollow in a hillside. Compare hill, mountain.

**DROLL** Northern European demon which warned of danger. Later a buffoon, jester.

**DROMI** In Norse mythology the second chain with which Fenrir, the wolf, was bound and from which he broke free. Thus the expression, "I must get loose from Dromi." See Gleipner, Leding.

**DRONA** Literally, pot born. In India son of an ascetic. He sprang from a water pot into which a seed of life had fallen. This incident compares with one of the functions of the Holy Grail. Drona was noted as the foremost of all wielders of weapons.

**DRONE** Male bee which gathers

no honey. It is stingless and is supported by the neuters, but is driven from the hive when food is scarce. Thus one who lives by the labors of others, an idler.

**DROUGHT** Universally in mythology an act of judgement or punishment by the good or supreme deity; an act of malice or mischievousness on the part of the evil deity. In Greek mythology the result of the unhappiness of Demeter, who would not provide the earth with fruitfulness as long as her daughter Persephone remained in the underworld as the wife of Hades. In the Old Testament drought is threatened as one of God's sorest judgments, and many allusions to its horrors appear in Scriptures.

**DRU (DRY)** A dryad or wood nymph.

**DRUDENFUSS** Literally, wizard's foot. Probably a German corruption of druid's foot. A pentacle worn as a symbol of deity on sandals.

**DRUG** A Tibetan god. Correlative of the Chinese Lung.

**DRUGGER, ABEL** One artless, gullible, and superstitious in the extreme. From the seller of tobacco in Ben Johnson's *The Alchemist*.

**DRUHS** Vedic spirits hostile to mankind. Name means injurious.

**DRUID** An ancient British or Gaulish priest. The druids conducted their rites in oak groves and the oak and mistletoe were venerated by them. They lived on vegetable diets as did the Brahmins and Magi. They supposedly possessed magical powers and were augurs, historians, judges, magicians, physicians,



scientists, sorcerers. They humored the divinities with human sacrifice upon a scale which seems to have been unsurpassed in horror even by the most savage tribes of Africa or Polynesia. For the purpose wicker-work images of vast size were made, filled with living men, and set on fire. Each chief had his druid, to whom was assigned a guard of thirty men. Ovates were robed in green, to symbolize they were fresh; bards, the second step in the initiation, wore blue inasmuch as they obtained truths from the heavens; the third step in the initiation, which was that of druid, took twenty years of training, and the druid wore white to symbolize that he had labored much and conquered many things to emerge pure. The triad of the druid was: 1) keep his word; 2) keep his secret; 3) keep the peace. The badge of the druid was the serpents' egg. The word is derived from the Welsh *derwydd*, i. e. oak-seer.

Druid altar. Dolmen; monolith.

Druid egg. A fabulous egg hatched by the joint efforts of several serpents and bouyed into the air by their hissing. Anyone who caught it had to ride off at full speed to avoid being stung to death, but the one who caught it was sure to be successful in every undertaking and to be courted by those in power.

Druid festivals. All-Hallowe'en, Mayday Eve, Midsummer's Eve. Fires and sacrifices were offered to the sun-god on Belenian heights celebrating the equinoxes and the summer solstice.

Druid foot. A five-pointed figure which supposedly had mystical meanings; still used as a talisman in Europe. See *drudenfuss*.

Druidical temple at Stonehenge.

One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

Druid stone. Also called *adder stone*; worn by druids as a charm.

**DRUJ** (1) In Persian mythology, a name of Ahriman as the principle of deception. Destroyed on Mount Damavand by Keresaspa at the end of the world. (2) A Persian female spirit of deceit and treachery. The drujes served as servants of Ahriman, and the best known is Nasu, who served in the shape of a fly which took possession of dead bodies and spread their contamination. Others are: Azhi-Dahaka, Bushyasta, Drauga.

**DRUKH** In Hinduism one of a group of malignant beings. They were companions of Vrtra.

**DRUM** Communication, dispenser of evil spirits, marching, thunder, war, warning. Instrument of shamans, used to invoke a trance and for divination. A medium of excitation. In the 18th century, a popular name for a crowded evening party was drum, probably so called because of the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. Resolves into *dur-oon*, i. e. enduring sun. Source of Dromore, Drummond, Dundrum, Mindrum. In Africa when someone has died, played night and day to keep witches away until the corpse is buried. Among American Indians instrument which summoned votaries to ritual dances. It also was used to drive evil spirits away from the sick. The sound of drums accompanied the rites of human sacrifice which appeased wrathful gods. Frequently drum skins were flayed from captives in the belief that the sound of such drums would terrify their enemies. In China called *t'ao ku*. Ritual music.

Emblem of Kuo-lao. In Ireland a summit was called druin (drum), and was the site of druidic rites. In Japan, thunder, the voice of Raijin. At Shinto shrines drums were used to call people to prayer and drive demons away. Sacred instrument of the Lapps when appealing to Leib-olmai before a bear hunt. A magic article believed to possess a soul which is able to express dissatisfaction by threatening or weeping. Desecrated if touched by a woman. Used by noiddle (shaman) to converse with spirits of the other world for the purpose of divination and prophesying. The mount or steed of Siberian shamans. In singing, a shaman calls his drum deer, eagle, horse, etc., and says he is traveling on it.

Drum beat. Thunder.

Drumstick. Phallic symbol.

Human-skull drum. Used to mark pauses between Buddhist services. Called damaru.

**DRUNKENNESS** Conviviality, debauchery, folly, frenzy, insecurity, madness. Acquisition of riches. Dream significance: (one's own drunkenness) success.

Drunk as a lord. Very drunk, in allusion to the reputed conviviality of the titled or wealthy.

Drunkenness of children. In a Mexican baptism a child was washed in pulque, the wine of maguey. After four years, godparents were selected, the child was passed over fire, its ears were bored, and it was given a drink of pulque 'to make it grow.'

**DRUSE** One of a fanatical and warlike sect, residing in the Lebanon Mountains of Syria. The religion, established in the 11th century, is drawn from Christian, Hebrew, Moslem, and other sources. Druses offer their devotions in churches and mosques,

worship the image of saints and observe the fast of Ramadan.

**DRUSILLA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning dew-watered, strengthening.

**DRYAD (HAMADRYAD)** Greek tree or wood nymph. The nymph, being wedded to the tree she inhabited for life, ceased to exist when the tree died or was felled. Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, was a dryad. The Roman genii resemble the dryads.

**DRYAS** In Greek mythology son of Lycurgus. Killed by his father. See Lycurgus.

**DRYASDUST, REVEREND DOCTOR** A character created by Sir Walter Scott. Used for any dull speaker or writer.

**DRY BED OF THE RIVER OF SOULS** In Japan, the world of children's ghosts, where they toil under demon surveillance.

**DRY OPE** In Greek mythology daughter of King Dryops, companion of the Dryads. Beloved by Apollo, she became the ancestor of the Dryopes, a people who inhabited Thessaly. She was turned into a woodpecker, which is the meaning of her name. According to some legends, she was the mother of Pan; in other accounts, she was the water nymph who assaulted Hylas.

**DRY ROD BLOSSOMS** A widespread mythological motif in which a dry branch puts forth blossoms, flowers, fruits, or green leaves in token of the forgiveness of a sinner, the innocence of someone accused, one favored by a deity, etc. Aaron's rod blossomed as a sign of God's selection of Aaron and his descendants for the priesthood; Joseph won Mary in

a suitor contest in which the reward was given to one whose staff bloomed; Tannhauser's staff blossomed to disprove the theory he could no more be forgiven than the dry staff could bloom.

**DSOVEAN** Armenian sea-born storm god. His female counterpart was Dsovinar.

**DU** In Welsh mythology steed which aided Kulhwch in the capture of the monster boar Twrch Trwyth. See Magic steed.

**DUAD** The number two, symbol of the female or passive principle.

**Dualism.** A belief dividing the universe between two opposing self-existent deities; good and evil, growth and decay, light and darkness, productive and destructive powers. Dualism professedly leaves to men the power of choosing whom they should obey or worship. It also considers two independent and separate natures in man, the bodily and the spiritual. Zoroastrianism exemplifies religious dualism.

**DUAMUTEF** In Egyptian mythology one of Horus's four sons. He had a jackal's head, represented the East, and on funeral urns guarded the heart and lungs.

**DUAT** One of the Egyptian underworld abodes of the dead; realm into which the sun was believed to descend at nightfall.

**DUB** In Irish mythology wife of Enna. She chanted spells over the sea and caused the drowning of Enna's other wife, Aide, and her family. Storm demon.

**DUBH LACHA** In Irish mythology wife of Mongan. Her putative father was Fiachna the Black; her actual father was the deity Manan-

nan. She was born the same night as Mongan. Probably a moon goddess.

**DUBSAINGLEND** In Irish legend the magic horse which came from Marvelous Valley. See Magic steed.

**DUBUQUE, THE OLD LADY FROM** A phrase originated by the New Yorker magazine suggesting easily-shocked, unintelligent provincial.

**DUCE** A title from the Italian, meaning commander, leader. The word yields brilliant or leading light. Cognate with duke, Dus. Appears in caduceus, Polydeuces.

**DUCK** Deceit, immunity from worry, love of knowledge of external things, talkativeness. The spirit floating on the primeval ocean or abyss. Dream significance: anonymous letter. In heraldry a person of many resources. Word cognate duke.

In China called ya. Symbolic of connubial affection, felicity. Usually pictured with lotus. In Egyptian antiquity associated with Isis in bringing forth the sun. Nessa, Greek for duck, may be equated with Nissa, the name of a nymph who, according to one legend, was the mother of the sun. A Hebrew symbol of immortality. According to the Mandan (Siouan Indian) cycle, the mud out of which the earth was molded was brought to the surface of the primordial sea by a duck. Compare muskrat. In Russian fairy tales, a duck laid the golden egg (sun).

**Duckling, Ugly.** In legend, an ugly unpromising child, who ultimately surpasses its brothers and sisters.

**Lame duck.** (1) In United States political cant an office holder who has failed of re-elec-

tion and displays only half-hearted interest in his work after election day until the expiration of his term in office. (2) On the stock exchange one who cannot fulfill his contracts; hence anyone unable to discharge his obligations or accept his proper place in worldly affairs.

**Mandarin duck.** In China and Japan a sacred bird, typifying connubial love, undying faithfulness. In Chinese Buddhism Sakyamuni, the All-Wise. In Japan called oshi or oshidori; typifies gratitude.

**Play duck and drakes.** Throw away one's resources extravagantly or recklessly. The allusion is to the sport of throwing stones to skim over the water in the manner of ducks.

**DUD** A bomb or bullet that fails to explode, hence a person who fails to make good; a failure.

**DUDLEY** Masculine name from a place name in Worcestershire, England.

**DUDU** An early Sumerian deity. The scribe.

**DUDUGERA** In New Guinea mythology the sun, whose parents were a fish and a maiden. Dudugera was born from the leg of his mother, a birth resembling that of Dionysus.

**DUEL** Dream significance: discord without results.

**DUENDE** A goblin or house-spirit. The name is from the Spanish.

**DUERGAR** In Norse mythology dwarfs dwelling in hills and rocks, and noted for their magical powers, strength, subtlety, and skill in metallurgy. They owe their origin to the maggots in the flesh

of the first giant, Ymir.

**DUESSA** In Spenser's Faerie Queen a foul witch. Her name signifies double-minded or falsehood. Spenser intended her as a characterization of Mary Queen of Scots and the Roman Catholic Church.

**DUFF** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the dark or black-faced.

**DUKE** An English noble of the highest hereditary rank below a prince; in other European countries, the ruler of a duchy. Formerly the leader of an army, a chieftain, commander.

**Duke man.** A pickpocket's accomplice, hence one who shields the actions of his confederate.

**Duke of Exeter's daughter.** A rack-like instrument of torture; said to have been invented by the dukes of Exeter and Suffolk in the reign of Henry VI.

**Duke of York's School.** Popular name for the Royal Military Asylum in England; a soldier's orphan asylum.

**DUKHOBORTSI (DUKHOBORS)**

Literally, spirit-wrestlers. A sect of communistic peasants opposed to war and the use of animal labor. The members were driven by persecution from Russia in 1885, and settled in Canada and Cyprus. They deny the divinity of Christ, reject the use of images, ceremonies, and rites, dispense with ordained clergy, and give mystical interpretation to the Scriptures.

**DUKUG** In Sumerian mythology holy cosmic chamber; divine throne room.

**DULACHAN** In Irish folk-lore a mischievous sprite who rides about without a head. An aspect

of wind. Probable source of the Headless Horseman in Irving's legend of Sleepy Hollow. Resembles Dund.

**DULB** In Irish legend smith of the Fomors.

**DULCAMARA, DOCTOR** A wandering physician who is a charlatan and pompous ass, from the character in Donizetti's opera *L'Elisir d'Amore*.

**DULCARNON** The horns of a dilemma, a puzzling question. From the Arabic meaning possessor of two horns and alluding to the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid because the two squares which contain the right angle roughly represent two horns.

**DULCIE (DULCINEA)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning sweet.

**DULCIMER** A musical instrument shown in Christian art as an attribute to Saints Cecilia and Dunstan.

**DULCINEA** In Cervante's *Don Quixote* the name given by the hero to the country wench he makes the lady of his knightly devotion. Humorously, a lady love, a sweet heart.

**bdUL-RGYAL** Tibetan king of demons.

**DUMAH** In the cabala prince of Gehinnom, abode of sinners.

**DUMPLING** In Japan a charm against the perils of waves and floods. A sacred bread; in circular shape, a symbol of the sun.

**DUMUZI (DUMUZIABZU, DUMUZIAPSU)** Fifth antediluvian king of Sumer; husband-son of Innini. Also son of Ea, god of the deep.

Deity of regeneration, resurrection, and vegetation. Identical with Tammuz. Sometimes called Tammuz of the Abyss.

**DUN** A fortified eminence, hill or mound, a circular tower or stronghold common in ancient Britain and Ireland. Found as a prefix in names such as Dunbar, Dundagel, Dundee.

**DUNCAN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning brown warrior.

**DUND (DHUNDH)** In India headless, handless, footless ghost who rides about at night with his head tied to his saddle. He calls to people in their houses; those who answer will go mad. An aspect of wind. Resembles Dulachan.

**DUNDAGEL** Tower or stronghold of King Arthur. Resolves into *dun-d-ag-el*, i.e. tower of resplendent mighty God. Alternately called Tintagel.

**DUNEYRR (DUNEYR)** One of the four stags (winds) that eat the buds of the Yggdrasil, the Norse world-tree.

**DUNG** Offensive to ghosts. In Great Britain, according to superstition, horse dung placed before a house or inside a door brings good luck. In India cow dung is a panacea for all ills; it supposedly cures disease and purifies everything.

**DUNGEON** Confinement, imprisonment. Dream significance: fatal results.

**DUNGI** King of Ur in Sumer, conqueror of neighboring city states; introducer of a standard of weights.

**DUNKERS (TUNKERS)** A re-



ligious sect which resembles the Baptists. Properly called Brethren; the name Dunkers was attached to them by reason of their practice of immersion.

**DUN SCAITH** In Irish mythology shadowy town; realm of Midir, the dark regions. In ancient Ireland a name for the Isle of Falga or Man.

**DUNSTAN (DUN)** Masculine name from the Old Teutonic, meaning hill stone.

**DUPLEX** Two-fold nature. A symbol of Christ and of sun-worship.

**DURANDAL (DURANDANA, DURENDAL)** Magic sword of Roland (Orlando). Reputed to have been given to him by Charlemagne; to have been captured by Roland from the giant Jutmundus; to have been the creation of fairies, who endowed it with such virtue its wielder could split a mountain with it. Compares Excalibur, Gram, Morglay.

**DURATHROR (DURAPROR)** One of the four stags (winds) that eat the buds of the Yggdrasil, the Norse world-tree.

**DURGA** In Hindu mythology ten-armed wife of Siva. Active virtue and the guardian of heroes. In her aspect as destroyer she is called Kali and slays Mahishasura (vice). In her honor a ten days' festival is annually celebrated in Bengal. Resembles Ishtar.

**DUS** Celtic wood demon. Same as Teutonic Scrat. A word identical with deuce, deus, duce.

**DUSIO** In medieval demonology a mischievous spirit of Gaulish origin, who sought the couches of women out of lust.

**DUSSERA** Hindu autumn festival.

**DUST** Death, disintegration, drought, famine. The forgotten, the neglected. A low mean condition; a multitude. Anciently, when flung on the dead, a means of soliciting the protection of the great mother or mother earth for the deceased; when flung on the living, a means of obtaining courage or support from mother earth and of disguising oneself from the malignant dead. One who demanded justice of a criminal threw dust upon him, signifying that he deserved to be cast into the grave. Compare ashes. Among Australian aborigines, ancient Egyptians and Hebrews, symbolic of bereavement, humiliation, mourning, submission. A sign of grief, which probably led to the custom of wearing black in mourning rites. It also typified punishment or a threat of God.

Dust another's jacket. Give another a thrashing.

Dust and ashes. Death, worthlessness. The grave and its contents.

**DUSTMAN** In nursery lore, the genius of sleep, alluding to the manner in which a child blinks and rubs his eyes as though dust were in them.

**DUSURA (DOUSARES)** Nabataean sun-god who died and was born each year. Patron of fertility, particularly of the vine. His mother was the virgin goddess Chaabu, and his birthday was celebrated December 25 or at the winter solstice. His emblem is a baetyl, and he has been identified with Dionysus. The cult of Chaabu and Dusura parallels that of Demeter and Persephone, also that of Ishtar and Tammuz.

**DUTCH** Used adjectively it has

a humorous or opprobrious connotation, and traces back to the struggle waged for supremacy of the sea by England against the Netherlands.

**Dutch auction.** An auction in which the bidders decrease their bid until they arrive at a minimum price; hence no auction at all.

**Dutch comfort.** The comfort of realizing that things might be worse.

**Dutch concert.** An uproar, such as that made by a party of drinking Dutchmen, involving quarreling, singing, speechifying, wrangling, etc.; hence no concert.

**Dutch courage.** Courage aroused by liquor; pot courage.

**Dutch gold.** No gold at all.

**Dutch treat.** Pay for oneself when refreshments are served. No treat.

**Dutch wife.** A cane frame used in bed in hot weather in the East Indies. The arms and legs are placed on it in an effort to keep cool.

**Talk like a Dutch uncle.** Reprove, talk severely. The Dutch are reputed to exercise severe discipline.

**Well, I'm a Dutchman.** An exclamation expressing strong incredulity.

**DUTCHMAN, THE (FLYING DUTCHMAN)** A spectral ship supposed to be seen off the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather. According to legend, its Dutch skipper, meeting head winds at the Cape, swore blasphemously that he would double the Cape if it took till Judgment Day, and he is doomed to beat against the wind until then. Ominous, ill luck if seen.

**DU'UZU** Sumerian corn and pomegranate deity. Brother-lover of Belili. Identical with Tammuz.

**DUVAL, CLAUDE** A romantic highwayman hanged in England in 1670. He is famed in ballad and legend.

**DVALIN (DVALINN)** In Norse mythology: (1) Dwarf named by Odin as inventor of runes. In some legends, said to be the father of the Norns. (2) One of the four stags (winds) that eats the buds of the world tree Yggdrasil.

**DVAPARA (DVAPARAYGUA, DWAPARA)** In Hinduism third or bronze age of man, consisting of 2,000 years (or 2,400 years), and in which the bull of justice stands on two feet. As virtue has declined a second quarter or by one half ceremonies increase, disease and sin grow rife, asceticism and sacrifice are performed, not disinterestedly, but in the hope of gain. Men live to be two hundred years of age and marriage laws become necessary. The soul of the world is yellow. See Yuga.

**DVERGAR** Dwarfs of Scandinavian mythology. Supposedly formed maggots in the flesh of the giant Ymir.

**DWALE** The deadly nightshade symbolizing delusion, hallucination.

**DWARF** One of the numerous diminutive beings in mythology. Ancients believed that whatever had great innate power had a diminutive or deformed shape, as Hephaestus. Sometimes in legend dwarfs are wise counselors of men; sometimes they are hostile to men, abduct beautiful maidens, steal corn and bread or in other ways are mischievous. Although commonly said to be forest spirits, offsprings of trees,

they call on midwives for help an invariably reward them handsomely from the treasures they control or possess. They are described as the size of a child or the size of a thumb with large heads, sometimes with long beards; occasionally their feet are like those of a goat or goose. Their embryo-like form symbolizes the beginning of all things. They are clad in black, brown, or gray, suggesting they abide in underworld abodes. They live simple lives and in folklore frequently complain of human faithlessness. They are represented as living to a great age, and humans, they say, die of unwholesome food. They dislike agriculture (which disturbs their underground mansions), church bells and the clearings in a forest. Dream significance: enemies, failure. In Norse mythology they dwell in caves, recesses of the earth, rocks, and under water. Probably originally personifications of dew or moisture. They are guardians of gold and other minerals and precious stones (the glitter of sun and moon rays on the water as well as the metals within the earth). They are skilful artisans and ruled by a king who is the most skilled artisan of all. They make magic rings (fertility) and swords (lightning or sun-rays). Among the catalogue of Norse dwarfs can be found: Austre, east; Nordre, north; Sudre, south; Vestre, west. Names by which they are called are: bergsmiedlein, bjergfolk, erdleute, erdmannlein, kleinevolk, stillevolk, unterirdische, unterjordiske.

Black dwarf. A malignant gnome.

**DWENDI** Gods of the Tagbanuas, Philippine Islands. They are powerful and live in caves.

**DWERGMAL** Literally dwarf language. In Norse saga an echo, the voice of the dwarfs who supposedly dwell in caverns or rocks.

**DWIGHT** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fair or white.

**DYAU** Medieval English word for dew; cognate with Sanscrit dyu (brilliant) and dyaus (sky), so named as the brilliant offspring of the brilliant sky.

**DYAUS (DIAUS, DYU, DYHU)** Primal Vedic sky deity. A prolific bull, his spouse is Prithivi. He is the light and gleaming heavens, father of luminous deities including Ushas, the dawn, who was born from his head as Athena was born from the head of Zeus. He was also the lover of Ushas. Sometimes described as a black steed decked with pearls (dark sky set with stars) and as bearer of the thunderbolt. He was invoked as Dyaus-Pitar and symbolized by a diamond. His name yields ayus (life); it is the source of Diana, Dionysus, Juno, Zas and Zeus, as well as the Latin dies, whence the English day. He is the Hindu equivalent of the Chinese Taou, Greek Zeus, the Latin Diespiter or Jupiter, the Norse Odin and Tiwaz (Tiu), see Dyavaprithivi.

Dyaus and Prithivi. Vedic Primeval parents who make and sustain all things. They are the parents of Brhaspati (lord of devotion) and with the waters and Tvastr (fashioner) they engendered Agni (fire). Their creation is variously attributed to Indra, who is also said to be their offspring, Tvastra, and Visvakaman. They are sky and earth; far-extending; unaging; ghee (butter), milk, and honey yielding. They are wise, promote righteousness, and aid

and protect their worshipers. He is a prolific bull; she a variegated cow; both are rich in seed.

**DYAVA-MATAR** Hindu earth-mother. Compares with Greek Demeter. Another name of Prithivi.

**DYAVAPRITHIVI (DYAVAPRTHIVI)** Vedic deity of sky and earth, frequently invoked as two separate deities, Dyaus (sky) and Prithivi (earth).

**DYFED (DYVED)** In Brythonic mythology, an enchanted land ruled by Pwyll. Region on earth above Annwn (Annwn). See Pryderi.

#### **DYING GOD (EMASCULATED GOD)**

Deity who dies and rises annually with dying and revivifying vegetation. Widely worshiped as the sun-lover of the mother-earth or fertility goddess; the son who is destroyed by his mother-mistress and descends into the netherworld, from which he is rescued by his mother-mistress or because of her weeping. Thus earth provides, destroys, and re-creates her offspring lover bringing about the trinity. He is the sacred oak king, killed by the hands of the people to satisfy the powers of the underworld that the return of vegetation, after the season of decay and drought, may be ensured, and his death is frequently brought about by crucifixion or hanging on a tree or cross as symbolic of a tree, denoting a tree's fructifying powers. Deified kings were worshiped habitually as husbands of the mother goddess and, in prehistoric times, a king, after a stated period of reign, was put to death as a sacrifice in order to obtain the good will of the deity of vegetation. Later surrogates were used, hence child

and, still later, animal sacrifices. He typifies the annual renewal of life on earth, the annual triumph over death. He usually dies at the summer solstice, when days begin to shorten, and is reborn at the winter solstice, about December 25, when days begin to lengthen. Women weep for him at the harvest festival and rejoice when he rises again. His priests emasculate themselves in his honor; his men and women worshipers prostitute themselves at his temples, a form of sympathetic magic. Among the dying gods are Adonis, Attis, Bel, Jesus, Tammuz. Compare Cotyto, golden bough, oak king, resurrection myths, sacred king, surrogates.

#### **DYLAN (DYLAN EIL MOR)**

(1) Masculine name from the Cymric, meaning the sea. (2) In Welsh mythology grandson of Don, son of Gwydion and Arianrhod, twin brother of Llew Llaw. At birth he was thrown into the sea by his mother, took to its nature and swam as well as a fish, whereupon he became lord of the sea and a deity of darkness. His brother Llew Llaw was the power of light. In some versions, he is said to be an aspect of Llew Llaw, who changed his name with the seasons, Dylan the Fish being his spring name. In another version of his myth, Math, his mother's uncle had him baptized and then Dylan made for the sea where he became god of the waves. In this account Govannon, an uncle, caused his death with a blow. The waves resented his death and press toward land to avenge it. He corresponds to Modred of later legend.

**DYNAMIS** In Gnostic tradition, Strength; emanated from Sophia (Wisdom). Its emblem is the



whip of power, which it wears for protection from moral and physical ill.

**DYNE** Literally, power. In Roman mythology, one of the daughters of Evander, the other being Romē.

**DYSNOMIE** In Greek mythology, lawlessness, a descendant of Er-is.

**DYUMANI** Hindu gem of the sky, the sun.

**DZAJAGA (DZAJAGATSI-TENGRI, DZAJAN)** Mongol heavens god. Commander of providence; decreer of birth. Resembles Jajutsi, Kaba, Tien-ming, Zajan.

**DZEWANA** Slavic moon goddess identified with Diana (Artemis).

**DZHE MANITO** Chippewa Indian good spirit.

**DZIADY** A Penate or guardian genius of White Russians. A deceased ancestor whose memory is commemorated four times annually. The autumnal celebrations are connected with the harvest feast, of which dziadys are presumed to partake. The spring commemoration is celebrated at Easter with the rolling of eggs which have been blessed by priests and a feast at the grave. In Bulgaria called zadusnica.

**DZOAIVTS** Stone giants, which among American Indians usually are cosmogonic in meaning.

**DZOKHK (DZOXX)** Armenian abyss beneath the earth; a hell. Connected to Paradise by the bridge Maze, which breaks under the weight of sins.

**DZYZILELYA** Slavic goddess of love identified with Aphrodite.

## E

**E** Fifth rate, fifth of a group or series. Among gnostics the key of light, letter of the Sun inscribed over the oracle at Delphi. Its proper sound in the Greek alphabet was Ei, Thou Art, as addressed to the godhead Apollo, making it the equivalent of the title O On (Living God), given to Jehovah. The five points caused it to be regarded as equivalent to the five-pointed Solomon's Seal. Occult significance: adds eventfulness to either a good or bad condition; its period is five years. Character traits: ability to learn, believer in justice, hopeful, impulsive, possessor of foresight. Numerical value five. Physical weakspot: liver. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Aries or Mercury. Symbolic correspondence: excitement and energy. Tarot correspondence: High Priest.

Third tone in the natural scale of C Major, fifth tone in the relative scale of A Minor. In Christian tradition the three rays attached to the Holy One. Among Hebrew cabalists the character traits are: dominates arts, philosophy, and sciences; kindness; learns easily. In low form foolishly generous, weak. In medieval Roman numeral notation: 250; with a dash over it 250,000. Parallels the Celtic eadha (white poplar), Egyptian hieroglyph duck, Greek epsilon or eta, Hebrew and Phoenician he (window). Interchangeable with all vowels. See Alphabet, Dominical Letter, Word roots.

E within a circle. Single eye of light, in allusion to the Delphic E.

**EA (HEA, HOA)** Deity sacred to Assyrians, Babylonians, Sumerians, etc. At Eridu supreme god, a sky deity. Worshiped as one of a trinity with Anu and



Enlil; later with Anu and Bel, he and Enlil being counted one. His eternal spouse Damkina, lady of the deep, also was called Gashan-ki, lady of the earth, and together they were the fourth pair born to Apsu and Tiamat or accounted the children of Anu and Anatu. Ea and Damkina were the parents of Bel, Marduk, and Silik-Mulu-khi. Aware that Apsu and Tiamat were conspiring to destroy the gods, Ea castrated Apsu and took from him the fresh waters beneath the earth, which then became his abode. Fear prevented him from destroying Tiamat. When Bel decreed that a deluge was to destroy all people Ea warned Pir-na-pishtim, who saved his family, his field laborers, his servants, and a seed of every kind of life. Thus Ea was the preserver of the human race he had created and as presiding angel he had the title karubu, borrowed by the Hebrews as kerub (cherub). As a fertility god in serpent form he became the serpent in the Adam legend. He was a deity of purification, sorcerer, patron of magicians, and master of the cedar cone, a life charm, of which his son Marduk became the dispenser. He taught men how to be victorious over the destructive forces of nature. Although a friend of man and savior of mankind, jealousy led him to cause Adapa, one of his sons, to lose immortality (see Adapa), and in his home were bred the seven evil spirits of tempest. In one form he was said to have been son as well as lover of Damkina, in which aspect Adonis and Tammuz resemble him. He corresponds to Capricornus (Goat) in western zodiacs. In one period he may have been a sacred fish as he was portrayed as a merman, then as a goat ending in a fish. He was shown large-eared (all-hearing) and wide-eyed

(all-seeing). As the world spine he was symbolized by a column. A throne and a ram also were his emblems.

Other names under which Ea was worshiped: Amma-ana-ki, lord of heaven and earth; Dunga, the singer; Engur, lord of the Euphrates, Tigris, and fountains; Enki, lord of the world; Enti, lord of life; Kushi-banda, goldsmith; Lugal-ida, river king; Lamha, the palmist; Mummu, the Creative Word or Logos; Naqbu, god of the deep; Ninigkug or Nudimmud, creator of man out of clay; Nun-ura, potter; Sa-kalama, ruler of the land; Shar-apsi, god of the deep. Jah (Au) of the Hebrews, Poseidon and Zeus of the Greeks have been identified with Ea.

**EABANI** In the Gilgamesh epic a wild man created out of clay by Aruru to oppose Gilgamesh (light). By the help of Ukhat, attendant of Ishtar, Ebani is enticed into the service of Gilgamesh. He is depicted as a hairy monster, whom Pan resembles, and like Pan is a storm or wind deity; sometimes he is identified as a deity of darkness. He typifies a dangerous adversary who has been won over. Also called Enkidu. See Gilgamesh.

**EADIE (EDDIE)** Feminine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich.

**EAGLE** Ascension, aspiration, empire, faith, fearlessness, fertility, freedom, fortitude, generosity, immortality, inspiration, keenness of vision, majesty, nicitation, omnipotence, power, sovereignty, splendor, strength, swiftness, victory, virtue. Contrariwise symbolize discord, evil, rapacity. Typifies deity, fire, lightning, storm, wind; as king of birds, the element air and the

sun as it takes its daily flight across the sky. Supposedly only creature capable of gazing at the sun without being dazzled, interpreted to mean that it is capable of contemplating divine splendor. Bird of prey; enemy of fish and serpent. Dream significance: prosperity; (dead) ruins; (wounded) loss of money. In Freemasonry emblem used in encampments of Knight Templars. In heraldry a man of action, a man of high place and lofty spirit. Judiciousness, speed in apprehension, warlike tendencies. In medieval legend an old eagle flies into the fiery region of the sun; his feathers are burnt off, and he falls into a fountain of water where his youth is renewed; thus typifies physical and spiritual regeneration and resembles the phoenix. The constellation Aquila in the Southern Sky also is known as the Eagle. Because of its claws variously identified in ancient zodiacs with the Crab, the chaos principle, and with Scorpio, the evil principle. In its cruel aspect identified with the Zu bird, a storm demon and worker of disease and evil. Emblem of Austria, Constantine, Mississippi, Rome, Russia, United States, etc.

Among American Indians the eagle is Thunderbird, the supreme deity. In Christian tradition typifies salvation. Appropriated to Saint John inasmuch as he is said to be the evangelist who soared to heaven to gaze on the light of immutable truth with keen and undazzled eyes. Also symbolizes the Lord and Leader of Hosts, the Sevenfold Spirit. In Egyptian antiquity typified the soul. In Greek mythology an eagle brought nectar to Zeus when he was hidden from Cronus, typified Zeus as thunderer, was the steed of Ganymede, and was a Trojan emblem. To ancient

Hebrews the careful pains of the eagle in teaching its young to fly exemplified God's providential care over Israel. In India an attribute of the gods of death, fertility, and fire. Identified as the Garuda and as Gayatri. In Indo-European myths bringer of fire (lightning) from heaven to earth. In Iran a form of the storm god which rests on the Gaokerena tree. Emblem of the Persian empire. In Japan called Lord Uye Minu and symbolizes fearlessness. An aspect of Buddha. In Norse legend the wind, form in which Odin flew with song mead to the realm of the gods. In Rome an aspect of Jupiter. In Sumer the eagle was bringer of children and carrier of souls to the netherworld. It was the sun, thus the contest between sun and clouds was a battle between eagles and serpents. When it had rapacious claws it was a form of the storm bird Imgig or Zu, which was subdued by the sun deity Ninurta or Zamama. On ballots in the United States typifies the Republican Party. Insignia of a colonel in the United States army.

Aged eagle. Old man, unpurged condition of the soul.

Eagle and cactus. Emblem of the modern Mexican republic.

Eagle and flaming sword. In Freemasonry the silver jewel of the junior warden.

Eagle-hawk. Emblem of the Egyptian deity Horus.

Eagle-headed figure. Victory of intellect over physical strength.

Eagle killing a serpent or a hare. The great and lofty triumphant over the lowly; light triumphant over darkness. See bird and serpent, winged serpent. In Greek mythology Zeus triumphant over his enemies.

Eagle of many spirits. Eagle in Dante's sixth heaven which speaks with one voice, but is composed of many spirits and

explains Divine Justice.

Eagle-plume wand. Pawnee Indian emblem of mother earth.

Eagle stones. In Britain and elsewhere stones found in eagle's nests used as birth talismans.

Eagle surmounting a ladder. In gnostic belief the Way (Scala Perfectionis) and the Goal of Vision.

Fluttering eagle. In Christianity represents the promise, "They that wait upon the Lord shall mount up with wings as eagles."

Golden eagle. With the spread eagle commemorative of the crusades. Formerly emblems of ancient kings of Babylon, the East, and of Egypt.

Imperial eagle. Eagle which followed Aeneas from Troy to Italy and which was carried by Constantine from Rome to Byzantium. It became the device of France, Prussia, Russia, etc. Sometimes portrayed with two heads. See two-headed eagle.

Lion-headed eagle. Conflict between the demon of darkness or underworld (lion) and the deity of light or the heavens (eagle).

Mount Eagle. In Japanese Buddhism mountain in India where Buddha preached.

Spread eagle. See Golden eagle above.

Two-headed eagle. Creative power, omniscience. In Christian tradition the holy spirit of God. Emblem of the joining of the Holy Roman Empire as follows: The German eagle had its head turned toward a viewer's left, the Roman toward the right. Charlemagne, when made Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire, joined the two heads together, one looking eastward, one looking westward. The Austrian Empire, successor of the Holy Roman Empire, included the two-headed eagle in its coat of arms. In 1472, when Ivan Vasilievitch

of Russia married Sophia, niece of Constantine XIV, two eagle heads were joined to symbolize the union of the Byzantine and Roman empires. In Hebrew antiquity typified the spirit of El-isha. Among the Hittites symbolized the deity of whom the king was reincarnation or son.

Winged eagle. Saint John.

EA-OANNES Assyrian fish deity. Originally two distinct deities, Ea and Oannes, which see.

EA-PE Karen (Burma) supreme deity, creator of heaven, earth, E-u, the first woman, Thanai, the first man, and all things. Parallels Jehovah.

EAR Betrayal, desire to know, eaves dropping, gossip, knowledge. Among African tribes believed to be the seat of intelligence.

Ear and knife. Emblem of Saint Peter.

Ear of Dionysius. The tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse had a hole drilled into a cavern where prisoners were kept that he might listen to the conversation. Leonardo da Vinci created such a hole for the same purpose for the tyrant of Milan. The phrase is now used for an ear trumpet.

Ear of wheat. See wheat ear.

Earrings. Amulet or charm. If gold, emblematic of sun worship; if silver, of moon worship. Indicates that a child's blood has been given, blood being a deity offering asking for protection. In Buddhism a Bodhisattva ornament.

Ear throbbing. Enemies contriving, evil gossip.

Flea in an ear. Warning; something irritating to consider.

Hare's ear. Fear, suspicion.

Large or long ears. Prying.

Long ear lobes. Buddhist mark of a sage.

Pierced ears. Preparation for the wearing of gold earrings, a solar symbol, or silver earrings, a moon symbol.

Set by the ears. Stir up, foment a quarrel, alluding to the sporting practice of rubbing the ears of a dog together to make them fight.

**EARENDEL (ORENDIL)** Constellation known to the Anglo-Saxons. Possibly Orion.

**EARL OF CORK** Nickname in Ireland for the ace of diamonds, because it was considered the poorest card in the deck and the Earl of Cork was the poorest nobleman.

**EARTH** (1) Planet third in order from the sun; the healing and soothing planet. (2) Harvest, sowing. Container of life, and wealth; harmonizer and sweetener; nourisher. Also darkness, death, subterranean life. Universally in mythology the yoni or common mother, the passive principle, the recipient of the fertilizing heat of the linga, the all-father, the active principle or heaven, which produces fruitfulness by laying on earth. In creation myths flesh is made of earth or clay. According to mystics the organ of the body most strongly acted upon or aroused by earth is the stomach. Earth is used as a talisman to cure a drunkard, give a child a soul or vitality, and provide strength generally. An eternal element and thus an element of the soul. The character traits assigned to earth are: lover of babies, homes, plants, soil; practical possessiveness. It stands for the cyclic pattern of birth, maturity, decay; is producer of metal (see), destroyer of water. In tarot divination an element of the diamond suit, me-

dium of the material world. Signifies practical sense and denotes a person of the sensation type. Rites of brotherhood and other oaths are connected with the earth. Symbolized by the colors brown, dun, green, red, yellow, and by the cube, globe, and serpent. In American Indian, Oceanic, and other myths primeval man climbs up to the surface from an underground city. In Chinese mythology called k'un, element of Liu, southern quadrant; Nu, northern quadrant; Ti, eastern quadrant; Wei, western quadrant. Represented by the color yellow and by the jade disk with a large hole, or a square hollow tube. In Christian tradition the church. By Finno-Ugrics taken from the old home or village when moving to a new home as a protection from accidents and nostalgia. In Hebrew tradition used to express that which, in a moral sense, is opposed to what is heavenly, holy and spiritual. Adam was formed from earth. In India element which stands in the middle and rules the Middle Kingdom. The other four elements, fire, water, wood, and metal, rule the four directions.

Earth-fetching. In primitive legends the creator-deity commands either an animal, bird, devil, or man to dive into the primordial ocean and bring up some mud from which the earth is molded. Some earth-fetching tales are interwoven with flood stories.

Earth goddess. Universally in mythology the wife of the sky-deity. Frequently the earth and moon-goddess are identical, in which aspect she usually is the wife of the sun-deity, with a god of darkness as her lover.

Earth in marriage with heaven. Christian metaphor signifying the union of Christ and His mystic bride, the Church.



Earthly paradise. Land of beauty, immortality, and rest, believed, in the middle ages, to exist somewhere on earth. This land where death and decay were non-existent supposedly was located far to the east. A 7th century map places it in the ocean east of China; a 9th century map places it in China; in a 13th century map it is shown as a circular island near India from which it is separated by the sea and also by a battlemented wall.

Earthquake. Commonly believed to occur when the animal, deity, or man supporting earth moves. Frequently in mythology earthquakes, thunderstorms and other eruptions occur at the time of divine birth as a sign of the deity's acknowledgement and recognition that the child is divine. See Buddha. An earthquake is also a sign of a deity's anger or represents the vibration necessary to awaken earth in spring. Symbolized by a comet. Dream significance: serious danger. In Hebrew tradition used figuratively to denote God's power and wrath, and as a metaphor of great civil or national catastrophe; hence divine will. Earthquakes were among the calamities foretold as connected with the destruction of Jerusalem.

Earth-sky separation. In myths in many parts of the world, earth and sky originally were joined. In most, the air god separates the two; in some they are separated by a forest or tree deity.

Handful of earth. Death, mortality.

Run to earth. Trace the origin of something; borrowed from the hunting term meaning to chase an animal into its hole.

Salt of the earth. One who is noble or whose influence is wholesome, alluding to the fact that salt preserves from corrup-

tion or decay. In Christian tradition applied to the disciples.

Stony earth. Unproductiveness.

**EARWICKER, HUMPHREY CHIMPDEN** Protagonist in *Finnegans Wake* by James Joyce. As a Protestant Irishman of Scandinavian descent; he is a stranger in his own land. In general he typifies the masculine principle in nature, and throughout the book wherever HCE appears, whether alone or incorporated into names, words, or phrases, they serve as a leitmotif for him.

Jerry and Kevin Earwicker. Twin sons of HCE. Jerry, also known as Shem (from Seumas) typifies the thinker; Kevin, also known as Shaun (from Sean), typifies the man of action destined for conventional success. They are in constant conflict and appear to represent Cain and Abel and other mythological pairs in conflict, or mankind struggling against itself.

Maggie Earwicker. Wife of HCE. She represents the female principle in nature. HCE and she typify Adam and Eve, parents of the human race, builders of civilization.

**EARWIG** An insinuating or secret informer.

**EASE** Symbolized by a cat.

**EAST** The auspicious quarter where light is born. Infancy, purity. Mansion of the sun and of the dawn; also rain. Direction which crystal gazers and diviners face. In occult sciences signifies spring, the right half of the body, birth and the musical tone A. Symbolized by Oriental figures of men, women, and animals, Eastern flora, etc. The Italian icon represents East as



a handsome youth with golden curls, a shining star over his head; his scarlet robe is embroidered with pearls, his girdle is embroidered with Aries, Leo, Sagittarius; he holds budding flowers and a perfuming pot; the sun is rising and plants and birds surround him. Word cognate with Eos, root of Easter. Place of birth of the triumphant hero of American Indian myths; point toward which he returns after he dies and where he lives while waiting the time appointed for his rebirth. In Buddhism a paradise, location of Isle of the Blest. In China ruled by Azure Dragon; symbolic of growing warmth of spring; element, wood. Seat of constellations Chiao, Kang, Ti, Fang, Hsin, Wei, Chi. Symbolized by a mariner's compass. In Chinese Buddhism guarded by Moli-Ch'ing. In Christianity Christ, Sun of the universe. Part of the church in the direction of the altar looking from the nave without regard to the point of the compass. In Egypt ruled by Ra. As the sun often proved deadly, also a seat of evil. Ancient Hebrews, in speaking of the different quarters of the heaven, always presumed the face was turned toward the east. Thus 'before' or 'forward' meant the east; 'behind' meant the west; the right-hand, the south; the left hand, the north. In India paradise of Indra. Illustrated by Indra on an elephant. The foremost or first born, source of prosperity. Direction ruling gall bladder and liver. In Japanese Buddhism guarded by Jikoku-ten. Direction in which Moslems turn their faces in devotion. The Navaho Indians assigned the color white and white shells and rock crystal to the east. In Zuni tradition its color is silver.

East wind. Rain. In Egypt symbolized by a hawk.

EASTER Christian festival in which the resurrection of Christ has been fixed. It incorporates some of the ancient spring equinox ceremonies of sun worship, in which there were phallic rites and spring fires, and in which the deity or offering to the deity was eaten. To eat Christ's flesh, represented by a wafer, and to drink his blood, represented by wine, is to receive him as Savior. The festival is symbolized by an ascension lily, a butterfly emerging from a chrysalis, a chick breaking its shell, the colors white and green, the egg, spring flowers, and the rabbit. The name is related to Astarte, Astotheth, Eostre, and Ishtar, goddess who visited and rose from the underworld. Easter yields Enduring Eos (Enduring Dawn). Compare Festival of Tombs.

Easter maze dance. Dance performed in country villages in Britain, inherited from pagan spring festivals, which honored Caer Sidi, the revolving or spiral castle of Arthurian legend. Called Caer-droia in Wales, Troy Town in England. Troy Town is probably a survival of the Roman Troy Games, a labyrinthine dance of Asia Minor, which young noblemen of Rome performed in memory of their Trojan ancestry. In Delos a similar dance, called Crane Dance, was performed, which reenacted the escape of Theseus (sun) from the Labyrinth (underworld).

Easter-Pentecost cycle. Mystery of redemption.

Easter Sunday. Time of resurrection. The first Sunday after the Paschal full moon, i.e. the full moon that occurs on the day of the vernal equinox (about March 21st) or on any of the next 28 days. For this reason, Easter Sunday cannot be earlier than March 22nd, or later than April 25th. The council of Nice in 325

fixed this means of identifying Easter Sunday. Christ, the Day-spring, is said to have ascended on Easter Sunday as the Bright Morning Star. Anciently, in popular belief, the sun danced on Easter Sunday.

**EASY CHAIR** Comfort, idleness. Dream significance: change of employment.

**EATING** In ancient Arabia, Greece, Palestine, etc., eating together was an established indication of mutual confidence and friendship, a pledge of friendly relations between families, which descendants were expected to perpetuate. Hence the Diomedean swap, which see. The abuse of hospitality was a great crime and even a fugitive was safe for a time if he gained the shelter of an enemy's tent. See Food Sharing.

Eating an animal. An observance among primitive peoples based on the idea that acquaintance with the language of beasts or supernatural knowledge comes from eating part of an animal. A medicine man frequently is portrayed with a reptile whose tongue is attached to his own. In Celtic lore Fionn, and in Norse lore Sigurd, accidentally eat the burnt flesh of a sacred animal and, as a result, obtain supernatural wisdom.

Eating in a divine world. One who sojourns in a divine world and tastes food (eats fertility) may not return to earth with impunity is a theme found universally in mythology. Persephone, who ate a pomegranate seed while in the underworld realm of Hades, was permitted to return to earth only for a period of each year. Adapa, son of Ea, who refused to eat on his visit to heaven, was permitted to return to earth; thus he lost immortality, a life

with the gods above, and died as a mortal on earth. The food eaten represents the sowing of seed, which transforms into a germ endowed with the power to create fruit, which must return to seed.

Eating the god. A world-wide religious custom. Eating the human representative of the corn-spirit was a practice among prehistoric peoples, and is the source of the harvest suppers of European peasants, in which sacramental animals are surrogates. In Sweden, and other countries the last sheaf of the corn, typifying the sheaf which contains the corn-spirit, is eaten. In some countries, the first potato, as the fertility god, is passed around for the family to enjoy. A flattering prayer accompanies the feast, in which the deity is thanked for the nourishment provided. The rite of eating the symbolic god appears to be a purification rite as well as a thanksgiving. Twice each year, in May and December, the Aztecs ate images. In May, the image of Vitzilipuztli was eaten before virgins planted the maize seed; at the winter solstice the Aztecs killed Huitzilopochtli in effigy and then ate him. The king was given the heart, the rest of the image was divided among all the males, who thereby acquired the deity's virtues. Women were not permitted to taste a morsel. See bear. In Christianity to eat Christ's flesh, symbolized by a wafer, and to drink his blood, symbolized by wine, is to receive him as Savior.

**EBENEZER (EBEN)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning stone of help.

**EBER** In Irish legend youngest son of Miled. With his two brothers, Eremon and Amergin, he fought the people of the god-

dess Danu, who were vanquished. Amergin, a druid, was not interested in a kingship, and Eber and Eramon partitioned Ireland, each taking an equal part. At the end of a year, war broke out between the two ruling brothers; Eber was killed in battle and Eremon became the sole ruler. All Irish genealogies trace through Eber and Eremon to Miled. The war between the brothers resembles that of Eteocles and Poly-nices and typifies a contest between light and darkness.

#### EBER'S SONS (HEBER'S SONS)

Semite wanderers; Eber being an ancestor of the Hebrews.

**EBISU** One of the Shichi-Fuku-Jin, seven Japanese deities of happiness. God of plenty, giver of daily food, first angler, patron of fishermen, workers and trades people. Personification of candor. Represented with a rod and line under one arm and a tai fish under the other. He was transformed from a jelly-fish, the form he had as Hirugo. His image is regarded a good luck talisman. Also called Kotoshironushi-nomikoto.

**EBLIS (IBLIS)** Mohammedan devil, identical with Satan. Two legends are attached to him: Before his fall he was called Azazel. When God created Adam, He commanded all the angels to worship man, but Azazel said, "Me thou hast created of smokeless fire, and shall I reverence a creature made of dust?" Angered by this insolent answer, God turned Azazel into a Sheytan (devil), and he became the father of all evil geni. In the second account, before life was breathed into Adam, all the angels came to look at the shape of clay. Azazel knowing that God intended man to be his superior, vowed

never to acknowledge him as such and kicked the figure until it rang. The five sons of Eblis were: Awar, demon of lasciviousness; Dasim, demon of discord; Sut, demon of lies; Tir, demon of fatal accidents; Zalam-bur, demon of mercantile dishonesty.

**EBONY** Death, night, skepticism. In the language of flowers: You are hard.

**ECCE HOMO** Literally from the Latin, behold the man. A name given to paintings of Jesus bound with ropes and crowned with thorns as, according to tradition, He was so shown to the people by Pilate, who supposedly said to them, "Ecce homo."

**ECHIDNA (ECHIS)** In Greek mythology daughter of Tartarus. A blood thirsty monster, half woman, half serpent, which crushes its victims in its coils; thus anything that chokes as anguish or sin. She was finally conquered by Argos Panoptes. By Typhon she was the mother of Cerberus, Chimera, Colchian Dragon, Gorgons, the hundred-headed dragon of the Hesperides, Lernaean Hydra, Nemean Lion, the many-headed dog Orthrus, Scylla, Sphinx, and the vulture that gnawed away the liver of Prometheus. Parallels the Vedic Ahi. Spenser in Faerie Queene, makes her the mother of the Blatant Beast.

**ECHO** In Greek mythology an Oread or mountain nymph. When Zeus turned his attentions to anyone but Hera, Echo, to divert the attention of Hera, talked incessantly. Hera, discovering how she had been deceived, inflicted Echo with the punishment of never speaking until spoken to and then she might only repeat what she heard. In another legend she

wasted away in unrequited love for the youth Narcissus until nothing remained but her voice. In one version of the Narcissus legend the youth accidentally killed her, and she sometimes is shown with the lance that pierced her. In a South Pacific legend Echo, as the bodiless voice, is the earliest of all existence, i. e. "In the beginning was the Word."

**ECKE** Literally, he who causes fear. In Teutonic mythology a storm demon. See Jochgrimm.

**ECKESAX (UOKESAHS)** In Norse mythology fearful sword tempered by dwarfs.

**ECKHARDT** In German folklore a venerable old man who is said to appear on Maundy Thursday evening to warn of the approach of the headless bodies and two-legged horses which traverse the streets on that night or to announce the coming of Frau Holle at the head of the hosts of the dead.

**ECLIPSE** Disaster, end of the world. In a far-reaching belief, an eclipse is the swallowing of the sun or moon by a monster; some of the monsters are: Alka Buriat, Asura Svarbhanu, Rahu. Figuratively, cast into shadow, darken, hide. Dream significance: death, failure. In American Indian tradition the sun or moon holding his or her child. In Babylonian mythology period of darkness caused by seven devils invading the vault of heaven and surrounding the moon-god. In China caused by a dragon, which appears when an emperor lacks virtue and devours the sun or moon. In Japanese mythology caused when the sun-goddess Amaterasu retreated to escape the brutality of her brother Susa-no-wo, storm-deity.

**ECONOMY** In an Italian icon personified by a venerable woman wearing an olive crown. A pair of compasses in one hand, a wand in the other. By her side is the rudder of a ship.

**ED** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning back or wealth, and from the Hebrew, meaning witness.

**EDAN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning fire.

**EDDA** (1) In Norse mythology the mortal woman by whom Heimdall became the father of his son Thrall, the first of the thralls. (2) Either of two collections of sacred Icelandic literature or the sacred books of the Norsemen. Edda, a genitive of Oddi, meaning great-grandmother, was the name of a homestead in Iceland which was a seat of learning. Another derivation is that Edda is from odhr (or opr), meaning song or poem, hence poetics or treatise of poetry.

**EDELWEISS** Courage, daring, immortality, noble memories, purity. National emblem of Switzerland, and used for wreaths on Ascension Day. Because it grows in rocks and crevices difficult of access, coveted by tourists as proof of alpine prowess. Name means noble white. Also called Alpine cudweed, lion's foot.

**EDEN** See Garden of Eden.

**EDGAR (ED, EDDIE, NED, NEDDIE)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, and spear; a javelin, protector of property.

**EDITH** Feminine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, and war.



**EDJI** Altaic first woman, wife of Torongoi. Like Adam and Eve, she and her husband succumb to temptation and suffer death. Name means mother.

**EDMUND (EDMOND)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, protection.

**EDNA** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning happiness, pleasure. Also Latinized form of the Irish Eithane, meaning fruit, kernel.

**EDOM** In Old Testament the name by which Esau was called after he sold his birthright; thus a reprobate. The name means red and refers to the food for which he sold his right as well as his coloring.

**EDUCATION** In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman in a cloth of gold. A ray shining on her shows her turgid breasts. With a rod in one hand she seems to be teaching a child to read. A tender plant is tied to a pale fixed to the ground.

**EDWARD (ED, NED, TED)**  
(1) Masculine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, protector of property. (2) In an English folk-ballad a youth who has killed his father and who sings of his hatred of his mother for having urged him to the deed.

**EDWIN (ED)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning friend, gainer of property, happy. Feminine form, Edwina.

**EEG** Scandinavian for oak. Parallels the word root ac or ak, meaning great.

**EEL** Elusiveness, slipperiness. Dream significance: (alive) missing success; (dead) revenge ac-

complished. Word related to El (God). In Japanese mythology called unagi; worshiped as sacred bringer of good fortune.

**EF (EEF)** (1) In Egyptian antiquity a name sometimes given to the ram-headed form of the sun. Another name for Khnemu. (2) Word root meaning life; appears in alive, Eve, ivy. F and v are interchangeable; all vowels are interchangeable.

**EFFIGY** An image representing a part or the whole of a deity. Buried in resurrection rites; con-jured with; dipped in water as a rain charm; eaten or sacrificed to provide worshipers with fertility, health, strength, wealth, and success in battles; hung on a door, in a field, or in a village to dispel demons and ghosts; thrown into streams in fertility rites. Compare doll, eating the god. In popular use a stuffed figure or representation of some person who has incurred odium is displayed in a public place, where it is burned or hanged.

**EGBERT** Masculine name from Old English, meaning bright and sword.

**EGDER (EGDIR)** Norse storm-eagle that appears at Ragnarok and symbolized the howling wind running through the forest, the noise being made by the music of his harp.

**EGERIA** In Roman legendary history one of the Camanae or fountain nymphs. She predicted that wherever the ancilia was preserved the people would be the dominant people on earth. See Sali. As a giver of life, she was invoked by women in child-birth, and identified with Diana. She favored or was the consort of Numa Pompilius, second legend-



ary emperor of Rome, and initiated him in forms of religious worship and instructed him in wise legislation; hence a woman adviser or counselor, a woman who influences a statesman. Often applied satirically.

**EGG** Chaos, cosmic germ of the universe, creation, germ of life, immortality, sun, triad. In some traditions, heaven and earth were developed from an egg-shaped chaotic mass; in others, earth formed from the egg which floated on the primeval sea; in still others, the sun came into being when an egg, tossed into the sky, burst. Dream significance: (broken) misfortune, quarrel; (red) abundance; (scrambled) discord; (whole) abundance. In the middle ages an egg with the yolk removed and filled with salt was eaten before retiring that one might see in a dream the person one was to marry. In Christian tradition emblem of Easter, symbolic of hope and resurrection. In Egyptian antiquity seat of the soul. The Sun was born of Chaos Goose; Ptah, lord of truth, emerged from an egg. In European folklore symbol of initiation as the apple is of consummation. In Greek mythology Night from which Love issued, sacred to Aphrodite. In Orphic rites held to be the shape of the universe, that which gives birth to all things and in itself contains all things. Used for purification and as offering to the dead. Among primitive Greeks taboo, as being the principle of life, related to the World Egg. In Hebrew tradition a roasted egg, the betzah, was served at the Passover feast or Seder to symbolize the sacrifice which was brought to the Temple on festive occasions. In Polynesian myths the world came from a cosmic egg dropped by a primeval bird

into the primordial sea.

**Duck egg.** In the Finnish epic *Kalevala*, from the seven eggs, six of gold and one of iron, laid by a duck on the waters came the sun, moon, vault of heaven, the earth, and other parts of the universe. Source of the fairytale the Ugly Duckling, the ugly duckling corresponding to the egg of iron.

**Easter egg.** An egg dyed, usually red, or decorated, or something of egg shape, as a candy or pastry, and used as an Easter gift. In Egyptian antiquity and among other pagan peoples the egg was regarded as a symbol of the recreation of the sun, and colored in rites in the Sun's honor. The Christians borrowed the tradition as the emblem of resurrection. It frequently is colored red in allusion to the blood shed for man's salvation.

**Egg and dart.** Greek architectural design typifying conjunction of the divine pair, the female productive and male generative powers. Compares with other architectural motifs developed from the rhythmic use of the circle and upright, as the jewel in lotus.

**Egg in serpent's coils.** Eternal germ of the universe encircled by Creative Wisdom.

**Eggshell.** Brittleness, that which is breakable, thin protection.

**Emu egg.** Australian sun symbol.

**Golden egg.** Egg laid by the primeval goose, bird of the spirit. The created world, the sun. In Egyptian antiquity the fruit of Isis. In Hinduism egg which grew from the germ deposited on the primordial waters by Maya and from which emerged Brahma, the ancestor of all things.

**Nest egg.** A glass egg laid in a nest to cause a hen to lay her eggs there, hence something laid

by for future use.

Three eggs. In Peruvian mythology three eggs fell from the sky, one of gold from which chiefs were hatched, one of silver from which nobles were hatched, one of copper from which commoners were hatched.

**EGIL (EGIL-ORVANDEL, EGILL)**

Norse elf artisan. Son of Ivalde and Greip; husband of Groa; brother of Thjasse-Volund. He is the great archer, whose arrows are rain and sleet. As archer he also is called Avo and Orvandel. In the Saga of Thidrik a story relating to his skill as an archer is told; the tale of William Tell and the apple is its exact counterpart.

**EGIS (AEGIS)** In Greek mythology defensive armor or shield owned by Zeus and given to Apollo and Athena. Instrument by which Zeus created darkness, storms, tempests. It was made of the skin of the goat Amalthea, foster-mother of Zeus. When it became the shield of Athena, it appeared as a scaly cloak bordered with serpents and bearing the Medusa head, which Athena had received as a gift from Perseus. Any protecting influence or power.

**EGLANTINE** Symbolic of simplicity, poetry, talent. In the language of flowers: I wound to heal.

**EGMOND (EGMUND)** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning terrible protector.

**EGTHER** Norse sword guardian. Same as Aegir, Gymer.

**EGYPT (AEGYPT)** In antiquity a land of which the people were concerned primarily with life after death. Proverbial for cap-

tivity, idolatry, intellectual accomplishment, and tyranny. The Upper kingdom was symbolized by a white crown and flowering rush; the Lower kingdom by a red crown and papyrus. Various sources of the name are given: it is derived from the Greek Aigyptos, a rough translation of the hieroglyphs meaning House of the Spirit of Ptah; it is made up of two words which signify a goad and a vulture, in allusion no doubt to zodiacal signs from the natural desire of men to give splendor to their country. An old name for Egypt was Kami, which appears to be identical with khama, Hebrew for sun and with cam, Gypsy for sun. The word Egypt resolves into Ej-yp-te, yielding Aged Brilliant Eye or Sun.

Egyptian bondage. Distressing servitude, such as that suffered by the Israelites under the Egyptians.

Egyptian cross. The ankh.

Egyptian deities. Ennead at Heliopolis: Ra (sun), Nut (heavens), Shu (air), Seb (earth), Tefnut (rain), Osiris (corn spirit), Isis (Nile or earth goddess), Nephtys (great mother), Set (evil and war). Khepera (rebirth) and Horus (eye of Ra) are substitutes. Gods of the dead: Amset, Duamutef, Horus Hapi, Kebehse-nuf, Osiris. Oracles: Amon, the ram; Apis, the bull; Bes, the dwarf; Sebek, the crocodile; Uazit, the serpent. Trinities: Amon (Amon-Ra)-Mut-Khonsu; Ka (spirit)-Khu (soul)-Khat (body); Khaybet (shadow)-Ba (soul)-Sahu (mummy); Khnemu-Satet-Anuquet; Osiris-Isis-Horus; Osiris-Isis-Set; Osiris-Neith-Horus; Ptah-Hapi-Virgin Cow; Ptah-Sokar-Asar (Osiris); Ra-Khepera-Tum.

Egyptian disposition. A thieving disposition. In this phrase a Gypsy is implied.

Egyptian pebble. Jasper used

as a gem and symbolizing resignation.

**Fleshpots of Egypt.** The good things of this world, especially those that were formerly at one's disposal but no longer are so; in allusion to the complaints of Israelites suffering in the wilderness.

**EHEIEH** In the cabalistic system a name of God signifying I am or existence. See Sephira.

**EHLAUMEL** Yuki (California) Indian creator deity. A thunder god.

**EHLOSE** Zulu guardian spirit. Warns of approaching danger.

**EHO** Cornish for salmon, fish providing intelligence. See salmon. Cognate with hog.

**EI** Hebrew form of Jehovah, of which the root is 'to be,' or 'to live.' Pronounced Jah.

**EIFFEL TOWER** A skeleton tower.

**EIGHT** Compass directions, division, health, mourning, peace, power, purification, regeneration, revolution, rupture, satisfaction, security, segregation, solidity, sorrows, wealth. Only number except zero which can be rewritten without lifting pen from paper, thus endlessness, infinity. The breaking back of the material to the spiritual. Digit value of the name IHVH (Jehovah); numeration of Jesus in Greek. In antiquity the original idea of the ogdoad, or eight forms of the Lord of Time, appears to have been the seven planets circling the Polar Axis. The division of the zodiac into twelve mansions was a comparatively late conception. Pythagorean number of solar increase or wisdom; nine be-

ing the number of lunar increase. As a figure of regeneration the swastika frequently is woven into eight in architectural designs.

By mystics called the gleamer, and assigned to the Assyrian Nebo, Christ, Egyptian Thoth, Greek Hermes, Roman Mercury. Because it is formed with links, it represents the mystic tie or spirit. Typifies the perfect intelligence, blend of self-conscious and subconscious. Corresponds to the color rose, Hebrew letter Cheth, planet Mars, zodiacal house Scorpio. Its rhythm suggests alternate or twin circles of action and reaction, evolution and involution, flux and reflux, justice and injustice, knowledge and love. It represents the fact that opposite forms of expression are effects in a single cause. Because it is associated with Mars it denotes unleashed, unrestrained power. In a name or cycle it denotes discipline and discrimination. It endows the power to be used for the improvement of mankind; if diverted brings destruction. Number of magic and science, of material success, and brings endurance, energy, and wealth to those who come under its vibration. Its character traits are aberration, attainment, deflection, domination, eccentricity, madness, material achievement, self-assertiveness.

In the eighth circle of Dante's Inferno those who engaged in serious crimes are punished in a burning flame. American Indians conceived heaven in the form of an eight-spoked wheel called the Wheel of Good Law. Babylonian sun emblem. Buddhist sacred number signifying the eight directions. The eight auspicious or lucky signs on Buddha's foot are: banner or canopy, conch shell, endless knot, two fish, jar or vase, lotus or bell, wheel of the law, white parasol. The eight

paths of wisdom are: right conduct, right contemplation, right effort, right faith, right occupation, right resolve, right self-concentration, right speech. The eight precious things are: artemisia leaf, books, coin, jade or stone gong, lozenge (musical instrument), metal mirror, pearl, rhinoceros horn. In China eight magic horses (winds) were attached to the chariot of Mu Wang; the seasons once numbered eight, the holy steps to the North Temple of Heaven at Peking are eight. In Chinese Buddhism the eight precious organs of Buddha's body are: gall bladder, heart, intestines, kidney, liver, lungs, spleen, stomach. In Buddhism and Taoism the Pa (Pao) or eight precious things are: fang-sheng (solid lozenge), fang-shêng (hollow lozenge), shu (double lozenge or two books), ch'ien (cash), chu (pearl), ai-yeh (artemisia leaf), ch'ing (inverted V), chueh (pair of horns). The Pa Kwa (see) from which the written Chinese language was devised, and used for purposes of divination, is formed by placing the yang and yin signs over one another in eight combinations. The Pa Hsien (see) or Eight Chinese Immortals represented different conditions in life and symbolized abstraction, happiness, transmutation. Eight is sacred to Christ in his essential elements, and represents the number of beatitudes in the book of Matthew. Baptismal fonts are octagonal in form to signify that creation was completed in seven days and regeneration occurred on the eighth. In Egyptian antiquity an emblem of Thoth as reformer and regenerator who poured waters of purification on the heads of the initiated. The ogdoad or eight ancestors of the Egyptian gods are: Nuu and Nut, abysmal force; Heh and Hehet, endless space; Kek and Keket,

darkness; Niu and Nit, sultry air. In Greek antiquity the tower of winds at Athens was octagonal; the horses (winds) drawing Apollo's chariot were eight. Also a number sacred to Poseidon. In one direction the pillars of the Parthenon are eight. In Hebrew tradition eight persons were saved from the flood. The number typifies atonement or regeneration. In the cabala eight symbolizes splendor as it was the seal with which God sealed the West when he contemplated it behind Him. In Hinduism the Vasus, forms of fire or light, protected the eight regions of the world. The Gayatri, prayer of Hindu sacrifice, consists of eight syllables.

**EIGHTEEN** Life symbol. According to mystics corresponds to the moon in the tarot deck and reflects the lights of the subconscious. Number of Chinese Lohan. Christian number signifying great reward. In Hebrew tradition an evil number, due to the fact that the captivity of Israel under Egon, king of Moab, lasted 18 years. Cabalists call it the son of error and superstition.

**EIGHT HUNDRED** Number of Japanese kami (gods). In Norse mythology number of warriors in Valhalla.

**EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY EIGHT** Sacred Christian number. Numerical value of J-e-s-u-s in contrast to 666, number of the Beast. See SSS. Hebrew cabalists identify 888 with the Higher Mind.

**EIGHTY** Numerical value of Arabic letter fa, Greek pi, Hebrew pe, Roman (Latin) r.

**EIGHTY FOUR** Number of great Buddhist sorcerers, guard-



ians of wealth.

**EIGHTY ONE** Fundamental truth of truths. The immutable nine, symbolic of immutable truth, multiplied nine times.

**EGIN** Celtic fertility goddess; daughter of the underworld god Caradawc, wife of a chief called Sarrlog, lord of Old Sarum. Sainted by the Christians she was the first female saint in Britain.

**EIKTHYRNER (EIKTHYRNIR)** In Norse mythology oak-thorned or knotty-horned stag which stands over Valhalla. From his antlers fall drops sufficient to fill the thirty-six rivers, of which twelve flow to deity abodes; twelve to human abodes; twelve to Niflheim.

**EILEEN (AILEEN)** Feminine name from the Celtic of uncertain meaning; probably a form of Helen.

**EILEITHYIA** Greek goddess who presided over childbirth; venerated by travailing women. In early myths two goddesses appeared with the name, one presiding over easy births, the other prolonging birth pains. Later as a single goddess, the daughter of Zeus and Hera, her functions were said to represent the pleasure or anger of the goddess, who was displeased by unchastity or too frequent childbirth. Still later the name was used as an epithet of Artemis or of Hera instead of as that of an independent goddess.

**EING SAUNG NAT** Indo-Chinese household spirit.

**EINHERI (EINHER JE)** One of the great Norse warriors who by their valor were counted worthy of admission to Valhalla after falling in battle. Name from the Danish ein (excellent) + herja (warrior).

**EINHERIER (EINHERJAR)** In the Norse sagas ghostly or spectral battles; heard but not seen. Thunder storms.

**EIR (EIL, EIRA, EYRA)** Norse goddess of healing and peace. She appeared late, replacing Odin and Thor as physicians, and was an attendant of Freya. Name signifies to care for or to save.

**EIRE** Celtic mother of gods. Goddess of earth, darkness, passive principle, water. Eponymous ancestress of Ireland. Her name signifies night and obscurity. Also known as Ama, Anan, Anith, Aonach, Anu, Eadna, Eirean, Eirin, Eirinn, Eoghana, Iath, Ith, Momo, Mumham, Nannan, Nanu, Ops, Sibhol, Tlachgo, Tlacht. See Eriu.

**EIRENE (IRENE)** Greek goddess of peace.

**EIRIK** Mighty Norse warrior whom Odin robbed of life in order to fill the halls of Valhalla.

**EISTEDDFOD** Anciently the meeting of Welsh bards. Now held annually for the encouragement of Welsh literature and music. From the Welsh eistedd (to sit).

**EISTLA** In Norse sagas a daughter of Aegir and Ran. A Van-mother of Heimdall. One of the operators of the World-mill, i. e. personification of the waves. See Vana Mothers.

**EITHINOHA** Iroquois name signifying our mother. Mother of Onatah. Earth-goddess.

**EKAJATA** Buddhist Blue Tara, the angry goddess, ruler of the Tan-ma furies. She has one chignon; her emblems are: danda (staff), kapala (skull cup), sankha (conch shell), sanmudras (orna-



ments). In Tibet called Ral-gcig-ma.

**EKCHUAH** Mayapan deity of merchants and travelers. The black god with red lips to whom incense was burned by travelers when they rested for the night.

**EKEKO (EKAKO, EQEQO)** Aymara (Peru) fertility spirit. A good-luck god. His image as a comic fat little man covered with toy household utensils is kept as a fertility and good-luck charm.

**EKERA** Ethiopian afterworld, where life after death is lived as a shadow-like existence.

**EKIBIOGAMI** Japanese god of pestilence.

**EKIMMU** Babylonian spirit which could find no rest and returned to earth to fasten himself on anyone who had been connected with him during his life on earth. Name signifying the thing which is snatched away.

**E-KUR** Name of the great temple to Enlil at Nippur, which has become a word for temple.

**EKURRA** Assyrian underworld. The French ecurie (stable), which yields great-fire-eye, derived from it.

**EL (AL, ALLAH, ELAH, ELOAH, ELYON, IL, ILAH, ILU)** (1) Ancient Semitic title for God; later the name of a specific deity. El, which probably anciently denoted high or sky-god, is now interpreted to mean power or strength. Il (being), Ilu (eternal) Jaoth (Jehovah) were designations used by Babylonians. The great trinity, Anu, Hea, and Bel, probably emanated from El. El was used by the Phoenicians for the

high-one commonly identified as Shamash. Baal (lord) was the title used in Syria. Among Hebrews of northern tribes El or Elohim prehistorically probably was a moon-deity, later a sun deity absorbed by Yaw (Jah or Jehovah), with whom his name became interchangeable. El appears in Hebrew poetry as First Cause, God, Mighty One, principle or beginning of all things. Elohim is the plural form of El, expressing many manifestations and powers, but it is used as singular. Parallels Rakkab-Malak-Bel. In Cabalistic system, a name of Chesed, the fourth Sefira. As a word root, El appears in electricity, Bethel, Daniel, Eli, Elijah. (2) Celtic for angel. Word akin to eel.

**El of Gebal.** Semitic deity with four wings and four eyes, two in the back of his head, two in front. Two of his eyes remained open while he slept; two of his wings flew while two were at rest. Probably a lord of the four winds, a sky or sun deity. Compare Argus, Janus.

**ELAINE (ELAYNE, ELEN)** (1) Feminine name; French form of Helen. (2) In Arthurian romances the name of two heroines, both of whom were in love with Lancelot. One was the 'lily maid of Astolat,' who pines and dies for love of Lancelot when she discovers the knight's love is given to Guinevere, Arthur's queen. By her request, her body is placed on a barge, a lily in her right hand, and in her left a letter avowing her love and attesting her innocence for her death. When the barge stopped at the palace Arthur read the letter. He ordered her body brought in and buried like a queen. The other was the daughter of King Pelles. She wanted Lancelot to marry her, and when he refused, by magic

she acquired the form of Guinevere and through this deception became the mother of Sir Galahad. Both personify aspects of the moon.

**ELAM** Literally, lord sun. Name of an ancient country located east of Babylon and north of the Persian Gulf. The Elamites were a fierce, warlike people; plunderers. The Elamites, from the east, with the Amorites, from the west, destroyed the brilliant culture established in Sumer by Ur-Nammu.

**ELATHA (ELATHAN)** Celtic primitive culture god, king of the Fomorians, deities of the deep. Noted for his beauty, by Eri, his sister-wife, he became the father of the most beautiful of all creatures, Bres. Eri was counted of the Tuatha De Danann; for this reason Bres became king of the Tuatha De Danaan indicating that the custom of the early Celtic peoples was succession through the female line.

**ELATH-IAHU** Kenite smith-god. Perhaps an early aspect of Jehovah. Iahu, an early title of the Egyptian Set, also was a name for Isis, and is the origin of the Greek name Iacchus (Bacchus).

**ELBERICH (ALBERICH)** Dwarf king of the Niebelungenlied from whose name the Brythonic Oberon was derived.

**ELBERT (ALBERT, BERT, BERTIE, ED)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning noble and bright. Feminine form Elberta.

**EL-BUGAT** Arabic festival of weeping women celebrated in honor of Adonis. In the rites women cut off their hair and wept. Wo-

men who hesitated to make the sacrifice of their hair had to offer themselves to strangers, either at the market place or in the temple, and the gold received as the price of their favors was offered to Aphrodite (or Ishtar in Ishtar-Tammuz rites). Priests of Adonis mutilated themselves in imitation of the god.

**EL-BURAK** Enchanted horse on which Mahomet sprang to heaven. Steed of the soul.

**EL CHAI** In cabalistic system a name of Yesod, the ninth Sefhira, signifying Mighty Living One.

**ELCMAR** In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann. Dagda sent him on a journey and then wrought spells surrounding Elcmar in darkness. While Elcmar was away, Dagda assumed his form and visited his wife. Oengus was conceived. Elcmar corresponds to Amphitryon. A cuckold.

**ELDER** March 29 birthday flower symbolizing compassion, zealousness. Tree of ill-luck; tree connected with death, the unlucky number thirteen, and witches. 'Der' equates with 'dur' of enduring, thus the word yields enduring El (God). Tree on which Judas reputedly hung himself (Piers Plowman). Called crucifixion tree. In English folklore to burn logs of elder is to bring the devil into the house. In the druidic Beithe-Luis-Nion tree alphabet, tree of the thirteenth consonant, ruis (R), corresponding to the month November 26 to December 22, a month without fertility. In Ireland, elder sticks were used by witches as magic horses.

**Dwarf elder.** Said to grow only where a Dane's blood has been shed, as it flourishes only where Danes have fought. In Celtic druidic tree alphabet, tree of the

twelfth consonant, peith (P), and the twelfth druidic month October 29 to November 25. Originally the consonant was called ngetal (NG) and the tree was the ngetal or reed, which became ready for cutting in November. The reed was an ancient symbol of royalty in the Eastern Mediterranean, and typified power in Ireland. The number twelve signified established power and the reed was used for thatching, thus establishing the house in Ireland.

**ELDERLINESS** God, ability to make a choice, authority, constancy, discretion, experience, knowledge, ripeness, venerability. Also, inactivity, infirmity, malice, need of assistance, stubbornness, vulnerability. Denotes time labors to destroy.

**ELDHIMNER** Norse kettle in which Saehrimner, the boar, is cooked every morning for heroes in Valhalla. Fertility of the underworld.

**ELDIR (ELDER)** Norse fire producer, servant of the sea-deity Aegir. Typifies the phosphorescent flashes from the sea at night. Guard who replaced Funafeng at Aegir's door.

**EL DORADO** Literally, the gilded. Name given to the king of Manoa, who appears to be legendary. He ruled a city of fabulous wealth, placed by early explorers along the Amazon. He supposedly was covered with oil and then powdered with gold dust daily. Expeditions from England and Spain tried in vain to discover the king and finally the name was given to his legendary empire. Hence any rich lode or region abounding in gold, precious stones, or other valuable commodities.

**ELDRED** Masculine name from Old English, meaning old and counsel.

**ELDHIRMNIR** In Norse mythology the giant caldron in Valhalla. In it was cooked the boar Saehrimnir, which came to life after each killing. A world pot, which provided vegetation.

**ELE** Word root from the Greek, meaning giver of light or shiner. Appears in Eleleus, a surname of Apollo and Dionysus; Eleuther, a son of Apollo; in Eleutho, the name of Juno Lucina in her aspect of light-giver; in Helios, the sun, and in Selene, the moon.

**ELEANOR (ELEANORA, ELINOR, ELLA, LEONORA, NELL, NELLIE, NORA)** Feminine name; a form of Helen. From the Greek, meaning light.

**ELEAZER (ELEAZAR)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning to whom God is help.

**ELECTION** In an Italian icon personified by an old woman who wears a gold chain and a heart. On her right side an oak tree, at which she points; on her left, a serpent. She holds the motto "Virtutem Eligo."

**ELECTRA** In Greek mythology: (1) Daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades, wife of Dardanus. By Zeus, she became the ancestress of the Trojans, and she took the fall of Troy so much to heart, she left her place in the Pleiades that she might not see the actual destruction of her beloved city. In some accounts, she has disappeared completely; in others, she moved over to the Great Bear, where she glimmers as a small star beside the central star of the arch; in a third account she shows herself to the mortal eye

occasionally, in the guise of a comet. In the various legends attached to the Pleiades, Merope sometimes is said to be the Lost Pleiade; sometimes Sterope.

(2) The sparkling light of electricity, a daughter of Oceanus, and the wife of Thaumias, god of the surface of the sea, which reflects light. They are the parents of the Harpies and of Iris. Electra had amber-colored hair of rare beauty and, when she wept, her tears, being too precious to be lost, formed drops of amber. (3) Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sister of Orestes and Iphigenia. She incited her brother Orestes to murder their mother Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, to avenge the murder of their father. Electra appears as one whose sexual appetite for her father remains unfulfilled, and who fanatically seeks revenge.

Electra complex. In psychoanalysis, the love of a daughter for her father; female aspect of the Oedipus complex.

**ELEGABALUS** Name under which the Romans worshiped the sun in the form of a black conical stone, which they believed had fallen from heaven.

**ELELEU** Greek war-cry, meaning shining light. Cognate Halle-lujah.

**ELELEUS** Surname of Apollo and Dionysus.

**ELEMENTS** Agents of creation, destruction, reproduction. Building materials of the universe. In primitive societies, the world is conceived as having come into being by the interaction of fire and water. Among ancients who counted the elements as four - water, fire, air, earth - were the Egyptians, Greeks, Hebrews,

and Persians. Hebrews designated the four elements with the sacred tetragram INRI, i.e. Iaminim (water), Nour (fire), Ruach (air), Iebschah (earth). The pearl was worshiped as sacred to water, meteors sacred to fire, the rainbow sacred to air, and the ruby sacred to earth. The animals sacred to the elements were: fish (or dragon) to water, man (or angel) to fire, eagle to air, bull (or lion) to earth. Mystics assigned character traits to the influences of elements. Influenced by: water - the compassionate, healers, kindly, understanding; fire - the emotional, irresistible, mercurial, winning; air - the dreamer, freedom loving, profound; earth - the lover of babies, plants, possessive, practical.

Chinese Taoists worship five elements - water, fire, metal, wood, earth. They influence the ten celestial stems and produce the five atmospheric conditions, the five colors, the five kinds of grain, five metals, five planets, and five tastes. They produce and conquer one another according to a definite and eternal law, large quantities prevailing over smaller ones: water produces wood but destroys metal (spirituality over materiality), fire produces earth but destroys metal (non-substance over substance), metal produces water but destroys wood (hardness over softness), wood produces fire but destroys earth (density conquering incoherence), earth produces metal but destroys water (solidity over insolidity). All misfortunes come from disturbances of the five elements, and for this reason Taoists oppose interference with nature. Chinese and Japanese Buddhists also worship five elements: earth, water, fire, air, ether. Earth, ruler of the middle kingdom, is represented



by a square; water, ruler of the north, by a ball or circle; fire, ruler of the south, by a triangle; air, ruler of the east, by a crescent; ether, ruler of the west by a mani or jewel of the lotus. The pattern is used as a memorial pole and as a talisman. The form was adopted by the medieval European alchemists, who considered the two upper symbols of the diagram as one, air. See T'ai I Ching.

The colors assigned by Greeks and Romans were: air, yellow; earth, blue; fire, red; water, green; by Hebrews: air, yellow; earth, white; fire, red; water, purple; by Leonardo da Vinci: air, blue; earth, yellow; fire, red; water, green.

**ELENA** Feminine name; Italian form of Helen.

**ELEN LWYDDAWG** In Arthurian legend daughter of Coel (Cole) and wife of Myrddin (Merlin). A war-goddess, her name signifies Elen, Leader of Hosts.

**ELEPHANT** Awkwardness, caution, cumbersomeness, endurance, gentleness, insensitivity, longevity, masculine phallic principle, memory, modesty, patience, ponderosity, sagacity, self-restraint (the female is said to carry for two years and give birth but once), superhuman power, temperance, wisdom. A deity or royal mount. The male and female supposedly go together into the East and eat the mandrake before the female conceives, an aspect of Adam and Eve. Dream significance: victory. In heraldry symbolizes ambition, courage, sagacity, wit. Cognate with Greek word *elaphas* (stag), which resolves into *elaph-os* (light of alif or light of god everlasting), and with Hebrew letter *aleph* (ox). Totem of several African

tribes, and in African folklore the butt of smaller animals who, by cunning, outwit him. Compare lion. In Buddhist zodiacs the elephant takes the place of the goat or Capricorn. A Bodhisattva emblem. Called *gaja* in Sanscrit. In China called *hsiang* and revered as one of the four animals of power. In Christian tradition, because of his thick skin, a sinner; whereas his white ivory tusks represent firmness and purity. In Eastern antiquity an elephant was let loose in a city and the first man he lifted into the air with his trunk or sprinkled with water was crowned sacred king (see sacred king), thus an agent of divine choice. *Pul*, Hebrew for elephant, also means king. In Hinduism stands on a tortoise and supports the vessel which holds the lotus or it holds the world on its back. Bringer of rain, carrier of Indra, who slew the drought demon *Vri-tra*. An aspect of Ganesha, mount of Samantabhadra, bearer of the *patra* and the jewel of the law. By Aryo-Indians called *hastin*, meaning beast having a hand, and also called *Varana*, the root *var* signifying water. Another name, *mahanaga*, means great naga (snake). Thus bringer of fertilizing rains. In the United States emblem of the Republican Party.

Elephant fording a river. In Chinese Buddhism typifies a Bodhisattva.

Elephant goad. Buddhist tantric symbol; symbol of ferocious manifestations of the deities. In Sanscrit called *ankausa*.

Elephant head. Wisdom. Ganesha and Vinayaka are shown as elephant-headed deities.

Elephant skin. A Dharmapala garment.

Elephant trunk. Lightning, rain.

Six-tusked elephant. A guise



of Buddha.

Three-headed elephant with six tusks. In Japanese Buddhism the subjugation of the six sources of temptation, i. e., the five senses and the will.

Trumpeting elephant. English colonies on west coast of Africa.

White elephant. A burdensome or perplexing possession; something difficult to dispose of; a useless possession which is a source of constant expense. Form in which Buddha entered the womb of Maya, his mother, or the form in which he descended to earth. Symbolic of divine wisdom; emblem of the sun. In Siam, called the land of the White Elephant, the king, according to rumors, gives a gift of a white elephant to courtiers he wishes to ruin, thus a ruinous luxury.

**ELEUSIS** In early Greek mythology the fatherless son of Dæira, daughter of Oceanus. Eleusis was worshiped in a harvest thanksgiving rite. Mystagogues, who were dressed as shepherds produced the sacred child, called Son of the Wise One who came from the sea, seated in a liknos or harvest-baket, and declared they found him on the river bank. The name Eleusis signifies the Advent of the Divine Child. In later tradition Eleusis was the son of Hermes, the Theban king Ogygus his putative father. He became the eponymous ancestor of the Eleusinians, and his descendant Celeus was appointed by Demeter to establish the priesthood for her worship in Eleusini-an Mysteries. Dionysus replaced Eleusis as the corn-deity or Divine Child, whose life story was celebrated at the Mysteries.

Eleusis is thus counted a name of Dionysus. See Elisha.

Eleusinia. An Athenian festival. The Greater Eleusinia was celebrated between harvest and

seed time; the Lesser Eleusinia in early spring. The name was at first applied to the festival alone; later included the mysteries. Secrecy was so strictly enjoined, its violation was punishable by death and, for this reason, many details of the rites are lost. The Greater apparently was based on legends of Demeter and Persephone; the Lesser probably was a counterpart of the Haloa, a festival honoring Demeter and Dionysus. The ceremonies consisted of bathing in the sea, display of sacred phalluses, dancing, fasts, presentation of sacred dramas, processions, etc. The sacred marriage of the virgin Mother-Earth and Heaven, and the birth of the Sacred Child, when enacted, symbolized the renewal of life, physical and spiritual, in the participants. Corn was the supreme symbol, and it conveyed the promise of fruitfulness of the soil, as well as of immortality in a future world. The festival or early mysteries was held every five years and conducted at night in great solemnity. Later the rites became frenzied and orgiastic. Before being absorbed into the Athenian state religion, the ceremonies were held in Eleusis, and may have originated in Thrace, or may have been adopted from ancient Semitic rites. They typify orgiastic worship, religious delirium, secrecy.

**ELEVEN** Balance, revelation, unity. To dream of the figure eleven means a loss of money, a worry. According to the mystics, eleven corresponds to Justice in the tarot deck.

**ELF** Norse dwarf with magical powers. Elves were of two kinds; the Dopkalfar, who lived in dark woods or grottoes or in the sea: the Ljosalfar, who in-

habited light places or the skies. Predominantly male, they were wonder smiths who provided the gods with indispensable gifts. They gave Frey a boar and a ship; Odin, a spear; Thor, a hammer. They drifted into European folklore with beautiful elf-maids. Their characteristics and shapes varied; mostly they were tiny in human form without a soul, haunting unfrequented places, indulging in dancing and singing, and delighting in tricks, such as leading a traveler astray in forests. Sometimes they were friendly or helpful. They have been identified as lesser divinities, products of a dream or imagination, souls of the dead; mist, tree, wind, or other spirits of nature. Included among elves are: cluricaunes, ellefolk, ellyllon, fairies, fayes, incubi, kobolds, leprechauns, mermaids, mermen, nixies, pixies, pucks, succubi, etc. The word is akin to aleph, alif, oaf.

**EL HDR** Arabian sun-hero of Sinai who befriended both Moses and Alexander.

**ELI** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning height. (2) A high-priest and judge of Israel; teacher of Samuel. He was eminent for piety and usefulness, but criminally negligent of family discipline, favoring Samuel against his own sons. Because of this, God punished him.

**ELIAKIM** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning whom God sets up.

**ELIAS (ELLIS)** Masculine name; Greek form of Elijah.

**ELIDURE** In British legendary history younger brother of Artegal. Believing Artegal to be dead, he advanced to the throne, but when,

after an absence of many years, Artegal returned, Elidure resigned. Thus one moderate and noble. Probably a light myth, the sun and moon succeeding each other.

**ELIDURUS** Legendary British priest who, when a boy, discovered the subterranean land of the dwarfs, a delightful region where the people lived on milk and saffron, swore no oaths, and condemned human ambition and inconstancy. He visited them frequently, until he was persuaded by his mother to steal their gold. The gold was taken from him, after which he was never again able to find his way to fairyland. The gold typifies fertility, which fades in autumn.

**ELIHU** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the Lord is Jehovah; Jehovah is my God. (2) In the Book of Job in the Old Testament the youth who attempts to reason with Job about his plight after the three false comforters have finished speaking.

**ELIJAH** (1) Masculine name, Hebrew variant of Elihu, meaning God is Jehovah. Eliot, Lige, are derived from Elijah. (2) One who is bold, faithful, self-denying, stern, and zealous for the honor of God. A character marked by moral grandeur. One who bursts onto the scene without previous notice, who bears the appearance of a supernatural messenger of heaven, and who, when his work is finished, disappears by a miracle. The allusion is to Elijah, whose story is told in the Old Testament. His parentage and early history are unknown. He provoked the wrath of Ahab and Jezebel, when he threatened Israel with several years of drought for its sins. When the famine came he took refuge on the banks of the

brook Cherith, and was miraculously fed by ravens. In Phoenicia one miracle provided him with sustenance, another restored life to the child of his hostess. In a contest with the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel, Jehovah answered Elijah by sending fire from heaven; Baal was deaf to the repeated cries of his priests. Forewarned of the approach of his removal from earth, he cast his mantle on Elisha whom he had anointed prophet in his stead, crossed the Jordan miraculously, and was borne to heaven in a fiery chariot by the whirlwind without tasting death. He is worshiped by the Jews as an angel of the covenant, is present whenever the act of circumcision is performed, and a vacant chair, the Elijah chair, is placed near the seat of the grandfather. He is portrayed as a hairy man wearing a leather girdle; in a fiery chariot taking him to heaven; ravens bearing loaves of bread to him; with a sword in his hand and a child near him. His ascent to heaven resembles that of Bellerophon on Pegasus and Phaeton in his father's flaming chariot. The chariot, horse, and raven are all attributes of sun-deities. Compare Enoch.

Elijah's mantle. Succession to any office.

**ELIOUN** Phoenician deity. The Most High. He dwelt on Byblus (Hebrew Gebal, a name signifying mountain). He was the husband of Beruth, the father of Epigeus (or Auchthon), a heaven-god, and Gaea, the earth-mother. Epigeus is later called Ouranos (Uranus), and with Gaea appears in Greek mythology. Another name is Hypsestus, which is related to Hephaestus; Elioun is related to Elohim.

**ELIS** Holy land of Greek antiq-

uity, watered by the river Alpheus. The center of peace and religion, it was the site of the Olympic Games. Armies were compelled to lay down their weapons before passing through the sacred land. Name yields Lord of Light.

**ELISHA (ELLIS)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning a burning or shining light or light of God; also God is savior. (2) A prophet in the Old Testament. Successor of Elijah, whose mantle he inherited. He was at work ploughing a field with twelve yoke of oxen when Elijah called to him to become a prophet. A worker of miracles, he healed the waters of Jericho, cured the leper Naaman, and brought back to life a Shunammite woman's son who had been overcome by sunstroke. Even after his death he continued to work miracles, and a corpse deposited in his sepulchre was at once restored to life. His driving twelve yoke of oxen suggests that he was a sun-hero driving the zodiacal animals. He was also described as having a choleric disposition, i.e. the sun in its scorching or unfavorable aspect. The incident in the tomb suggests the daily or yearly rebirth of the sun. He is often portrayed with a two-headed eagle on his shoulder. In the New Testament, his name is rendered Elisha, which is related to Elissa, an alternative name of Dido, associated with the setting sun. The name also is akin to Eleusis.

**ELISSA** (1) Arabian goddess identified with the Persian Mitra. (2) An alternative name of Dido (see), associated with the setting sun. (3) In Spenser's Faerie Queene, step-sister of Medina and Perissa and mistress of Hudibras. She typifies moral deficiency and moroseness.

**ELVAGAR** In Norse mythology twelve poisonous ice-cold rivers flowing from the spring Hvergelmer in the abyss Ginnunga Gap in Niflheim. When the Elivagar ice, heated by rays from Muspelheim, melted, the drops formed the clay giant Ymir. Abode or mansion of Hymir.

**ELIXIR** In alchemy and ancient philosophy, a substance, liquid or soluble, by means of which baser metals were supposedly turned into gold. The philosopher's stone. An imaginary cordial which presumably was capable of sustaining life indefinitely, hence any cordial or invigorator. The name is now applied to any leading remedy for disease, especially one that is quack in character. From el-iksir, Arabian for stone of god (el). Also called elixir of life. In China said to have two sources, the Jade Fountain and the waters at the foot of K'un Lun Mountains. Those who drank these waters gained immortality. Also a drink compounded by the gods from a drug mixed by the hare that lives on the moon. Compare ginseng.

**ELIZABETH (BABETTE, BESS, BESSIE, BESSY, BETH, BETSY, BETTINA, BETTY, ELISE, ELIZA, ELSPETH, ELSIE, LIBBY, LILLIAN, LILY, LISE, LIZBETH, LIZZY)** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning consecrated to God, glorious within, worshiper of God. Also house (beth) of the light (izza) of God (El).

**ELK** Carries the same symbolism as deer, moose, and stag, which see. Word which resolves into el-uk and yields great god; it compares with El-uk, a Babylonish title for the sun. In Omaha Indian tradition when the earth was covered with water, Elk commanded the winds to blow the

waters aside and the rock, which was the kernel of earth, was exposed.

**Elk horns.** Talisman against evil. See horseshoe.

**EL KOUDR (EL KOUDUR)** Mussulman name for Saint George, resolving into ak-o-dur, i. e. Great Enduring O.

**ELLA** Feminine name from the Germanic meaning foreign. Frequently used as a name ending, as Cinderella, Barbarella, Maricuela. Also from the Greek Ele, which means giver of light, shiner.

**ELLARD** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning nobly brave.

**ELLE-FOLK** In Teutonic tradition Adam's children by Lilith, who dwell in mounds or in alder (elle) trees. The males resemble little old men and bask in sunbeams, enticing maidens to join them. The females, who are beautiful but hollow, dance by moonlight. Their ravishing music lures youths. Cattle fed where they danced suffer as a result.

**ELLEN** Feminine name; form of Helen.

**ELLERY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the older tree.

**ELLI** In Norse mythology a great cat, nurse of Utgard-Loki. Typifies old age. In a wrestling match with Thor, she is the victor; thus age or time overcomes a deity.

**ELLIOT (ELIOT, ELLIOTT)** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning fancy's flight.

**ELLIPSE** Typifies the chaos or cosmic egg, whence come all things.

**ELLIS ISLAND** A small island famous as a landing place for immigrants to the United States.

**ELLYLLON** British elf or fairy.

**ELM** Beauty, charm, courtesy, dignity, graciousness, shade, stateliness. Subject to disease. According to the Eddas the whole human race sprang from the ash and the elm, the man Ask, shaped out of the ash, and the woman Embla, shaped out of the elm. Christian symbol of strength.

Elm City. New Haven, noted for its beautiful elm trees.

Elm and vine. Natural sympathy, unity.

Withered elm. Adversity.

**ELMER** Masculine name, variant of Aylmer, from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning renowned for worth.

**ELMO'S FIRE** See Saint Elmo's Fire.

**ELOAH VA-DAATH (ELOH)**

Cabalistic name of the sixth Sefira. See Sefira.

**ELOHIM** (1) In Hebrew tradition, God; the true God. Creator and ruler of the universe. Divine power. Originally the plural form of Eloah and used to denote the heathen gods collectively, Baal, Chemosh, Dagon, etc.; later used as an intensive singular denoting one deity, God Himself. The singular Eloah has become poetic; El has become archaic. A name interchangeable with Jehovah (Jahveh). Hebraists hold that the Elohist paragraphs of Scriptures, being more narrative, pastoral, primitive, and simple, are the older; the Jehov-

istic paragraphs, revealing a knowledge of geography and history, and which exalt the priestly office and are altogether more elaborate in character, represent later writings. Elohim is a feminine noun with a masculine ending. See Androgynous deities, Tetragrammaton. (2) Cabalistic name of the third Sefira, Bina. God in the work of creation. See El Shaddai, Sefira.

Elohim Tzabaoth. Cabalistic name of Hod, the eighth Sefira. Signifies God of Armies. See Sefira.

**ELOISE (HELOISE, LOUISA)**

Feminine name through the French from the Germanic, meaning ample, healthy, sound, and from Old High German, meaning warlike.

**ELPENOR** A member of the crew of Odysseus. He falls from a roof and is killed, preceding the others on their visit to Hades. He appears as Paddy Dignam in Ulysses by James Joyce.

**ELPHIN** In Celtic mythology rescuer of Taliesin.

**ELROY** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the royal.

**EL SHADDAI** In cabala, God when ordaining the covenant of circumcision.

**ELVA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning elf.

**ELVIDNER** Norse mythological place of storm; another name for Helheim.

**ELVIRA (ALVERA, ALVIRA)**

Feminine name from the Latin, meaning bright, joyous, white.

**ELYSIUM** Greek afterworld abode of the blest; originally a



retreat for gods; later a place of reward for heroes and other good men. Placed by Homer on the western margin of the earth, by Hesiod and Pindar in the Western Ocean, and by later Greek poets in the underworld. According to others, it was situated in mid-air, in the sun, in the fortunate Islands off the coast of Africa, on the Island of Luce (Light); Virgil placed the Elysian Fields in Italy. Elysian means relating to Elysium, hence Elysian fields. Elysian and Elysium have come to mean a condition or place of bliss, happiness, supreme delight. Resembles Avalon, Boiuca, Hesperides, San Hsien Shan, Tirnan-og, Zion.

**EMAIN MACHA** In Irish legend capital of Ulster, seat of Conchobar's palace. Its prosperity was tied up with the life of Cuchulainn, its defender.

**EMAKONG** In New Britain mythology bringer of crickets, fire, night, and birds who sing at dawn, from an underworld city.

**EMASCULATION** A mock assassination which replaced life sacrifices. The offering of genitals to the great mother goddess dramatized the drying up of a river, i.e. the cutting off of the water supply, as well as the cutting of grain in harvest thanksgiving and sanctification, and was a form of sympathetic magic to assure rebirth in the spring. The giving of or injury to the sacred phallus caused a lameness which prevented the sacred heel from touching the ground. Circumcision became a substitute for emasculation. The wearing of buskins, which became a substitute for laming, symbolized the protection of the sacred or vulnerable heel by keeping it from touching the ground. In Eleusinian mysteries

and other fertility festivals the sacred phallus was hung and prayers offered to it. Compare circumcision, eunuch, lame king, thigh-bone.

**EMATHION** In Greek mythology: (1) son of Eos and Tithonos; masculine conception of day. (2) Ethiopian king noted for his cruelty to strangers, in consequence of which Heracles killed him. Lord of darkness or storms.

**EMBERS** Death, residue, smoldering remnants.

**Ember Days** (Ember Week). In the Angelican and Roman Catholic churches days set aside for fasting and prayer. The belief that these days are so named because penitents sat in embers or on ashes is erroneous. The name comes from Ymbryne, Anglo-Saxon for circuit, alluding to a regular recurring period or season.

**EMBLA (EMLA, EMOLA)** In Norse mythology the first woman, wife of Ask. She was created from an elm (or elder) tree. Odin gave her life and soul, Hoenir gave her motion and reason, Lodur (Loki) gave her blood, a fair complexion, and senses. In another version, Odin, Vili, and Ve were her creators. She was the mother of the human race before Ragnarok. Parallels Eve, Lif.

**EMBRACE** Gesture symbolizing affection, concord; also deceit. Embracing under the arms or at the feet is the embrace of an inferior or one seeking favor.

**EMBROIDERY** Artifice, luxury, preeminence. In China used as talismans to attract wealth, provide longevity, or ward off evil.

**EMBRYO** Beginning, germina-

tion, incipience, rudiments, undevelopment. In early Hindu belief a father became an embryo and was reincarnated in his first-born son. Funeral rites were performed for the father in the fifth month of pregnancy, and after the birth of the child he was remarried.

Embryo interchanged or transferred. A mythological motif, the purpose of which was to protect a child from violence (see Krishna) or to provide a more noble birth (see Mahavira).

### EMELINE (EMILY, EMMA)

Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning busy, energetic.

**EMEN** In Egyptian mythology a name for Kek, deity of darkness. Name signifies hidden. His wife is Emenet, also called Ahat.

**EMER** In Irish mythology daughter of Forgall the Wily. Devoted wife of Cuchulainn. She was noted for her six gifts: beauty, chastity, needlework, sweet speech, voice, wisdom. At seven, Cuchulainn, the sun hero, courted her, but she laughed at him. (Sun heroes arrive at their full growth or maturity with remarkable speed; thus are men very early). To be rid of Cuchulainn, her father Forgall sent the sun-hero to visit Scathach the Amazon to learn her warrior craft, confident that Cuchulainn would meet his death at the hands of Scathach. Cuchulainn accomplished his mission and, when he returned, killed Forgall (darkness) and married Emer (dawn). The dawn is naturally older than the sun. Because of her love for her husband, Emer resembles Andromache; as a needleworker or spinner she resembles Penelope.

**EMERALD** May birthstone; gem governing the zodiacal sign Gemini.

Symbol of spring and rebirth associated with the hawthorn flower. It endows those born under its sign with an accommodating and pleasing disposition and temper; although quickly irritated, quickly calmed. It promises fame, intellectual success, gives the subject genius, love for science, natural inventiveness, oration, writing ability; its character traits are: fairmindedness, quick vision, reserve, taciturnity except when discussing a favorite subject. It symbolizes clairvoyance, fertility, hope, immortality, peace, quick wit, tranquility; also envy, jealousy. Dream significance: much to look forward to. Held to promote domestic felicity. It supposedly endows a wearer with the ability to foretell the future. In the middle ages believed able to conquer sin and trial, and if placed under the tongue, one was able to call up evil spirits and converse with impunity. Medical practitioners believed the ailment of any part of the body touched by the gem was cured, especially eye ailments. American Indian emblem of green earth. Sacred stone of the Atlanteans. Christian emblem of faith, purity. Pope's gem. In one legend an emerald dropped from Satan's crown when he fell from heaven; because of the purity of its rays the Holy Grail was fashioned from the stone. In the East believed to overcome the transfixing power of a serpent's charm. In Egyptian and Etruscan antiquity used as a talisman to cure disease and avert the evil eye. It supposedly disclosed treachery by turning pale. In fourth position on the breastplate of the Hebrew High Priest, it stands for the tribe of Dan. In Hindu tradition it confers immortality and enables the soul to gain faith. In Roman antiquity dedicated to Venus.

Emerald Isle. Ireland.

Emerald Tablet. Book on the art of making gold attributed by alchemists to Hermes. It supposedly was found by Sara, the wife of Abraham, in the tomb of Hermes on Mount Hebron. In Freemasonry the revelation of God to man.

**EMERGENCE** Among American Indians a belief prevailed that the first human beings emerged from an underworld city through a cave or hole in the ground. Frequently they were led to the surface of the earth by an animal.

**EMERY** Masculine name from the Germanic; first element uncertain, second element meaning ruler.

**EMILE (EMIL, EMILIUS)** Masculine name; French form of Aemilius, Roman family name meaning work. Feminine form Emily (Amelia, Emilia, Emilie).

**EMIN** In Old Testament giant demons who inhabited Moab.

**EMMA** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning protector, grandmother.

**EMMA (EMMA-O, EMMA-SAMA, YEMMA)** Japanese Buddhist judge of the dead. Jigoku, his domain, lies under the sea and is a hell of burning fire. There, the moja (dead) are subjected to hard labor and torture, except on July 16 when they are given one day of rest. To thank Emma for this day of freedom to ancestors, the living make pilgrimages to his shrine. At the right of his throne is the head of Mirume, which sees all, and at the left the head of Kaguhana, which smells all. In a mirror is reflected all the sins of a suppliant

and Emma sentences accordingly. Sometimes identified with Susano-wo. Resembles Acheron, Amenti, Aralu, Pluto, Yama.

**EMMANUEL (EMANUEL, IM-MANUEL, MANUEL)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning God with us. In the Old Testament the name of the Messiah in prophecy; in the New Testament a name of Jesus in fulfilment.

**EMMAUS** Village where Jesus revealed himself to two of his disciples on the afternoon of his resurrection day.

**EMMETT** Masculine name from Middle English, meaning ant.

**EMOKI TREE** In Japanese mythology tree sacred to Kojin, god of the cooking range.

**EMPEROR** (1) Title of a sovereign or supreme ruler, usually by hereditary right, of an empire. Considered superior in dignity to that of king. Temporal guide or savior. In Japanese tradition descendant of the gods, heavenly sovereign. Latin equivalent, imperator, denoted military command. Resolves into om-per-ur, and yields Sun, Father Fire. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a bearded prince seated in profile on a throne with legs crossed and wearing an iron helmet. His emblems are the scepter of generation and a shield on which is an eagle. He is identical with the Magician after the latter's union with the High Priestess has transformed her into the Empress. He typifies the self-consciousness of man engaged in inductive reasoning; law-giver. Power and potency, fatherhood, physical parentage. Instrument of Ammon, Jupiter, Marduk; ruler of the outer world. Attainment: gathering of the har-

vest of experience. In divination corresponds to the number five and the Hebrew letter heh. Denotes: architect, author, benevolence, begetter, reason, stability, virility; also ambition, confusion, obstruction.

Emperor of believers. Omar, father-in-law of Mohammed.

**EMPIRE** Symbolized by crown, eagle, lion, purple, imperial regalia, scepter, throne.

Celestial Empire. China, as the first emperors were believed to be of divine origin.

Empire State. New York.

**EMPRESS** (1) The consort of an emperor; on rare occasions the woman ruling an empire. In Byzantium symbolized by a peacock; in China by a phoenix. Dream significance: fatal pride. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a winged woman enthroned, holding a scepter, with the orb of the world at the tip, and a shield bearing the image of an eagle, symbols of life and soul. Other emblems are the vulture (maternity) and the mouse (fecundity). She is the High Priestess (virgin, potential mother) after union with the Magician. She typifies the generating state of cosmic subconscious; mother of ideas, deductive reasoning, the canal by which a human being is conducted from one world to another. Power and potency: motherhood, spiritual parentage. Instrument of Isis-Hathor and Venus, female ruling power, inspirer of men, ruler of the inner world. Attainment: pregnancy. In divination corresponds to number four and the Hebrew letter daleth. Denotes: beauty, fecundity, friendliness, pleasure, progress, protection; also dissipation, ignorance, luxuriousness, sensuality, vacillation.

**EMPUSA (EMPOUSA, EMPUSAE)**

Greek spectral monster said to have one leg of brass and one ass's leg. Employed by Hecate to devour human beings and to frighten travelers. Also said to be a title of Hecate meaning she who changed her shape. A form taken by the Rumanian demon Gelu. A hobgoblin, phantom, storm demon.

**EMPYREAN** The highest heaven, abode of Gods. Ancients believed it was composed of pure fire. According to Dante the heaven within which revolves the swift primum mobile, from which all the rest of the world derives its particular mode of being. Home of all the blessed.

**EMRYS** Brythonic ruler of heaven, worshiped on high places. Also a god of battle. Identical with Lludd, Myrddin. Resembles Zeus.

**EMU** Emblem of Australia. In the mythology of Australian aborigines the king of birds. The sun came from one of its eggs. See Dinewan.

**ENBARR** Celtic steed on which Manannan rode the waves, and which he gave to Lug. Although it was as fleet as the wind, no rider was ever kicked off.

**ENCELADUS** In Greek mythology conceived when the blood of the mutilated Uranus fell upon Gaea. In other accounts Tartarus is given as his father. The most powerful of the hundred-armed earth-born giants (storm demons). He conspired against Zeus, was defeated, thrown down at Phlegra in Macedonia, and Mount Etna was thrown over him. The flames of the volcano arise from his breath. In the sky accounted a satellite of Saturn. See Gigantes, Typhon.



## ENCHANTER'S NIGHT SHADE

Bloom symbolizing witchcraft.

**END, THE** In an Italian icon personified by an old man (the aim toward which all are directed) with a gray beard. He wears a garland of ivy and holds a pyramid on which are ten M's and a square with the letter omega on it. The sun is setting.

**Endless knot.** Eternity; immortality. The eight Buddhist warnings. Mystic diagram symbolizing the endless cycle of rebirths. In China called chang. Typifies abundance, longevity; also receiving and forwarding. In China Buddha's entrails.

**ENDIVE** Herb symbolizing frugality.

**ENDREDI** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning superior rider.

**ENDURANCE** Symbolized by a bear, elephant, ox, pine tree.

**ENDYMION** In Greek mythology variously said to be the son of Zeus and Calyce; the son of Protophonia (the first or early-born morning); or a mortal described as the king of Ellis, a hunter or shepherd. In one legend he fell asleep on Mount Latmos (forgetfulness), and Selene, the moon-goddess, falling in love with his beauty came down, kissed him and lay beside him. He awoke to find her gone, but the dreams were so vivid and entralling he begged Zeus to let him sleep and never awaken. Zeus granted his wish, making him immortal in sleep. As a result of her visits to him Selene bore him fifty daughters. In another legend Selene, falling in love with his beauty, conveyed him to Mount Latmos in Caria, and threw him into perpetual slumber that she

might caress him at will. The name Endymion denotes the sun about to plunge into the sea or the sun as he dips in the sea. The love of Selene for Endymion symbolizes the light of the rising moon falling on the sun as he sinks to sleep. The fifty daughters infer the fruits derived from the mutual attraction of sleeping nature and moonlight. Endymion may also typify a male who trespassed into a woman's realm and was assaulted in a murderous way. Compare Actaeon, Hylas.

**ENGINE** Industry, invention.

**ENGLAND** Conquest, empire. A small island kingdom, which became famous as the land on which the sun never sets. Symbolized by the rose.

**ENGRAVING TOOL** Art, imitation of nature.

**ENGUR** Babylonian god Ea as lord of the abyss.

**ENID** Feminine name from the Welsh meaning woodlark. Tennyson uses the name for the faithful wife of Geraint, a knight of the Round Table.

**ENIM** Cannibalistic race of giants, offsprings of the fallen angels and daughters of men.

**ENIPEUS** In Greek mythology husband of Tyro who betrayed him for love of Poseidon.

**ENKI** Deity sacred to the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Sumerians. Name meaning Lord of the Earth. The active principle, he was the gardener whose begetting seeds fertilized the earth. He was a god of lustration and of life-giving fresh waters; patron of artisans, especially carpenters. He overheard Enlil plotting to destroy



mankind by flood and warned Utnapishtim (Pir-na-pishtim, Ziusudra) to build an ark. Although a benefactor and patron of man, he became jealous, and denied man immortality. See Adapa. He also is mentioned as a ruler of Sumer, and may be a deified mortal. He is a counterpart of Ki (Nintu) and identical with Ea, which see. Also see Enkidu.

**ENKIDU (ENGIDU, ENKIMDU, ENKITA)** In the Gilgamesh epic a wild man created to subdue Gilgamesh; instead they became friends, and together they destroyed the Monster Humbaba. He was the wind, who became the friend of the sun; together they destroyed drought. Sometimes he is confused with Enki, and said to be deified as Enki. Enkidu is portrayed as half man, half bull with a long tail, fighting a lion. Also called Eabani. See Gilgamesh.

**ENLIGHTENMENT** Symbolized by a griffin, lamp, torch in the hand of Liberty, unicorn.

**ENLIL (BEL ENLIL, ILLILLOS, LIL)** Deity worshiped in Babylonia and Sumer. Probably the ancient name of Bel as originally worshiped at Nippur. He was lord of the upper world, of the earth, of the winds, of the underworld, whence came storms, sun, and winds. He was a war god. He was the father of Iskur, to whom he gave control of the winds, to Nergal, and Ninigirsu. In one account said to be the father of Nebo the scribe. He was lover-brother of Aruru (or Ninlil), a virgin-earth mother goddess, an aspect which Adonis and Tammuz resemble. He was keeper of the tablets of fate, which were stolen from him by Zu. He was invoked as a wrathful god, who sent a series of ca-

lamities upon his own people for their sins and upon the enemies of Sumer. The agent of his anger was The Word, which caused exile, famine, fire, hunger, hurricane, pillage, and finally flood. His messengers Gibil, Kengida, Kingaludda, and Uddagubba, were those of destruction, in contradistinction to those of Anu, whose messengers were beneficent angels. In some respects Jehovah resembles him.

**ENMENDURANNA (ENMENDURANKI)** Seventh Sumerian legendary antediluvian king of Kish. Founder of divination, magic ritual, and medicine. In Greek called Euedorachos. Compares with Hebrew Enoch.

**ENMESHARA** Sumerian underworld deity of vegetation (vegetation coming from the underworld). A title of Nergal.

**ENNA** Irish god who had two wives, Aide and Dub. Dub chanted spells over the sea which caused the drowning of Aide and her family.

**EN-NO-OZUNA** Mythical Japanese hermit credited with magical powers. A bridge builder by magic. Name signifies ascetic master. Also known as Gyoja.

**ENNUGI** Babylonian governor of the gods.

**ENOCH (HENOCH)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning consecrated, dedicated, teacher. (2) A son of Cain, in honor of whom the first city named in the Bible was called Enoch. (3) The seventh from Adam, and the father of Methuselah. Eminent as a patriarch who walked with God. He lived for 365 years; then walked away and was seen no more, thus a sun hero who was

translated without seeing death. He resembles Elijah and Enmen-duranna.

**Enoch Arden.** A husband who returns home after he has been given up for dead to find his wife remarried; from the narrative poem by Tennyson.

**ENOS** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning man.

**ENTI** The Babylonian god Ea as lord of life.

**ENTRAILS** In antiquity used for purposes of divination. Chinese Buddhist endless knot typifies Buddha's entrails.

**ENTRAPPED SUITOR** Folklore motif found throughout Asia and Europe. A woman holds her suitors up to ridicule before her townfolk either to convince them of her chastity or to test his love; a suitor is trapped by a husband to prove or disprove his wife's fidelity. Balzac borrows the theme for his story entitled *The Mysterious Mansion*.

**ENYO** In early Greek mythology described as a companion of Ares; in later myths, described as the mother of Ares. She was goddess of the war-cry, portrayed with a torch in her left hand, a whip in her right with which she excited the fury of combatants; her hair was dishevelled. Counterpart of Bellona. In Hesiodic theogony she is one of the Graeae.

**EN-ZU (ZU-EN)** Babylonian moon god; a name of Sin.

**EO-ANU** Irish goddess, a form of Ith. Wife of Ain. Goddess of darkness and the underworld, paralleling the Greek Persephone. Sometimes surnamed Bidhgoe, i.e. female of illusion (Bithe = female + go = deception). Resembles

the Persian Biducht.

**EOCHAID AIREM** Legendary high king of Ireland. His vassal monarchs were Ailell, Conchobar, Curoi, Mesgegra. His wife was Etain. Midir, underworld deity, challenged Eochaid to a game of chess; Midir lost and Eochaid claimed as his stake a road built through Ireland. He noticed that Midir and his followers yoked their oxen, not by the horns, as the Gaels had been doing, but by the shoulders; he borrowed the practice and won his surname Airem (Ploughman). Midir rechallenged the king and won, claiming Etain as his stake. Instead of yielding Etain, Eochaid waged war against Midir and lost his sid. This story parallels that of Arthur-Guinevere-Modred, Airen, like Arthur, was a divine instructor of agriculture; Etain like Guinevere was a moon goddess. In another story, Eochaid by Etain was the father of a daughter Etain (also called Ess). Mistaking his daughter for his wife, Eochaid by her became the father of Mess-buachallo who became the mother of the hero Conaire the Great. Midir wove the web of fate so that Conaire and all his men died violent deaths (cut down in harvest).

**EOCHAID OLLATHAIR** Reigning king of the Fir Bolgs when the Tuatha De Danann gods arrived in Ireland. An aspect of Dagda, a god of fertility and wizardry. In a battle with the Tuatha De Danann, gods of light, he killed Bres. Overpowered by thirst, he sought water throughout Ireland, but the Tuatha De Danann people hid all the streams and he died of thirst, thus in the course of the cycle of the seasons earth loses its fruitfulness.

**EOGABAL** In Irish mythology a Tuatha De Danann fertility deity;

father of Aine.

**EOGAN** In Irish mythology the Stream, a supernatural foe of Labraid.

**EOLITH** A stone implement of the earliest stages of human culture; an implement shaped by, rather than for, use.

**EOLUS (AEOLUS)** (1) Greek god of the winds; (2) mythical founder of Eolia (Aeolia).

Eolian (Aeolian) harp. Musical instrument of the winds.

**EOS** In Greek mythology said to be the daughter of Uranus and Nyx, also of Hyperion and Theia. Sister of Helios and Selene. Wife of Astraeus, a sky deity, and of Strymon, a river god. Her children were Anemoi (Winds), Astra (Stars), Astraea (Constellation Virgo), Heosphorus (Morning Star), Hesperus (Evening Star). Among her lovers were Cephalus, Orion, and Tithonus. Her two horses were Lampetus and Phaethon. Her abode was Aeaëa. She was a goddess of dawn who drove night into the underworld, permitted day to go forth, awakened the sun and morning breeze, and sprayed the dew. She carried Tithonus off to Ethiopia, and begged Zeus to grant him immortality but neglected to ask the boon of eternal youth. When he grew wrinkled and infirm, she shut him in a room from which only the faint cry of his voice emerged. Finally, to end his misery, she turned him into a cicada. She is represented in art as a beautiful young winged woman with rosy fingers and plumage of ever-changing hue. She carries a torch or drives a chariot, a star on her forehead, her hair streaming behind her. Analogue of Ahi, Aos, Aurora, Ushas.

## EOSPHOROS (HEOSPHOROS)

In Greek mythology son of Astraeus and Eos. He is the morning star; his name signifies dawn-bearer. Forerunner of the dawn and the sun, speeding before them on a chariot or white horse. The love-smitten Aphrodite called upon him to act as night-watcher in her temple, which explains the absence of his star before day-break. He supposedly had the power of fructifying crops with dew. In art portrayed in the company of other divinities of light and as a youthful rider bearing a torch.

**EOSTRE** (1) Anglo-Saxon goddess. In antiquity worshiped in a spring festival. Easter takes its name from her. (2) Hot-cross buns, descendants of cakes originally eaten in honor of Eostre and probably Astart and Astoreth. See Easter.

**EPAPHUS (EPAPHOS)** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Io. Born in Egypt after the wanderings of his mother. He married Memphis, daughter of Nilus, built the city he named after her, and became king of Egypt and the ancestor of a famous line, including Cadmus, Danaus, Libya. The form of Io at the time of his birth was that of a cow (horned moon); he therefore was a calf-child; probably associated with Apis, the Egyptian calf-god.

**EPAULETS** A badge of rank, worn by military officers and by attendants such as doorman, footmen, indicating the house served by them. Dream significance: honors, triumph.

**EPEIOS** In Greek legend fashioner of the Trojan or Wooden Horse. See Trojan Horse.

**EPET** An early Egyptian benef-

icent mother goddess and mistress of talismans. She afforded protection against sickness and was helpful in childbirth. She was a female hippopotamus with human breasts, lion's feet, and carrying a crocodile on her back. Later she had a lion's head, and still later she was pictured as a pregnant woman with lion's paws. She was guardian of the malevolent Ox-leg (Ursa Major). Also called Tueret or Ueret (Great One). Subsequently merged into the worship of Nut.

**EPHEUS** An ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Artemis and the many-breasted statue of the Ephesian Artemis, a fertile mother-goddess. Later famous as a center of Christian worship. The Ephesians were greatly addicted to magic, and Ephesian letters were magic characters burned as books of the devil by Christian converts.

**EPHIALTES** (1) In Greek mythology giant son of Poseidon and Iphimedia; twin brother of Otus. His putative father was Aloeus. Ephialtes, the hurricane, was feared as the demon who inflicted nightmares; to prevent him from coming, hollow stones were hung as talismans in stables. See Aloidae. (2) Greek traitor who guided the Persian detachment up mountain paths to the rear of the Greek forces defending the pass of Thermopylae in 569 B.C.

**EPHKA** Syrian god. Genius of the holy fountain of Palmyra. In some murals represented as a maiden.

**EPHOD** Ceremonial garment worn anciently by Jewish high priests. A garment of prophecy as well as a mark of priesthood, and by the garment David ascertained what Saul intended. At one

time it probably was used to encase idols. See priestly robes.

**EPHRAIM (EPH)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning doubly fruitful or twofold increase. (2) In Hebrew tradition, he was Joseph's second son, and obtained the birthright of Manasseh, the eldest son. Ephraim was the eponymous ancestor of one of the twelve tribes, symbolized by a bull and a bunch of grapes, and was associated with the zodiacal house of Leo. Ephraim and Manasseh typified fruitfulness and forgetfulness, i.e. summer and winter.

**EPHRON** Hittite from whom Abraham purchased the cave Machpelah as a family tomb.

**EPICLETUS** A Greek slave who became a noted stoic philosopher, teaching in Rome until 90 A.D., when he was banished.

**EPICURUS** Greek philosopher of the 3rd century B.C., whose philosophy was corrupted by his disciples who held that good living or pleasure is the supreme good or chief end in life, hence an epicure is one devoted to sensual pleasures, especially pertaining to good eating and drinking.

**EPIGEUS** Phoenician deity; son of Eliou (or Hypsistus) and Beruth. Also called Auchthon; later called Ourannus (Uranus), and worshiped by the Greeks as the heaven-deity.

**EPIGONI** Literally, descendants or later-born. In Greek legend descendants of the Seven Against Thebes, who, ten years after the first attack led by Adrastus, attacked Thebes under the leadership of Alcmaeon. Although the city was deserted when captured, Alcmaeon placed Thersander,



son of Polynices, on the throne. They typify successors, especially unworthy successors. Poetically applied to the writers who followed Homer and to any degenerates in art or literature.

**EPILEPSY** In some periods called the divine or sacred disease and the epileptic during the seizure, was believed to be in communication with a deity. In other periods the epileptic was believed to be possessed by devils. Presently called the falling-sickness.

**EPIMELIAN** Greek nymphs of flocks and herds.

**EPIMENIDES** Legendary Cretan poet and philosopher who, while still a boy, in the 7th Century B. C., fell asleep in a cave. He awoke fifty-seven years later to find his soul freed from the burden of flesh and endowed with miraculous wisdom, whereupon he purified Athens from the plague. He sometimes replaces Periander as one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. He typifies the sun slumbering under the spell of night. Others who slept and did not die: Arthur, Bran, Rip Van Winkle, Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. See slumber unbroken.

**EPIMETHEUS** In Greek mythology son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Prometheus, husband of Pandora, father of Pyrrha. His name signifies after-thought, and he was one who spent his life repenting over mistakes he should have avoided. His brother Prometheus (forethought) warned him not to accept any gift from Zeus. He ignored the warning and accepted Pandora, the first woman, as his wife. He was the owner of a box of rare blessings reserved for mankind, which he had been warned not to open. Pan-

dora raised the lid and all the blessings except hope escaped. In another version the box was filled with disease and ill-fortunes, which flew to mankind when the box was opened. Thus Epimetheus brought disease and sorrow to the human race in contrast to his brother Prometheus, who gave mankind the gift of fire.

**EPIPHANY** Ancient Greek festival celebrating the appearance of a deity; hence an appearance or revelation of a supernatural being. In the Christian Church, festival in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi at Bethlehem, celebrated January 6, the twelfth day after Christmas. Formerly called Twelfthday or Twelfthtide. The mystery of incarnation. The Christian festival was borrowed from European pagan winter solstice rites, which were encouragements to the rebirth of the year. Destructive old-year spirits were exorcised by noisy bands, masked as Perchten and other fantastic spirits. Elaborate dances were performed. In England originally the date for the appearance of the Abbots Bromley antler dance. Coincidentally, also the same date for a number of animal dances of American Indians, such as the Deer Dance of the Pueblo Indians.

**EPIRUS** Last country known to the early Greeks toward the west, thus region of darkness, land where the light of the day was extinguished. Site of Hades. Compare Avernus.

**EPISCOPACY** Symbolized by amethyst, cope, crosier, mitre, purple.

**E PLURIBUS UNUM** Literally, one out of many. Motto of the



United States of America, taken from the Latin poem attributed to Virgil. The meaning of the motto is one government made of many states.

**EPONA** Gaelic goddess of asses, horses, and mules. Only Gaulish deity to be included in the Roman pantheon. Probably originally a spring or river goddess conceived as a spirited steed. She was a giver of plenty, patroness of the fecundity of mares and the well being of foals. Represented as riding a horse or feeding foals. Also called the Three Eponae. Source of the word pony.

**EPOPEUS** In Greek mythology husband of Antiope (see). A lover of beauty.

**EPUNAMUN** War god in Argentine and Chile Pampas. His weapons were sun-darts.

**EQUALITY** Symbolized by a level, square. In an Italian icon, personified by a middle-aged woman with a pair of scales and a nest in which a swallow feeds her young.

Equality State. Wyoming, the first state to grant woman suffrage.

**EQUINOX** Either of the two times during the year at which the sun crosses the equator of the sky, making day and night of equal length. The vernal or spring equinox occurs about March 21; the autumnal equinox about September 22. The equinoxes are traditionally expected to be accompanied by violent storms and meteorological excesses. Together with the solstices they divide the year into four equal parts.

**EQUITONE, MRS.** A character in the poetry of T.S. Eliot; a

woman who lived without deserving blame or praise; a neutral; a wealthy woman unable to live without her daily horoscope.

**EQUITY** Symbolized by the number four and by scales.

**EQUULEUS** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Lesser or Little Horse. It is without bright stars. In Roman antiquity the equuleus was an instrument of torture for forcing confessions from accused persons.

Equuelus Pictoris. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Painter's Easel or Pictoris.

**ER (EAR, IR)** In Bavarian and Saxon tradition, the war-god Tyr.

**ERA** A period of time starting from a given date or point, or one with notable characteristics, as Christian era, reconstruction era. In geology, one of the five great divisions of time into which the geological history of the earth is divided, i.e. 1) Azoic, cosmic age, origin of earth as a separate planet; 2) Archaean (Archeozoic) and Algonkian (Proterozoic), age of scanty life; 3) Paleozoic, age of vast biologic and geographic changes with swamp forests, fishes, insects, fossiliferous rocks; 4) Mesozoic, age of chalk, dinosaurs, red sandstone, reptiles, toothed birds; 5) Cenozoic, ice age, development of mammals. The word era is identical with Hera.

Abraham era. Starting point October 1, 2016 B. C.

Chinese era. Starting point 2697 B. C.

Kali Yuga era. Hindu era of deluge; in Hindu chronology 3101 or 3102 B. C.

**ERASMUS (ERASTUS, RAS, RAS-TUS)** Masculine name meaning amiable, beloved, lovely.

**ERATO** One of the nine Greek Muses. Muse of erotic and lyric poetry. She wears a laurel wreath and strikes the cords of a lyre.

**ERAVAN** Siamese All-Seeing-Eye. Sun deity shown as a three-headed elephant.

**ERC** In second or heroic cycle of Irish legends, king of Tara, demon of darkness, foe of Cuchulainn.

**EREBUS** In Greek mythology son of Chaos. Personification of darkness, later ruler of the subterranean regions of the underworld. By his sister, Nyx (night), father of Aether (sky) and Hemera (day). His name was applied to the realm through which souls passed on the way to Hades, which lay, according to Homer, in dreary regions beyond the stream of Oceanus, in the far west, where the Cimmerians lived enveloped in eternal darkness and mists. Compare Hades, Tartarus.

**ERECHTHEUS** Greek legendary king of Athens. Son of Pandion and Zeuxippe, brother of Bootes. An agricultural hero. Erechtheus was secular leader of the Athenians; his brother Bootes was the priestly leader. In accordance with an oracle, when he was about to undertake an expedition against Eleusis, he sacrificed his youngest daughter to assure victory. This deed led his two other daughters to commit suicide. Although he succeeded in killing Eumolpus, priest at Eleusis, Poseidon avenged the deaths by killing Erechtheus. The sacrifice of his daughter compares with that of Iphigenia. Erechtheus

is sometimes confused with his grandfather Erichthonius, also called Erechtheus.

**EREMON (HERIMON)** In Irish legendary history, with his father Miled, a conqueror of the gods. An agricultural hero. After the death of Miled, Eremon warred against his brother Eber for the kingship of Ireland. Eber was killed in the battle, and Eremon had a long and successful reign. All Irish genealogies go back to Miled.

**ERESHKIGAL (ERISHKIGAL)**

In Babylonian mythology wife of Nergal (or Ninazu), sister of Ishtar, mother of Ningishzida. She is the fearful goddess of the underworld and of death. Her messenger is Namtaru. In love with Tammuz, she forces him to spend half of each year with her underground. Although she receives her sister Ishtar in anger, she permits her to enter the underworld mansion and rescue Tammuz. She is beneficent inasmuch as she sometimes permits the wealth of the underworld to rise to the surface of the earth. Ereshkigal is portrayed with a short sharp horn on her back and one on her forehead. She has sheep's ears, human hands, and the body of a fish with a bent back. From her loins to her soles, she is a dog. She also is known as Allatu. Queen of the lower regions, she resembles Hecate and Persephone.

**ERESICHTHON (ERISICHTHON, ERY SICHTHON)** In Greek mythology son of Triopas. Demeter, angered when he cut down her sacred groves, punished him with a constant and insatiable hunger. After selling all his possessions in an effort to satisfy his cravings, he at last devoured his

own limbs. His daughter Metra, possessing the power of reproducing herself in various animal forms, contrived to keep him alive. Thus one who devours his children. A time myth suggesting the cycle of the year.

**EREWTHON** The name of an ideal commonwealth invented by Samuel Butler. Anagram on nowhere.

**ERI** (1) Armenian sun-god who appears on ancient Vannic inscriptions. (2) In Celtic mythology sister and wife of Elatha, Fomorian king, by whom she was the mother of Bres. Eri was counted of the Tuatha De Danann because her mother was one of their goddesses, indicating succession through the female line, and Bres became a king of the Tuatha De Danann.

**ERIC (ERIK, HERRICK)** (1) Masculine name from the Scandinavian; first element probably meaning fire or light; second element meaning great or ruler. Feminine form Erica. (2) Scandinavian navigator and discoverer. The son of a nobleman, he became involved in a feud and was compelled to flee his native land. He visited Iceland and then sailed westward and discovered Greenland, where he established a colony. He supposedly lived in the 10th or 11th century A. D., and became the hero of an Icelandic saga, Eric the Red. His son Leif Ericson is said to have discovered a land, variously identified as Labrador, Newfoundland, and New England, which he called Vinland, because of the grape vines he found growing upon it. (3) A name of Svipdag. With the advance of Christianity, as a rival of Christ, a devil. Afterwards called Old Eric.

**ERICA** Egyptian sacred tree, which grew around the body of Osiris. The axis or world tree, the coffin tree.

**ERICHTHO** In Roman legend Thessalian sorceress who sent Virgil shortly after his death to fetch a soul from the pit of treachery.

**ERICHTHONIUS** (1) In Greek mythology guardian of earth's fertility. In one account, born when Atthis (Athena as dawn) visited Hephaestus and, as such, either a child of virgin birth or of Atthis and Hephaestus. In other accounts the child of the spilled seed of Hephaestus, or the serpent-legged son of Hephaestus and Gaea (Fire and Earth) adopted by Athena. While he was still an infant Athena placed him in a chest which she gave to the care of the sisters Agraulos, Herse, and Pandrosos with the instructions that the chest was not to be opened. Agraulos and Herse disobeyed and found the coils of a snake folded around the infant. The frightened nurses threw themselves down the precipice of the Acropolis, and the snake-bound or snake-bodied infant lived on under the protection of Athena. In one account Agraulos by her father, the snake-bodied Cecrops, was the mother of Erichthonius. Pandrosos, who had remained true to her trust, was appointed a priestess of Athena, and afterward worshiped in a sanctuary that enjoined Athena's. Erichthonius became king of Attica. To hide his snake-like feet he invented the chariot. The mares of Erichthonius are said to be the mares of Boreas, the wind. In later legends Erichthonius is identified with Auriga, the constellation in the Northern Sky also called Charioteer. He also is known as Erechtheus and is some-

times confused with his grandson. The legend of the opened box, compares with that of Epimetheus, whose wife Pandora released the contents of his chest; the suicides of Agraulos and Herse compares with the suicides of the daughters of Erechtheus. (2) Son of Dardanus and Batea. The most wealthy of mortals, three thousand mares grazed in his fields. Father of Tros, eponymous ancestor of the Trojans.

**ERIDANUS** Greek legendary river into which Phaethon fell when Zeus struck him with a bolt of lightning. In another version formed from the tears the Heliades shed on the death of their brother Phaeton. Possibly a poetic name for the river Po. Also identified as the constellation in the Southern Sky known as the River.

**ERIDU** Sumerian paradise where the first man was created and where the souls of the dead passed on the way to the Great Deep. It was stationed in the center of the earth, hence the earth's navel. In it grew a dark pine which had a white crown extending into heaven (axis-pole); its shrine was the couch of the mother Zikum. Thus it symbolized fertility through the male and female principles. Prototype of Garden of Eden.

**ERIGONE** Greek harvest goddess. Her father Icarius was taught the cultivation of the vine by Dionysus. Wishing to give mankind a boon, Icarius gave a band of shepherds some wine, which made them drunk. Believing they had been poisoned, they killed Icarius, and Erigone in grief hung herself from a tree which towered above his grave. She was placed in the Heavens as the constellation Virgo.

**ERIKAPAIOS** In Greek mythology a bisexual life-giver. See Androgynous deities.

**ERIN** (1) Feminine name from the Irish, meaning peace. (2) A name of Eriu (Eire). Ancient native and still poetic name for Ireland.

Erin go bragh. Ireland forever; ancient Irish battle cry.

**ERIN-BIRD** Sumerian monstrous bird with a poisonous tooth. Overcome by Ninurta. A form of Zu. Resembles Vishapa.

**ERINYES (ERINNYS)** In Greek mythology the angry ones. Primarily vengeful ghosts of angry murdered souls; later avengers of wrong, said to be the daughters of Uranus and Gaea. Personified curses. Identified with the Eumenides and Furies. Sometimes portrayed in snake form. Originally a single gentle goddess of the air; when they became three correlative deities, their names were Allecto (endless hate), Megarea (jealousy), Tisiphone (revenge).

**ERIPHOS** Dionysus as a kid, a form into which he was transformed to save him from Hera, who, in the form of a moon goddess, once ate him when he had the shape of a human child. A legend which indicates a change from human to animal sacrifice in rites. Compare Christmas Play, Lenaea.

**ERIPHYLE** In the Greek legend Seven Against Thebes, wife of Amphiarus, sister of Adrastus, mother of Alcmæon. Amphiarus did not wish to join the expedition, headed by Adrastus, but Eriphyle, bribed by the necklace and veil which once belonged to Harmonia, betrayed her husband's hiding place. Before leaving for



the expedition, Amphiarus extorted a solemn promise from Alcmaeon that, should he perish in battle, his death would be avenged. Years later Alcmaeon fulfilled his oath and murdered Eriphyle. This is a sun or time myth; Amphiarus, the old sun, dies because of the perfidy of his wife, the moon, who in time is killed by Alcmaeon, the young or morning sun.

Eriphyle's jewels and veil.

Possessions which bring death and unhappiness to whoever possesses them. The jewels typify dew or fertility, which must fade, the veil typifies rest or night (death). Also known as Harmonia's jewels and veil.

**ERIS** Greek goddess of discord. Daughter of Zeus and Nyx; sister and companion of Ares, mother of Algea (pains), Amphilogetai (disputes), Androktasiai (slaughters), Ate (woe), Dysnomie (lawlessness), Hysminai (battles), Lethe (oblivion), Limos (famine), Logos (fable), Machai (battles), Neikea (quarrels), Ponos (toil), Philotes (desire), Phonoai (murders). Being uninvited to the wedding of Thetis and Peleus, she threw an apple among those gathered bearing the inscription, "For the fairest." It was claimed by Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera. Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite, goddess of beauty and love. The award brought about events which led to the Trojan war. Eris is portrayed as a woman with a florid complexion and dishevelled hair with snakes intertwined. In one hand she brandishes a poniard and a hissing adder, in the other a burning torch. The wolf sometimes accompanies her. The spear and whip are her emblems. Cognate Roman Discordia.

**ERISICHTHON** See Eresichthon.

**ERIU (EIRE)** In Celtic mythology foster-daughter of Codal, sister of Banba and Fotla. An earth-mother, she sat on a hill-ock which increased with her. Had she not complained to Codal of the sun's heat and the cold of the wind, the mound would have grown until Ireland was filled with the mountain. She was a Tuatha De Danann goddess and, with her sisters, met the Milesians when they invaded Ireland. Miled promised her that her name would be the chief name of Ireland forever. Eriu, in its genitive form Erin, has survived. The inauguration feast of early Irish kings was celebrated as a wedding feast because of the belief that the inauguration rite symbolized the marriage of the king to this ancient eponymous queen. Her name probably derived from that of the Greek triple fate-goddess Erinyes.

**ERKIR** An ancient Armenian earth goddess. Also called Armat or Perkunas.

**ERLIK** In Tatar mythology Ulgen saw a human floating on the cosmic ocean and gave it a soul and the name Erlik. In the beginning the first man was Ulgen's friend and brother; later he developed into a devil whose sins were pride and boastfulness. Ulgen drove him down into the depths, where he rules the kingdom of death.

**ERLIK-KHAN (IRLEK-KHAN)**

Central Asian ruler of the dead. He sits in an underground grotto and is surrounded by a court consisting of evil spirits who make excursions into the world of the living to seize the souls of those who have sinned. The virtuous, when they die, go to heaven where they live in the cosmic tree in the shape of birds.



**ERLKING (ERLKOENIG)** A German malevolent goblin who haunts the Black Forest and lures people, especially children, to destruction. Probably derived from the Danish *ellerkonge*, king of the elves. *Erlkoenig* literally is king of the alders.

**ERMENGARDE (EMMA, ERMA, IRMA)** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning immense and protection.

**ERMENRICH (ERMANARIC, ERMENERICH, HERMANRIC)** In Dietrich legend king of the Ostrogoths. An agricultural hero. Husband of Svanhild, father of Randver, uncle of Dietrich. He treacherously deprived his nephew of his lands and wronged the wife of Sibeche, one of his counselors. In revenge Sibeche bore false witness against Randver, saying he had seduced Svanhild. The prince was hanged and Svanhild was trodden to death by many steeds. In the *Volsung Saga*, Ermenrich is called *Jormunrek*. In relation to his son resembles Theseus.

**ERMENT** In Egyptian antiquity the place where Mentu was worshiped. A name akin to the Saxon *Irmin* and to *Hermon*, which is an alternative name for Mount Zion.

**ERMENTRUDE** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning immense and strength.

**ERMINE** Aristocracy, beauty, grace, luxury, peerage, pride, purity, royalty, wealth. The animal is believed to prefer death to defilement; if placed in a ring of mud, it supposedly will kill itself rather than contaminate its fur; hence emblematic of unspotted purity and for this reason selected as the robe of judges and

princes. Inasmuch as it is used for facings, linings, and as robes of court officials in Europe, symbolic of domination and power. In heraldry typifies dignity, sovereignty. Word related to *Irmin*.

**ERMINIA** In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* a Syrian maiden. She falls in love with Tancred, the Christian, and, when the Christian army besieges Jerusalem, she arrays herself in armor to accompany her lover.

**ERNEST (ERN)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning earnestness. Feminine form *Ernestine*.

**EROS** (1) A small asteroid which comes closer to earth than any other planet. (2) In early Greek mythology born of Chaos and Divine Principle, a self-existent nature power harmonizing all things. In later myths a god of love, variously said to be the son of Cronus and Aphrodite, *Hephaestus* and *Aphrodite*, *Hermes* and *Artemis*, *Uranus* and *Gaea*, *Zephyrus* and *Iris*, but most commonly identified as the son of *Ares* and *Aphrodite*. His brother was *Anteros*, deity of unhappy love. In still later myths *Eros* multiplied into little gods of discord and mischief, renowned as mischievous, engaged in driving chariots, hunting, rowing, and shooting love arrows. In a legend he was a beautiful youth who warned his bride *Psyche* not to look upon him. *Psyche's* jealous sisters prevailed upon her to look at *Eros*, telling her that he had a monstrous form. When *Psyche* approached him with a lamp as he slept, a drop of the oil fell on him, he awakened, and his beautiful form flew away. *Psyche* went in search of her husband and suffered many hardships and perils, finally descending into the

underworld where she was given a box containing all the charms of beauty. Although warned not to open it, she could not resist doing so, and a black vapor rose from the box, which threw her into a death-like sleep, out of which Eros, who had long hovered around her unseen, awoke her with the point of one of his golden arrows. He persuaded Zeus to admit her among the immortals. Thus Dawn becomes the bride of Sun; when she gazes upon him his unveiled splendor is too dazzling even for her eyes and he disappears from her sight, but he returns after she has descended into the nether regions (died for a day). The darts of Eros symbolize sunbeams. In art he is generally shown as a chubby winged boy bearing bow and quiver, sometimes a torch. He is depicted riding a dolphin, an eagle, a lion, or seated in a chariot drawn by wild boars or stags, emblematic of the power of love as the subduer of all nature, including wild animals. Other attributes are the dove, lyre, mussel shell, rose coronal, swan. The name is cognate with Ares, Horus, iris, rice. Eros sometimes is identified with Priapus; he parallels the Roman Cupid.

Erotes. Greek deities of love. Personifications of the life impulse, winged fructifiers. Multiples of Eros.

**ERROL** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning wanderer; also a form of Earl.

**ERROR** (1) In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a fabulous monster living in *Wandering Wood*. She has a brood of a thousand young ones of various shapes. Her cubs creep into her mouth when alarmed as a young kangaroo creeps into its mother's pouch.

The Red Cross Knight is nearly killed by the stench which issues from the foul fiend, but he succeeds in cutting off her head, whereupon the brood lap up the blood and burst with satiety. (2) In an Italian icon personified by a man dressed as a pilgrim groping out his way blindfolded.

**ERUNCHA** Australian devils who devour a man or make him into a medicine man.

**ERWAND** In Armenian legend king born of a dragon father. He was confined in mist and rivers by dragons, who claimed and held captive those coming from their stock. A proverbially ugly and wicked king, who possessed an evil eye under which rocks crumbled to pieces.

**ERWIN** Masculine name from a family name; a variant of Irving.

**ERYCINA** Sicilian name of Venus.

**ERYMANTHIAN BOAR** A devastating boar which lurked in the Erymanthian mountains. Its capture was the fourth Heraclian labor. He chased it into deep snow, where he trapped it. The boar typifies winter frost overcome by Heracles the sun.

**ERYSICHTHON** Same as Eresichthon, which see.

**ES** Heaven creator-god of the Yenisei Ostiaks.

**ES (AES, EX)** Word root meaning essence or light. To Phoenicians signified goat. S is interchangeable with sh, z, zh; all vowels are interchangeable. Appears in Asclepius, Esau, Esmun, essential.

**ESAGILA** In Babylonian mythol-

ogy temple constructed by the gods for the worship of Marduk after his victory over the chaos monster Tiamat. In some accounts said to stand on the sea; later (probably erroneously) said to be the first temple built on earth, and may have referred to the Tower of Babel.

**ESAR** Turkish name for god. Cognate with Aesir, Asar (Osiris), Assur, Azur, Sire.

**ESARHADDON** Son of Sennacherib. One of the most powerful kings of Assyria and renowned as a great builder. He rebuilt Babylon, which his father had destroyed.

**ESAU** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew. Its meaning remains unknown, but it is usually explained as densely haired or wooded. (2) Son of Isaac, elder twin brother of Jacob. He was legally the heir, but coming home one night after hunting, he sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of porridge. Jacob, pretending to be Esau, then received from the aged Isaac the blessing intended for his brother, and Esau became an older brother in the service of a younger one. Esau is usually regarded as a deity of darkness or of the moon. In the tradition of the cabala, Esau was under solar dominations, while Jacob was under lunar influence. After giving up his birthright Esau was called Edom, which signifies one who thinks only of the moment, surrendering his inalienable rights. The mountainous section, south of the Dead Sea, in which he settled, was named Edom after him. Esau is usually described as one rough and covered with hair, which probably accounts for the meaning given to the name. His leg-end bears resemblances to that of

Cain and Abel and Ho-no-Susori and Hiko-hohodemi.

**ESAUGETEH EMISSEE** Creek Indian master of the breath of life. Creator wind god who dwelt in a cave in the center of Nunne Chaha and made the first men of clay and built walls on which he set them out to dry.

**ESCALOP SHELL** Symbolizes pilgrimage as it serves as a drinking cup on wanderings. Emblem of sea deities and love goddesses.

**ESCAPING ONE'S FATE** A folk-tale motif in which unfortunates escape a deplorable fate either by their own cleverness, sorcery, or trickery, or the cleverness, sorcery, or trickery of a benefactor. In African and American Indian tales an animal frequently is the benefactor who saves a human.

**ESCARBUNCLE** Heraldic symbol of supremacy.

**ESCHATOLOGY** In theology a doctrine of final or last things, such as death, the future state of existence, immortality, resurrection Day, the millennium, resurrection. From the Greek *eschatos* meaning furthest, utmost.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA BLOOM** In the language of flowers: Do not refuse me.

**ESDEN** A later name for the baboon form of Thoth.

**ESDES** A jackal or wolf-headed Egyptian deity.

**ESDRAS** Masculine name. Greek form of Ezra, meaning rising of light.

**ESEGE-MALAN-TENGERI** Buri-end at heaven god.

**ESHMUN (ASHMUN, ESHMOUN, ESMOUN, ESMOUNOS, ESMUN)**

Syro-Phoenician sun deity of healing and vital force. Son of Sydyk. Eighth of the deities worshiped at Beirut, the other seven being his brothers the Cabiri, from whom he was separated by the deluge. Husband-brother-son of Astarte. In one myth he was pursued by the goddess Astronoe. As she was about to capture him, he cut off his genitals with an axe. In remorse Astronoe summoned Paeon (probably another aspect of Eshmun), who turned the mutilated god into a deity of generative heat. Thus the sun god, pursued by the gloaming, cut off his lower sections before dying; an aspect of the setting sun. Phallic rites formed an inseparable part of his worship. Some scholars hold Eshmun to be an early form of Asclepius, and a link connecting Phoenician and Greek genealogies. Like Asclepius, the serpent was his emblem. He was a god of Sidon identified with Adonis. See Emasculation.

**ESHMUN-ASTARTE** Phoenician father-mother deity. Probable source of the Hindu Yab-Yum deity forms. Compares Anat-Bethel, Hermaphrodite. See Androgynous deities.

**ESKIMOS** According to their own tradition, they were the first of all men, created from the union of a girl and a dog. The man, who was to become the ancestor of white men, the girl put in the boot sole and sent him to find his own country. Thus, when white men came, they came in boats that looked like the sole of a boot.

**ESMERALDA (ESME)** Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning emerald.

**ESPINOGRES** In the Grail legend son of Brangemore, queen of Cornwall. He murdered his mother under the altar of the chapel she had built. The chapel became Perilous Chapel where a mysterious Black Hand murdered many knights until Percival overcame the Black Hand and broke the evil spell. This is a fertility myth, in which the Black Hand represents evil or winter.

**ESS** In Irish mythology daughter of Eochaid and Etain. Mistaken by her father for Etain, she had a daughter by him called Messbuachalla who became the mother of the hero Conaire. See incest.

**ESSENCE** Existence in the abstract, a spiritual entity, deity, god.

**ESSENE** (1) Name by which the twelve precious stones set in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest were called. They were arranged in four rows to indicate the four seasons, and symbolized 'that Reason which holds together and regulates the universe.' (2) One of an ascetic community of Jews, formed in the second century B.C. The members lived a monastic life in the desert, had community of goods, sought higher degrees of holiness, practiced voluntary poverty, and were mostly celibates.

**ESSONITE** Semi-precious gem with the sentiment: Love invites you. Also called cinnamon stone.

**ESTAS** Athapascan Indian trickster-hero of cosmogonic events.

**ESTATE** Condition of life, position, rank. Formerly in England, one of three classes possessing political rights: lord's spiritual, lord's temporal, and the commons; now merely lords and commons.



In Popular use, a parcel of real property, usually of considerable size and elegance.

Fourth estate. The lowest class of society, the laboring class. Humorously, the public press.

**ESTHER (ESSIE, HESTER, HESTHER, HETTY)** (1) Feminine name from the Persian, meaning star. Derived from Ish-tar, and identified as L'Isabelluccia. Name radically identical with Zendic stara, a star. Syllable 'Es' corresponds to 'Is' (light). (2) Persian name for the planet Venus. (3) A Jewish heroine whose story is told in the Old Testament book bearing her name. She was an orphan by the name of Hadassah, brought up by her uncle (or cousin) Mordecai. When Ahasuerus (Xerxes) banished Vashti as his wife, Hadassah was chosen to replace her and her name was changed to the Persian Esther. Haman, a royal favorite, jealous of Mordecai, conceived a plot to destroy all the Jews in captivity throughout the kingdom. Esther, a woman of wisdom and tact pleaded for her people and averted the massacre. Haman was hanged on the high gallows he had constructed for Mordecai. The deliverance of the Jews by Esther is still celebrated in the yearly festival called Purim. An epithet of Esther is Hind of Dawn.

**ESTOILLE** In heraldry a six-pointed star with wavy arms symbolizing eminence.

**ESTSANATLEHI** The Navaho woman who changes. Revered goddess who, like the phoenix, when she becomes old, rejuvenates herself and becomes young again. She was created by Yei from an image of the turquoise, but moved to the west, the abode of

rain, where she is the wife of the sun-carrier. She is the mother of Nayanezgani and sister of Yolka Estsan. Worshipped as a goddess of fruitfulness. The turquoise is her symbol as akin to earth. Her rejuvenation corresponds to the yearly cycle of renewed fertility.

**ESUS (HESUS)** Ancient Gaulish god of vegetation and war. Represented as a wood-cutter; his name means master. The human victims offered to him were hung on trees. By Romans sometimes equated with Mars, sometimes with Mercury.

**ET (AT, OT)** Word root appearing frequently in words relative to warmth, as Etna, heat, hot.

**ETA** Japanese outcasts. Also called chori, which see.

**ETAIN** Literally, shining one. In Gaelic mythology the wife of Midir, god of the underworld. She was abducted by Oengus, who kept her imprisoned in a bower of glass, which he carried everywhere with him. Fuamnach, a sorceress, jealous of Etain, transformed her into a fly, which was tossed about in the wind until it fell into a cup in the house of Etair. Etair's wife drank beer from the cup, and so Etain was reborn as the daughter of Etair and his wife, and eventually became the wife of Eochaid Airem, by whom she became the mother of a daughter by the name of Etain. Etain, the wife of Eochaid, arranged a clandestine meeting with the king's brother Ailill Anglonnach, but he overslept and, Midir, in the form of Ailill kept the appointment and carried Etain, rightfully his wife, off with him. In another legend Midir challenged Eochaid Airem to a game of chess; Eochaid lost and Midir demanded



**Etain** as his prize. She is the summer maid and moon goddess who must spend part of her life underground with the king of darkness and winter. Oengus and Eochaid typify the sun and fertility, which bring Etain out of darkness into the light. Analogue of Persephone.

**ETANA** In Sumerian mythology a shepherd king who had reigned for 1,500 years. Thirteenth king of Kish after the flood. Being without heir, he set out to obtain from Anu, the sky god, the magic plant of birth. On the back of an eagle he reached the third or highest heaven when he became frightened and fell to his death. The myth alludes to the belief that kingship is hereditary, that legitimate kings descend from the gods or are appointed by the gods, that a mortal is not admitted into the immortal realm of gods. It implies their messianic character, and the belief that a king is the source of civilization. After the death of Alexander the Great, the ascent of Etana was attributed to the warrior. As one who flew into the skies Etana is the prototype of Bellerophon and Icarus.

**ETASA** In Hinduism swift steed of Indra.

**ETEOCLES** In Greek mythology a son of Oedipus by his mother Jocasta; thus a child of an incestuous union. Brother of Polynices and of Antigone. After the voluntary abdication of Oedipus, Eteocles and Polynices became joint rulers of Thebes. Eteocles, being ambitious, seized the reins of the government. In the war that followed, called the Seven Against Thebes, the brothers killed each other. Eteocles was a lord of darkness. Their story resembles that of

Eber and Eremon.

**ETERNAL, THE** God. The name of a Gnostic Aeon. Symbolized by the Cedar of Lebanon, circle, evergreens, mountain, olive tree, sea, seaweed, serpent with tail in its mouth. In China personified by a young woman standing, robed in green, veiled, a mantle on her right side; symbolized by a stream of rice wine. Gnostics symbolized by black. In Japan typified by the precious jewel, the tama, a crystal ball.

Eternal City. Rome.

Eternal jewel. The soul.

Eternal light (or flame). Light to which a hero's life is tied. In mythology, the hero is usually a sun-king, as Meleager, whose life is doomed when the brand burns out, i.e. the sun sets. A superstition has evolved from the belief, and families of aviators keep a flame burning; as long as the flame burns no harm supposedly has come to the aviator in flight. Compare Brigit's fire, Excalibur.

Eternal role. Death.

Eternal youth. Symbolized by the fountain of Ponce de Leon; personified by a cherub, Cupid, Seraph.

**ETESIAN** Yearly north winds that prevail over the Aegean Sea and Mediterranean region during the dog-days; annual monsoons.

**ETHAN** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning firmness, strength.

**ETHAN ALLEN** A hero. Alluding to Ethan Allen, a hero of early Vermont.

**ETHEL** Feminine name from Old English, meaning noble.

**ETHELBALD** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning

noble prince.

**ETHELBERT (BERT)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning nobly bright.

**ETHELDRETH** Feminine name from Old English, meaning noble and strong.

**ETHELDRID** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble threatener.

**ETHELRED** Masculine name from Old English, meaning noble council.

**ETHER (AETHER)** (1) A title of Zeus. (2) The blue, the heavens, the sky, the upper regions of space. Word cognate with Aither, author, Uther (Pentadragon). Compare Agathadaemon. Symbolized by a ball, circle.

**ETHICS** Personified by a grave woman holding a measuring square and a bridled lion.

**ETHIOPIA** Ancients believed Ethiopia to be a land of the most distant men, who were descendants of the men of Punt or perhaps Punt itself. It was the land of the rising and setting sun, and the Table of the Sun was fabled to exist among them. A name derived from or associated with the Greek aithiops meaning to burn face. Because of the name's association with fire, its descendants are sometimes said to have Hephaestus, the fire and metal-working god, as an ancestor. Compare Sabine.

Ethiopian Table. Fertility. It ministered to the wants of the bad or the indifferent as well as to the good. Also called Table of the Sun. Compare Round Table, Sangreal.

**ETHNE (ETHNIU)** In Celtic my-

thology granddaughter of Net, daughter of Balor. Wife of Cian and by him mother of Lugh (Lug). As daughter of Balor, she is a deity of darkness or moon goddess. Cian, as son of Diancecht, is a deity of light. Their son Lugh is a sun god. In another legend, she is the sister of Clothru and Medb, and with Clothru, a wife of Conchobar after Medb left him for Ailill.

**ETIMMU (ETIMME)** Accadian ghost, spirit of the underworld. Diseases are attributed to these souls of the dead. Compares gigim, timi.

**ETNA (AETNA)** A volcano. In Greek mythology giants and Titans in conflict with the gods were punished by being hurled into its pit. The fumes of Briareus issue from its crater. It is the workshop of the Cyclops and Hephaestus, where the weapons of the gods are forged; in Roman mythology Vulcan has his anvil in its pit. Etna is a contracted form of attuna, Phoenician for furnace. Name cognate with Edna.

**ETRAPHILL** Moslem angel entrusted with the trumpet of Last Judgment.

**ETROG (ETHROG)** A citrus fruit; Jewish cult emblem symbolizing the heart. In Feast of Booths, carried in the left hand, the lulab (green palm branch) carried in the right; or tied to the lulab and carried as a token of fruition, triumph.

**ETZEL** In the Nibelungenlied the name given to Attila, king of the Huns. In the Volsung Saga he is called Atli. He is the second husband of Kriemhild and, by her, the father of Ortlieb. When Etzel's son is killed by the

**Burgundians** (mist folk), the kin of Kriemhild (gloaming or autumn), Etzel (winter) wages war against them.

**E-U** In Karen (Burma) mythology the first woman.

**EUBOUTEOUS** A name of Pluto.

**EUCALYPTUS** Symbolic of love of traveling.

**EUCHARIST** Christian rite commemorating the dying of Christ for the salvation of mankind. The holy sacrament, the communion of the body and blood of Christ, hence bread and wine in the communion. The cutting of the loaf signifies the slaying of the lamb of God to culminate in resurrection, Christian interpretation of feast of ancient mystery cults where worshipers partook of the food of life from sacred vessels. Sometimes the god was the food eaten (see eating the god), or a substitute was served as symbolic of the god. The ceremony was a solemn thanksgiving as well as a prayer for fecundity, the rebirth of nature in spring. The Eucharist compares with manna in the desert. It is symbolized by bread and wine, chalice, grapes, Lord's Supper, vine and grapes.

**EUCLASE** Semi-precious gem symbolizing seaside reveries.

**EUCLID** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning true glory.

**EUDORA (DORA)** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning happy gift.

**EUGENE (GENE)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning well-born, noble. Feminine form, Eugenia (Eugenie, Genie).

**EUGENIDES, MR.** A one-eyed

Smyrna merchant in the Waste Land by T.S. Eliot, whose cult is that of sexual perversion.

**EUGPAMOLAK MANOBO** Bago-bo (Philippine Island) chief spirit and creator deity who lives in the sky and watches the doings of men. The spirits who serve him punish people who do not make proper offerings.

**EULALIE** Feminine name from the Greek through the French, meaning speaking well, fair speech.

**EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL** In medieval German tales a peasant clown. He was baptized in hot water and mud, was a Jack of all trades, undertook any commission, and under the guise of thick-headedness delighted in outwitting the lord, priest, and shopkeepers. Personification of fool, knave, and peasant wit over bourgeois smugness. Eulenspiegel means owl-glass.

**EULOGIA** Originally the eucharist sacrament. Afterward a portion of the consecrated loaf sent to the sick or by one bishop to another as a token of holy brotherhood.

**EUMAEUS** The swineherd slave of Odysseus. When Odysseus returned home after an absence of twenty years disguised as a beggar, Eumaeus extended hospitality to him. Prototype of faithful slave and swineherd. Eumaeus was the keeper of the swine or flocks of the sky, i.e. the clouds.

**EUMENIDES** Originally, gentle ones who, through their garden, led souls into the realm of the dead. In later Greek myths, said to be avengers of violated law, spirits of retributive justice, three in number: Alectro (relentless

one), Megaera (grim one), Tisiphone (avenger of murder). Their task was to punish crimes not within the reach of human justice. Their name, meaning good-tempered ones, was said to be a euphemism given to the Furies, as it would have been ominous to call them by their right name. According to one account they sprang from the blood of Uranus when wounded by Cronus and thus were the embodiment of all terrible imprecations which the defeated deity called down on the head of his rebellious son. They also are listed as daughters of Night. Usually said to be the daughters of Uranus and Gaea. They lived in the lower world, employed by Hades and Persephone, and shared the office and attributes of the Parcae (Fates), with whom they are sometimes confused. Most commonly portrayed with winged black bodies, blood dripping from their eyes, snakes twined in their hair. They carry either a dagger, knife, scourge, torch, serpent, or whip. Their libations were honey and wine; offerings were alder, cedar, juniper, and saffron branches. Black sheep and turtle doves were sacrificed to them.

**EUMOLPUS** In Greek mythology son of Poseidon by Chione, daughter of Boreas. When he was born, his mother threw him into the sea, but Poseidon rescued the child and placed him in the care of Benthesisyme of Ethiopia, whose daughter Eumolpus afterward married. For breaking the law of hospitality Eumolpus and his son Ismarus were expelled from Ethiopia, thence from Thrace. He finally took up his abode in Eleusis. A sweet-singer, he was made the first priest of the Eleusian Mysteries, and the priesthood remained in his family for 1,200 years. As

priest-king, he fought with the Eleusinians in their war against Athens and was slain by Erechtheus. In some accounts, he is said to be the son of Deiope, granddaughter of Celeus, who in some legends is accounted the first priestly bard of the Eleusinian Mysteries. Probably a wind deity. As an abandoned child, Eumolpus resembles Moses, Taliesin, etc.

**EUNICE** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning good, victory, well.

**EUNOE** In Dante's Purgatorio one side of a fountain or river which has the power of restoring the memory of good deeds; the other side is the Lethe, which obliterates memory.

**EUNOMIA** In Greek mythology one of the Horae (Seasons). Goddess presiding over spring and wise legislation.

**EUNOMOS** In Greek mythology son of the Calydonian king Oeneus. Personification of spring vegetation. He is accidentally killed by Heracles (the scorching sun). As a result of the slaying Heracles and his wife go into exile (descend into night or winter).

**EUNUCH** Phrygians, Syrians, etc., sacrificed their genitals to Cybele. Women cut off their breasts. A novice-priest, in his desire to assimilate himself with his beloved goddess was wrought up to such a high pitch of religious excitement, he dashed the severed portions of himself against her image. These broken instruments of fertility were then reverently wrapped and buried in the earth or in subterranean chambers sacred to Cybele, where they were deemed instrumental in

hastening the return of spring growth. The castrated priests in time degenerated to become castrated guardians of harems, warders of women, and the title eunuch, derived from the Greek meaning keeper of the bed or the bedchamber attendant, was applied to them. Thus the eunuch became the steward of the wives of men of nobility and wealth, a being neither man nor woman, and emblematic of that which the ancients called evil, sterility. In some societies they are beings without legal or social status. See emasculation.

**EUONYMOUS** Evergreen emblematic of June in Korea.

**EUPATORIUM BLOOM** Delay.

**EUPHEMUS** In early Greek mythology son of the moon-goddess Europa; born by the Cephissus river. He became renowned as a swimmer and could swim as soon as he was born. He skimmed from wave to wave and leaped out of the water like a trout. Compare Cuchulainn. In later legend Poseidon was identified as his father. Euphemus was an Argonaut and, when the Argo came upon the Symplegades, he dispatched a dove to pass between the rocks. When the rocks closed the dove had passed through safely except for the loss of a few feathers. In this manner the Argonauts were able to judge the speed at which they had to row to pass safely through the rocks. The name Euphemus, meaning well-spoken is the source of the word euphemism. His swimming feats probably refer to sun on water.

**EUPHRASIA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning heroine.

**EUPHRATES** In Babylonian my-

thology, with the Tigris, poured by a god from the great water pot. Fertilizing waters on which Babylon, one of the greatest metropolises of the ancient world, was situated. In Old Testament probably one of the four rivers in Paradise to which reference is made. In New Testament typifies St. Luke. See Aquarius.

**EUPHROSYNE** In Greek mythology one of the three Graces; presided over good cheer.

**EUPHUES** The chief character of John Lyly's Euphues. Noted for his alliteration and stilted high-flown manner of speech, which gave rise to the words euphuism and euphuist. Hence one who indulges in affected and elaborate speech.

**EURAQUILO** A stormy northeast wind of the Levant. Euroclydon is a poetical extension to any violent northeast wind.

**EUREKA** (1) Literally, I have found it. A cry of exultation over a discovery, alluding to the supposed utterance of Archimedes, the Syracusan philosopher, upon discovering how to find the amount of alloy in Hiero's crown. The word compares with hurrah and hurray, cries of joy, and with ooorake, cry with which the fiends supposedly hailed Lucifer. (2) Motto of the State of California, alluding to the discovery of gold in the state.

**EURO** In Australian mythology animal in whose body primordial fire was contained.

**EUROPA** In Greek mythology daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, and Telephassa. Zeus, in the form of a white bull, abducted her and carried her off to Crete, where she became the mother by



him of Aeacus, Minos, and Rhadamanthus. Asterion, king of Crete, married her, and adopted her sons. Europa personified the splendor of the morning, she was the dawn, carried across the firmament by the god of the heavens. In some interpretations Europa is a moon goddess and her name is said to mean she-of-the-broad-face (or broad-eye), i.e. full moon. She has become the female figure symbolic of Europe. Her name is related to the Vedic Uruasi (wide-spreading dawn).

**EUROPE** A continent accounted one of the four corners of the world. Personified by a matron clad in regal flowing robes and wearing a machinated crown.

**EURUS (EUROS)** In Greek mythology son of Eos and Astraeus. Personification of the east wind; in Athens, the southeast wind. His warm breath melts the snow into rain. Compare Euraquilo.

**EURY** Word element from the Greek signifying broad or wide.

**EURYALE** In Greek mythology sister of Medusa. One of the Gorgons, which see.

**EURYALUS** In Virgil's Aeneid the faithful friend of Nisus.

**EURYBIA** One of the Greek Nereides. Sea-nymph offspring of Nereus and Doris.

**EURYCLEA** In Greek legend old nurse of Odysseus. She recognizes him by a scar when he returns home after an absence of twenty years, although his wife Penelope does not. Euryclea is she who goes before the sun (Odysseus) at his rising, i.e. the dawn or dawn mist. The scar is that of mutilation which the sun

receives at setting. See scar.

**EURYDICE** In Greek mythology: (1) a nymph, wife of Orpheus. After her death, her husband followed her to the underworld and was given permission to lead her thence on condition that he did not glance at her during the passage. He violated the condition, and she was returned to Hades. Eurydice typifies the dawn or dawn mist, which falls back into darkness as her husband is forced to travel the sky without her. (2) Wife of Creon; mother of Haemon. On word of her son's suicide, she killed herself. See Creon, Haemon.

**EURYLOCHUS** In Greek legend the only companion of Odysseus. Circe was unable to turn into a hog.

**EURYNOME** In Greek mythology an Oceanide. Mother of the Graces (Charites). She was the mistress of Ophion, the cosmic snake. A great mother goddess. Her name signifies wide-rule and she is a personification of the wide-ruling element of moisture (dew). Zeus made her his wife to emphasize the extent of his dominions. Some identify her as a moon-goddess, and Eurynome was a surname of Artemis in Arcadia, where she was represented as a mermaid.

**EURYPHASSA (EURYPHAESSA)**

Greek Titan; daughter of Uranus and Gaea, sister-wife of Hyperion, mother of Helios. Name signifying far-shining, she is an aspect of dawn.

**EURYPYLUS** In Greek legend assisted by Calchas the soothsayer, Eurypylus determined the right moment for cutting the first cable at Aulis when the Greeks set sail for Troy.

**EURYSTHEUS** Legendary king of Mycenae. Grandson of Perseus, son of Sthenelus, cousin of Heracles. At the instigation of Hera, Heracles was forced to serve him for twelve years, performing twelve labors. See Heracles. Eurystheus was a contemptible ruler served by his honorable and lofty cousin, thus Eurystheus, the task-master, typifies mankind served by the sun, which constantly labors for the benefit of those meaner than himself. An agricultural deity. After his death, Eurystheus's head was buried in a pass that commanded the approach to Athens to protect the city from invasion, a burial paralleling that of Adam, Arthur, and Bran.

**EURYTION** (1) Greek Giant who, with the two-headed dog Orthrus, guarded the oxen of Geryon. He was killed by Heracles. (2) The Centaur who, at the marriage feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia, became intoxicated and tried to violate the bride, thus causing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae.

**EURYTUS** Instructor to Heracles in the art of bow and arrow.

**EUSEBIUS** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning godly, pious.

**EUSOPH** Chaldean sky deity. Light of life. Symbolized by an equilateral triangle.

**EUSTACE** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning to cause to stand firm, and from the Latin, meaning fruitful or happy in harvest.

**EUTERPE** Greek muse of harmony and lyric poetry; patroness of joy and pleasure. She invented the double flute. Portrayed with a musical instrument, usually a

flute. Her name signifies charmer. She probably typifies an aspect of breeze.

**EUXINE (EUXINUS)** Literally, hospitable sea. The Black Sea on which sailed the fabled Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece. Ancients believed it flowed into Oceanus. Once known as Axenus.

**EVADNE** (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Poseidon and Pitane; wife of Argus. In another account Aegyptus is her father. By Apollo, mother of Iamos. Fearing the wrath of her father, she fled after the birth of her son. Two serpents (earth's wisdom) were sent by Apollo to guard the infant. After a long search, the grandfather found the child in a bed of violets. Iamos revealed a knowledge normally hidden from the minds of men, and his children, the Iamidai, became the famous seers or prophets of Olympia. (2) Wife of Capaneus, who was one of the Seven Against Thebes and killed in attacking the city. She threw herself on her husband's funeral pyre, and was consumed with him. Thus the gloaming dies on the burning fire of the setting sun.

**EVAKI** Amazonian night or sleep goddess. She shuts the lid of the pot in moving heaven which contains the sun, and hides it until heaven resumes its daytime position.

**EVAN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning young warrior. Welsh form of John, identical with Ivan, Yvon. In Greek antiquity a title of Bacchus. Related to Bevan, Levan, heaven.

**EVANDER** In Roman mythology son of Mercury and Carmenta. A fertility lord, he was banished from Arcadia about sixty years

before the Trojan war and founded a settlement of colonists in Italy on Palatine Hill on the Tiber, where he introduced Greek art and the worship of Greek divinities, such as: Demeter (Ceres), Heracles (Hercules), Nike (Victory), Pan (Faunus), Poseidon (Neptune). His settlement, Pallatium, later became incorporated with the city of Rome. He had a son named Pallas and two daughters, Rome (strength), and Dyne (power). In the Aeneid, as an old man, he welcomed Aeneas to Italy after his escape from Troy.

**EVANGELINE** Feminine invented name, derived from evangel, meaning good news.

**EVANGELISTS** The four Christian apostles, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, to whom the Gospels are ascribed, hence any preacher, especially one who travels. The four are symbolized by four open books, four scrolls, four streams issuing from a rock. Individually, Matthew is symbolized by a man (or angel), inasmuch as his gospel expresses the human side of Christ; Mark by a lion, expressing courage and energy; Luke by a calf or ox, expressing sacrifice; John by an eagle, expressing lofty vision. The four creatures were borrowed from Assyrian art.

**EVANS, SIR HUGH** In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* a pedantic Welsh parson and schoolmaster. Although of extraordinary simplicity, he has great native shrewdness.

**EVANS, WILLIAM** The giant porter of Charles I, said to be nearly eight feet. He carried Sir Jeffrey Hudson, the king's dwarf, in his pocket.

**EVE (CHAVAH, CHAVVA, EVA, EVITA, HEVE)** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning life. (2) In Old Testament the first created woman, the common mother of all mankind. Agent through whom sin came into the world; a temptress, inasmuch as she persuaded Adam to eat the forbidden fruit. She was made of man for man and for this reason is regarded the subordinate and weaker of the two sexes. Her history is closely connected with that of Adam, which see. She is usually portrayed as a naked woman, her loins girdled by grape leaves; she holds an apple; a serpent is near her. Her name is cognate with av, ave, evoe. Prototype of Embla, Pandora.

**EVELAKE** Saracen ruler who was converted to Christianity by Joseph of Arimathea and brought by Joseph to Britain. He attempted the quest of the Grail, and failed, but was divinely promised that he should not die until a knight of his blood in the ninth degree should achieve it. When Percivale, his descendant, fulfilled the promise, Evelake was 300 years old.

**EVELYN** Masculine and feminine name from the Celtic, meaning pleasant; from the Hebrew, meaning life; from Old French, meaning hazel. Also from an Old French family name, Avelin. Other feminine forms are Evelina, Eveline. Evelyn is related to Hebrew Eve.

**EVENING** Typifies autumn, middle age. According to Aristotle, it typifies winter and old age. Mystics associate it with the musical tone d.

Evening deities. Guides into the realm of darkness or death.

Evening glory. Japanese sym-

bol for loneliness, melancholy.  
Called yufugawo.

Evening star. See under star.

Evening twilight. Approaching death. In an Italian icon personified by a winged infant of dusk carnation color flying toward the west. A bright star is above his head; in his left hand he holds a bat; with his right hand he is dropping arrows.

**EVERARD** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning boar and hard.

**EVEREST** Sacred Buddhist mountain. See mountains.

**EVERETT** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning changeless.

**EVERGLADE STATE** Florida.

**EVERGREEN** Constancy, eternity, faithfulness, permanence, poverty. Anciently marked the grave of illustrious dead, ultimately a general symbol of immortality. Sacred to the Teutons, the evergreen appeared with the mistletoe in festivals celebrating the winter solstice; a practice borrowed for the Christmas celebration. Compare cedar, fir, pine.

Evergreen needle. Japanese symbol of longevity and prosperity.

Evergreen sprig. Immortality. In medical symbolism of obstetric import; life.

Evergreen thorn. Solace in adversity.

**EVERLASTING BLOOM** In the language of flowers: Always remembered.

**EVERYMAN** English title of *Elckerlijck*, a Dutch morality play of the 15th century. Everyman the principle character in the play, symbolizes humanity; he de-

picts man's progress through life, and the characters he meets are personified vices and virtues.

When summoned by death, **Everyman**, who has been forsaken by his friends and has lost his faculties and his possessions, is sustained by the comfort of his good deeds. The mystics conceive **Everyman** as dual in character, having within himself the masculine attributes of intellect, knowledge, and science, and the feminine characteristics of love, religion, and will.

**EVIL** Symbolized by a basilisk, a beautiful but repellent woman, black color, darkness, devil, dragon, drought, famine, gargoyle, hemlock, hyena, Lucifer, panther, poison, Satan, serpent, siren, spider, storm, thorn, vampire, winter, wolf. Evil deities are those of darkness; death; night; scorching, drought-bringing sun; storm, underworld; winter.

Evil eye. The eye of one who is envious, jealous, or malicious, and believed to have the power to cast a spell, strike dead, turn to stone, or cause other injury to the beasts or persons on which it gazes. Frequently the third, fiery, scorching eye of a deity or supernatural creature. In Irish mythology the eye of Balor is an evil eye.

Evil genius. A devil, Lucifer, Satan, a tempter. One of the two spirits which supposedly accompany each person through life, the other being good.

Evil hour. An unfortunate impulse or influence, in allusion to astrology.

Evil kings. In India kings of the six heavens who resisted the spread of Buddhism and were subdued by Tenshodijin.

Evil May Day. May 1, 1517 in which rioting London apprentices attacked French residents. As a result of the riots fifteen



were hanged.

Evil pockets. The eighth circle of Dante's *Inferno*, the Malebolge, divided into ten concentric rings forming deep bolgi or evil pits. In each a separate kind of fraud has its own punishment. Malebolge is used figuratively for any cesspool of filth or iniquity.

Evil principle. A compulsive power beyond our wills. Even the gods are unable to control or overcome this power; thus Pagan deities, including Zeus, submit to the unerring guidance of the Fates. In mythology frequently understood to be the female or passive principle. Darkness, death, winter.

King's evil. Scrofula. So called from the belief which existed from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Queen Anne that it could be cured by the royal touch.

Root of all evil. Money.

**EVNISSYEN** In Brythonic mythology a lover of strife; brother of Nissyen, a lover of peace. Son of Llyr, half-brother of Bran and Branwen. When Matholwych, king of Ireland and suitor of Branwen, arrived in Britain, Evnissyen mutilated his steeds. The indignant Matholwych left and returned only when Bran gave him gifts which included a caldron which restored life to the dead. After the marriage of Branwen to Matholwych, Evnissyen the mischief-maker, again created trouble by tossing Gwern, son of Matholwych and Branwen, into the fire. In the war that followed, Evnissyen, regretting his evil deeds, destroyed the caldron in which the warriors of Matholwych were being revived, and gave his own life in doing so. Evnissyen typifies the wind; Matholwych the sun. The steeds of Matholwych were clouds, dissipated by the wind.

**EVOE (HEVAH)** Cry shouted at Greek mysteries by worshipers. Compares with alleluia (hallelujah). Word akin to Eve.

**EWE** (1) A single possession highly prized, alluding to the story of the ewe lamb told in the Old Testament Book of Samuel. Compare lamb. In Greek antiquity sacred to Hera. In Japan a sacred animal called Sin You, which see. (2) A ferocious West African tribe with speech practically monosyllabic.

**EWER** Fertility, nourishment, refreshment, water.

Ewer and basin. Toilet. Christian symbol of innocence and purity.

**EWIGZEITGEIST** The enduring spirit; spirit that characterizes age after age, opposed to zeitgeist.

**EXCALIBUR (ESCALIBOR, ESICALIBUR)** Magic sword of King Arthur. The only knight who could tear the sword from the stone in which it had been firmly fixed, it became his. With the feat he proved his right to the throne of England. In another legend the sword was bestowed on him through Merlin, who led him to the lake, where the Lady of the Lake appeared and told him to take the sword which an arm 'clothed in white samite' held in hand. At Arthur's death, Sir Bedivere, instructed by Arthur, threw the sword into the water, where it was caught by an arm and hand 'clothed in white samite.' The hand waved it three times and then with the sword disappeared into the water. The life of Arthur was tied to the sword, i.e. the life of the sun is attached to its never-failing rays. Morgan Le Fay, Arthur's sister, desiring the sword for her lover



Sir Accolon, tried to take it from Arthur. She succeeded only in obtaining the scabbard, which, in anger, she hurled into the lake, but with injury to the sword, the death of Arthur at some future time was assured. The sword is also known as Caledwiche, Caliburn, Mirandoise. Or Arthur may have possessed more than one magic sword. Excalibur compares with Ascalon, Caladbolg, Gram, Kusanagi, Morglay, and other magic weapons, which are usually instruments of fertility as well as of destruction. It also compares with the brand to which the life of Meleager was tied. The exact meaning of Excalibur is unknown; it is believed to signify liberated from stone, and it accepted as an earlier form of excelsior.

**EX CATHEDRA** Literally, from the chair. Signifies to speak with authority. Thus the pope, speaking ex cathedra, is said to speak with an infallible voice, to speak as the successor and representative of Saint Peter. Applied ironically to dogmatic, self-sufficient assertions.

**EXCELSIOR** Literally, higher, loftier. Ever upward. Motto of New York State; also of the United States. Longfellow titled an allegorical poem Excelsior. The scene is set in the Alps, where a youth bearing the device Excelsior essays to climb higher and higher, but falls dead on the way.

**EXCHANGE OF CHILDREN** In time myths the aged king, usually a sun hero, is told by an oracle or prophet that his son or his daughter's son will slay him. In an attempt to avoid this fate, the king orders the infant killed. The desperate mother places her son in the home of a shepherd or serf, whose ill-born child is then

sacrificed to satisfy the king, and in time the prophecy is fulfilled. Thus the young sun relentlessly replaces the old sun, the New Year replaces the Old Year. In folklore a huge-headed, ill-favored, or imbecilic infant, believed to be the offspring of mischievous fairies, underground gnomes, or of witches, is substituted by its malicious parents for a beautiful and normal infant which has been left unguarded, especially before baptism. Such an infant is called a changeling. See exposed child.

**Exchange of place.** In Irish mythology parallels descent into underworld.

#### **EXCREMENTS SWALLOWED**

In primitive legends power is obtained over a malignant creator god, culture hero, or obstructive brother by possession of or use of his voidings.

#### **EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS**

In antiquity a sacrifice to a deity; surrogate for a sacred king, which see.

**EXHALATION** In heraldry a rain-shower, watersprout, or the like, employed as a bearing.

**EXILE** In an Italian icon personified by a man dressed as a pilgrim. He carries a palmer's staff and a hawk. The palmer's staff denotes virtue, the hawk evil.

**EXIS (EXVSVA)** Found on a cartouche with two asps. Used in antiquity as an amulet probably against snake bite.

**EXODUS** Literally, road out. Title of the second book of the Old Testament; also called She-moth. It describes the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses, the divine law, and the establishment of Je-

hovah's dwelling place in the tabernacle. Hence, a mass departure, a transference of population on a large scale; victory over death.

**EXORCISE** Deliver from evil, expel an evil spirit by magic words or prayers.

**EXPECTATION WEEK** Week between the Ascension and Whit Sunday, when the apostles continued praying in expectation of the descent of the Holy Ghost.

**EXPERIENCE** In an Italian icon personified by a matron holding a geometrical square in one hand and in the other a small staff attached to which is a scroll inscribed with "Rerum Magistra." A flame pot and a touchstone are at her side.

**EXPIATORY RITUAL** In primitive Greece a human being bore the burden of expiating sin. Many expiated their sins by jumping from cliffs into the sea or by other forms of suicide. In mythology the act of suicide was sometimes attributed to madness brought on by the sin committed, as in the case of Agraulos and Herse. See Erichthonios.

**EXPOSED CHILD** An exposed infant who is rescued has come to be regarded as one of the identifying marks of a hero or god, along with abnormal growth, caesarean birth, and supernatural conception. The excuse for exposing the infant varies; it may be because of deformity, for economic reasons, illegitimacy, incestuous parentage, political power, supernatural parentage, or to avoid the fulfilment of a prophecy. The child invariable is saved; frequently by an animal who guards or nourishes the child until a peasant or shepherd comes

along, who recognizes the noble or royal qualities of the infant by a halo or the brilliance of the child's countenance. The peasant raises the child, who grows into a beautiful maiden or heroic youth, who returns to claim his (or her) rightful position in the world or to avenge or rescue someone, and invariably fulfils the prophecy. Thus the exposed child is a victim and the wielder of fate. Most often the exposed child is a sun hero, who in time myths is fated to replace the old sun king or old year. See Achilles, Aegisthus, Amphion and Zethus, Atalanta, Hiruko, Iamus, Moses, Neleus and Pelias, Oedipus, Paris, Perseus, Remus and Romulus, Telephus.

**Exposed dead.** A practice which existed among primitive pastoral peoples. Corpses devoured by beasts and birds of prey supposedly experienced great joy and by this means entered the happy fields of afterlife. Among the Jews to be deprived of burial was thought to be one of the greatest marks of dishonor or causes of unhappiness. It was denied to none, not even to enemies. Good men made it a part of their piety to inter the dead. The same tradition existed in ancient Greece, and Antigone faced death rather than let the body of her brother Polynices go unburied. Among certain Zoroastrian sects the dead were left exposed because decayed particles must not contaminate the next world.

**EXULTATION** Manifested by the crowing cock.

**EX VOTO (EX VOTIVE)** In Roman Catholic Church, a consecrated (votive) offering, as a picture or tablet.

**EYE** Divine omniscience, God, the orb or sun. Curiosity, fixity

of purpose, foresight, insight, jealousy, knowledge, love, poise, stability, vigilance, vision, window, wisdom. Evil, sorcery, witchery. Life, thus "death put out his eyes." Its parts typify the male and female principles. Amulets of eyes are worn as charms against evil. According to Dante, where love begins, opposed to the mouth, where love ends. Dream significance: (beautiful) sincere love; (diseased) bad business; (lost) death of a relative. In Freemasonry the All-seeing or eye of God is posed upon the apex of a cone or pyramid. Gnostic symbol of the dew-drop. In heraldry signifies providence in government. According to mystics: (black) cunning; (brown) superiority, talent; (deeply set) envy, malice; (expressive) energy; (green) bravery, constancy, treachery; (grey) gentleness, thoughtfulness; (hollow) spying; (small and alert) perseverance; (shifty) hypocrisy; (yellow) murderousness. In the East and Near East the eyes of criminals are sealed; servants are trained to impart information to their masters in the presence of strangers by means of the eyes, thus the Biblical expression, "As the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters." Egyptians of antiquity conceived Polaris as an eye upon the pivot of the universe. An eye was a hieroglyph of Horus, Osiris, and Ra, the all-seeing. It was a sun charm worn to ensure health and protect from evil; it was placed with the dead to guard the soul passing through darkness. The Egyptian word for eye was ar, to which is related Har, which was one of the names of Odin. In India the eye typifies androgyny, the linga and yoni. In death it supposedly goes to the sun, whereas the breath goes to the wind. See urna. The eight

expressions of the eyes in the Thandava and Lasya dances are: 1- Sama, natural look, represents beginning the dance; depicts devas, observing. 2- Alokita, a quick circular look. A moving wheel, requests. 3- Sachi, looking from center to the side. Aiming arrow, explaining inner motive. 4- Pralokita, looking both sides. Comparing, looking abroad. 5- Meelita, looking with half-opened eyes. Captivity, madness, meditating, prayer. 6- Ullokita, looking up. Before God, growth, recollecting. 7- Anuvrta, looking up and down quickly. Affection, anger. 8- Avalokita, looking down. Consultation, journey, thinking.

Bandaged eye. Blindness. Impartiality, from the bandage on the eyes of Justice.

Blue eyes. Innocence, heavenly purity, sky deities. In fairy tales the color of the eyes of the heroine princess or fairy queen. In Elizabethan times one was blue-eyed or blue-rimmed with debauchery. According to mystics: (China blue) jealousy, passion; (dark blue) profound thinker; (light) weakness; (ordinary) gentleness, kindness.

Coffin eyes. Two eyes or holes were cut in Egyptian coffins that they might guide the souls of mummies; one was the eye of Horus, the sun; one was that of Osiris or Isis, the moon.

Evil eye. See under evil.

Eyeball. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the nine uses of the eyeball are: 1- Bhramana, circular movement. Depicts valor and wrath. 2- Valana, moving in a triangle; use undetermined. 3- Pathana, dropping down; sorrow. 4- Chalana, shaking quickly; fear, valor. 5- Sampravesa, drawing eyeballs back; contempt. 6- Nivartana, sidelong lingering glance; love. 7- Samudvrta, moving from left

to right; valor, wrath. 8- Nishkrama, looking straight forcefully; surprise, wrath, wonder. 9- Prakrta, natural look; used in almost all places.

Eyebrows. If close to eyes, typifies gravity; if long, a sage; meeting in men, hard-heartedness; meeting in women, jealousy; raised from eyes, timid inquisitiveness; well divided, cold-heartedness. In Scandinavian mythology a wall of defense. See Ymir. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the seven uses are: 1- Utkshepa, raising; typifies anger, doubt, pleasure, pranks, wonder; 2- Pathana, bringing down; disgust, envy, laughing, smelling. 3- Bhrukuti, raising the ends; wrath. 4- Chatura, slightly up; amorousness, calmness, grace. 5- Kunchita, bending; ambition, crying, fatigue, laughter, pride. 6- Rechita, raising one gracefully; use not determined. 7- Sahaja, natural position; used in natural depictions.

Eye for an eye. Retaliation, retribution in kind. Law introduced by Hammurabi.

Eye gouging. Self-sacrifice, drawing blood as an offering to a deity.

Eye in a triangle. Holy Christian Trinity. When surrounded by a circle radiating light typifies the infinite holiness of the Trinity.

Eyelid. Observation, vigilance. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the nine uses are: 1- Unmesha, opening; depicts anger. 2- Minesha, closing; anger. 3- Prasrta, wide open; pleasure, valor, wonder. 4- Kunchita, shrinking; smelling. 5- Sama, natural; love. 6- Vivartita, raising; anger. 7- Sphurita, shaking, jealousy. 8- Pihita, closing tight; eye-disease, heat, rain, sleeping, strong wind. 9- Vilolita, twinkling; depicts being

slapped.

Eye of a cock. Talisman against witchcraft.

Eye of London. Center of London since Roman times. From Cheapside, a name cognate with Cheop, the ever-existent eye.

Eye of a mole. Eye which cannot see; intellectual or spiritual blindness.

Eye of a needle. That which is small.

Eye of a newt. Talisman against disease and evil influences.

Eyes closed. Blindness, impartiality, sleep. Closed in death to shut out the light of this world that the dead person may see in the next. Finno-Ugrics close the eyes of the dead to prevent the deceased from doing harm with a glance or designating who is the next to die during the period the corpse lies in the house.

Eye servant. One who serves faithfully only when the eyes of his master are upon him.

Eyes painted. Abandoned woman.

Eye throbbing. Left, sorrow and tears; right, joy.

Eye wash. Flattery.

Falcon-eyed. Stitched with wire; a practice in training full-grown falcons.

Naked eye. Reality, truth.

One eye. The All-seeing; eye of the universe. Light, moon, sun. Horus, Odin, Siva, Zeus. Compare circle.

One-eyed. One who concentrates his efforts in one direction, usually ignoble. In Greek mythology the Cyclops, lawless giants.

Open eye. Great watcher, supreme deity. Foreseeingness, guardianship.

Saucer eyes. Innocence.

Third eye. Frequently in the forehead of a deity, sometimes on the chest. Wisdom. When an evil eye, one that scorches. The fire of Siva's central eye burnt



off one of the five heads of Brahma. The Buddhist Dharmapalas have three eyes. Buddha sometimes portrayed with a third eye. See urna.

Throw dust in one's eyes.

Confuse, deceive.

Two eyes. Knowledge and love. Harmony, marriage, unity, as they are interiorly one though exteriorly two. When one is black and one is white they stand for night and day, a symbolism used in Egyptian antiquity. Two eyes on a platter typify Saint Lucy.

**EYEBRIGHT** In the language of flowers: Cheer up.

**EYETEETH** The canine teeth, suggesting one can bite as well as bark. To have out one's eye-teeth is to be alert, knowing.

**EYLIMI** In Norse mythology father of Hjordis, grandfather of Sigurd, who avenges his death. A time myth.

**EYNY** Feminine name from Old Norse, meaning island freshness.

**EYRGJAFI** In Norse mythology daughter of Ran and Aegir. A Vana-mother of Heimdall. With Angeyja she ground mould on the World Mill. Personification of waves.

**EZEKIEL** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning strength of God. (2) One of the four greater Hebrew prophets, a prophet of captivity. He foretold the destruction of Jerusalem and prepared the Jews for restoration. His book abounds with sublime visions of divine glory and awful denunciations against Israel for a rebellious spirit against God; it contains similar denunciations against Tyre and other hostile nations. His writings are mystical to the point of obscurity. He is

said to have been the possessor of life-giving winds, and the beasts of his vision were the eagle, lion, man, ox, which symbolize the quarters of the earth and the four winds.

**E-ZIDA** Babylonian temple of Nebo. The True House.

**EZRA** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning helper or rising light. (2) Hebrew priest and scribe at the head of a large party of Jewish exiles who returned from Babylon to Jerusalem. Regarded as a personification of divine essence, light.

**EZZELIN (EZZELINO DA ROMANO)** Holder of extensive dominions in 13th century north-eastern Italy. A notoriously cruel tyrant, he was called fiery brand and son of Satan. He appears in Dante's Inferno.

F

**F** Sixth rate; sixth in a group or order. Among gnostics symbolizes fire or life; Father (God), the sun. Also domestic felicity and the law of protection. Occult significance: dominates the heart; its period is for six years. Character traits: artistic, calmness, excitement producing ill effects upon the heart. Numerical value, six. Physical weak spots, ears and heart. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence, Taurus or Virgo. Symbolic correspondence, trial. Tarot correspondence, Lover. Among Hebrew cabalists, character traits: ambition, love of art and science, success in love, wise. In low form, covetousness, trying to obtain fortune by illicit means. Musical tone corresponding to earth or nature. In music fourth tone in scale of



C major; sixth tone in scale of A minor. Final tone of Lydian mode in Greek scale. In Roman notation, forty. Parallels first letter of the Anglo-Saxon runic futhorc, Arabic fa, Egyptian hieroglyph asp (cerastes), Greek phi, Hebrew vau (hook, nail, or peg), Irish fearn (alder tree). Interchangeable with p, ph, and v (as apple = aval; April = Avril). See Alphabet Affiliations, Domincal letter.

Three F's. In the late 19th century, the demands of the Irish Land League, i.e. Fair rent, Fixed tenure, Free sale.

**FA** Word root signifying fire and life. Root of fair, fate, father, fay, fete, Fo, Fudo, Jove, Jahve, Siva, Typho.

**FABIAN** Delaying, stalling tactics, alluding to the policy of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who won a decisive victory over Hannibal by canny delays rather than violence.

**FABLE** A short tale related to teach a moral, frequently the characters are animals or inanimate objects. To invent a story, but present it as if it were true; thus a falsehood, idle talk, or an old wives' tale. Personified by a young woman surrounded by the crow, fox, lion, mouse, and stork, which appear in Aesop's Fables.

Fabliaux. Mirthful, obscene stories of the middle ages; the literature of the common people. Usually adultery and sexual intrigue was the theme, the clergy and women being the targets of satirical attacks. They were inherited from the literature of the Orient, especially India and Persia, and were transmitted orally from age to age. A number of present-day smoking room and vaudeville stories are descend-

ants.

**FABRICIUS** Roman consul famous for his incorruptibility. Died about 270 B.C. The personification of honesty, he lived frugally on his farm, refused rich presents offered to him by the Samnite ambassadors, and, at his death, left no portion for his daughters.

**FABULINUS** Roman god who presided over the speech of young children. See Baby.

**FACADE** Emblem of architecture.

**FACE (HUMAN)** Deity image, director, guide, intelligence, presence, protector, and for this reason carved fore on a boat. Dream significance: (beautiful) pleasant visit; (cheerful) happiness, long life; (sad) idleness, worry; (ugly) premature death. According to the mystics, the face and head are anatomical denominations governed by Aries. Among American Indians rounded faces represent male deities, rectangular faces represent female deities. In Christian tradition, typifies trinity or three essential modes of the same being. Compounded of two eyes, exteriorly Divine duality, interiorly Divine unity (vision is one); a nose, exteriorly Divine duality, interiorly unity; a mouth, exteriorly Divine duality, interiorly unity. Face and presence express the same word in Hebrew and are often used for the person himself. Among ancient Hebrews, a symbol of presence and power. The light of God's face or countenance was a token of His favor.

In the Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the coloration of the face is of four kinds: 1- Svabhavika, natural. Depicts natural condition. 2- Prasanna, gladden-

ing. Depicts amorousness, merriment, wonder. 3- Rakta, reddening. Depicts grief, rage, valor. 4- Syama, withdrawing blood from the face. Depicts disgust, fear. The nine expressions used in the dances are: 1- Srngara (amorousness) or Rati (love) portrayed with side-long glance, slightly moving the eyebrows with a smile. 2- Veera (valor) or Utsaha (heroism); fully opened eyes, raised eyebrows and cheeks, the face red. 3- Karuna (compassion) or Shoka (grief); eyes drooping with effort, nose still, cheeks dragged down, neck bent slowly, face pale. 4- Hasya (contempt or indifference); one eyebrow raised, the eyeballs, drawn back, shrinking the nose and eyelids, face gladdened. 5- Adbhutha (wonder) or Ascharya (surprise); both eyebrows raised gracefully, looking gradually forward, eyelids stretched sideways, cheeks and neck slightly forward. 6- Bha-yanaka (fear) or Bhaya (fright); raising the eyebrows, one after another, then both; opening the eyes wide, shaking the eyeballs sideways, looking to the right and left, the nostrils widened, lips turned inwards, the face first pale, then red. 7- Beebatsa (disgust) or Apprakrita (insufferableness); drawing the eyeballs inward, the eyebrows downward, shrinking the nose, winking, bending lips down, neck downward, face natural color. 8- Roudra (wrath) or Krodha (anger); straight forward powerful look, eyes fully opened, eyebrows raised, nostrils dilated, lips trembling, jaws tightly set, face red. 9- Santa (serenity) or Samyamana (calmness) looking up through the eyebrows, lids half closed, head and neck in natural position.

Bearded face. Old age, wisdom.

Beardless face. Inexperience,

youth.

Face downward. Conquered by shame, defeat.

Face in the moon. Deity of night, generally said to be the man in the moon. In the Bible the man placed in the moon as punishment for picking up a bundle of sticks on the Sabbath. In Egypt the face of Thoth. In Greek antiquity it was the terrifying apparition which scared away the impure from the moon, which was a deity abode. A fable probably devised to discourage suicide, which was unlawful. In Norse mythology the face of Mani.

Face, part lion, part goat. An aspect of Mon, Pan, Tum, and other fertility deities whose attributes are those of the sun (lion) and earth (goat).

Face upward. Divine contemplation.

Four faces. In Assyrian art the face of a man with that of a bull (or ox), eagle, and lion represents the deity as lord of the four cardinal points. An aspect of Asshur borrowed by Hebrews and Christians as the four sacred animals.

Long face. Dissatisfaction, sorrow.

Painted face. Charm against the evil eye and other malicious or subtle influences. Pawnee Indians painted the face to represent Tirawa. A blue line was drawn archlike from the cheeks over the brow with a straight line down the nose to symbolize the path by which life descends from above.

Red face. Anger.

Round face. Cheerfulness, contentment.

Serene face. Goodwill, justice.

FADING In an Italian icon personified by a woman in green, her garment embroidered with

pearls and precious jewels. She wears a gold crown. In one hand she holds a torch with the motto, "Egrediens Ut Fulgur;" in the other a nosegay of roses, some of which fall to the ground faded and discolored.

**FAERIE QUEENE, THE** Gori-ana, heroine of the allegorical romance of chivalry by Edmund Spenser. She sometimes typifies Queen Elizabeth.

**FAET FIADA** In Irish mythology one of the three gifts of Manannan to the Tuatha De Danann after their defeat at the hands of the Milesians. It provided the power to become invisible. The two other gifts were the pigs, whose hordes were inexhaustible, and the Feast of Goibniu (Feast of Age), at which an ale was served that kept those who drank it forever young.

**FAFNIR (FAFNER)** In Norse mythology son of Hreidmar, brother of Ottar and Regin. When his father became the possessor of the Andvare Treasures, he killed him as well as his brothers for them. To protect the wealth he transformed himself into a dragon which sprayed poisonous venom, i. e. became earth in winter cloak. Sigurd, the sun, roasted and ate his heart, and through tasting the blood gained the power to understand the language of birds, and rescued Brynhild, summer maid, guarded by Fafnir in her long sleep. Fafnir compares with Python, Tiamat, Vrtra.

Fafnir's death. Release of rain (his blood).

**FAGAN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning small voice.

**FAGOTS** Anciently in India attached to the body of the dead to

wipe out all tracks and to hinder a return to the living.

**FAIGA** Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning beautiful.

**FAILINIS** In Irish legend hound-whelp of the king of Ioruidhe which catches every wild beast she sees. Demanded by Lugh as a blood-fine from the sons of Tuirenn for the murder of his father. As the hound-whelp of Lugh irresistible in battle and turned any water in which it bathed into wine. Brilliant lights of the sun.

**FAINALL** In Congreve's *Way of the World* a smooth deceptive hypocrite who attempts to seize his wife's property, fails, and incurs her hatred and contempt.

**FAINEANT** Literally, to do nothing. An idler, one who is lazy, useless, weakly inefficient; a term applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were called les Rois Fainéants. The term is applied to Richard Lionhearted in Scott's *Ivanhoe* in a scene in which Richard appears in disguise.

**FAIR** (1) Fete frequently held on a date corresponding with an ancient pagan fire festival. Word from Greek phare, meaning light-house; from Middle English feire and Old French feria, meaning holiday; yields fire or furry; hence a fire or furry festival. (2) A fair complexion and golden locks are attributes of beneficent hero gods, the bringers of light and sight, of knowledge and life. In fairytales the heroines, personifications of goodness, and the fairy godmothers invariably are blonde, blue-eyed and fair-skinned.

Day after the fair. Too late to do or see anything.

Fair maid of February. Snow drop.

Fair patricide. Beatrice Cenci. With her brothers, she plotted the death of her father, Francesco Cenci, a dissipated Roman, because of his unmitigated cruelty to his wife and children. She was executed in 1599.

**FAIRY** A supernatural being, usually of small and graceful human form with wings, but capable of assuming any shape. Fairies live in fantastic luxury and splendor in forests, lakes, and mounds, and delight in dancing and music. They marry and war among themselves; covet the children of men and steal them from their cradles, leaving children of their own brood in their places (see changelings); lay humans under spells, and otherwise interfere in the affairs of mankind. Most often they are benevolent, happy beings. The ash or quince fairy is called *melia*; the nut fairy, *caryatid*; the oak fairy, *dryad*, the willow fairy, *heliconian*, the fairy of the forest in general is called *hamadryad*. Other names by which they are known: *afreet*, *ariel*, *banshee*, *bogey*, *brownie*, *bug*, *cauld lad*, *duende*, *duergar*, *elf*, *fata*, *fat*, *ferouer*, *genius*, *gnome*, *goblin*, *hobgoblin*, *jinn*, *kilpie*, *kobold*, *leprechaun*, *lutin*, *mab*, *mermaid*, *merman*, *monaciello*, *naiad*, *nicker*, *nixie*, *nymph*, *oberon*, *oread*, *peri*, *pigwigen*, *pixie*, *puck*, *robin good-fellow*, *shee*, *sidh*, *sprite*, *strom-karl*, *sylph*, *troll*, *undine*. In China called *hsien* (immortals).

Fairy arrow (or dart). Ancient arrow-head of flint or stone. Also called *elf arrow*.

Fairy godmother (or queen). Romance figure which corresponds to the mythological all-mother of the gods, the *Bona Dea*, the *Magna Mater* or *Mother of All Wis-*

*dom*. In the various *Cinderella* stories she is described as an aged woman, a beautiful queen with a star upon her brow, a cow with golden horns (*Hathor* image); as *Labismina*, a sea-serpent; a mermaid in a pearl grotto, a water nymph. Her relationship to *Cinderella* is always comparable to that of the famous mother-daughter relationships of mythology, such as that of *Demeter-Persephone*.

Fairy loaves (or stones). Fossil sea-urchins, supposedly made by fairies.

Fairy money. Found money. Supposedly placed by a good fairy where it is discovered, but it is apt to be transformed into leaves.

Fairy of the mine. A malevolent gnome or goblin which is said to live in mines. It busies itself with cutting ore, turning the windlass, but effecting nothing.

Fairy rings. A small circle of grass greener than the surrounding turf, caused by underground fungus, but said to be caused by fairies dancing.

Fairy sparks. The phosphoric light from decaying fish, wood, and other substances, one time was thought to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

Fairy stone. Good luck talisman which brings good luck to owner unless touched by someone else, in which case the stone is bereft of its powers.

**FAITH** (1) A creed; any organized system of belief, political or religious. In Christian theology assent to the doctrines as revealed in the Scriptures, especially trust in God. Symbolized by an anchor, chalice, cross, clive, prayer, shield, upper step of *Calvary Cross*. (2) Feminine name, special use of abstract noun.



**Faithful.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* a companion of Christian as he walks to Celestial City. Both are seized at Vanity Fair, where Faithful is burnt to death and is taken to heaven in a chariot of fire.

**Faithful Shepherdess, The.** Corin, heroine of the pastoral drama by John Fletcher. She remains faithful to her lover although he is dead.

**Faith, hope, and charity.** Christian virtues; used emblematically.

**Faith Triumphant.** One of the Gnostic Aeons. Symbolized by a coronal of flowers, gold, thorns. Personified by a figure kneeling at an altar; a young woman offering doves in sacrifice.

**Father of the faithful.** Abraham.

**Punic Faith.** Bad faith, perfidy, violation of trust, in allusion to the character the Romans attributed to the Carthaginians, who were of Punic descent. Also called Carthaginian Faith.

**FAKIR** Moslem ascetic who has taken vows of poverty and lives either in a monastery or as a wandering friar. Fakirs perform menial offices connected with burials, cleaning of mosques, etc.; often wonder workers. They are divided into two classes: 1) the ba shar (with the law), who conform to the teachings of Islam; 2) the be shar (without the law, who follow the conduct laid down by any creed, nominally Mohammedan). A Hindu yogi frequently is called a fakir. The word is used erroneously for faker, i. e. pickpocket, street vender, swindler.

**FAKNIK** Spirit of rocks-by-the-sea which raise storms in Papuan mythology.

**FALASHA** Literally, emigrant.

A Jew of Abyssinia; an exile.

**FALCON** Fire, immortality, modesty, storms, sun, wind. Bird of omen; fierce hunter. Bird which always returns to the one who releases it. In heraldry one eager or in hot pursuit of an object much desired. American Indian bird or messenger of the Supreme Deity. In Christianity a trained falcon typifies the convert or holy man; a wild falcon typifies the evil man. European animal governing Sagittarius. In Iranian mythology enemy of the serpent; it kills with its wings. Compare bird and serpent, winged serpent. In Japan called taka, signifies generosity, victory.

**Falcon's plumage.** High, swift flight. In Norse mythology attribute of Freyja and Frigg.

**Five falcons.** Pariacaca, Peruvian creator of all things, and his four brothers, the winds.

**FALDSTOOL** A portable folding seat or stand for worshipers at prayer; also used by bishops. The king of England uses a faldstool at his coronation. The word comes through the Latin from the Old High German faldstool (folding chair).

**FALL** Dream significance: anaemia, confusion, weak heart.

**Fall between two stools.** Fail in an attempt to accomplish two things at the same time.

**Fallen angels.** Angels who lusted after the daughters of men, who refused God's request to pay homage to man, or who for some other reason displeased God, and were banished from heaven. Among those so identified are: Azazel, Belial, Devil, Lucifer, Samael, Satan, Semjaza.

**Fall of Man.** The transformation of mankind from an original state of holiness to a state of



sin, whereby man became liable to physical and spiritual death, a consequence of eating the forbidden fruit. Also called The Fall. Symbolized by an apple; apple and serpent; Eve holding an apple; group of Adam, Eve, and Satan in the form of a serpent; the Tree of Knowledge.

#### FALSE (OR SUBSTITUTE) BRIDE

A folktale motif in which a beautiful bride-to-be is ousted by an ugly or treacherous imposter who foists herself on an unsuspecting husband. The betrayed girl usually is thrown into a lake or river, placed in a menial position, or otherwise mistreated. Eventually she is saved by some divinity. The substitution is eventually revealed and the treacherous imposter expelled or killed. The Cinderella story has elements of this motif. The false bride typifies darkness, frost or winter, who has usurped the place of the fertile summer-maid.

False lapis. Jealousy.

**FALSTAFF, SIR JOHN** A jovial character in several of Shakespeare's plays. In Henry IV, he is a soldier, wit, and boon companion of Madcap Harry, Prince of Wales. He is boastful, fat, mendacious, sensual, and fond of practical jokes. The boastful Falstaff is noted for his cowardice in danger.

**FAL STONE** Irish stone of destiny. It supposedly had the magic property of uttering a human cry when touched by the rightful king of Erin. It originally belonged to the Tuatha De Danann, and afterwards fell into the hands of the early kings of Ireland. Sometimes identified with the Stone of Scone. Also called Tara Stone.

**FAME** Personified by a winged woman or youth blowing a horn

or trumpet, mounted on a sphere or on a winged horse, and wearing a wreath of laurel and carrying bays, laurel or palms. In an Italian icon a naked Mercury with a cloth thrown over his arm, his rod in his right hand. With his left hand he holds a winged horse, which is posed to fly away.

**FAMILIAR** The spirit attending a witch or wizard; they supposedly were continually within call and at the service of their masters. A term applied to a domestic or member of the household of a prelate or to a small animal which is at its master's beck and call. Officers of the Inquisition whose chief duty was the arresting and imprisonment of those accused were called familiars.

**FAMINE** In most religions attributed to the displeasure of a deity, frequently as punishment to chastise the rebellious with want. Symbolized by claws, fangs, limose, meager hag with bat's wings and streaming hair, a wolf. In Japan, symbolized by a comet.

**FAN** Coquetry, disperser of evil spirits, power, purification, sovereignty, summer. Emblem of royalty because it radiates the sunbeams of the rising or setting sun. Dream significance: fertility, gaiety. In China called shan, reviver of the souls of the dead. Emblem of Chun Li Ch'uan, one of the Eight Immortals. Ancient Egyptian insignia of the great and powerful. In Greek antiquity instrument with which Demeter winnowed her corn, thus fertility. The Israelites used a fan to throw the grain to the wind that the chaff might be blown away, thus symbolic of the separation between the righteous and the wicked. Among Kei Islanders

women wave fans while their men are at war as a charm to direct the bullets of enemies away from their mark.

Fan attached to a long stem and carried in the hand. In Japan signifies madness peculiar to women.

Half opened fan. Life unfolding.

Long-handled fan. Emblem of Hsi Wang Mu, Chinese goddess and royal mother of the West.

**FA-NA-P\* O-SSU** One of the eighteen Chinese lohan. He is portrayed with closed eyes, hands folded over his knees in deep meditation, sitting inside a cave. Also called Vanavasa.

**FAND** In Irish mythology consort of Manannan, sister of Labraid and Liban. She leaves her husband, and Labraid, in need of the help of Cuchulainn to defeat supernatural foes, promises Fand as a mistress to the sun hero in return for his aid. Cuchulainn sends his charioteer Loeg to Mag Mell, the land of everlasting life, to look over the situation and, when Loeg reports on the wonders of the land, Cuchulainn goes to Labraid's aid. When Cuchulainn returns to Ireland, the land of mortals, Fand follows him, but meeting his wife Emer, she consents to leave him and returns to her husband Manannan, the sea-god, who shakes his mantle so that Fand and Cuchulainn may never meet again. As Fand won Cuchulainn by enchantments, she typifies an enchantress. The incident of Fand following Cuchulainn to Ireland is an example of a goddess desiring the love of a mortal. See divine-mortal marriages.

**FANFARON** A bully, a coward who blows his own horn, a swaggering boastful fellow.

Fanfaronade. Boastful or bully-

ing behavior, ostentatious display, a blustering, ranting, vain-glorious speech. Scott and Swift use the expression.

**FANG** (1) Death. (2) In the Chinese zodiac, the Room. Four stars, Beta, Delta, Pi, Nun, almost in a straight line, in the head of Scorpio in the eastern quadrant. Typifies spring season; represented by the hare; element, sun. An unlucky season. (3) The name of a bullying, insolent magistrate in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.

**FANG-MING** In Chinese tradition brilliant cube which serves as an emblem in sacrifices. See six jade objects.

**FAN LI** A Chinese Immortal renowned for his cunning and aptitude for intrigue; a Chinese Machiavelli.

**FANTINE** A class of well-disposed fairies in Swiss folklore.

**FARAGUVAOL** Taino Indian tree-trunk with the power of wandering. A zemi (charm).

**FARBAUTI** Norse giant. Name signifies ship-beater or destroyer, i. e. sea wind. In a 13th century poem identified as the peasant husband of Laufey and father of Lopter.

**FARIDUN** Another name of Thraetaona, which see.

**FARINATA (MANENTE DEGLI UBERTI)** Famous heretic; a brave, haughty, valiant, and wise leader. Chief of the Florentine Ghibelline, he was driven from Florence by the Guelphs; when, ten years later, his faction defeated the Guelphs, he voted against the destruction of Florence and thus saved the city. Nearly

twenty years after his death he was condemned a heretic; his bones were cast out of their tomb; his property was confiscated and sold. Dante, in the *Inferno*, represents him as lying in an open fiery tomb that will not be closed until judgment day.

**FASCES** In ancient Rome carried by lictor who attended the chief magistrates as a symbol of authority. From fasces comes Fascism.

**FASCINUS** Roman fertility god whose chief symbol was a phallus.

**FASHENA-FUTO** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohans. Portrayed as lean and hairy. In Sanscrit called Vajraputra.

**FASOLT** In the first of the four operas composing Wagner's *Ring Des Nibelungen*, one of the two chief giants opposed to the gods.

**FASTING** Affliction, atonement, self-mortification, sorrow. One method of making direct contact with the supernatural is by means of the hallucinations and visions which prolonged fasting induces. As a funerary rite, expresses fear for a loved one entering the world of no return. The mourner divests himself of something in sorrow over the loss. See shoe-removal, self-mutilation. Dream significance: unfounded fears. In an Italian icon personified, by a pale meager man in an antique white robe. He is muzzled his eyes are lifted to heaven. In his right hand he holds a fish and a scroll on which is written, "Pauco Vescor." He carries a hare under his left arm and he treads on a crocodile. The Creek and Seminole Indians take a purgative before swallowing new

corn. The intention is to prevent the sacred food from being polluted by contact with common food in the stomach. For the identical reason Catholics partake of the Eucharist fast. In Europe of the middle ages fasting was a means of warding off threatened evil or of seeking the favor or forgiveness of God. It was symbolic of sanctity. In Fiji practiced until a vow of vengeance is fulfilled. Among the Guaranis Indians of Brazil and Paraguay at the first signs of puberty, a girl was required to observe a most rigorous fast for two or three days, to drive out the demon which had wounded her. The annual fast of the Jews is one of atonement. See Black Fast.

**FASTNACHT (FASENACHT)** In Germanic countries a festival immediately preceding Lent. Literally Fast Eve or Lenten Eve. Term probably derived from *fasen, faseln* (to talk nonsense). *Fastnacht* plays substantiate the idea of nonsense. Although tempered by the Christian church the plays developed out of the burlesque songs and antics of masqueraders who followed the Teutonic ship-wagon processions. In Austria and Bavaria called *Fasching*. Analogous to the carnival of Mediterranean countries.

**Fastnachtsbar.** In Germanic countries the *Fastnacht* or Shrovetide Bear. A man or boy clothed in straw and bound with ropes or clothed in a bearskin and led from house to house on *Fastnacht* or Shrove Tuesday. He dances with the girls and women of the household and is given drink, food, and money, which is later spent for ale and merry-making. According to a Central European belief one must dance on Shrove Tuesday (*Fastnacht*) to insure fertility and growth of all crops.

FAT (1) Plenty, riches. In antiquity the fat portions of animals offered in sacrifice were considered as being the choicest part and especially sacred to the Lord. (2) In Chinese mythology the flasher. Son of Ch'ang, brother Tan (or Dan), the dawn.

Fatting house. House in which girls are segregated during puberty by Central African tribes, which identify feminine beauty with obesity. In these houses, girls are sometimes kept for years, fed sweet and fatty foods, and taught their future duties.

FATA Literally, fairy. Female spirit or supernatural being appearing in Italian medieval romances. She usually serves Demogorgon, an evil spirit or devil.

Fata Alcina. In Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, sister of Fata Morgana. An enchantress, she carries Astolpho to her isle on the back of a whale, and when she tires of him she turns him into a myrtle tree.

Fata Morgana. (1) In medieval romances of Italian origin a fairy or supernatural being borrowed from Morgan le Fay of Brythonic legend. In Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* she appears as a personification of fortune living at the bottom of a lake. Morgana is akin to morgen, which means morning or sea-born. (2) A mirage, especially one seen at the Strait of Messina between Calabria and Sicily. So called because it is believed to be the work of the fairy Fata Morgana. (3) Figuratively a fantastic image, a paradise.

FATAL CHILD A motif worldwide in mythology and folk literature. He is the sun and his mother, the dawn, cannot survive his birth. The father or grandfather is warned by proph-

ecy that the infant will cause his death and exposes the child to the elements on a mountain, sets him adrift at sea, instructs a servant to have the child slain, or otherwise attempts to have the child destroyed. The fatal child is miraculously saved, discovered by the radiant glow which surrounds him, and fed by a beast or bird or raised by a peasant or shepherd. He grows into a youth with heroic qualities and returns to fulfill the prophecy, frequently accidentally, and to be crowned king. Thus he is the morning sun that destroys the night or he is the New Year or Spring that destroys the Old Year or Winter. Usually a scar reveals his true identity and he is honored as the rightful king until the time comes for him to be replaced. Examples of fatal children are: Asclepius, Cyrus, Deirdre, Lugh, MacDuff, Moses, Oedipus, Perseus, Romulus, Sigurd, Theseus, Vikramaditya. Compare Cista, Abandoned Children.

Fatal gifts. Gifts sent by enemies as though they were sent by friends. Among such gifts were the legendary poisonous rings of the Borgias; the wedding robe Medea sent her rival Creusa; the poisoned shirt Nessus the Centaur gave to Delanira for Hercules; the shirt which Vulcan dyed in crimes and gave to Venus to punish her for her infidelities. The gifts typify some fierce aspect of nature, such as the scorching rays of the sun. Some do not kill immediately but bring their owners to a bad end, as the collar of Arsinoe and the necklace of Harmonia, which represent fertility which dies with the winter season. Others are fatal only if sold, as the emerald from the forehead of Buddha, a favorite theme in pulp stories.

Fatal treasures. See under



treasure.

Fatal weakness. Fertility kings, especially sun heroes, are afflicted with a vulnerability; thus one season succumbs to another, light succumbs to darkness.

**FATES** In Greek and Roman mythology the three sisters who controlled the destiny of mortals. In Greek mythology called Moirai. Their power was stronger than that of any deity; even Zeus was unable to overpower them, and they arbitrarily controlled the birth, life, and death of every man. They were called cruel because they did not regard the wishes of anyone. Their names were Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos. Originally the three were worshiped as aspects of the new, full, and old moon, Atropos being the senior member of the triad. Fate is from the Latin *fatum*, meaning a thing spoken. In Rome they also were called *Parcae*. The Norse Norns (Urth, the past; Verthandi, the present; and Skuld, the future) correspond to them.

**FATHER** Divine spirit, first, founder, wisdom. In primitive life a term of respect to elders. In father cults the male god is the chief deity; the goddess is recognized but subordinate. In mother cults the worship is reversed. In Egypt father and mother cults merged. In Christianity Father is the first person of the Trinity. In Hebrew tradition God, Jehovah, is sometimes called Father. See Sefira. In Vedic tradition the kindly dead who reside in the sky are called fathers.

Church Fathers. The great bishops, teachers and writers of the early Christian church: 1-apostolic fathers, contemporaries of the apostles: Barnabas, Clem-

ent of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp; 2- primitive fathers who lived in the first three centuries of the Christian era: Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian of Carthage, Dionysius of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Irenaeus, Justin, Origen, Tertullian, Theiophilus of Antioch.

Father Christmas. Santa Claus. Character in a Mumming Play.

Father Knickerbocker. Personification of New York.

Fatherly. Name of a gnostic Aeon.

Father of lies. Herodotus, whose historical accounts were largely imaginary; Satan.

Father-son. Phases of the one; regeneration. Also conflict. The Egyptian pharaoh was worshiped as an incarnation of the ruling deity; he was the ka of the god, and when he died, the ka or spirit passed to his successor. Thus the son became the father and, in the theological sense, husband of the mother. The Greek legend of Oedipus suggests a similar theory. Examples of conflict are: Cronus-Zeus, Dyaus-Indra, Horus the Elder-Horus the Younger, Jehovah-Lucifer, Saturn-Jupiter.

Father Time. Time personified; usually depicted as an old man with a scythe or reaping hook. Also known as Father Truth, as time brings hidden things to light.

Greek Church Fathers. Athanasius, Basil the Great, Chrysostom, Cyril of Alexandria, Cyril of Jerusalem, Ephraim of Edessa, Epiphanius, Eusebius, Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory of Nyssa.

Latin Church Fathers. Ambrose, Anselm, Augustine, Bede, Bernard, Caesarius of Arles, Clement of Rome, Cyprian, Gregory the Great, Hilary of Poitiers, Ignatius, Irenaeus, Isidore of Se-



ville, Jerome, Justin, Leo the Great, Optatus, Origen, Peter Chrysologus, Peter Damian, Prosper, Tertullian, Vincent of Lerins.

**FATIMA** (1) In the Arabian Nights a female hermit slain by a necromancer, who then donned the clothes of the holy enchantress to insinuate himself into Aladdin's household. (2) In the story of Bluebeard, a wife saved from death. Bluebeard's seventh and last wife. Her curiosity led to the discovery of his crimes, and she was saved from the fate of her predecessors, all of whom had been murdered, by the arrival of her brothers. Personification of the moon. See Bluebeard. (3) Daughter of Mohammed and one of the four perfect Moslem women, the other three being Asia, Khadijah, and Mary. Traditionally she is virginal, one of her titles being bright-blooming or one who never menstruated. She was the wife of Ali to whom she bore three sons. Her grave is unknown, hidden in mystery.

**FATTING HOUSE** Among the African Efik people, hut where a girl is kept for several weeks previous to her marriage and given plenty of food.

**FAUNTLEROY** A beautiful but effeminate boy, alluding to the hero of a once popular story by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

**FAUNUS** In Roman mythology, grandson of Saturn; son of Picus, brother-husband of Fauna; father of Acis and Latinus, suitor of Galatea; ancestor of the fauns. A rural and woodland deity; patron of herding, hunting, and husbandry. Worshiped in groves, where his oracles were heard by a visitant while asleep on a sacred fleece. He revealed nature's

secrets to men only. He was the inventor of poetry. Sometimes he was mischievous and sent Incubo (nightmare). As a god of shepherds, he entertained Evander on his arrival in Latium. His priests were the Luperci; his main festival the Lupercalia. Two festivals called Faunalia were celebrated on February 13 and December 5. He was identified with Sylvanus and the Greek Pan. Sometimes conceived to be a plurality, the fauni or fauns, analogous to the Greek panes, satyrs, and sileni in their relations with Pan. In later times included in the list of Laurentum kings. Faunus means to favor. He was also called Inuus (fertilizer) and Lupercus (one who wards off wolves).

**Faun.** A descendant of Faunus. The fauns were Roman woodland divinities corresponding to Greek satyrs, except they were youthful. They had goat's feet, a human face with furry pointed ears, horns, and tails, all characteristics of Faunus greatly exaggerated. They wore coronals of fir twigs and carried shepherds' pipes.

**Fauna.** Daughter of Picus; sister-wife of Faunus. Nature goddess who provided the fertility of the land and fruitfulness. Like Damia, she was worshiped exclusively by women. Identified with Bona Dea and Cybele.

**FAUST** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning fortunate. In feminine form Faustina. (2) The hero of various literary works based on legends which grew out of the life of Dr. Johann Faust (or Faustus), a 16th century German charlatan. He became the model for one, "who sought to sound the depths of this world's knowledge and enjoyment without the help of God." As a student of the black arts

who made a compact with the devil, he first appeared in 1587 in a book by Johann Spies. In Marlow he sells his soul to the Devil in exchange for earthly glory and sensual pleasure. In Goethe's drama Mephistopheles boasts he can lower man to the level of the brute; God replies that man's better nature will eventually prevail and conquer all temptation. Faust, an elderly scholar, is chosen for the experiment. The action of the drama closes with the lesson that neither learning, lust, nor pleasure can satisfy the heart of man, whose happiness consists in leading a useful life. Faust thus typifies sinful humanity, easily tempted, but finally emerging with a desire to serve mankind. The action of the drama is a combination of individualism and socialism; Faust loses the wager with Mephistopheles and is finally no more than man. Compare Festus.

Faustianism. Conflict as the essence of existence with a longing for the infinite. Man as a force endlessly combatting obstacles; never satisfied.

**FAUSTULUS** Roman shepherd whose wife Acca Larentia found the deserted twins Romulus and Remus, and in whose house they were raised. Probably agricultural deities.

**FAVONIUS** Roman personification of the gentle west wind. He is a promoter of vegetation and parallels Zephyr.

**FAWN** Gentleness, grace, timidity. As a verb used to show affection by cringing before or licking the hand of another, as a fawn. To seek favor by subserviency, to curry, flatter, pander. Seneca Indian south wind spirit; called Ne-a-go. See Ga-oh.

**FAY (FEE, FEY)** (1) A supernatural being capable of bestowing good or bad luck, especially on the newly born. A deity of fate, an elf, a fairy. From the root fa or fi, meaning fire, life, and related to the Latin fata. (2) Feminine name; special use of the common noun.

**FAYETTE** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning little raven.

**FEA** Gaelic war goddess. The hateful. See Morrighu.

**FEAR** Personified by Phobos. Typified by a man displaying terror and holding scales of Justice.

**FEAST** A banquet of more or less public nature; an elaborate and abundant repast, especially one commemorating some event or person. An anniversary, a day or season commemorating an event or person, a religious festival. Figuratively, anything affording enjoyment to the body or spirit. Compare festival. A Christain double-feast is a church festival in which a double antiphon is used; an immovable feast occurs on the same date each year; a movable feast is one which depends on Easter for its date. The chief immovable feasts are the quarter days: Annunciation or Lady Day, March 25, the Nativity of John the Baptist, June 24, Michaelmas Day, September 29, Christmas Day, December 25. Others are: Circumcision, January 1, Epiphany, January 6, All Saints', November 1, All Souls', November 2, and the Apostles' days. Movable feasts depending on Easter are: Ascension Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Holy Thursday, Palm Sunday, Pentecost or Whit Sunday, Sexagesima Sunday, Trinity Sun-

In Hebrew tradition God appointed several feast days or days of rest and worship to perpetuate the memory of great events. Sabbath commemorated the creation of the world; Passover, the departure out of Egypt; Pentecost, the law given at Sinai, etc. At the three great feasts of the year, Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles, all males of the nation were required to visit the temple, and to protect their borders from invasion during their absence, the shield of a special providence was always interposed. Yom Kippur, a Jewish holy day, is observed by fasting not by feasting. Ancient Jews observed a Sabbatical Year, in which every seventh year the lands were allowed to remain at rest without culture. This was to preserve the remembrance of creation of the world and to inculcate humanity on the Jews, who resigned to the poor, to servants, to strangers, and to brutes, the produce of their fields and vineyards. They also observed a year of Jubilee every fiftieth year. Its name, meaning flowing or sounding, was significant of the joyful trumpet-peals that announced its arrivals. During this period no one sowed or reaped; all were satisfied with what the earth and trees produced spontaneously.

The observance of sacred festivals was adapted not merely to reawaken memories of their early history as a nation, but to keep alive the influence of religion, the expectation of the Messiah, to deepen their joy in God, to dispel animosities and jealousies, and to form new associations between different families and tribes. The Hebrews were noted as a people who welcomed their guests with a feast and dismissed them with another. Joyful domestic events were observed by feasting, such as birthdays, harvest-

ing, marriages, sheep-shearing. A feast was provided at funerals. Those who brought offerings and sacrifices to the temple feasted upon them with joy and praise to God. Special feasts were made for the poor. Anciently the feasts were marked by simplicity; when Roman customs were introduced the feasts became elaborate. A governor of the feast was appointed; guests were washed and perfumed; dancing, music, story-telling, and other entertainment were provided. In the Zohar feast is a parabolic expression for death.

Feast day. Loosely in Christian tradition any day not a fast day, specifically any festive day, especially Sundays, on each of which the resurrection of Christ is honored.

Feast of Alcinoüs. A lavish entertainment, in allusion to the extravagant banquet given by Alcinoüs, king of the Phaeacians, to Odysseus.

Feast of All Souls. Christian festival celebrated on November 2; corresponds to ancient pagan festival for the dead, Feast of Souls.

Feast of Anna Perenna. In Roman antiquity, March 15, celebrated as the day on which the fertility goddess Anna Perenna, an old woman disguised as the maiden Nerio, married the god Mars. Her disguise was that of spring raiment.

Feast of Asses. Medieval festival celebrated on Christmas Day. Similar to Feast of Fools, which see.

Feast of Booths. See Feast of Tabernacles.

Feast of Cups (Choes). Central phase of the Greek spring festival Anthesteria, in which the wife of the king archon was symbolically married to Dionysus. A fertility rite.

Feast of Dedication (Chanuca).

A Hebrew festival celebrated at the winter solstice. It commemorates the cleansing and rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem by the Maccabees after the pollution of the altar by the Syrians under Antiochus Epiphanes. Also called Dedication of Lights.

Feast of eggs. In Christian tradition day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

Feast of Fools. In Middle Ages a burlesque festival usually held on the Feast of Circumcision, January 1. It probably perpetuated the pagan Saturnalia and was characterized by scandalous burlesque services in the church. A reversal of normal procedures was enacted. The priests held sway as choirboys held sway on Innocents' Day. An archbishop and a bishop were ordained in mock ceremonies. Dressed in women's clothes and masked, they danced and sang obscene songs, played dice at the altar, recited bawdy verses in the street. A prominent feature was the mummery and the High Mass conducted by the lower clergy under a leader elected for the occasion with a burlesque title. Identified with the Feast of Asses held on Christmas Day, in which the procession imitated braying, especially in place of "Amen;" its chief purpose was to honor the ass on which Christ rode into Jerusalem. In the original pagan rites, the sacred king was killed as a sacrifice for fertility. The Feast of Fools has been abandoned since the Reformation.

Feast of Goibniu. The Feast of Age, ancient Irish festival, at which an ale was served that kept those who drank it forever young. See Faet fiada.

Feast of Huli. Eastern festival corresponding to All Fools Day in the West. A fertility rite.

Feast of Ingathering. See Feast of Tabernacles.

Feast of Lanterns. In China and Japan celebrated the 15th of the first month with the appearance of the first full moon of the year. Lanterns are strung outside buildings and fireworks are set off. It officially ends the New Year celebration and is concluded with the parade of dragons.

Feast of Lots (Purim). Jewish festival instituted by Esther and Mordecai in memory of the providential deliverance of the Jews in Persia from the malignant designs of Haman. The lot was cast in the presence of Haman for every day from the first month to the twelfth before an auspicious day was found for destroying the Jews, and the superstition of Haman was made the means of turning his devices against him.

Feast of New Moon (Rosh Chodesh). Minor Jewish festival celebrating the new moon each month.

Feast of Passover (Pesach). Jewish Festival celebrating the coming forth out of Egypt. According to tradition, the night before the departure of the Jews, the destroying angel slew the first born of the Egyptians but passed over the houses of the Israelites without entering them. Also Feast of Unleavened Bread.

Feast of Pentecost (Shabuoth). Originally a Jewish harvest festival; later celebrated the gift of the Law to Moses on Mount Sinai.

Feast of Pots. At the ancient Greek spring festival of Anthesteria the offering of cooked grain in pots to Hermes as god of the underworld.

Feast of Roses. 1) A French rural festival. 2) A Persian festival honoring roses in full bloom.

Feast of Souls. An Aryan celebration held in November to honor the dead. It characterized



the commencement of the winter season and constituted a prayer for fertility. Corresponds to Christian Feast of All Souls.

Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth). Hebrew autumnal festival commemorating the dwelling in tents in the wilderness. The people dwelt in booths, and it was celebrated with thanksgiving at the close of the harvest. Probably originally a harvest festival celebrated with dancing and orgiastic rites in honor of Baal-Birith and Yahweh. May have been derived from a feast of Adonis. In later ceremonies four plants were carried: etrog to represent the human heart, myrtle the eye, palm the spine, willow the mouth. Wine was poured on the morning sacrifice in memory of the abundant supply of water God afforded during desert wanderings and perhaps with reference to purification from sin. Also called Feast of Booths and Feast of Ingathering.

Feast of Trumpets (Rosh Hashana). Hebrew New Year festival.

Feast of Yams. In Africa the king of the Onitsha once a year dances before his people outside the mud wall of his palace. In the dance he carries a great weight, generally a sack of earth on his back to prove that he is able to support the burden and cares of state. Were he unable to discharge this duty, he would immediately be deposed and perhaps stoned to death.

Skeleton at the feast. Anything that dampens or kills joy, alluding to the practice of ancient Egyptians who, as a reminder of death, displayed a skeleton at banquets.

**FEATHER** Godliness, kingship. Adornment, aspiration, authority, charity, divination, flight, honor, justice, knowledge, literature, magic, nobility, ostentation, rank,

speed, wealth. Manifestation of life substance; purifier of sin (death). Minute, accurate weight. Ray of light. Dream significance: frivolity, worry. Feather is from the same root as father and water (water). Sanscrit for feather is patra, cognate with the Latin pater (father). American Indians used feathers in imitative magic. Typified the ghost or spirit. In Egypt symbolized death, integrity, righteousness, truth. Worn as a good luck talisman. A deity badge. Most Egyptian gods wore two, probably symbolic of the twin powers, goodness and knowledge. The attributes and moods of the deity are revealed by the colors.

Downy feather. Sleep, soft light clouds. Pawnee Indian symbol of breath of life.

Eagle feather. Solar emblem. American Indian badge of glory; war honor, the eagle being the highest of bird messengers. See Hako. Among Indians of southwestern United States attached to prayer sticks used to address celestial powers.

Feather dress. Usually typifies a cloud; sometimes a breeze.

Goose feather. Literature, writing.

Feather in cap. Achievement which justifies pride. From the practice of American Indians and others of inserting in the head-dress a feather for every enemy slain or for other exploits.

Feather one's nest. Acquire plenty of money, alluding to the habit of birds that line their nests for warmth.

Feathered serpent. Opposing forces. Heaven and earth; rain and drought. American Indian symbol of the creator, dominator, fertilizer. See bird-serpent.

Feathered serpent with horns. Opposing forces in conflict.

Feather tied to an ear of corn. Pawnee Indian symbol of the crea-



tor spirit Tirawa. Its movement in the slightest current of air typifies the breath of life.

Ostrich feather. Distinction, justice. Heraldic symbol of serenity, willing obedience. In Egypt emblem of Maat, goddess of Truth. In England device of the Prince of Wales.

Peacock feather. Buddhist ritual object; used for sprinkling. See mayurapiccha.

Pigeon feather. In ancient Britain symbolized immortality. A belief prevailed that those who slept on pigeon feathers would not die.

Red feather. When notched, an American Indian symbol indicating that an enemy had been killed and scalped. A feather with a round red mark signified an enemy simply had been killed.

Three feathers. Good thought, good word, good deed. Three rays of light. In England device of the Prince of Wales. Three white feathers are given to a probationer as a badge indicating completion of nursing training. Derived from the emblem of Three Feathers Tavern, where a committee of philanthropic men met to discuss establishing a London hospital.

Two feathers. Air and light, goodness and knowledge, spiritual and materialistic life.

Upright feather. Among American Indians signified coupe accomplished in battle and wearer unhurt; if worn backwards, wearer wounded in battle.

White feather. Billowy foam of a stormy sea. Cowardice, alluding to the fact that a white feather in a gamecock's tail is the mark of an impure strain. Among Muskogean Creek Indians breath of life. Among Pawnee an emblem of Tirawa typifying fleecy clouds in the upper heavens. See Three feathers above.

**FEBRIS** Roman god of malarial fever. Father of Dea Tertiana (third day chills) and of Dea Quartana (fourth day chills).

**FEBRUARY** In ancient zodiacs the sun entered Pisces, the last month of the year, on a date corresponding approximately to February 19 of modern calendars. Name derived from the Latin verb februs, to make libations. A period or state of coldness. Its birthstone is the amethyst, its color violet-red, its zodiac sign Pisces, the Fishes. In China its emblems are the peach blossom and the boar. In the Occident generally personified by a man warming himself before an indoor fire, and symbolized by the eagle and primrose.

Februation. Roman rite of ceremonial purification, observed on February 15 at the Lupercalia.

Februsus. Properly a surname of Lupercus. Lustrations were performed in his honor at the Lupercalia on February 15.

**FECES** In Japan signifies earth producer, food producer, life force. Among North American Indians the excrement of the trickster hero frequently advises him or warns him of impending danger. At False Face or Shuck dances of the Eastern Woodland Indians performers smeared the excrement of animals or humans over their hands and then stroked onlookers whom they wished to protect from disease. Also used for humorous purposes.

**FECUNDITY** Symbolized by the pomegranate.

**FEDELM** In Celtic mythology prophetess daughter of Conchobar. She prophesied that Medb would meet disaster in her war against Ulster because of Cuchulainn.

**FEE** Woodland spirit. A fay, which see.

**FE'E** Polynesian octopus which gave birth to rocks and islands. In Samoa god of war. When he looks landward, he brings defeat; when he looks seaward, he brings victory.

**FEEET** See foot.

Feet of a boar. Vishnu, under the name Kesava, is invoked in boar form. His feet are called the Vedas. Compare hair, head, mouth, teeth, tongue, tusks of a boar.

Feet of a human. Pathmakers, wanton desire. If bare, poverty; if winged, flight. Anatomical denomination governed by Pisces. According to the mystics: if big, solidity; flat, a despicable person; hairless, a weak person; hard, a closed intellect; long, fertility; if normally hairy, perfect balance; overly hairy, debauchery; small, aristocracy; soft, lightness; if with thick ankles, a peasant. In Christian tradition signifies Saint John the Baptist and the apostles. In Hebrew tradition symbolizes conclusion, possession, treading, tyranny; also disciples, followers, servants. Naked feet were a sign of mourning and respect. Moses put off his shoes to approach the burning bush. In Rome whitened feet were the mark of an imported slave.

**FEI-CH'ANG-FANG** Famous Chinese magician. See Kite-flying Festival.

**FEINI** First settlers of Ireland; descendants of Anu.

**FELDSPAR** Benevolence.

**FELICIA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning happy.

**FELICITAS** Roman goddess of positive good fortune. Compare Fortuna.

**FELICITY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a garland of flowers on her head, seated on a throne, holding a Mercury rod and a cornucopia filled with flowers and fruit.

**FELINE GODDESSES** In Egypt feline goddesses represented variable powers of the sun as reflected in nature. The goddesses were: Ament, Bast, Maau, Sekhet, Tefnut. In Norse mythology Freyja was a feline goddess.

**FELIX** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning fortunate, happy, prosperous. (2) A Roman governor of Judea; originally a slave, he was manumitted, and became notorious for his cruelty and tyranny.

**FEMALE** Identified in mythology as the passive principle of nature; bearer of the egg of life. The duplicating, horizontal, negative principles. Symbolized by anything that is cavernous, circular, concave, curving, hollow, oval, round, or sinuous. Various symbols are: aegis, ankh, ark, barley, base of right-angled triangle, blue of sea, bowl, cat, cave, coin, concha, corn, cow, crescent, crevice in rocks, Crux Ansata, cup, delta (Greek letter), delta (river mouth), dish, doorway, dove, earth, egg, firestone, fish, frame, furrow, hand open, hole, holding thumb, horseshoe, labyrinth, lotus, moon, mound, myrtle leaf, pearl, pigeon, point within a circle, pomegranate, pyramid, right angle bisected by a line, sea shell, sheath of sword, shield, sparrow, square stone, target of arrow, thet, trench, umbrageous retreats, vase, water

wavy line or m, well. Typified by the in (Japanese) vulva (Latin), yin (Chinese), yoni (Sanskrit). Personified by a mermaid, a Red Cross Nurse of heroic size and by the virgin-mothers of the world, such as: Ammas, Anu, Aphrodite, Ariadne, Artemis, Astarte, Athyr, Audhumbla, Caillech Bheur, Danu, Demeter, Devaki, Diana of Ephesus, Gaea, Hera, Hertha, Hestia, Io, Ishtar, Isis, Juno, Ki (Nintu), Lakshmi, Libera, Ma, Mary, Mylitta, Ops, Persephone, Rhea-Cybele, Tanit. Among American Indian tribes and in northeast Asia the virgin-mother was represented as a bear goddess, in China as a tigress, in Egypt as a cow mother, in Greece as a sow, and in Rome as a wolf goddess.

Female doorkeepers. Four animal-headed goddesses in the Buddhist Chonyid Bardo.

Female energy. The wife of a deity.

Female figure. Typifies the humanities.

**FENCE** See wall for symbolism.

**FENG** Danish legendary equivalent of the mythological Halfdan. Brother of Horwendil who was the husband of Gerutha (Gertrude) and the father of Amleth (Hamlet). He slays Horwendil and marries Gerutha. Parallels Claudius in Shakespeare's version of Hamlet (see).

**FENG-HUANG (FENG, FENGHWANG, FEN-HUANG)** Chinese mythological bird which supposedly lives for 500 years and then builds its own funeral pyre of dried grasses and spices. After it is consumed by the fire it rises again, renewed in youth, thus typifies immortality, resurrection. Symbolic of the sun. Rich in plumage and graceful of form and

movement, it is fabled to appear only in times of peace and prosperity, when a sage is to be glorified. Second of the four benevolent sacred animals. (See Ssu Ling). Feng=male; huang=female; it is therefore androgynous. Emblem of the empress. In art often represented in pheasant form. Identical with the phoenix (fum).

**FENG I** Chinese god of waters. Compare Shui Shen, Yu Po.

**FENG PO (FENG SHIH)** Chinese god of the wind. Identified with the constellation Sagittarius, as strong winds come from the northwest.

**FENG PO-PO** Chinese wind goddess. Mounted on a tiger she ranges over the clouds with her bag of winds.

**FENG-SHUI** Literally wind and water. In China a kind of geomancy, the practice of reading nature signs or features of landscape to foretell coming events and used in determining sites for graves, houses, etc.

**FENIAN (FIANNA EIRINN)** In Irish legendary history a member of a body of professional soldiers, half warriors, half hunters, of superhuman courage, size, and strength. Their oath required them to be skilled alike in war and learning. The most famous leader of the group was Finn MacCool; other heroes were Diarmait O Buidhne, Fergus the Eloquent, Goll, Ossian. Their most common antagonists were the Lochlannach, a people who lived under the sea. The main purpose of the organization, therefore, was to defend the coasts of Ireland. The Fenians were sun heroes who fought the demons of darkness and winter. They were housed, kept

covered, in winter, when their foe was victorious; they were exposed to roam the countryside in summer, when the sun is victorious. Their exploits probably echo actual historical events of early inhabitants who fought invaders. An anti-British secret association of disaffected Irishmen, formed in 1857, took the name.

**FENIUS FARSA** In Irish legend a Scythian who became the first Irishman. Deprived of his throne, he settled in Egypt, where his son Niul married the reigning Pharaoh's daughter, named Scota. Niul and Scota had a son called Goidel, whose great grandson was named Eber Scot. Fenius and his family were turned out of Egypt for refusing to join the persecution of the children of Israel. They wandered about for over forty years and finally settled in Spain, the Celtic Elysium or Hades. The descendant of Fenius was Bregon, father of Bile and Ith. The genealogy probably was invented to explain names by which Gaels called themselves; Finn, Goidel, Scot.

**FENJA AND MENJA** In Norse mythology giant daughters of Greip. When Ivalde and his sons revolted against the gods, the sisters seized the World Mill, the millstone Grotte in the cold polar night, and turned it so violently it went out of order and a great earthquake followed. At the command of Mysing, sea-king, the sisters ground out salt and ended the Golden Age or Peace of Frode. Goddesses of creation and destruction. In some versions given a nine-fold aspect (waves of the sea), and as such the joint mothers of Heimdall. See Cardea, Frode, Vana-Mothers.

**FENNEL** December 5 birthday

flower. Symbolizes strength. In the language of flowers: Worthy of praise. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

**FENRIR (FENRER, FENRIS)**

In Norse mythology monstrous wolf, son of Loki and the giantess Angurboda; brother of Hel. By Gulveig-Hoder father of Hati and Skoll. Fenrir was a demoniacal cloud wolf, whose eyes and nostrils vomited fire; he was a demon of darkness, storm, and night and, when he yawned, one jaw reached the sky and one reached the earth. He was the terror of the gods and at Ragnarok swallowed the sun and conquered Odin. He was killed by Vidar. Sometimes said to be an aspect of Loki. Also called Hrodvitnir.

**FENSAL (FENSALIR)** In Norse mythology magnificent mansion of Frigga, to which she invited all married couples who had led virtuous lives on earth to enjoy each other's company forever.

**FER** Old Irish generic term for man. Vir and fer are cognates.

**FERDIA (FERDIAD)** In Old Irish legend friend and sworn brother of Cuchulainn, beguiled by Medb to meet Cuchulainn in combat in the war for the Brown Bull. The friends met reluctantly, showing each other the greatest courtesy throughout the three days of their battle, when at last Cuchulainn killed Ferdia. Ferdia, a prince of darkness, is compared to Hector; Cuchulainn, a sun-hero, is compared to Achilles.

**FERDINAND (FERNANDO)** Masculine name from the Greek and Italian, meaning peace and bold, life risking. Feminine forms are Ferdinanda, Fernanda.



**FER FEDAIL** In Irish mythology son of Eogabal. Slain by the sea-god Manannan because his misdeed resulted in the drowning of Tuag. See Tuag.

**FERGUS** Masculine name from Middle Irish, meaning the choice.

**FERGUS THE ELOQUENT** In Irish legendary history son of Finn McCool. Bard noted for his sweet voice. Because he was a wise seer and interpreter of dreams, he was called True Lips. Wind deity.

**FERGUS FIONNLIAT** Irish fertility lord; owner of Tuiren while she was in bitch form. She became the mother of the hounds Bran and Sceolan, the marvelous dogs of Finn mac Cool.

**FERGUS MAC ROY (ROICH, ROIGH)** Irish legendary hero of the Cuchulainn cycle. Son of Roy, father of Buinne and Ilann. King of Ulster. When he asked Nessa to marry him, she consented provided he would resign his title of king for one year in favor of her son Conchobar. He consented, and at the end of the year, Conchobar had him permanently dethroned. Fergus fled to Connaught and led the forces of Queen Medb against Ulster. When he was forced into single combat with Ulster's great hero Cuchulainn, he made a pact with his young rival; Cuchulainn was to run from him and at a future date he would run away. Their battle represented the cycle of time in which light or summer (Cuchulainn) and darkness or winter (Fergus) alternately fled from each other. The Fergus-Conchobar incident may echo an historical event in which a surrogate usurped the throne instead of sacrificing himself in a fertility rite at the expiration of his term,

intended to be a temporary investiture to preserve the life of the true king. See surrogate.

**FERGUSON** One without lodging, in allusion to the saying, "It's all very fine, Ferguson, but you don't lodge here," which was popular in the middle of the 19th century. Several accounts are given for its origin. In one, a young Scot named Ferguson got intoxicated at Epsom Downs and was unable to prevail upon any innkeeper to give him lodgings. In another, Ferguson was a companion of the notorious Marquis of Waterford. The two became intoxicated and in the course of the evening separated. The marquis went to the home of his uncle the Archbishop of Armagh. When his companion knocked at the door the marquis threw open the window and called out the statement which became popular.

**FERIDUN** A type of model king. He appears in Persian legend.

**FERN** March 24 birthday flower, symbolizing confidence, fascination, sincerity, solitary humility. Typifies colonizers. If gathered at proper moment, said to render possessor invisible. Those who gather it on Saint John's Eve supposedly get their hats struck off and are severely kicked about. Word yielding one fire; cognate with fir. Japanese emblem of a samurai, signifying honesty. Used in New Year decorations to symbolize hope of exuberant prosperity.

Bracken or eagle fern. Shelter. Fern leaves. In northern climates, victory over death; compares with palm leaves of southern lands. In Japan symbolizes prosperity.

Fern seed. In witchcraft eaten to make oneself invisible. Ferns



have no seeds but were formerly thought to have seeds so small as to be invisible and were carried about by those who were able to become invisible.

Royal fern. Reverie.

**FEROCITY** Typified by bear, crocodile, hawk, lion, tiger.

**FEROHER (FEROUER)** Literally, guardian angel. (1) One of an order of tutelary Persian deities. They were next in rank below the izeds, were infinite in number, and protected man during his mortal life. On the Day of Ascension they purified a man's soul. In Zend called fra-vashi. (2) A winged circular symbol supposedly representing a sun god found on Mesopotamian monuments. The winged disk, both with and without a man's (god's) figure engraved on it, has been found on ancient Assyrian and Babylonian monuments as a symbol of the god Ashur.

**FERONIA** Sabine goddess of wild creatures.

**FERRET** Inquisitiveness, mischievousness, restlessness, williness. Typifies one who is bloodthirsty, courageous, cunning, fierce, preserving, serpentine, stealthy, who has nocturnal habits, who searches out secret things, who seeks his prey in their dens.

**FERTILITY RITE** (1) Rites frequently orgiastic, with men and women cohabiting in the fields as a form of homeopathic or imitative magic. In ceremonies which accompanied the harvest festival, a doll with phallic attributes, an effigy of Adonis, Attis, Bacchus, Dionysus, Tammuz, Yarilo, or another fertility god, or a phallus representing the god, was torn to pieces and cast into a river or the sea, from which it

supposedly rose again in the spring to bring fertility to the land. The vegetation spirit or effigy was borne or attended by mourning, wailing women. In some celebrations, the sacred king was slain to impregnate the earth with his life-giving warmth. Spring rites, celebrating the resurrection of the fertility god, were festive and gay in contrast to the plaintive autumnal rites. See dying god, Sacred king. (2) In primitive societies to facilitate childbirth or to procure offspring for barren women, a wooden image of a child is held on the lap of a would-be mother and she pretends to suckle it. Sometimes the father of a large family is asked to pray on behalf of the woman.

Fertility god. Vegetation god. Usually represented as a handsome youth. Sometimes he is a gay spirit, who travels about the countryside drinking wine, singing and dancing, frolicking and merrymaking, as Bacchus and Dionysus. Sometimes he mutilates himself for the benefit of mankind, kills himself each autumn to impregnate the earth with his life-giving warmth, or is slain by his mother-wife. He comes back to life with the returning sun each spring and brings renewed growth with him. Adonis and Tammuz are fertility gods of this type. See Dying god, mutilation.

Fertility goddess. Earth goddess. Triple goddess of birth-growth-decay, possessed of a double character, that of virgin and mother. She frequently is the mother-wife of the fertility god, as in the Ishtar-Tammuz legend, and is the guardian of childbirth as well as the guardian of earth's fertility. Cybele, Demeter, Rhea are fertility goddesses. Compare Virgin goddess.

**FESCAMP ABBEY** Site of early Grail legends; also known as Perlesvaus. A rival of Glastonbury Abbey, scene of later Grail stories.

**FESS** Heraldic band borne in the center of the shield; a military belt or girdle of honor. A military grade of honor which signifies the bearer must always be in readiness to undergo the business of public weal.

**FESTIVAL** A season of commemoration, rejoicing, rest, or thanksgiving. Festivals frequently have idolatrous connections; sometimes homeopathic or imitative magic is practiced. The most ancient festivals were those held after gathering the harvest or vintage. For Christian and Hebrew festivals see feast. Pagan festivals are symbolized by coronals of roses or other flowers, flaming torches, garlanded flutes or pipes or winecups, garlands, skull of horned animal festooned with flowers. In modern times many festivals are secular, such as fairs at which cattle, other livestock, and manufactured goods are displayed, or articles are sold for purposes of charity. A festival may represent a season devoted periodically to some form of entertainment, as a music festival at which a certain composer is honored. See feast, fertility rite.

Festival of Flowers. Chinese festival held the 12th day of the 2nd moon, when plants on the mountain are 'changed into jade,' that is the leaves and grass come forth to greet the sun. Women and children on this day hang favors on branches and recite laudatory remarks. This worship supposedly assures a fruitful season.

Festival of Lights. Hindu celebration of the triumph of light

(truth) over darkness (ignorance). In China and Japan a Feast of Lanterns is celebrated in honor of the new moon. Channukah, and Christmas Eve are festivals of lights.

Festival of Tombs. In China observed 106 days after the winter solstice, when visits are made to the graves of ancestors and offerings presented before the tablets of the dead. As no fire is kindled for three days previous to the festival, it sometimes is called Cold Food Festival. After graves are put in order, festivities are enjoyed much like those of the Easter holidays of western nations.

Festival of Weeping Women. See El-Bugaf.

**FESTUS** (1) The hero of a dramatic poem by Philip J. Bailey. Like Faust, Festus is conducted by a diabolical companion through the whole of human experience. However, his guide Lucifer is more the philosopher and theologian than tempter. (2) In Brown-ing's Paracelsus, a true friend.

**FETCH CANDLE (FETCH LIGHT)**

A death warning. In the folklore of Ireland and North England a supernatural light which moves through the air at night and presages the death of the one who sees it. It is believed to accompany a ghost funeral and to be visible only to those who are about to die or as a sign of the death of one loved by the beholder. It supposedly goes out at the moment the soul of the dying departs from the body.

**FETH FIADA** Literally, deer's cry. In Irish legend Manannan's spell, by which one became invisible. It aided Cuchulainn, Lugh, the sons of Midir, and other heroes. Probably the sea which hides the sun that has set.

**FETISH** An object believed to possess magical powers, hence any object of blind affection or of ignorant, unreasoning devotion. Among primitive peoples, any inanimate object worshiped either because it is conceived to be the residence of a god or spirit or for its inherent magical power, and which may be compelled or induced to help the possessor achieve his aims, protect him from disease or harm, safeguard him against his enemies. Bones, fire, images, plants, stones, teeth, trees, water, wood are believed to possess fetish qualities. In psychopathology an article, such as a foot or other part of the body, an item of clothing, or jewelry, having no intrinsic significance of sex, but arousing erotic feelings or on which erotic interest has been fixed.

Fetish gods. Among Indo-Europeans, mountain, river, and tree gods. Celts and Teutons favored tree gods, whereas Greeks and Romans favored river gods.

**FETTER** Imprisonment, martyrdom, slavery.

Fetterlock. Heraldic symbol of the conqueror, strength, victory.

**FEVER** Excitement, illness, passion, restlessness, selfishness. In an Italian icon personified by a pale young woman with black hair. Hot vapours issue from her mouth. In her hand, which she holds over her heart, is a scroll inscribed, "Membra Cuncta Fatisunt." In her other hand she holds a slave's chain. A melancholy lion rests at her feet.

**FEVERROOT** Delay.

**FEZ** Moslem badge. Identical with the cone as a mountain symbol.

**FI** Word root meaning fire and life, as in feu and vie from the French. F is interchangeable with V; all vowels are interchangeable.

**FIACHADH** Legendary king of Ireland who organized the Fenians, sun-heroes, who were exterminated by Cairbre the son of Cormac mac Art. See Fenian.

**FIACHNA** In Irish legend he is attacked by his nephew Goll, who vanquishes him in seven battles and abducts his wife. In need of reinforcements, he appears in a mist, asks Loegaire for aid, and disappears into a lake. Loegaire, with fifty warriors, follows and aids in releasing his wife from the castle on the field of Mag Mell. As a reward, Fiachna gives his daughter Sun Tear to Loegaire as a wife. This is a light myth. Fiachna and Loegaire, aspects of the sun, accompanied by rays of the sun, disappear (set) in a lake and release the dawn (or perhaps the moon) from the mansion of a prince of darkness. Sun Tear is probably the dew. Fiachna (light) and Goll (darkness) meet in daily conflict, as suggested by the seven battles. Fiachna and Goll resemble Arthur and Modred.

**FIACHRA** In Irish legend one of the tragic children of Ler; twin brother of Conn. Changed into a swan by his jealous stepmother. Typifies cloud or mist. See Aoife, Ler.

**FIANNA** See Fenian.

**FICO** A gesture of contempt made by thrusting the thumb between two fingers or into the mouth. Intended to signify a fig's worth. Also interpreted to be a coarse and obscene gesture.

**FICOIDES** In the language of flowers: Your looks freeze me.

**FIDDLER'S GREEN** A sailor's term for a land of perpetual dancing, drinking, merriment, music, and singing, where rum and tobacco are given freely; hence an imaginary place free from care.

**FIDELIA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning faithful.

**FIDELITY** Typified by the color blue, by a dog, by a hand on which is imprinted faith or foy, or by two right hands joined. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white with a key in one hand and a seal in the other. A white dog stands by her. In Japan symbolized by bamboo.

**FIDES** Roman goddess personifying fidelity. In art she wears a wreath of laurel and olive.

**FIELD** Fertility, freedom, lack of restraint; also death. Sphere of action or opportunity, alluding to the expression, field of research; sports, typified by a field on which games are played; war, typified by a battlefield. In Korea a field symbolizes opportunity and service.

Field flowers. Humility, modesty, unpretentiousness. Assigned to Virgin Mary, also symbolic of the Christian church.

Field of apple trees. In the Zohar symbolizes Divine presence.

Field of Asphodel. In Greek mythology place where spirits whose fate has not been decided wait. Compares with Isle of the Blessed. In Greek antiquity the asphodel was the flower of the dead, its pale blossoms supposedly covered the meadows of Hades.

Field of blood. A battlefield. In Christian tradition Potter's

Field. See *Aceldama*.

Field of Reeds. Egyptian afterworld below the western horizon. Region of perpetual springtime over which Osiris ruled. The souls of the dead reached it in a magical boat. Farming the fields was the principal work of the shades.

Field of Truth. In Greek antiquity a name for the dwelling place of the judges of souls Aea-cus, Minos, Rhadamanthus. See *Hades*.

Potter's field. A burial ground for criminals, paupers, and persons unknown. *Aceldama*.

**FIERABRAS, SIR (FERUMBRAS)**  
One of Charlemagne's paladins. He typifies sin overcome by the cross.

Fierabras's balsam. Balsam used to embalm Christ, a drop of which cured any sickness or wound. Alludes to the seed of fertility.

**FIERCENESS** In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with a threatening attitude. She has one hand on the head of a tiger, with the other she holds an oak club as if about to strike.

**FIERY COLUMN** Axis of the universe.

Fiery cross. See under cross.

**FIFI (FIFINE)** Feminine name from the French, a meaningless duplication of sound.

**FIFTEEN** The full moon, as the full moon appears on the fifteenth day of each lunation. According to occultists, a number of the devil. In ancient Babylon the 15th day of the month was one of sackcloth and ashes. Fifteen is a term applied to the first Scottish Jacobite rebellion when, in 1715, James Edward Stuart, the old pretender, half-heartedly and



unsuccessfully attempted to gain the throne.

**FIFTH AVENUE** In the 19th century a name synonymous with luxury and wealth, alluding to the mansions which lined the street. In the 20th century regarded as a street of fashion because it is lined with expensive retail stores. Park Avenue has replaced Fifth Avenue as the street of luxury and wealth.

Fifth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno realm of bar- rators and speculators, who are submerged in a river of boiling pitch. They are guarded by demons armed with long hooks who are called Malebranche or Evil-Talons.

Fifth circle. In Dante's In- ferno where the wrathful quarrel in mud and the sullen are sunk beneath it. Represented by the fall of a stream which has worn a passage to form the marsh of Styx below.

Fifth column. Any minority group which, working from with- in, aids the opponents of the ma- jority; from an alleged remark of the Spanish Nationalist General Mola when besieging Madrid in 1939. He supposedly said that he had four columns of soldiers advancing on the city and a fifth column of sympathizers within Madrid that would arise to attack the defenders from the rear. Hence enemy sympathizers, sab- oteurs, traitors. The fifth col- umn is the modern equivalent of the Trojan horse.

Fifth Kingdom. In the cabala the spiritual world.

Fifth month. In China month of the wicked fifth moon. Red paper cutouts of bottle gourds are pasted on doors the first of the month to avert evil influences and ward off epidemics.

Fifth wheel of a coach. Some- thing quite superfluous.

**FIFTY** According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is a person of af- fairs, dominates justice, eloquent speaker, tends to banquets and feasts. Physical weak spots: eyes and liver. According to the cabala the traits are: activ- ity, command, industriousness, man of law, in low form, dis- turbances, wickedness. In Chris- tian tradition fifty is the sign of remission of sins; number of the Holy Ghost, who descended on apostles fifty days after resur- rection. In Hebrew tradition the Law was given to Moses on Mount Sinai fifty days after Exodus from Egypt.

Fifty-eight. According to mystics: affectionate, brave, good natured, and healthy. Physi- cal weak spot: the eyes. Ac- cording to the cabala: brave, cures maladies, frank, has many love affairs. In low form: chol- eric, homicidal.

Fifty-five. According to mys- tics: fortunate in money matters, high-minded, noted for good deeds. Physical weak spots: head, liver, and right arm. According to the cabala: dominating, piousness; in low form: enemies of virtue.

Fifty-four. According to mys- tics: eloquent and long living. Physical weak spots: glands, legs. According to the cabala: good reputation among savants; in low form: ruin of governments.

Fifty-nine. According to mys- tics: a gambler, successful with boats and shipping. Physical weak spot: liver. According to the cabala: dominator of banks, libraries, printing, treas- uries; in low form: fraudulent failures, gambling, swindling.

Fifty-one. According to mys- tics: one easily filled with appre- hension and dread, yet smiles and talks cheerfully; is successful in spite of fears; loves music; has a talent for abstract science.



Physical weak spot: heart. According to the cabala: disinclined to marry, lover of abstract science, possessor of abundance accompanied by much worry.

Fifty-seven. According to mystics: affectionate, brave, successful in commerce. Physical weak spot: throat. According to the cabala: love for the military, prosperous; in low form: treacherous.

Fifty-six. According to mystics: agreeable, changes environment frequently, modest, philosophical, renowned. Physical weak spot: nerves. According to the cabala: modest, philosophical, renowned; in low form: has too much ambition.

Fifty-three. According to mystics: fond of meditation, a good military scout, quiet, serious. Physical weak spot: stomach and throat. According to the cabala: authoritative, a lover of repose, melancholy, overlooking; in low form: a spy. In Japan a number constructive in the scheme of things; frequently appears in constructions of a highway or important structure. Symbolizes putting together facets which comprise the truth.

Fifty-two. According to mystics: able, determined, loves mountains, supports adversity with courage and prudence, a traveler. Physical weakness: the spleen. According to the cabala: loves work, strong, and vigorous, a soldier or voyager; in low form: conceited.

**FIG** July 10 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I keep my secret. Symbolizes abundance, breasts, kiss, longevity, lust, female principle. Also a trifle. In ceremonies of sacrifice, human beings, before being put to death, were hung about with figs and scourged with the rod of the fig tree. In middle

ages used as an antidote against poison. Dream significance: sincere love. A gesture of contempt, made by thrusting the thumb between two fingers or into the mouth, is called the fig (or fico). It is intended to signify a trifle or a fig's worth; also interpreted as a coarse and obscene gesture. Fig resolves into ef-ig, yielding mighty life, and is the root of vegetation and vigor. Mohammedan sacred fruit, and fruit by which Mohammed swore. Fruit of heaven; possessor of intelligence.

Fig faun. A demon, monster, or satyr of the desert, which supposedly subsists on figs.

Fig leaf. Male principle. In Hebraic-Christian tradition fall from Divine grace, immodesty, nakedness, shame; alluding to the fig leaf which, in art, is shown as the first covering of Adam.

Fig marigold. Idleness.

Fig tree. Conjugal act, marriage, prolificacy, purgation, truth. Called the tree of many breasts inasmuch as its fruit, without any show of blossoms, is visible before its leaves. Combining attributes that are both masculine (its leaves) and feminine (its fruit), it is held as symbolic of life and love. The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil is sometimes understood to be a fig tree. Called Bo in Sanscrit, it is a sacred tree of the Buddhists. In Greek antiquity sacred to Dionysus, who derived corpulency and strength from it. Among Hebrews associated with the vine as a symbol of peace and plenty. Called thane, a word also signifying coition, marriage. In Italy and parts of Africa worshipped as the spiritual husband of barren women.

Fig tree bearing fruit. Holy life rich with fruits of the spirit.

**FIGARO** Shrewd, unscrupulous, witty rascal and schemer. Figaro is the cunning barber of Beaumarchais's *Barber of Seville*; in the *Marriage of Figaro* he appears as a valet.

**FIGHT** Dream significance: business failure.

**FIGOL** Celtic druid who promised the Tuatha De Danann to rain fire on the Fomors in the battle of Mag-Tured.

**FILBERT** August 27 birthday flower symbolizing reconciliation.

**FILE** Polishing ideas and freeing them from superstitions. A symbolism which originated in Italy.

**FILIAL PIETY** In the Far East symbolized by the stork.

**FIMAFENG** Literally, nimble one. In Norse mythology a servant of Aegir, the sea-god. Typifies the cap of phosphorescent waves in the dark. He was slain by the jealous Loki.

**FIMBULFAMBE** In Norse legend a great or extraordinary fool; one so foolish or thick-headed he might serve as a sledge-hammer.

**FIMBULTHUL** A sophistic, talkative man. From Norse legend.

**FIMBULTHULER** Literally, the mighty roaring one. Norse river of heaven.

**FIMBULTYR** Literally, mighty helper. A title of Odin.

**FIMBULWINTER (FIMBAL WINTER)** In Norse mythology the terrible or mighty winter, three years long, which preceded Ragnarok.

**FINDABAIR (FINBAR, FINDBAR)**

In the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend, daughter of Ailill and Medb, king and queen of Connaught. Her marriage with Fraoch was thwarted by her father, who feared the enmity of rival kings. She was extraordinarily beautiful and her mother secretly promised her in marriage to every hero who undertook to fight Cuchulainn in single combat in the war for the Brown Bull. Those who met Cuchulainn perished. When Findabair discovered how she was being promised to a fresh suitor each day, she died of shame; in some accounts, she died of a broken heart when Fraoch was killed by Cuchulainn. Findabair probably personifies an aspect of the moon.

**FINGAL** Irish hero; a name of Finn mac Coul.

**FINGER** Deity, direction, ray of light. Compare Dactyli, Hand. In Egyptian tradition, anger of man. In Hebrew tradition, courage, God, power. According to mystics the symbolism of the fingers is: thumb, phallic or Heracles finger. Awkwardness, hence the expression, "His fingers are all thumbs." Turned up, yes; turned down, no. Index or forefinger assigned to Paeon, deliverer from evil. Command, pointing. Middle finger assigned to Epimetheus, who thinks too late. Ring finger, from an ancient notion that a nerve ran from it directly to the heart. Expresses coition. When projected, the others held back, expresses contempt, and is interpreted to be an obscene gesture comparable to the fico. Fourth finger assigned to Iasius. Healer or physic finger; also betrothal; and on it modern engagement and wedding rings are placed. Pinkie or

small finger assigned to Idas, priest of Rhea. Oracular finger.

The gestures which follow are universal, and appear in Babylonian steles as well as in more recent art works, unless otherwise indicated.

Finger at lips. Silence.

Finger at nose. Arrogance, challenge, insult. The thumb usually is used.

Finger in horn sign. Used to avert danger, especially in Italy, where it is used as a protection from the evil eye. Typifies the crescent of moon goddesses. In China indicates membership in the dreaded secret Hung Society. Also a sign of Kwan Yin.

Finger in mouth. In legend the hero (humanized deity) places his finger in his mouth after roasting the dragon (foe of mankind). In effect he is eating the slain dragon to acquire his victim's knowledge and strength. Compare cannibalism. The hero may thrust his finger, to which particles of the burnt dragon adhere, into his mouth to relieve his own pain and thereby accidentally receive his foes knowledge and strength. In this manner Fionn discovered he had acquired a tooth of knowledge. The infant Horus is shown with his finger in his mouth, having received wisdom from the breast of his mother.

Finger moistened. Wetting index finger and drawing across throat symbolizes assurance, truth, and is a plea to the deity to cut the throat if an untruth is or has been told. Among Mexican Indians a moistened finger touching the breast of a newborn child symbolizes purification, the washing away of the filthiness of birth; a moistened finger touching the infant's mouth symbolizes the life force, nourishment.

Finger pointing. Direction, will of God. Necromantic gesture

in bewitching.

Fingers crossed. Anciently a mantric prayer. In modern times immunity to bad luck or chastisement, hence good luck.

Fingers in fist. With thumbs straight, both fists leaning on altar, chin on thumbs, symbolizes prayers.

Fingers interlocking, pointed upward. Prayer.

Fingers of right hand clasping forefinger of left. Unity of cosmic and individual souls in final spiritual enlightenment. Also coition. Vulgarized to carry the same symbolism as fico.

Fingers separated. Index finger separated from the other three, which are held close together, or fingers separated two and two, symbolizes shearing away evil.

Fingers (or palm) striking the front of forehead. Agitation, despair, grief, sympathy.

Fingers upward, both hands together. Prayer.

Rosy fingers. Dawn, Aurora, Eos.

Snapping fingers. Call, command, speed.

Third and fourth fingers on palm. With index and second finger upright signifies blessing. With thumb erect, Christian blessing in the name of the Trinity.

Two fingers extended. Assistance, benediction, help, sign of good faith and peace.

**FINGERNAIL PARINGS** In Finno-Ugric belief the evil one collects the parings clipped on Sunday and with them builds the boat for transporting the dead. In Japan good luck expellers. When Susano-wo was exiled to the underworld his fingernails were pulled off and the gods made of them things to expel good luck. Compare toenail.

**FINLEY** Masculine name from

the Gaelic, meaning sunbeam.

**FINN** Early Norse sun deity. Not to be confused with Finn mac Coul, the Irish hero.

**FINNBEARA** In Irish legend king of the fairies of Connaught. Bringer of good crops.

**FINNEGAN, TIM** Bricklayer, in an Irish-American music-hall ballad, who is killed in a fall but miraculously revives during his wake to drink the whiskey provided for the occasion. As a symbol of renewal and resurrection, James Joyce borrows him for *Finnegans Wake*. In Joyce's work, he also is regarded as the resurrected Finn mac Coul because of his name (Finnegan, i. e. Finn-again). He compares with Adam, Humpty-Dumpty, and Lucifer, all of whom had epic falls.

**FINN MAC COUL (FINGAL, FIONN, FIONN MAC COOL, FIONN MAC CUMHAIL)** Sun hero of the Fenian or third cycle of Irish legend. Through his mother, he was the grandson of Bracan, a Tuatha De Danann warrior deity. He was the posthumous son of Cumhal. At first he was called Deimne and reared in the wilds by the peasants Bodmhall and Liath. When he appeared at the matches taking place in the presence of King Conn, the king called him Finn, meaning fair or white. Concealing his name, he entered the service of the seer Finn Eger, who for seven years remained by the Boyne River watching the salmon of Lynn Feic, which fed on the hazelnuts of wisdom and which it had been foretold would provide Finn with all knowledge. Eger finally caught the fish, which he gave to mac Coul to cook with strict instructions that the boy was not to taste it. In the cooking, mac Coul burned his thumb

which had touched the hot fish. He put his finger in his mouth and immediately became possessed of all knowledge, thereby depriving the seer Finn of the gift. Thereafter Finn mac Coul had only to chew his thumb to obtain wisdom; and he became leader of the Fianna, warring against the Fomors, destroying giants and demons of darkness. In one adventure, while visiting the castle of Seachran (wind), he escaped a hairy claw (rain) which reached down to seize him. Compare Brangemore. In another adventure he was swallowed by a dragon (winter) and hacked his way out, releasing others (fertility) who had been swallowed, echoing the Jonah legend. Sabia was one of his wives. While in deer form she gave birth to Oisín (fawn). Another son was Fergus the Eloquent. His fiancée was Grainne, who was seduced by his nephew Diarmaid typifying the struggle of the sun with the moon for supremacy in the sky. Two hundred years after his supposed death he reappeared as the Ulster king called Mongan. In Scottish legend he is said to be sleeping in a hollow tree waiting to start up again at the hour of his country's need. By early Christian missionaries he was pictured as an inhabitant of the underworld. Finn resembles Arthur, Cuchulainn, Sigurd.

**FINNTAIN (FINTAN)** In Celtic mythology one of the men who accompanied Cessair, supposed granddaughter of Noah, when she fled to Ireland to escape the flood. He is the only one of the flood refugees who survived, and he supposedly lived to be six hundred years of age and saw the arrival of Partholon, the giant. Sometimes said to be the husband of Cessair.



**FINUWEIGH** Indonesian creator god.

**FINVARRA (FINVARA, FIONN-BHARR)** King of Irish fairies. Succeeded Mac Moineanta. Mate of Onagh. He was a benevolent fairy who provided horses and wine.

**FIONN (FION)** A name of Finn mac Coul, which see.

**FIONNUALA (FINOLA, FION-GUALA)** In Irish legend daughter of Ler. Typifies a cloud or mist. With her three brothers she was transformed by her jealous stepmother Aoife into a swan and condemned to wander over the lakes and rivers of Ireland until Christianity was introduced into the land. See Ler.

**FIR** March 27 birthday flower. Symbolizes boldness, elevation, fidelity, immortality, loftiness, longevity, piety, prosperity, regal beauty, time. Fire or sun symbol, probably because its form resembles a flame. Dream significance: constancy; (in a forest) health, long life. Fir equates with fire. In Celtic druidic tree alphabet, tree of the first vowel, ailm (a); in the druidic calendar, sharing the day with the mistletoe, it is the tree of December 23, birthday of the divine fertility child. In Scotland mother and child are sained with a flaming fir candle, which is whirled three times around the birth-bed. The fir is the tree under which autumn offerings of brandy, bread, and a bull are made to the forest spirit by Finno-Ugric hunters. In ancient Greece used for purposes of divination. Tree of hope. The Trojan horse, a peace offering to Athena, was made of silver fir. In Hebraic-Christian tradition typifies those who excel in

patience and virtue. Among ancient Hebrews sacred to the birth goddess and used by Solomon for the floor planks in the Temple. See cedar. The Phrygian fertility deity Attis was born under the fir and metamorphosed into a fir by Cybele, who loved him. In Roman antiquity the fir was consecrated to Neptune.

**Fir cone.** Symbolic of the fire of life. Foundation of all things, health restorer, nourisher. Cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *firgen* and Gothic *fariguni*, both meaning mountain.

**FIRBOLGS** Literally, men of the bag. Legendary Irish settlers. They left Greece, where they had been enslaved and made to carry earth from the valleys to barren hills in leather bags; later they made boats of the bags and escaped to Spain, which in post-Christian Ireland was a polite way of saying Hades. After the departure of the Nemedians they held Ireland until the coming of the Tuatha De Danann, light deities, who deemed them children of darkness. They appear to be identical with the Fomors, which see. They were in constant conflict with the Tuatha De Danann, and were defeated at the battle of Mag Tured. They may have been a primitive people who resisted newcomers or a new religion whose history merged with a light legend.

**FIRE** Divine love, first principle, light deity. Authority, enlightenment, fertility, fervor, hospitality, illumination, life, male principle, power, purification, retribution, sacrifice, spirit, warmth. Also death, destruction, divine anger, martyrdom, persecution, torture, winter. An eternal element, hence eternity. Bringer of consoling thoughts, driver away of evil terrors.



Dream significance: (burning) dangerous enemies; (conflagration) great joy; (out) sorrow; (to light one) important event; (with smoke) threat of a quarrel; (without smoke) enjoyment, health. In heraldry zeal. Its occult action is blaze and ascend; its quality is to penetrate. Life sustainer which lives in the death of air. To it are attributed emotion, the irresistible, mercurial, volatile, winning. In tarot divination an element of the club suit; the highest cosmo-philosophical element. Signifies dynamic energy and denotes the feeling or imaginative type of person. Lighted at gravesides that spirits might warm themselves. In primitive societies menstrating women are not permitted to look at a fire for fear of contaminating it; no one may blow on a flame for fear the breath may contaminate it. Widely believed to be one of the elements which created the world: the primordial ocean is churned by fire, creating a foam which thickens into earth; or the power of water vanishes and a part that is burned becomes hard; or steam rises from the water carrying dust with it, the dust settling on the water to form solid land. In some sections of the world a great conflagration rather than a flood destroyed life on earth. In northern countries the idea may have been inspired by Aurora Borealis, in southern countries by the Aurora Australis. The conflagration is sometimes called water by fire, and a raft or ship is the rescue vessel. Fire is symbolized by an arrow, azalea, bristles, dart, F, fir tree, lion's mane, hair, pillar, pyramid, Rod of Jesse, shaft, spear, swastika. Fire is from the same root as fear, fir, four. Compare Beltane, bonfire, conflagration, Maidere, Ragnarok, yule log.

In China the Infinite, represented by the color red, typifies summer. Element of Wei, eastern quadrant; Yi, southern quadrant; Tzu, western quadrant; Shih, northern quadrant. In the Eight Diagrams, Li. Produces earth (ashes), destroys metal. In China and Japan fire supposedly was formed when earth and sky, which were joined, separated. Christian symbol of charity, intense desire, martyrdom. Emblem of saints Barnabas, Chrysanthus, Florian, Yvo. In Egyptian and Hebrew tradition life animating all created things, divine and mortal. The fire symbolized the male principle, the light of the fire symbolized the female principle. In Scriptures connected with the presence of God, as in the burning bush. God sent fire from heaven to consume sacrifices to signify his acceptance of the offering, as in the case of Abel. The Jews were forbidden to kindle a fire on the Sabbath, a prohibition perhaps only of cooking on that day, but understood in the fullest extent, and even now, to avoid sin, gentile servants are employed. In Hindu ceremonies fire is used to control water dragons. In Iceland and elsewhere fire is consulted in the cure of disease. In Japan symbolic of the Ho-bird (phoenix). In Mexico believed to be an animating force and, on the birth of a child, kept burning for four days to nourish its life and protect from the evil eye. In Polynesia the living are protected by fire from attacks by the dead. In Woodlark Island legend a son stole it from the Old Woman and gave it to mankind. In anger, she divided what was left and threw the two pieces into the sky, thus creating the sun and moon. Compare Prometheus. In Zoroastrianism the purest of all elements, image of the supreme

deity.

Circle of fire. Chastity, inviolability, magic spell. Attribute of Brynhild.

Fire anvil. Typifies the smith; in mythology, the celestial smith. The brain is likened to the anvil, thought to the hammer.

Fire baptism. Purification, protection against the evil eye.

Firebrand. Life emblem, light rays. The merciless arrows of Bel or Marduk. Emblem of Meleager.

Firecracker. Originally intended to frighten away evil spirits. In China set off in homage to the gods. In the United States formerly set off to celebrate Independence Day on July 4th.

Fire eaters. Persons always ready to quarrel. The allusion is to jugglers who 'swallow' fire.

Firefly. Glitter, summer. In China called chih. Supposedly, if eaten, enables one to write in the dark. If one consumes forty-seven, 10,000 years are promised. In Japan called notaru, symbolic of difficulty accomplished, gratitude. Ghosts of the Heike warriors.

Fire jumping. Purification rite. By Finno-Ugrics practiced during Easter memorial services, when evil spirits are apt to appear.

Fire making. Evoker or lurer of sunshine; a form of sympathetic magic.

Fire of heaven. Lightning.

Fire opal. In the language of gems: Adversity cannot touch you.

Fireplace lighted. Hospitality, winter. Dream significance: family pleasures; if unlighted, loneliness.

Firestone. Carnal passion. Male and female principle.

Fire and water. Antagonism, opposition.

Funeral fire. Many ancients believed the smoke of a fire car-

ried the soul on its last flight to celestial realms.

Perpetual fire. Infinity, memorial. American Indians kept a fire perpetually alive; its extinction symbolized death. The Iroquois had a saying, "When the fire at Onondaga goes out we shall no longer be a people." In Mexico, Rome, etc., virgins who had vowed eternal chastity were guardians of the flame.

Promethean fire. Fire of heaven stolen by Prometheus and brought down to earth to save mankind from extinction. Lightning.

Saint Anthony's fire. Erysipelas. So called because the saint is said to have miraculously cured the disease.

**FIRMNESS** Typified by the backbone of Osiris or Tet (Tat), cube, keystone of the arch, mountain, pyramid, square.

**FIRST BORN** The most distinguished, the most excellent, the prime of things. One who enjoys particular privileges, alluding to the fact that in most societies the first born son enjoys special inheritance and other considerations. Early Semites offered to the Supreme Deity, later substitute offerings were made, a usual sacrifice consisting of two or three doves or a lamb.

First circle. In Dante's Inferno, Limbo, where the souls of the unbaptised and of virtuous heathens are found.

First day of tenth lunar month. Day on which Shinto gods assemble at four o'clock in the morning at Kitsuki Shrine to arrange marriages for the coming year.

First fruits. Presents made to the supreme deity or to the vegetation deity to express dependence, submission, thankfulness, and to ask for immortality.

Firstlings (animal) sacrificed.

A fertility, propitiation, or thanksgiving rite.

First man. Bringer of death, sinner. According to a universal theme, a fault committed by the first man accounts for evil reigning on earth and causes the creator deity to deny man immortality. Compare death.

**FISH** Abundance, baptism, generative power, knowledge, prolificacy, wisdom, woman. Brain food, sacrificial food, the sea. Also foolishness, greediness, selfishness, sexual indifference, stupidity. In wishing wells granter of babies and lovers. Typifies a person, hence a 'poor or queer fish.' Zodiacal sign Pisces. A fish brought from primeval waters the speck of mud of which Earth was shaped, thus typifies beginnings; it supported Earth on its back, thus a world support; it guided to safety those to be saved in the deluge or led humans back from the underworld, thus resurrection. Portrayed as guardian of the tree of life or knowledge. Compare dragon, salmon. An ancient conception divided the firmament, putting an ocean below the earth, clouds containing the waters of flood and rain above it. The sun passed through these clouds in his sun barge or as a fish. The eating of fish on certain days among the Pagans represented the deification of the yoni. A connection with womankind may have arisen from scent associations; it probably became a phallic symbol because of its extraordinary fecundity, and as such an emblem of love goddesses, who sometimes were given fish (mermaid) shape. As a food, widely used in conjugal feasts. The expressions, "a choice bit of fish," or "fish diet," refer to a choice woman or excessive indulgence on the part of a man. The expression,

"cold fish," for "sexual indifference," refers to the habits of certain fish that produce young without cohabitation. In Africa embodiment of a departed soul. In China and India a symbol of regeneration employed in funeral rites. Christian symbol of faith and purity inasmuch as it passes through salt water yet remains fresh. Emblematic of baptism, eucharist, Virgin Mary. Its use as a metaphor of Christ is traced to ichthys, Greek for fish, which formed a monogram of the phrase, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior.' In the eucharist the fish has been replaced by bread and wine. Early Christians engraved a fish on medals, seals, and tombs, as a tacit confession of their faith. In art an attribute of Tobias because the gall of a fish restored the sight of his father Tobit. An attribute of saints Andrew, Anthony of Padua, Benno, Corentin, Peter, Ulrich, and Zeno. Egyptian talisman, shape worn for abundance, domestic felicity, prosperity. Set tossed the generative organ of the dismembered Osiris into the Nile and it was swallowed by a fish; when the fish typifies Osiris it signifies fecundity and rebirth; when it typifies Set it is an evil omen, designating crime, darkness, to hide. Hebrew Sabbath and sacramental food. Food which the Messiah will catch at the end of the world and divide among the faithful. See Leviathan. Symbolic of the faithful who swim in the waters of life, thus hope of immortality. In the Talmud the Messiah is designated by the name Dag (Fish), and his second coming is to be in the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Pisces, which is the origin of three fishes interlaced in a triangle, a popular ornament in medieval architecture. The great fish which swallowed Jonah typi-

fies the realm of darkness or of the dead. In Hindu mythology the first avatar of Vishnu was a fish, in which form he was instructor and savior of Manu. In North-eastern Europe and Northwestern Asia the bones of devoured fish are tossed into the sea that the fish might come back to life again for the next fishing season. See skeleton. In Rome fish was a food of Friday, the day of Venus.

Brace of fish. In China symbolizes joys of union. Talisman to avert the evil eye.

Fish bladder. Virginity, yoni.

Fish bones. Resurrection.

Dream significance: obstacles surmounted.

Fish day. Friday, or any other day on which, on religious grounds, meat is not eaten.

Fish-dragon. In Chinese art a carp changing into a dragon or ascending a waterfall is called yu lung and symbolizes passing examinations.

Fisher (fisherman). Deity who originates and preserves life. Buddha. The Christian apostles, Christ, Saint Peter. Epithet probably derived from Christ's statement, "I shall make ye fishers of men."

Fisher king. One devoted to the pastime of fishing (for life's sustenance). A king whose virility is tied to the fertility of the land. If he ages, becomes ill, is wounded, or turns sexually impotent, his sterility causes the land to waste; his restoration brings verdure back to the land. A fertility or vegetation god. In Grail romances custodian of Grail Castle, possessor of the bleeding lance, the Grail, and the silver plate. Maimed by a spear thrust through his thigh, he found solace in fishing. He can be healed only by a Grail-seeker; when he is healed the waste land which surrounds his castle will become

fertile once again. Amfortas, Brons, Joseph of Arimathaea are identified as the fisher king. See Grail, Lame king, Frode.

Fish gods. Originators and preservers of life.

Fish hook. Agency or instrument whereby one investigates the unknown or unseen, hence experimentation, quest, research, to sink. Also deceit, perfidy.

Fish hook lost. Theme in Eastern and Pacific Island legends. A fish hook, spear, or other article is lost and is carried away by a deity in the guise of a fish. The search leads the hero into the underworld, from which he returns with the lost item, thus signifying death and rebirth.

Fishing. Groping, probing, searching. Dream significance: (for big fish) happiness, joy; (for small fish) limited success; (to see fishing) betrayal. In creation myths animals or humans fish in the primordial sea for soil with which to shape Earth.

Fish in net or creel. Souls caught by the apostles for salvation.

Fish and key in mouth. Saint Benno.

Fish robe. In Sumerian steles costume of a water god or his priest.

Fish tail. Divinity, fertility, lightning, sun, thunder. Cognate with sacred battleax or double ax.

Fish tale. An incredible statement, one grossly exaggerated or invented, as the proverbial stories told by amateur fishermen of their catches.

Fish wife. One who uses abusive language or billingsgate.

Fish with uplifted tail. In Chinese art the dragon Chih-wen.

Neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. Without qualities for any class, not suitable for one thing or another. Not



fish, food for monks; flesh or fowl, food for people generally; red herring, for poor people.

Three fish. Christian Trinity, baptism.

Two fish. The constellation Pisces. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems. Symbolizes domestic faith and fertility. In China called shuang yu and typifies abundance, felicity, harmony, marriage. Charm against evil. In Christian tradition represents the Christians. In the Catacombs a representation of Christ.

**FIST RAISED** Threat.

**FITZ** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning son.

**FIVE** Comprehension, fecundity, flame, harvesting, increase, justice, light, propagation, reaping. The cardinal points: north, south, east, west, and center (or zenith). Number of fingers, senses (hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch), toes, vowels (a, e, i, o, u). Being the union of a feminine number (two) and a masculine number (three), identified with marriage. Anciently regarded as sacred to the god of light, and the attributes of the deity were held to be five: being, diversity, motion, rest, sameness. Also sacred to the moon or mother goddess; her stations of the year numbered five: birth, initiation, consummation, repose, death. Ancient calendars had five seasons of 72 days each, with five extra days to round out the year. In Freemasonry the number of virtues or points of fellowship. In gambling on a board of nine figures, the house figure is five. During the middle ages a number which influenced witchcraft, hence an unlucky number. By mystics called the scribe, and as aspects of the soul

associated with: Haia, living vitality; Nephesh, breath, concupiscence; Neshamah, reason; Ruach, seat of good and evil; Yedidah, unique vitality. A number of healing, inspiration, life, love, and power. The allusion is to the pool of Bethesda, a pool of five porches, and the seal of King Solomon, a five-pointed star. It corresponds to the wild rose (five-petaled), the color blue (according to some mystics, the color pink), the Hebrew letter he, and the zodiacal house Leo. Its rhythm is the dynamic law proceeding from abstract order and suggests adaptation or mediation (being midway between one, beginning, and nine, completion), the means by which man can change conditions. It represents versatility, the changing aspect of the One Law. Its planetary equivalent being Mercury, it denotes communication, speed, talking, travel, writing. In a name or cycle it seeks present happiness with little thought of consequences. It is the pentad or great mystic number containing all the power of nature. It brings change, new experiences, new friends, travel to those who come under its vibrations. Its character traits are: adventuresomeness, fickleness, inventiveness, freedom, nervousness, self-indulgence, speculation. According to the cabala the tendency is toward religion with fear of God and relentless strength. In Greek called pente (cognate with Pan); in Sanscrit called panch or punj (also cognate with Pan), and the Punjab, which yields Punj-orb, is so named because it is watered by five rivers. To Bella Coola Indians it was the number of stories of the universe: two above, two below, earth in the center. Five was the number of days assigned to Pueblo Indian festivals, one of prepara-



tion and four of ritual. Among most North American Indians the cardinal points are five: north, south, east, west, and the point of the observer. In Buddhism: the brothers of Kanchenjuna (see deified mountains under Mountains); the number of Celestial Buddhas; the number of commandments (1- Do not take life; 2- Do not steal; 3- Do not commit adultery; 4- Do not lie or bear false witness; 5- Do not drink intoxicants); the number of Buddha's disciples (Ananda, Kasyapa, Maudgalyayana, Sariputra, and Upali); of Great Astrologers (see Pancamaharaja); of Great Tibetan Kings (see Mahapancaraja); of Spell Goddesses (see Pancaraksa); and number of Tse-ring chhe-nga or Five Sisters of Mount Everest (see deified mountains, under Mountains). The objects sacrificed to the five senses: mirror for sight, nutmeg for smell, shell for hearing, sugar for taste, yellow silk for touch. Celtic priestesses tossed up and caught five stones on the back of a hand for the purpose of augury. In China the five clans were represented on the first flag of the Republic by different colored bars; to the colors a direction was assigned:

<u>Clan</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Direction</u>
Chinese	yellow	center
Manchurian	red	south
Mohammedan	white	west
Mongolian	green (or blue)	east
Tibetan	black	north

In China the elements numbered five: earth, fire, metal, water, wood; likewise the virtues: fidelity, insight or justice, humanness, propriety or obedience, uprightness. Every household had five Shen to preside over it: Ching Chu'an, boy spirit of the well; Chung lu, god of eaves; Hu, god of windows; Men, god of the door who kept out evil; Tsao Shen,

lord of the kitchen stove, who presided over the whole house. The relations of mankind numbered five: that between emperor and subject, father and son, brother and brother, husband and wife, friend and friend. The number of the Islands of the Blessed, and the number of sons of To Yen-shan. The five sons became so prominent they are called the five dragons of the To family and serve as prototypes of those who, through filial devotion and virtuous ways, rise to high positions and honors.

The acts of the Christian Church are five: desire, faith, hope, humility, love. The number of letters of Jesus, the number of his wounds. The sacred pentagram or flaming star of the gnostics. The sacramental principles: benediction of the priest, blessed bread, holy water, kiss of peace, sign of the cross; also the lesser sacraments: confirmation, holy orders, matrimony, penance, visitation of the sick. In Hebrew tradition the number of letters of Jeoua or Jeova (Jehovah). David defeated Goliath with five smooth stones from a brook, probably the source of the five beans from which Jack's magic beanstalk grew in the fairytale. It denotes the cleavage of the sexes (ten denoting unification) and light.

Five bats. The five Chinese blessings: longevity, love of virtue, natural death, peace and serenity, riches.

Five circles. In Egyptian and Mayan antiquity daylight and splendor. In medieval trademarks windows of the house of wisdom (or light).

Five hearts. Emblem of Judah, father of five sons, ancestor of David.

Five knobs or bosses. On Celtic crosses symbolize light or wisdom.

Five M's. In Japan the Pan-

chattva or five principles of Kula-charya: coition, fish, flesh, grain, wine.

Five Nations. (1) The confederated Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Senecas; or Iroquois Confederacy. (2) The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creeks, and Seminoles; or Five Civilized Tribes. (3) The five component parts of the British Empire. Used in this sense by Rudyard Kipling in his volume of poems entitled *The Five Nations*.

Five-pointed star. Heavenly wisdom. Talisman for love and power. Emblem of the Eastern Star organization, to which five distinguished women are appointed. Seal of Solomon.

Five Points. A locality in lower New York City, once notorious as a center of crime, poverty, and vice.

Five-rayed zigzag. Lightning.

Five rays. Light, wisdom.

Five stars. In United States, general of the highest rank, hence authority, impressiveness. The term five-star general is sometimes used satirically.

Five-storied structure. In Freemasonry the five senses.

Five viscera. In Chinese divination: heart, ruler of the body and seat of spiritual intelligence, corresponds to the element fire; kidneys, seat of ingenuity and power, corresponds to the element water; liver, soul residence, corresponds to the element wood; lungs, seat of righteousness, corresponds to metal; stomach, seat of learning, corresponds to earth.

Five wounds. Christian stigmata.

**FJALAR (FIALAR, FJALLAR)**

In Norse mythology: (1) creator of illusions. Brother of Galar. Both are dwarfs and together they kill the great teacher

Kvasir, out of whose blood, mixed with honey, they brew the poetic mead, also called the dwarf's drink. Fjalar is a dwarf aspect of Suttung. (2) The red cock that crows to announce Ragnarok. He typifies fire, whence the expression, "The red cock is crowing over the roof," to indicate a house is on fire or the sun is setting.

**FJOLSVID** Norse giant who guarded Mengold while she was held prisoner underground until she was rescued by Svipdag. This is a fertility myth; with the release of Mengold comes spring growth. Resembles Fafnir.

**FJORGYN (FJORGYNN)** In Norse mythology name of Odin as thunder god. Also a title of Jord, wife of Odin as goddess of earth. Probably originally the name of a sky god and, when Odin replaced him, Fjorgyn (Fjord) was regarded as one of Odin's wives. The name is associated with Old High German Fergunna, a mountain covered with oaks, thus Heaven and Earth, as a divine pair, were venerated on a wooded mountain.

**FJORNER** In Volsung Saga, Odin as singer of runes to Sigurd of the battle Sigurd is to have with King Lyngre and of Sigurd's victory. Thus song of the sky to the sun.

**FLABELLUM (FLABRUM)** (1) Fan used in the Greek Church to drive away flies from the chalice during the sacrament. (2) Fan carried before the pope in the Roman Catholic Church. Symbolic of authority.

**FLAG** Loyalty, nationalism, patriotism, victory. Disperser of evil spirits. Dream significance: change, success. Re-

solves into ef-el-ag and yields living almighty. Used in Buddhist prayers and as a talisman to bring good luck. Planted outside houses to bring happiness, long life, and prosperity. They are of various types and are called cho-pen, gyal-tsham, lang-po top-gye, lung-ta.

Flag, black. Emblem of pirates. Signifies no quarter given.

Flag, half-mast. A token of respect to one's superior and a symbol of mourning.

Flag hauled down (or hauling down). Defeat, surrender.

Flag, red. Anarchy, auction, danger, defiance, revolution. In-

ternational banner of the Socialist party.

Flag reversed. Distress.

Flag, white. Surrender, truce.

Flag, white ground with a pine tree. Carried by the first commissioned ships of the colonies at the beginning of the American Revolution.

Flag, yellow. Signal to announce the existence of contagious disease, as on board a ship.

Flag, yellow with rattlesnake on it. Flag of the United States Revolution.

### National flag colors:

<u>Nation</u>	<u>Colors</u>
United Nations	blue and white
Afghanistan	black, red and green vertical stripes
Argentina	blue and white
Austria	red, white and red
Belgium	black, yellow and red
Bolivia	red, yellow and green
Brazil	green with yellow diamond and blue ball
Bulgaria	white, green and red Horizontal stripes
Burma	red, blue and white
Ceylon	red and gold
Chili	blue, white and red
China	red and gold
Colombia	yellow, blue and red
Costa Rica	blue, white, red, white and blue in horizontal stripes
Cuba	blue and white in five horizontal stripes with white star on red background
Czechoslovakia	white, red and blue
Denmark	red with white cross
Dominican Republic	red and blue squares formed by white cross
Ecuador	three horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, the yellow being twice the width of the other two.
Egypt	green and white
El Salvador	blue and white in three horizontal stripes
Estonia	blue, black and white
Ethiopia	green, yellow and red
Finland	blue cross on white
France	blue, white and red vertical stripes
Germany	(Imperial and Third Reich) black, red and white; (Republican) black, red and gold

National flag colors (cont):

<u>Nation</u>	<u>Colors</u>
Great Britain	red, white and blue
Greece	blue and white in nine horizontal stripes
Guatemala	blue, white and blue in vertical stripes
Haiti	blue and red
Honduras	blue, white and blue horizontal stripes
Hungary	red, white and green
Iceland	blue, red and white
India	red, white and green
Indonesia	red and white
Iran	green, white and red
Iraq	black, white, green and red
Irish Free State	orange, white and green
Israel	white and blue
Italy	green, white and red vertical stripes
Japan	white with red disk in center from which sixteen red rays radiate to edge
Korea	white, black, red and blue
Latvia	red, white, and red
Lebanon	red, white and green
Liberia	eleven red and white horizontal stripes with white star on blue background
Liechtenstein	red and blue
Lithuania	gold, green and red
Luxembourg	red, white and blue
Mexico	green, white and red vertical stripes
Monaco	red and white horizontal stripes
Morocco	red
Nepal	red, white and blue
Netherlands	red, white and blue horizontal stripes
Nicaragua	blue, white and blue horizontal stripes
Norway	red and blue cross bordered with white
Pakistan	white and green
Panama	blue, white and red
Paraguay	red, white and blue horizontal stripes
Peru	red, white and red vertical stripes
Persia	white edged with green and red
Poland	white and red
Portugal	green and white
Rumania	blue, yellow and red vertical stripes
San Marino	blue and white
Saudi Arabia	green and white
Serbia	red, blue and white
Siam	red with white elephant or red, white, blue, white and red stripes
Soviet Russia	red and gold (Imperial Russia was white with St. Andrew's cross)
Spain	red, yellow and red
Sweden	blue with yellow cross
Switzerland	red with white cross
Syria	green, white, black, red

National flag colors (cont):

<u>Nation</u>	<u>Colors</u>
Thailand	red, white, blue, white and red horizontal stripes
Turkey	red with white crescent and star
United States	stars on blue, red and white stripes
Uruguay	blue and white in nine horizontal stripes
Venezuela	yellow, blue and red horizontal stripes
Viet-Nam	yellow and red
Yemen	red and white
Yugoslavia	blue, white, red, and yellow

**FLAGA** Wicked fairy in Scandinavian legend.

**FLAGELLATION** Ceremonial scourging to drive out evil spirits, for penance, or to test the endurance of a celebrant in puberty or manhood rites, or for the sexual stimulation of either the person whipping or the person being whipped. To remain stoic during a beating is part of the lore of small boys over the world. During the 13th and 14th centuries an organization existed in Europe, especially in Spain, which was known variously as Brothers of the Cross, Brothers in White, Crossbearers, and Flagellants. It was composed of fanatics who sought to obtain the pardon of sin by walking in procession bared to the waist and scouring themselves or being scourged until blood came. In Mongolia, North China, and Tibet, the lamas, masked, engage in symbolic whippings while performing their devil dances to drive out evil.

**FLAGEOLET OF COPPER** Buddhist ritual object.

**FLAIL** Dominion, flogging, rule, sovereignty, threshing grain. In ancient Egypt king's emblem, symbol of power.

**FLAME** Charity, life force, purification, wisdom. That which is always active, never idle.

Soul, Supreme Spirit. Ancients believed the Supreme Deity was idealized as immaculate fire and symbolized as a pure and elemental flame burning in infinitude. Dream significance: (brilliant) success; (erect) triumph; (out) disillusionment; (red) anger.

In Buddhism form in which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself on Mount Sumeru. In China called huo, symbolic of the yang principle. A flame typified one who successfully passed through the ordeals of earth and had adequately purified his corporeal grossness, hence the soul. Christian way of ascent. Frequently in medieval designs of eight-spoked wheels, the spikes were like flames or thorns. Symbolic of Jesus, martyrdom, religious fervor. In Greek mythology the form assumed by Zeus to reach Danae. In Hebrew tradition form in which God revealed Himself to Moses. In Hinduism Brahm was variously represented as a circular cloud, a fire, or a rose of flame.

Flame issuing from a lotus. In Buddhism the union of fire and water. Form in which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself on Mount Sumeru.

Flame rising from crescent moon. Union of dual forces that create life; male and female principles.

Flaming Bush (Burning Bush). Oracular tree in which Jehovah



appeared to Moses, thus presence of God, will and word of God.

Flaming pearl. A Buddhist symbol. See cintamani, lung-ta.

Flaming pillar. God of light; knowledge, light, wisdom.

Flaming sword. Rays of the sun. In Old Testament symbolizes protection.

Flaming tree trunk. God of Light, knowledge, light, wisdom.

**FLAMINEO** Pimp in The White Devil, play by John Webster.

**FLAPPER** A girl in her teens, especially if frivolous and worldly-wise. The expression was applied particularly to the typical young women of the Jazz Age in the United States, who bobbed their hair, painted their faces, smoked cigarettes, wore short tight skirts, danced the Black Bottom and Charleston, and generally defied the conventions upheld by their parents.

**FLASQUES** In heraldry a reward given to a king for learning and virtue.

**FLAT LAND** Land of reality in contrast to the mountain, mystical realm.

Flat pipe. Palladium of Chinoook Indians representing the Creator or Father of the tribe.

Flat surface. Neutrality, balancing the tendencies of the concave and convex.

**FLATTERY** Typified by a bee carrying honey in its mouth while its tail displays the sting. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in an affected wanton dress playing a flute. A sleeping buck is at her feet, a bee-hive at her side.

**FLAVIUS** Masculine name from

the Latin, meaning blond or yellow. Feminine form, Flavia.

**FLAX** August 28 birthday flower symbolizing domestic industry, fate, gratitude, simplicity. In the language of flowers: I feel your kindness.

**FLEA** Drinker of blood. Mean-ness, parasite, pest, smallness. Foreteller of death; a belief prevails that fleas desert one about to die. Dream significance: unpleasantness, worries; (to kill one) triumph over worries. In Austria and Germany, to be bitten on the hand by a flea is a sign that one is to be kissed. According to Danish tradition sent to pester mankind as a punishment for laziness.

**FLEECE** In mythology sheep of the sky typify clouds illuminated by the sun.

**FLESH** Goods, possessions, riches. In China the flesh of P'an Ku became the soil. In Hebrew tradition the body in opposition to the spirit; the carnal and materialistic as opposed to the spiritual. In the Old Testament flesh is sometimes used to express the body as animated and sensitive.

Flesh and blood. Kin.

Thorn in the flesh. Constant annoyance.

Way of all flesh. Death.

**FLESHPOTS OF EGYPT** Good things of this world, especially if formerly enjoyed but no longer at one's disposal; in allusion to the sufferings of the Israelites in the wilderness.

**FLEUR-DE-LIS (LUCE, LYS)**

Literally, flower-of-the-lily; sometimes translated from the French as flower-of-light. Symbolic of enlightenment, fecundity,

grace, incarnate godhead, light, primal cause, regal beauty, trinity, wisdom. Typifies masculine triad ringed by the female, and was a masculine emblem of fecundity in ancient Arabia, Armenia, Assyria, Byzantium, Egypt, Persia, etc. Sacred plant and tree of life, expressing divine triad or majesty of God, of the Assyrians and Persians, from whom the flower passed on to the West. The world axis in almost every country is surmounted by a fleur-de-lis pointing to the north; also found on needles of ancient mariner's compasses, where it indicates the North Pole. As an emblem of royalty, it replaced the lotus, and frequently is identified as the flower of the lotus which appears in Egyptian and Oriental art and which is the possible source of the heraldic device, best known as the badge of the City of Florence and of the royal family of France. In the arms of France denoted charity, justice, piety. It once appeared on a royal banner of England. Also known as iris. Compare Caduceus, trident. Briefly an emblem of the Chinese Tai-Ki, the origin of all things, with dual yang-yin co-principles. Emblem of Christ as light of the world, dispeller of darkness. Symbolizes purification through baptism, the Trinity, truth, the Way. Replaced the white lily in works of Flemish artists as a symbol of the Virgin. In art an attribute of saints Clotilda and Radegunde.

Fleur-de-lis with twin stars.

The Supreme Deity with the Celestial Twins (Light and Darkness). Emblem of the Boy Scouts.

**FLEURETTE** Feminine name from the French, meaning flower.

**FLIBBERTIGIBBET** In British legend, fiend of mopping and mowing.

**FLICKERTAIL** Emblem of North Dakota.

**FLIDAIS** In Irish mythology wife of Ailill, mother of Fand. Her cow (fertility, perhaps a rain cloud) supplied milk to three hundred men at one night's milking. She loved Fergus and gave him her cow. She had other cows which fed Ailill's army every seventh day.

**FLIGHT** Ascent, loftiness, migration, soaring, swiftness; also escape, fear. Dream significance: honor, triumph.

**FLINT** Dependability, fire, industry, war. Figuratively used to express that which is cruel, hard, obdurate; thus flint-hearted. In heraldry expresses readiness for zealous service. Among primitive peoples believed to contain the hidden power of fire or lightning. In one myth of the Ojibway (Algonquin) Indians Flint Stone was the twin brother of Michabo (light). The feud between them was bitter and they engaged in frightful combat. Michabo vanquished Flint Stone (gloomy storm clouds), broke him into pieces, scattered the pieces over the earth, and from them grew fruitful vines. According to the Aztecs, in the beginning flint stone fell from heaven and broke into sixteen hundred pieces, each of which became a god. Hunpic-tek, Tecpatl, and Toh were Mexican flint-stone gods. The flint presumably came down with the thunderclap, hence were thunderbolts (arrowheads).

Flint knife. Among Central American Indians symbolic of death in war, sacrifice, victim. The flint-stone knife was used to cut the victim in sacrifices.

Flint with hole in it. In Middle Ages hung around a horse's neck to keep it from being hag-

ridden.

**FLOCK** Pasturage. In mythology clouds illuminated by the sun. See Golden Fleece. A term applied to persons belonging to a church or congregation under the care of a pastor or spiritual guide (shepherd); a company of persons blindly following a leader. In Hebraic-Christian tradition men of God.

**FLOOD** Cleansing, death and resurrection, judgement, purification, retribution, salvation through destruction, sign of a deity's displeasure, sin, trial by water. The flood incident, world-wide in mythology, typifies the waters encircling the earth over which the sun god, emasculated daily, makes his nightly trip in an ark (golden cup, lotus, waterlily, etc.) to achieve rebirth, or, as in the Hebraic-Christian tradition, an inundation is sent by God to wipe out evil. Some flood heroes are: Deucalion, Manu, Noah. In some creation myths the flood is the water pot from which a first man and first woman emerge. In Eastern European and Western Asiatic tales the earth frequently is supported by a bull, fish, frog, or turtle, and a movement by the great beast or fish causes the flood, which lasts seven days. In one tale, corresponding in most details, Over-god, in secret, chooses a man to build an ark on which is to be invited two of each kind of animal as well as the man's family. The devil instructs the man's wife how to make her husband drunk so that he will reveal his secret, which the wife, in turn, imparts to the devil. When the ark is completed, the devil, in disguise, enters with the wife, or he disturbs the man at his work until he utters the devil's name and thus provides the devil with the right to board

the completed ark. Frequently the guise of the devil is that of a mouse who gnaws holes in the ark. In all variations Over-god is compelled to again purify man or to come to his rescue. The man typifies the sun, his wife the moon, the devil darkness.

**FLORA** Ancient Italian goddess of flowers and spring. A beneficent goddess, she gave aroma to wine, charm to youth, and sweetness to honey, as well as the fragrance to blossoms. A personification of the spring season, she was portrayed as a young woman garlanded with flowers. Her festival, the Florila, was celebrated late in April and early in May with games, mimes and much license. It later became the feast of Saint Philip.

Flora's bell. In the language of flowers: You make no pretension.

**FLORENCE** (1) Italian city famous in the Renaissance as an art center noted for its gold and silversmiths, painters and sculptors. Dante in the *Inferno* identifies it as a city that gave up martial valor for money making. Mars was the first patron of Florence. John the Baptist, whose image appeared on the florin, supplanted the god of war. (2) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning blooming, flourishing. Also Flo, Florrie, Flossie.

**FLORIAN** Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning flowering.

**FLORIDA** Its emblem is the orange blossom; its motto, In God we trust; its nicknames, Everglade State, Land of Flowers, Live Oak, Peninsular.

**FLORIMEL** Literally, honey-flower. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a character typifying wo-

man's delicacy and sweetness.

**FLORISMART** A paladin of Charlemagne; bosom friend of Roland.

**FLOSSHILDA** In Wagner's Ring one of the three Rhine-daughters guarding the Nibelungen Hoard. She does not appear in early mythology.

**FLOWER** Beauty, birth, charm, cheerfulness, communication, creation, felicitations, festivity, fruition, gentility, goodness (as opposed to briar and thorn), happiness, homage, hope, marriage, message of love, mystery, purity, regeneration, spring season, star, sweetness, symmetry, tenderness, victory, virtue, worldly delight; also death, delicacy, evanescence, frailty. A form of Satan, hence temptation. Dream significance: joy, love; (faded) disappointed hope; (in garden) rural life; (given) friendship; (received) kindness; (red) recovery from illness; (white) death. Flower derives from fleur, which yields living lord of fire. See under individual flower names, also compare fruit. In Buddhist tradition, when Buddhas discourse, flowers fall from the sky. A flower is one of the seven offerings, and is symbolic of hospitality. In Christianity flowers typify the results of good works. Emblematic of charity; step in the search for the Sangraal or step on the Ways of Ascent. In Japan a bride is called flower-daughter by her husband's family; noble ladies at court are called flower-maidens; blue, white, or yellow flowers are classified as feminine; pink, purple, or red flowers are classified as masculine. Any flower is regarded a truth-seeker. Floral arrangements constitute a sacred rite as well as express a love of the beautiful. Certain ar-

rangements are intended to suggest a glorification of the Creator and to confer on votaries various virtues. The chief are:

<u>Arrangement</u>	<u>Confers</u>
chobo furyu	constant gentleness of character
dokuraku katarazu	amusement in solitude
mui-tanen	forgetfulness of cares and serenity
sawaku ribetsu	restraint and self-abnegation
seikon gyojo	health of body and mind
shimbutsu haizo	religious spirit
shujin aikyo	respect of mankind
somoku meichi	familiarity with the nature of plants and trees

Others are: ashirai or one-flower arrangement; moribana, meaning to pile-up flowers; the sunamono rikkwa, meaning the sandwork standing-up arrangement. Five lineal arrangements represent the five elements, five orders of Japanese versification, five virtues. The hanging-boat arrangement symbolizes a voyage, the direction of the oars or prow indicates whether the trip is homeward or outward bound. A natural arrangement, called na-geire (thrown in), is used in tea rooms. The New Year favorite is the sho-chiku-bai, triad of bamboo, pine, and plumb branch, combined to express enduring happiness. Separately the bamboo expresses wishes for longevity and strength, the pine for prosperity, the plumb for beauty. Wisteria and other branches also are used occasionally in New Year celebrations. The rikkwa or standing up flowers are placed as temple ornaments. The tips of the branches and the flowers point upward to indicate faith. The ten virtue arrangements are:



1- Affection; a bronze basin containing a pine branch entwined by wisteria. 2- Aspiration; a vessel of decayed wood containing a climbing creeper. 3- Austerity; eularia japonica and patrinia scabiosifolia in a small bronze bowl. 4- Brightness; lespedeza flowers in a bronze vase engraved with wild geese flying across a full moon. 5- Chastity; maple branch in a large vase engraved with rain. 6- Quaintness; a hooked vessel of gourd shape holding small chrysanthemums. 7- Security; water plant in a bronze vase engraved with a spider web. 8- Serenity; a suspended bronze boat bearing white chrysanthemums. 9- Simplicity; irises and rushes in a two-story bamboo vase. 10- Veneration; evergreen branch in a bronze vase engraved with a crane. Three lineal arrangements represent heaven at the highest level, man at the middle level, earth at the lowest level. Flowers overshadowed by another flower or leaf are classified as feminine. The seven felicitous flowers of Japan are: cherry, chrysanthemum, maple, narcissus, peony, rhodea, wisteria. Iris also ranks high, and sometimes is used for felicitous occasions. The sakaki (clevera japonica) is a sacred tree, and arrangements of it are used in Japan as Buddhist offerings. The alcove in a Japanese home where floral arrangements are displayed is called Toko-noma. At betrothals flowers felicitous to the particular season must be used. Although purple iris in season is suitable, some people object to it because purple is a mourning color. When a bride is adopted into a groom's family, being regarded as the guest of the occasion, the principal floral design should be of white (female), while the supporting design should be of red (male); when the groom is adopted into the bride's family, the floral color stresses are reversed. In both cases the stems of the flowers are connected with colored cords (mizuhiki) to signify union. The bamboo and pine are particularly auspicious. Willow and other drooping plants are prohibited because they signify sorrow.

Basket of flowers. Beauty, decoration, festivity, spring season. In China called hua lang, emblem of Lan Tsai Ho, one of the Eight Immortals.

Birthday flowers. See under birthday.

Cruciform flowers. Christian emblem of good luck, sign of the cross.

Festival of flowers. Universally a spring celebration. Rebirth. In China celebrated on the 12th day of the 2nd moon. Every woman supposedly is represented in the other world by a flower or tree. During the flower festival women address laudatory statements to the gods and prostrate themselves that a fruitful season may be assured. In Japan the flower festivals number five: 1- Go-sekku, celebrated the seventh day of the New Year. Also called Nan-kusa, i.e. fete of the seven grasses. Of Chinese origin it is connected with the idea of luck in the number seven. Seven different herbs are struck with seven different household tools and divine protection is invoked. 2- Fete of Dolls, celebrated third day, third month. A national celebration for girls, at which images of the emperor and empress and courtiers are displayed. The flowers for the occasion are cherry and peach blossoms and willow branches. 3- Fete for boys, celebrated fifth day, fifth month. Each male child is entitled to float in the wind a paper fish on a bamboo



pole. The flowers for the occasion are an early chrysanthemum, the iris and the moso-chiku (a kind of bamboo). 4- Tanabata fete, seventh day, seventh month. A day of good omen. The bamboo is the favorite flower. Two bronze boats, called facing boats because their prows face each others, are suspended. They are filled with paper chrysanthemums of seven different colors. One real chrysanthemum should be among them. Blue, purple, red, white, and yellow cords, associated with the idea of worshipping stars, should be tied to the streamer of the design. 5- Chrysanthemum fete, ninth day, ninth month. Of Chinese origin, it is connected with the idea that this

flower imparts long life to those who imbibe its blossoms in wine. Chrysanthemums of five different colors are employed: white for the principal, light red for the secondary, dark red for the tertiary, blue or purple for the subprincipal, yellow for the support

Flower blanket. Death.

Flower blooming twice in the same year. In Japan, returning flower. Used at farewell gatherings to express hope for a safe return. Also used at feasts before a battle or campaign.

Flower de luce. December 4 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I am burning with love.

Flower-of-an-hour. August 29 birthday flower. Symbolic of delicate beauty, frailty.

Flower of the month. Flowers assigned to the months in China and Japan.

<u>Month</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Japan</u>
January	prunus	pine
February	peach blossom	plumb blossom
March	tree peony	peach blossom
April	cherry blossom	cherry blossom
May	magnolia	wisteria
June	pomegranate	iris
July	lotus	morning glory
August	pear blossom	lotus
September	mallow	seven grasses (herbs)
October	chrysanthemum	maple
November	gardenia	chrysanthemum
December	poppy	camellia

Flowers scattered. Joys, pleasures.

Flower vase. In China called hua p'ing; symbolizes maintenance of peace.

Flower wreath. Death, homage, victory.

Red flower. Love, passion.

White flower. Innocence, purity, virginity. Also typifies foam milk, love, sexual intercourse. Emblem of heroism, valor.

Sometimes signifies death: Attribute of Artemis, Diana, Freyja, Hera, Juno, Virgin Mary.

**FLOYD** Masculine name, variant of Lloyd.

**FLUELLEN** One who draws an incorrect parallelism with intent to flatter, alluding to the Welsh captain and pedant in Shakespeare's Henry V.

**FLUID** Anciently a symbol of immortality. In Assyria, Babylonia, Greece, etc., the divine fluid usually was conceived as wine. In Egypt a fluid of some sort was provided to the dead.

**FLUORSPAR** Lonely sorrow. Also called false emerald, false ruby, false topaz, according to the color of the mineral.

**FLUTE** Love, pastoral music, phallus, wind. Widely honored as a phallic symbol with magic influence over fertility, life renewal, and procreation. For this reason played at betrothals, courtships, and weddings as well as at circumcision, fertility, funeral, healing, initiation, and sacrificial rites. Sometimes buried with the dead as a talisman for new life. Carried or worn as an amulet.

Aztecs used the flute to summon the god Tezcatlipoca. In Babylonia, China, and Japan used in religious ceremonies; sometimes to summon deities, sometimes to mourn the loss of the fertility god. In Chinese art emblem of Han Hsiang-tzu, one of the Eight Immortals. In Greek art an emblem of Dionysus as player of ecstatic, mad music, and of Euterpe, muse of harmony. Also an attribute of Apollo, Marsyas.

Flute dance. Hopi Indian autumn festival dance; harvest rite.

Flutist (or pipe player). The wind. An aspect of Adonis, angels, Apollo, Attis, Hermes, Marsyas, Tezcatlipoca as fertilizers.

**FLY (INSECT)** Annoyance, courage, feebleness, filth, meanness, pestiness, plague, trouble. Dream significance: teasing. The constellation Musca Borealis. In Christian tradition, bearer of evil and pestilence; sin leading to redemption. In Hebrew antiquity declared unclean, and one, supposedly, never appeared in Solomon's temple. Plagues of flies had caused sections of the Levant to become depopulated, the inhabitants having been unable to

stand their incessant attacks. Invading armies of Assyria and Egypt were symbolized as flies. Japanese insect of the fifth moon. In Norse mythology a form assumed by Loki to sting and suck the blood of those he wished to torment.

Fly god. Canaanites and Philistines worshiped Beelzebub, the fly-god, probably as a patron who might offer protection against the tiny tormentor. See Demons of black magic. In Greek antiquity an ox was sacrificed annually at the temple of Actium to Zeus, surnamed Apomyios, averter of flies. In Rome sacrifices were offered to flies in the temple of Hercules Victor, and Syrians also offered sacrifices to the pest with a plea to be saved from their torment.

Fly in amber. That which is immortal, imperishable, or surprisingly out of place.

Fly in the ointment. A Biblical phrase meaning a small thing or trifling cause that spoils greater or larger things; folly. An unpleasant or undesirable element in something choice or precious.

Fly on coach-wheel. A fancied creator or leader; one who fancies himself to be important. From Aesop's fable of the fly on the chariot wheel.

Fly whisk. Buddhist emblem of authority, might, protection, superiority; also subjugation. In Sanscrit called camara. In China called ch'en wei or ying-shua. An instrument of magic.

**FLY (MOVEMENT)** Height, swiftness.

Fly-by-night. A fraud; one who cheats his creditors by decamping without warning at night.

Fly high. Nurse extravagant ambitions.

Make feathers (or fur) fly. Attack another vigorously and

with effect.

Rise to the fly. Be deceived, be taken in, as the trout rises and is taken in by the artificial fly of the fisherman.

**FLYING DUTCHMAN** A phantom or spectral ship, which supposedly is seen in bad weather trying to round the Cape of Good Hope. Portends bad luck. From a legend of a Dutch sea captain who, encountering head winds while trying to round the Cape, blasphemously swore that he would succeed if it took till Judgment Day. For this pact with the devil, he is condemned to sail his ghost ship until the Day of Judgment. His crew is composed of dead men who stand to their tasks but will not answer questions. Compare Carmilhan.

Flying Fish. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Volans or Piscis Volans.

Flying Horse. A constellation in the Northern Sky; also called Pegasus. In mythology typifies clouds, winds, or steeds of the sun.

**FLY-ORCHIS BLOOM** June 16 birthday flower symbolizing error.

**FO (FOH, O-FO)** Chinese supreme god; a fire or sun god. Name applied to Sakyamuni (Buddha) when represented in attitude of meditation, seated on a lotus blossom, or about to enter Nirvana, as the name signifies sleeping one. Also applied to the dog-like figure in Chinese decoration.

**FOAM** In early primitive thought wind caused water set in motion to bubble and foam; from the foam sprang the first gods and goddesses or the multiplying lotus blooms from which the gods of the East sprang. Identified with body moisture, as milk, semen, saliva, tears.

Foam Woman. Tribal ancestress of the Raven clan of Haida Indians. She is said to have the power of driving back all supernatural beings with the lightnings of her eyes. She had many breasts and at each nourished a grandmother of a family. Parallels Diana of Ephesus.

**FO-HI** In Chinese legend Moyē was walking along a river bank one day when she became encircled by a rainbow. At the end of twelve years she gave birth to Fo-hi. During gestation she dreamed that she was pregnant with a white elephant. According to some the honors paid to the elephant in the East date from this legend. The white elephant is an attribute of Sakyamuni (Buddha), which is called Fo in China.

**FOIL STRIPS** In Japan offerings to ward off evil. Called gohei.

**FOLAND (PHALAND, VALLAND)**  
Norse celestial smith. Compares with Hephaestus and Vulcan.

**FOLIA** A Portuguese fertility dance which became a couple dance in France, Italy, and Spain. The name means madness and in its original form it had a furious tempo. Sometimes maked boys, dressed as women, were carried or whirled and played castanets; a vestige of ancient fertility symbolism. The dance was accompanied by the flute.

**FOLLY** Personified in an Italian icon as a mature man in a long black garment, laughing, riding a hobby-horse, and holding a whirligig of pasteboard.

**FOMALHAUT** One of the four royal stars. Located in Piscis Austrinus (Southern Fish). The ancients divided the heavens into four parts or colures; each part

was guarded by a star. Name means mouth of large fish.

**FOMHAIR (FAMHAIR, FOMHAIR-EAN)** Scottish fate deity. A rude mountain giant. The Fomhaireans were so powerful they tossed boulders at one another. Also deities of darkness, death, and the sea, and identical with the Irish Fomors.

**FOMOR (FOMORIAN)** Literally, giant or pirate. In Irish mythology one of a race of sea robbers who raided and pillaged Ireland from the sea. Probably originally gods representing powers of darkness and evil, who dwelt in the ocean while they kept all Ireland under tribute. Personifications of nature powers which challenge man: crop blight, disease, fog, storm, winter. Their exploits appear to be a combination of historical events and legends. On Samhain they oppressed the people of Nemed with a terrible tax, they battled the heroes over whom Conchobar ruled; finally at the battle of Mag Tured, they were defeated by the Tuatha De Danann, deities of light. In some accounts they are said to be descendants of Ham and, like Cessair, a descendant of Noah, who migrated to Ireland, where in a battle they all perished. The Fomors may have been pre-Celtic gods of fertility, which later degenerated into demons of darkness, death, and the deep sea. They were huge and deformed; some had one arm or one leg a piece, while others had the head of a bull, goat or horse. The most terrible was Balor. However, Elatha, one of their number, was renowned for his beauty. Also called Domnu's gods. Identical with the Fomhairs. See Firbolgs.

**FONS BANDUSIAE** Fountain or

spring at Bandusia, near the birthplace of Horace, who celebrated it in one of his odes; thus a source of inspiration.

**FONT** Initiation, purification, rebirth, sacrament. Place of baptism. Christian baptismal fonts are eight-sided to signify new creation, the octave of life, regeneration. See Eight.

**FOO (FO)** Japanese name for the phoenix, which see. Other names are Ho, Hobo, Howo, O. Also a name for Buddha. Identical with Chinese Fo.

**FOOD** Mental or spiritual nourishment.

Food for powder. Common soldiers.

Food sharing. Friendship, kinship, pledge for good behavior. Among primitive races the idea existed that the breaking of bread, partaking of food, or the sharing of wine with a stranger created a covenant, established kinship, and guaranteed that no mischief would be devised by one against the other. Thus neither Iobates nor Proetus would kill Bellerophon. The same reasons governed the mythological law that drinking or eating in the underworld bound one to that realm, and Persephone, who ate a seed of the pomegranate offered to her by Pluto, was compelled to return each autumn. See Eating.

Food taboo. A mythological law governing immortality. The breaking of the taboo brings death, as in the case of Adam and Eve. In most religions animals or parts of animals sacred to a deity are taboo except at celebrations honoring the deity. The boar, sacred to early Semitic deities, was a taboo food. The present taboo among Jews probably dates back to this ancient law.

Food taboo in the underworld.



By partaking of food or drink in the land of the dead the partaker becomes kin to or one with the dwellers in that land and in unable to leave or return to the land of the living. This motif appears in the stories of Izanami and Persephone. Proscription against drinking or eating in the land of the dead on pain of being detained there forever is the peg on which is hung the poetical description of decay of vegetation in autumn and its rebirth in spring.

**Red food.** In Greek antiquity provided to dead heroes. Crayfish, lobsters, scarlet berries and fruits, etc., were taboo except at a feast in honor of the dead.

**FOOL** (1) One who is the butt or victim, a plaything or tool. One who does not follow the dictates or requirements of his society. One, according to some religious interpreters, without spiritual wisdom; one who is wicked. Hence a heretic or scoffer. Fool also is understood to mean innocence, and the word booby is identical with baby. Compare fou. The fool is identified with sun worship. The sun deity has spells in which he is mad or foolish, i.e. wantonly destroys with intense heat, or is foolish and suffers a wrong daily, i.e. death at the hands of night, an affliction necessary for rebirth. In fairytales and folklore the fool is the long-suffering one who is eventually victorious. This conception appears in Christianity. Paul says, "If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool that he may be wise, for wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." Jesus sometimes is depicted as a fool. The fools or jesters, persons fantastically dressed and equipped, once a part

of a great household, where they were expected to make sport, used their positions and their wits to disseminate their doctrines, sometimes insidious from the point of view of their lords. Troubadours, playing the fool, fanned the fire against Rome. The court jester and the singing troubadour developed into the present day stage comic. In Japan a fool is represented by a horse and stag. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a tramp or vagabond carrying his ridicules and vices in his sack and followed by a dog, which bites him; meaning atonement for irresponsibility. Some mystics identify the card with Christ, who must suffer for redemption. The Fool walks toward a precipice where a crocodile waits to devour him, i.e. one's ungoverned passions lead to destruction. As a Christ symbol the means of death which leads to rebirth. This compares with Daniel in the lion's den and Jonah in the whale's belly. The emblems of the Fool are a purse and staff; also attributes of Christ. Other names of the card are Mate (checkmate) and Unwise Man. The card typifies intellect subordinate to superconsciousness; spirit in search of adventure. The Fool brings good luck and news. In divination the card corresponds to number one and the Hebrew letter aleph. It denotes cosmic life-breath about to descend into the abyss of manifestation, primary aspect of universal consciousness, state of first emanation. It reveals: atonement, chance, eccentricity, folly, frenzy, irresponsibility, luck, uncertainty. Identified with the joker in a modern deck.

**All Fool's Day.** April Fool's Day. See under April first.

**Court fool.** Jester in the retinue of a noble. See Fool's cap.

**Fool's cap.** (1) A grotesque



pointed cap decorated with bells and worn by court jesters, who were the butts of ridicule at court, thus one who suffered wrongs daily. It became a wide-spread symbol of believers in Christ, who were determined to suffer wrongs gladly, to be fools for Christ's sake, and foolscap was adopted as the name of a writing paper on which the device frequently appeared. (2) A conical paper cap placed on students in school as a punishment for poor lessons; a dunce's cap.

Fool's Festival. See Feast of Fools under Feast.

Fool-happy. Lucky without exercising judgement.

Fool hen. A game bird noted for stupidity in the presence of a hunter.

Fool's paradise. Fancied or unstable bliss, a state of deceptive bliss or happiness founded on vain hopes; the limbo of vanities. From limbus fatuorum (borderland of fools), which medieval schoolmasters identified as the intermediary between heaven and hell and the final abode of the foolish because they were blameless.

Fool plow. A rustic pageant in which merrymakers dragged a plow. A fertility rite.

Fool sage. A court jester.

Guild fools. Like jesters and troubadours, in medieval times they played an important part in spreading a knowledge of literature and in educating the populace; sometimes the knowledge they spread was regarded as heretical or treasonous. They formed one branch of the troubadour organization and traveled throughout Europe.

**FOOT** Danger, homage, humility, measure, memorial, subjugation, travel, treading, willingness to serve. Also bottom, lowest point, meanest. Danger

alludes to the precipitous and treacherous roads over which ancient peoples traveled by foot and on which a sliding foot was fatal; homage alludes to the custom of kissing the foot of a monarch, which derived from the ancient practice of washing the feet of strangers who came off a journey, because they commonly walked with their legs bare and their feet protected only by sandals. In mythology typifies the rays of the sun or moon. Dream significance: (cut off) damages, pain; (diseased) affairs going well; (soiled) bothers, tribulations. A mythological incident treats of a hero who has married an immortal and has lived in an enchanted land for hundreds of years as if for a day. Becoming homesick he rides to his native land and, although warned not to let his foot touch the ground, he does so either accidentally or deliberately; his enchantment is broken, and he finds himself a shriveled old man whose kinfolk are all dead. The returning hero is the sun whose sacred foot must not touch the ground; when it does death follows (the sun sets). The sun is mortal inasmuch as he dies each day or each winter season. Universally the foot is a place of magic power. Achilles, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Mopsus had sacred feet or heels. In the legend of Arianrhod, Gwydion obtains a name for their son as he holds or controls her foot. Buddha had the magic wheel imprint on his feet. Sacred footprints are worshiped in Arabia, Ceylon, and India. In the Cinderella story she is found by the Prince by means of her slipper. While still in his mother's womb Jacob supplanted his twin Esau by catching his heel and draining him of his royal virtue. The magic of Math rests in his foot. To

trip one up is a way of overcoming another by means of the foot. In ancient art the left foot subdues or tramples the power of evil. In medieval times the foot of a criminal was cut off. See Bhṛigu, bull's foot, dance with a limp, feet, gestures, shoes. A foot is the American Indian hieroglyph meaning go. Ancient Greeks believed to start with the left foot brought ill luck. In Hebrew tradition a bare foot is a sign of mourning and respect. In Java the rice spirit is offended if one enters a rice store left foot first. A Moslem enters a house or mosque right foot first to show he enters in peace. Moslems and other peoples of the East remove their shoes as a mark of respect.

Bound hand and foot. Fettered by circumstances; strictly controlled.

Cloven foot. Devil, evil, sin.  
Foot crushing a butterfly.

Death.

Footprint. Existence, measure, movement, pilgrimage. In mythology signifies the dancing, running, or walking of the heavens. The mark of the foot left in ashes, earth, sand, etc. is widely believed to be a body impression by which magic can be worked on a person. Australian aborigines believe that, by placing broken glass or sharp stones in the footprint of an enemy, he can be lamed. In Burma and India sores of the feet are attributed to magic worked on one's footprint by an enemy or witch. Insects which obliterate the tracks of hunters and warriors are revered by primitive peoples. In many religions a footprint is a holy impression indicating good fortune. It is also a memorial of the dead, i. e. "footprint on the sands of time." The dog of King Arthur, Heracles, Isis, Siva, Vishnu have supposedly left their footprints. The cavity on a mountain in Cey-

lon is said by the Buddhists to be a footprint of Buddha, by the Hindus to be a footprint of Siva, by the Moslems to be a footprint of Adam. Finno-Ugrics cover up with ashes the footmarks of a funeral procession to prevent the corpse from finding his way back.  
Footprint in ashes. Used for purposes of divination or sor-tilege.

Footprint in stone. A divinity mark. In modern times, the footprint of a celebrity is placed in cement; after the person falls from fame the footprint is erased.

Foot race. Competition. In mythology suggests the gods chasing one another (the flight of time across the sky) or the gods as mighty hunters (of time). Gods and heroes are described as swift of foot.

Footstool of God. Earth.

One foot on land or in water.

Cosmic mind; deity manifestation.

Sacred foot. Foot of a moon, sun or other celestial deity, which must not touch the ground; when it does death follows, i. e. the moon or sun sets.

**FOPPINGTON** An empty headed coxcomb; from a character invented by Vanbrugh and used in comedies by Cibber and Sheridan.

**FORBIDDEN CHAMBER** A room of danger; found in folk legend, as in the Bluebeard story.

Forbidden city. (1) Lhasa in Tibet, so called because the lamas are hostile to visitors other than pilgrims. (2) A section of Peking where the imperial palace formerly was closed to the general public.

Forbidden fruit (or tree). Unlawful indulgence. A concept traced to the passages in Genesis on the Garden of Eden where Adam and Eve were prohibited from eating the fruit of the Tree of

**Knowledge of Good and Evil.** The fruit is variously said to be an apple or a fig. In Moslem tradition the forbidden fruit was the banana or fig.

**Forbidden land.** Tibet, which excludes foreigners.

**FORCE** Typified by a lion. Force manifesting itself is represented by an explosion, light, radiating lines. Force vanquished by wisdom is shown by a lion with its head bowed and its neck pierced by a caduceus.

**Force of eloquence.** Typified in an Italian icon by a woman gravely dressed holding Mercury's caduceus. A lion is under her feet, thus physical strength succumbs to eloquence or reason.

**Force of justice.** Typified in an Italian icon by a woman in a royal dress. She wears a crown and with her hand on a sword is about to sit on the back of a lion.

**Force of love.** Typified in an Italian icon by a naked boy who resembles a winged Cupid. He holds a dolphin in one hand and a garland of flowers in the other to show the power of love on sea and land.

**Force of virtue.** Typified in an Italian icon by a handsome young Bellerophon on Pegasus. With his spear he kills Chimera, which symbolizes vice.

**FOREHEAD** Knowledge, piety, possession, wisdom. Anciently slaves were branded on the forehead. In the East devotees of different deities received the mark of the adored god on the forehead. In the Roman Catholic Church penitents receive a dab of ashes on the forehead on Ash Wednesday. According to the occultists, if broad, intelligence; if flattened, brutality, criminality; if high, intellectuality; if low, small intelligence; if narrow but promi-

nent, energetic, enterprising; if retreating, egotism, weakness; if round, gentleness; if too large, laborious but solid memory; if too long, cruel, suspicious, vindictive; if too wide, a tendency to anger.

**FORESE DONATI** A glutton. Mentioned by Dante in the Inferno.

**FOREST** Brigandage, darkness, hiding, hunting. Abode of man in his state of innocence, and universally in mythology a realm of supernatural spirits. Hebrew symbol of kingdom.

**Forest spirits.** According to Finno-Ugrics the souls of sacred bears, other animals, and those who die in the forest. Sometimes they are friendly, sometimes they cause wanderers to lose their way, to die of exposure, or to dance with them and then tickle them to death. Their hats are made of pine needles, their mantles are blue, and their beards are of leaves, thus they are nature spirits, personifications of light (or darkness), cold, wind, etc. In Pacific Island myths the forest spirit separated the sky-god from the earth-goddess, originally one deity, or two in perpetual copulation.

**Forest of suicides.** In Dante's Inferno a region of poisonous and withered trees, among which the Harpies cry.

**FORETHOUGHT** Represented by an ant, squirrel, a scrip. Personified by Pronoia.

**FORGALL** In Irish mythology surnamed The Wily. Father of Emer. To separate the sun-hero Cuchulainn from his daughter Emer, Forgall requested the hero to visit Scathach, the Amazon, and learn her warrior craft, confident that Cuchulainn would meet his death at the hands of Scathach.

Cuchulainn accomplished his mission and, when he returned, he killed Forgall (darkness) and married Emer (dawn).

**FORGE** Brain; a hammering blacksmith symbolizes thought.

**FORGET-ME-NOT** Exchanged by friends on February 29. Also given to those starting out on a journey on that day. Symbolic of constancy, remembrance, true love. Believed to cure the bites of mad dogs and serpents; in Siberia used in the treatment of syphilis. Emblem of Alaska.

**FORGOTTEN MAN** A popular term meaning the typical man of small income, especially if unemployed. Its origin goes back to the 19th century, but during the depression of the 1930's, by using it in his presidential campaigns, Franklin D. Roosevelt revived the popularity of the phrase.

**FORK** Implement of torture; spitefulness.

Hay fork. Harvest.

Three-tined fork. A trident, which see.

Two-pronged fork. An attribute of Hades, thus symbolizes death.

**FORLORN HOPE** A small body of soldiers sacrificed for the main body of the army; from the Dutch *verloren hoop* (lost troop). Hence a project or task practically impossible of fulfillment or realization. In French rendered as *enfants perdus* (lost children) and in German as *verlorene Posten* (lost post or assignment).

**FORNAX** (1) Roman goddess of the oven, her name being a generic term for furnace. Patroness of bakers. Identical with Vesta. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Furnace.

Fornacalia. Annual festival of Fornax celebrated in February.

**FORNICATION** A fertility rite connected with ancient temples and practiced in fields as an act of sympathetic magic to excite the growth of abundant crops. In Old Testament used figuratively for idolatry.

**FORNJOT (FORNJOTR)** Early Finnish or Norse storm giant. Father of Hler (Aegir), god of the deep; of Kaare, the wind, and of Loge, the flame.

**FORSETI (FORSETE)** In Norse mythology, son of Balder (Light) by Nanna (Purity). Forseti was the wisest and most eloquent of the Aesir. He was god of justice, conciliator and peacemaker; all disputants who consulted his tribunal departed reconciled. He was lawgiver as well as patron of righteousness. None dared to break a vow made to him on penalty of instant death. His mansion was the radiant Glitner (glittering). Helgoland was once known as his land.

**FORSYTHIA** Spring flower with golden blossoms (golden bells) which Chinese kings placed on the heads of scholars who successfully passed civil examinations which entitled them to official rank.

**FORTIFICATION** Defense, might. Fort, from the Latin *fortis* (strong), equates with ford, frequently found in place names, as Bedford, Romford. Forts in Canada and the United States indicated Indian trading posts, which were usually fortified.

Fortification agate. Stability.

Fortitude. One of the four cardinal virtues. Symbolized by the perpendicular.



**FORTUNA** Early Italian goddess. Originally a nature goddess who shaped the harvest and the destinies of women in childbirth. Later she was the incorporated will of the gods, and as a goddess of chance and good fortune, she was assimilated with the Greek Tyche. Fortuna usually is represented as blind standing on a ball, globe, or wheel to indicate the mutability of her favors. She holds a cornucopia in one hand while she strews luck with the other. Sometimes she is shown with a revolving wheel. The wheel, which now is interpreted to be a symbol of chance, once may have symbolized the turning year, in which case Fortuna would resemble Nemesis. Fortuna was worshiped under various names. As Bona or Fortuna Virgo and Fortuna Muliebris, she was goddess of chastity and womanhood; as Fors Fortuna, she was goddess of chance; as Fortuna Navirilis, goddess of manhood; as Fortuna Primigenia, she was the first daughter of Jupiter; as Fortuna Redux, she was goddess of the fortune that leads back, commemorating the return of Augustus in 19 B. C. In Etruria, she was worshiped as Nortia or Nurtia. Her festival was celebrated in October. Compare Felicitas.

**FORTUNATE ISLES** Originally, imaginary islands in the western ocean (other world) where the souls of the virtuous lived in eternal bliss. The isles were ruled by Queen Truth, daughter of Time. Some attempt to identify the islands with Canary or Madeira Islands. Also called Islands of the Blessed, Happy Islands.

**FORTUNATUS** One who possesses a magic purse which brings about his ruin. Fortunatus

is the hero of a medieval European folktale derived from Eastern sources. He is on the brink of starvation when Fortune asks him to choose between beauty, health, riches, strength, and wisdom, and he selects the gift of riches. Fortune gives him an inexhaustible purse and a wishing cap that transports him anywhere he desires to go, but his gifts are disastrous.

**FORTUNE** A fictitious power, often personified, that arbitrarily or capriciously distributes good or ill-luck. Colloquially, an heir or possessor of great wealth, as, she is a great fortune.

**FORTUNIO** The heroine of several fairytales. Disguised, she goes into military service in place of her father and, aided by a fairy, has marvelous adventures.

**FORTY** According to mystics a person whose name corresponds to the number forty is hot tempered, thrifty, and loves to travel. Physical weak spot: blood circulation. In the cabala characteristics are: considerateness, honorableness, love of letters, somberness; in low form: given to disputes, opposition, strife. Alchemists looked on forty days as the charmed period when the philosopher's stone and elixir of life were to appear. Ancient physicians ascribed strange changes to the period of forty days. A widow once was given a space of forty days in which to dwell unmolested in her deceased husband's house. A merchant coming from an infected port remained on shipboard for forty days to clear himself. The word quarantine is from the Latin *quadraginta*, forty. In Old English law forty days was the limit for the payment of the fine



for manslaughter; a newly-made burgess forfeited forty pence unless he built a house within forty days; a knight enjoined forty days service from his tenant; the privilege of sanctuary was for forty days; a stranger at the expiration of forty days was compelled to be enrolled in some tithing. Bulgars excluded a mother from social cultus for forty days after the birth of a son; eighty days (twice forty), after the birth of a daughter. This period of purification also was practiced by Jews, Mayans, and other peoples. Rites frequently are performed on the fortieth day after burial, or the dead are mourned for forty days. Christ fasted for forty days in the desert, he preached for forty months, and he remained in the tomb for forty hours. The days between the resurrection and ascension of Jesus were forty, hence the interval between Easter and Ascension Sunday. Lent is a forty-day fast, and also is known as *fare la quarantine*. Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans forty years after the ascension of Christ. Saint Swithin declares forty days of dry or rainy weather. In the Roman Catholic Church a service of special devotion in honor of the Blessed Sacrament lasts forty hours, during which the Host is exposed in the monstrance on the high altar, attended continuously by acolytes and priests in prayer. Greeks of antiquity regarded forty years as the acme or height of a man's life. In Hebrew tradition forty symbolizes probation; spiritual purification, especially after childbirth; and trial. Forty and multiples thereof are of frequent occurrence in Scripture, and forty formerly was treated as sacrosanct. The rain of the deluge fell for forty days; another forty days expired before Noah opened

the window of the ark; Elijah was fed by ravens for forty days; Esau and Isaac married at the age of forty, the age at which ancient Semites believed a man attained full manhood; Ezekiel had to lay on his right side for forty days to repent the forty years of sins of Judah; Goliath challenged the Israelitish army for forty days; forty days were employed in embalming Jacob's body; Moses was forty days on the mount; Nineveh had forty days to repent; the Israelites wandered forty years (probably symbolizing a generation) in the wilderness. Forty is an Islamic death number; the number of days of mourning, and the number of years the evil dead suffer in hell. Forty days before a person's death, a leaf falls from a certain mystic tree in Azriel's lap. The sound of the trumpet at the period of resurrection will sound for forty years. Mohammed received his call as a prophet at the age of forty.

Forty-eight. According to the mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is affectionate, faithful, pleasure loving, a prophetic dreamer and psychic. Physical weak spot is the throat. According to cabala: affection, sincerity; in low form: inconstancy, love of luxury. In Buddhism the primal vows of Amita-Buddha for the salvation of all were forty-eight.

Forty-five. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number has a facility in learning, love of instructing, unity. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. According to cabala, the traits are as above; in low form: false projects, revolution. Forty-five is a term applied to the second Scottish Jacobite uprising, which took place in 1745.

Forty-four. According to mystics one whose name corre-

sponds to the number is brave and successful, loves military life. Physical weak spots: blood stream and stomach. According to the cabala the traits are: bravery and one distinguished for military talent; in low form: domineering, imagining one's self distinguished, war loving.

Forty Immortals. The forty members of the French Academy, supposedly the most distinguished living men of letters. Sometimes applied to the members of the English Royal Academy.

Forty-nine. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is diplomatic, enjoys feasts, generous, loves law and literature. Physical weak spot: the blood stream. According to cabala; traits are as above; in low form: egotistic, hypocritical. The term forty-niner is applied to those adventurers and pioneers who sought gold in California, after the discovery there in 1849. They are also called argonauts of '49, thus comparing them with the ancient Greek heroes who sought the Golden Fleece.

Forty-one. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is energetic, religious, versatile. Physical weak spot: liver. According to the cabala; diplomatic, politically inclined; in low form: apostates, renegades.

Forty-seven. According to mystics, one whose name corresponds to the number is agreeable, in danger from water and multitudes of people, philosophical, successful in money matters. Physical weak spot: nerves. According to the cabala: agreeable, dominates justice, quick, vigilant. In low form: immoral, scandalous.

Forty-seven Ronin. In Japanese legend the samurai attached to lord Asano, who committed

hari-kiri at government command for attacking Hira Kotosuki-no-suke. After avenging the death of Asano by placing the head of Hira Kotosuki on Asano's tomb, the Forty-seven, also by command, committed hara-kiri and were buried in front of Asano's tomb. Thus faithful followers, also outcasts who inspire fear. Ronin means leaderless men.

Forty-seventh problem of Euclid. In Freemasonry symbolizes love of the arts and sciences.

Forty-six. According to mystics, one whose name corresponds to the number is discrete, flexible, idealistic, psychic. Physical weak spot: lungs. According to cabala: discrete, power to see in dreams, subtle; in low form: discontent, displeasure, dissatisfaction, ennui.

Forty stripes save one. By Mosaic law Jews were forbidden to inflict more than forty stripes on an offender; for fear of breaking the law, scourgers stopped short of the number. If the whip contained three lashes, thirteen strokes equaled forty save one. The thirty-nine articles of the Anglican Church sometimes were called the forty stripes save one.

Forty Thieves. Thieves outwitted by a woodmonger. In the Arabian Nights' Entertainments a band of forty thieves live in a cave. Their treasure is discovered by Ali Baba and they are outwitted by Morgiana, a woodcutter's female slave. The story represents a light or time myth. See under Baba.

Forty-three. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is restless and has a love for military life. Physical weakness: biliousness. According to the cabala: glory, love; in low form: discord, revolution.

Forty-two. According to mystics one whose name corresponds

to the number is calm, religious. Physical weak spot: heart. According to cabala: energy, grandeur of soul, religiousness; in low form: traitors.

Forty winks. A brief nap.

Hungry forties. Period just before the middle of the 19th century when bread and food generally were expensive, owing largely to high import duties on corn in the United States.

Roaring forties. (1) The Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude, noted for its rough and stormy character. (2) That part of the south Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude. (3) The theatrical district of New York City between Fortieth and Fiftieth streets, near Broadway.

Shady side of forty. More than forty years of age; on the side in which the shadows of the evening of life begin to lengthen.

**FOSSETTE** Feminine name from the French, meaning little dimple.

**FOSSIL** (1) Grave gift; sometimes called heart-urchin. Fossils are said to have been hidden in the ground by the Devil to mislead mankind inasmuch as they contradict the story of creation as told in Genesis. (2) A person of fixed or antiquated ideas, one who is behind the times or whose ideas are out of date, one incapable of change.

**FOTLA (FODLA)** In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann queens. With her two sisters, Banba and Eriu, she was encountered by the Milesians when they advanced into Ireland. Fotla is used poetically as a name for Ireland. Probably a fertility goddess.

**FOU** French for fool, which see. Fundamentally feu (fire);

cognate with fey, Scotch for inspired.

**FOUCHE, JOSEPH** Past-master of political intrigue, noted for his systems of spies which were designed to benefit or save himself in any contingency. With Richelieu organizer of an espionage system. A member of the movement to suppress Robespierre in the French Revolution.

**FOUNDATION SACRIFICE** A motif world-wide in folklore. Where attempts to build a city or structure fail, for mysterious reasons the blood of a fatherless child (child without a mortal father) is sprinkled on the foundation.

**FOUNTAIN** Erudition, healing, life, miraculous refreshment, purification, renewal, spiritual awareness, truth. Symbolizes Christ, saints Ansano and Corentin. In Hebrew tradition typifies atonement, consolation. In The Song of Solomon the Bride is described as "a fountain of gardens, a fountain sealed," imagery also applied to Virgin Mary. In the United States, a fountain on ballots was the emblem of the Prohibition Party.

Fountain of Emmanuel's blood. Where the Christian sinner in a sudden plunge receives unconditional mercy. This is actually a perversion of the true meaning of redemption, which is supposed to come about as a gradual and progressive process, a slow expansion and growth of man's spiritual faculties.

Fountain of Ponce de Leon. Fountain of youth renewing.

**FOUR** Concretion, cross, cube, divine equity, equilibrium, logic, material universe, reality, reason, square, stability, swastika. The quarternary number. Num-

ber of the ages of the world (gold, silver, bronze, iron), of the cardinal points of the compass, the cardinal virtues (fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance), columns or corners of the world, destructions of the world (by famine, flood, pestilence, wild beasts), elements, limbs of a man, parts of a man (head, chest, viscera, limbs), seasons of the year, winds. Holy by nature as it constitutes His goodness, His power, His unity, His wisdom, i. e. the four perfections of God or Supreme Being. Gnostic designation for Supreme Being. Sacred number, potent tetragammaton; almost all peoples of antiquity possessed a name for the deity composed of four letters. The reason for the reverence of the number four is the perfect equality of the four sides of a square, hence divine justice. Number of the spirits of white magic: gnomes, salamanders, sylphs, undines. Number of the sacred living things: lion among beasts, eagle among birds, ox among cattle, and man among all. These four symbolize the quintessence of creation in Babylonian, Christian, Hebrew and other mythologies. The figure 4 symbolizes man and woman, phallus and vulva; the number four is symbolized by a cross or square and conversely symbolizes the cross and the square. It frequently is used to denote the supreme point. Word identical with fire, and Danish for four is fire (vier). By mystics called the mason and symbolizes the holy fourfoldness or tetraktys. It forms the square of substance, understanding, will, and wisdom; it represents the law of justice without mercy, sympathy, or tolerance. It corresponds to the color green with its sedative effect upon nerves, the Hebrew letter dalet, and the zodiacal

house Cancer. Its planetary equivalent is Saturn, the taskmaster, teacher, time-keeper, the brake which slows down aspirations and returns one to reality. Its rhythm suggests classification, durability. It typifies the measuring intelligence. In a cycle, it denotes discontent, restrictions; in a name it denotes discipline and steadfastness. It is the number of hard work and connotes the building of a firm foundation; it endows the power to organize and to work in organization. Its character inclinations are accumulation, beneficence, coldness, intellectuality, material concentration, possessiveness, slowness. In Aztec tradition the four divine brothers Huitzilopochtli, Quetzalcoatl, Tezcatlipoca Black, and Tezcatlipoca Red were the ancestors of the human race. Among Meztitlan the primeval quadruplets were: Hueytecpatl, Ixcuin, Nancatiltzatzitzi, and Tentetemic. They personify the cardinal points. Among the Incas the four brothers are known collectively as Tahuantin Suyu Kapac, i. e. lords of all four quarters of the earth. They are Ayar Auca, lord of the south; Ayar Cachi, lord of the east; Ayar Manco, lord of the north; Ayar Uchu, lord of the west.

In Babylon mythology the steeds which pulled the chariot of Merodach when he went forth to slay Tiamat (chaos) numbered four. Probably typified the four winds. In Buddhism the number of Lokapala and the number of Noble Truths: 1) Life is suffering; 2) Desire or the will to live is the cause of repeated existences, in which sorrow is inevitable, hence desire is the cause of suffering; 3) Cessation of suffering (overcoming desire); 4) When desire is overcome, rebirth or suffering ceases. In



Chinese tradition the four accomplishments are: music, symbolized by a lute (ch'in); painting, symbolized by brushes (hua); scholarship by a book (shu); sports by a chess board (weich'i). The four benevolent animals (Ssu Ling) which presided over the four directions (Ssu Fang) are: Blue Dragon (Ch'ing Lung), head of all scaly animals which presided over the east and the spring season; Phoenix (Feng-huang), also known as Vermilion Bird (Chu Ch'ieh), head of all birds, which presided over the south and summer season; Black Tortoise (Kuei Shen), head of all mollusks, which presided over the north and winter season; Unicorn (Ch'i lin) or White Tiger (Pai Hu), head of all quadrupeds, which presided over the west and autumn season. The four creatures typifying energy and power are: elephant, leopard, lion, tiger. The dragon kings of the four seas are: Ao Jun, Ao K'in, Ao Kuang, Ao Shun. The flowers of the four seasons are: prune blossom, winter; tree peony, spring; lotus, summer; chrysanthemum, autumn. The four quarters of the globe were created from the four limbs of P'an Ku. The four sleepers are: Feng-kan, Han Shan, Shih-te, Ts'ai Lwan (or Wen Siao). In Chinese Buddhism the four Noble Truths are symbolized by four divisions of the symbolic vase. Four rulers or supernatural beings guard the slopes (cardinal directions) of paradise. They also protect Buddhist sanctuaries and are: Mo-li Ch'ing, guardian of the east, land bearer, and causer of wind storms. Mo-li Hai, guardian of the west, the far gazer; destroyer of enemies. Mo-li Hung, guardian of the south. Lord of growth, producer of darkness, earthquakes, and thunder storms. Mo-li Shou,

guardian of the north. The well-famed, a man eater (god of death).

In Christianity four symbolizes divine equilibrium and justice. The four cardinal virtues and their symbols are: fortitude, shield and sword; justice, plumb line and triangle; prudence, serpent; temperance, hearth. The fathers of the Greek Church: Saints Athonasius, Basil the Great, Gregory Nazianzen, John Chrysostom. The fathers of the Latin Church: Saints Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome. The horsemen of the Apocalypse. Number of lost things: death, heaven, hell, judgment. The four rivers of paradise, which carry the gospels to the four quarters of the earth; frequently portrayed as four rivers issuing from a mound on which a lamb stands. In Egyptian mythology four is a celestial number representing the four pillars (cardinal directions) which hold up the sky and symbolizing the sphinx. The four genii of the dead are: Amset, Hapi (Apis), Kebhsnauf, Taumutef; also the four sons of Horus. Eskimo names for the four spirits of the wind are: Auna, north; Kauna, south; Pauna, east; Sauna, west. In Greek mythology, the four animal guardians of the elements are: dragon of fire; eagle of air; elephant of earth, fish of water. Hades contained four rivers. The horses (winds) of Apollo were four. Number sacred to Hermes, lord of the winds. According to Pythagoras, four symbolizes the perfect square, the product of equals identified with reason, the first mathematical power generating virtue.

In Hebrew tradition universal-ity. It typifies the whirling cherub in the form of a winged man of a blue or golden yellow color



to represent the sky, which had four heads, that of an eagle (conscience), lion (will), man (intellect), and ox (appetite), that control the four winds. The four major prophets of the Old Testament are: Daniel, Ezekiel, Isaiah, and Jeremiah. Sometimes Jonah is mentioned in place of Daniel. The beasts of Ezekiel's vision were four. See Ezekiel. The questions asked at the Passover or Seder Service are four. The rivers of Paradise (Eden) giving fertility and refreshment and symbolizing wisdom are four, i.e. Euphrates (or Hiddekel), the Gihon (or Araxes), the Pison (or Halys or Phasis), and the Tigris. The Tetragrammaton representing the ineffably holy name of the Supreme Being, given as JHVH, JHWH, YHWH. The four cabalistic kingdoms are: animal, human, mineral, vegetable. The four sculptures which God formed from the fire which comes forth from water are: the Throne of Honor, the Seraphim, the Ophanim or Celestial Wheel, and the Ministering Spirits. The four worlds of early cabalism are: Atziluth, world of emanations or Sefhira. Briah, world of creation. Yetzirah, world of formation. Assiah, world of manifestation. In later cabalism the four worlds are: Atziluth, primum mobile, archetypal world, macroprosopus or vast countenance; union of God and his Shekinah (Sacrifice), world without separateness. Briah, sphere of the zodiac, of the creative Father, Mother supernal. Yetzirah, the planetary chain, formative world, microprosopus or lesser countenance. Assiah, world of four elements, material world, bride of the microprosopus. The Hindu Vedas appear in four books. The four celestial Japanese animals are: Azure Dragon, Dark or Somber Warrior, Ver-

million Bird, White Tiger. The four guardian kings are: Jikoku-ten, guardian of the east; Kōmoku-ten, guardian of the west; Tamon-ten, guardian of the north; Zochō-ten, guardian of the south. They are temple guardians as well as rulers of the directions, and they helped bring a miraculous Buddhist victory in Japan. In Roman tradition four is sacred to Jupiter as god of the sky and to Mercury as lord of the four winds.

Four animals. See under four celestial living things.

Four arms. In Hindu art typifies the four quarters of the sun, the four winds. Compares with the four-spiked wheel of Ixion.

Four astrological ages. The four ages, identified with the four quarters of the year are: 1- Golden Age, that of the Three Fates; the element fire, quality moisture, principle good. Spring season, typified by the chaotic state, primordial period or period of coming. Aries is the gate to this age in which man's life is typified by the egg. 2- Silver Age, that of the Three Harpies; element air, quality heat, principle good. Summer season, period of conflict and of the unicorn (knowledge). Cancer is the gate to this age of man's origination, breathing typified by the worm. 3- Bronze Age, that of the Three Furies; element earth, quality dryness, principle evil. Autumn season, period of slaying and of the chimaera (fear). Libra is the gate to this age in which man is vested in flesh, typified by chrysalis. 4- Iron Age, that of the Three Graces; element water, quality cold, principle good. Winter season, period of resurrection and of Bellerophon conquering the chimaera (autumn). Capricornus is the gate to this age of man's ascent into immortality, typified by the butterfly.

Four astrological quarters.

The four quarters of the celestial hemisphere and their governors are: 1- North reign, where light marries chaos; identified with the spring season. The rulers are: Christian, Jehovah; Egyptian, Horus the Elder; Greek, Cronus; Hindu, Brahma; Persian, Ormuzd; Roman, Saturn; and Salamanders, which live in fire. 2- East reign, where matter is given form; identified with the summer season. The rulers are: Christian, Holy Spirit; Egyptian, Osiris; Greek, Zeus; Hindu, Vishnu; Persian, Mithras; Roman, Jupiter; and Sylphs, which dwell in air. 3- South reign, which ancients believed to be unfertile, uninhabited and useless, and abounding in evil spirits; identified with the autumn season. The rulers are: Christian, Satan; Egyptian, Set; Greek, Hades; Hindu, Siva; Persian, Ahriman; Roman, Pluto; and Gnomes, which dwell on earth. 4- West reign of hemisphere, where man returns to happier and more peaceful state and where his hopes are revived; identified

with the winter season. Governed by: Christian, Jesus; Egyptian, Horus the Younger; Greek and Roman, Apollo; Hindu, Krishna, an avatar of Vishnu; Persian, Oschen; and the Nymphs or Undines, which dwell in water.


Four castes. The four chief castes into which men were divided in Egyptian antiquity, and also applied to the castes in India, were symbolized by forms which became the pips of the tarot deck, as follows: (1) Cup (heart suit), denoting priesthood or sacerdotal rank. (2) Sword (spade suit), denoting king or warrior. (3) Coin or circle (diamond suit), denoting commerce, also the ring of eternity. (4) Staff or caduceus (club suit), denoting agriculture, soil tilling.

Four celestial living things. Almost universally in mythology four supernatural creatures guard the four quarters of the world and control the four winds. They frequently are lords of the four elements. A chart of various of the animals worshiped follows. Where known what they represent is given.

American Indian	Assyria	China and Japan	Egypt	Greece	New Testament	Old Testament	
						Vision of Daniel	Vision of Ezekiel
bear (north)	eagle	dark or somber warrior (also known as black tortoise; air and north)	hawk	eagle (air)	eagle	non-descript	eagle (air)
panther (west)	ox (or bull)	white tiger (earth & west)	jackal	elephant (earth)	calf	bear	ox (earth)
fawn (south)	lion	vermilion bird (fire & south)	ape	dragon (fire)	lion	lion with eagle's wings	lion (fire)
moose (east)	man	azure dragon (water & east)	man	fish (water)	man	leopard	man (water)

Four-cornered Castle. In Arthurian romances, one of the names for the castle housing the Grail. It compares with the Celtic underworld where the caldron of inspiration and plenty was housed. Other names for the castle are: Castle of Revelry, Castle of Riches, Glass Castle, Kingly Castle, Revolving Castle. See Caer Sidi, Carbonek.

Four directions. Four-fold womb of the world. In Freemasonry north is the realm of darkness, east is ruled by the sun, west by the moon, and south by the master of the lodge.

Four duplicated. One figure facing upward, the other downward, symbolizes highest point and lowest depth. 

Four elements. Commonly understood to be: air, earth, fire, water. Sometimes the elements are given as five, in which case metal, mineral, or wood is given as the fifth element. Compare four kingdoms.

Four foil. Divinity.

Four geni of Amenti. See Amenti geni.

Four horsemen of the Apocalypse. Conquest, death, pestilence, and war; they rode white, pale, black, and red horses respectively.

Four horses harnessed. Discordant faculties of the mind brought into control and trained to the equipoise of perfection. Horses represent intellect, four represents equity. In mythology usually represent the steeds of the sun deity, thus the four winds.

Four hundred. Inner circle of New York society, once estimated to be of that number.

Four kingdoms. Animal, metal, mineral, plant.

Four-leaf clover. Good-luck. Either due to their rarity or to the arrangement of their leaves in the form of a Maltese cross.

Four-leaf design. Divinity, the four pillars or quarters of the universe, the four winds. Identical with the cross and swastika.

Four-letter deities. In countless languages the number of letters for the deity representing the law of justice without mercy, sympathy, or tolerance is four. A partial list follows:

Arabian	-	Allā
Assyrian	-	Adad (Adat)
Danish	-	Godh
Dutch	-	Gott
Egyptian	-	Amun
English	-	Lord
French	-	Dieu
German	-	Gott
Greek	-	Zeus (Theos)
Hebrew	-	JHVH
Italian	-	Gesu
Latin	-	Deus
Persian	-	Soru (Sire)
Turkish	-	Esar

Four masks in rosette form.

The four cardinal directions; east and west represented by male masks, north and south represented by female masks.

Four of clubs. An unlucky card. In old decks known as the devil's bedstead.

Four quarters of the globe. Africa, typified by an Ethiopian; Asia by an Aryan with jeweled robes; Europe by an Anglo-Saxon, usually armed; the Americas by an Indian or Anglo-Saxon woman, sometimes represented by the head or bust only.

Four royal stars. The ancients divided the heavens into four parts, and each was watched over by one of the royal stars, viz: Aldebaran, Antares, Formalhaut, Regulus.

Four scrolls. In the Catacombs symbolize the four gospels.

Four seasons. Symbolic of quadrature, and of the four peri-

ods of life in man: infancy, youth, maturity, old age. The four seasons are symbolized by a cross, four-spiked wheel, swastika. The four seasons holy days are:

<u>Pagan</u>	<u>Christian</u>
Spring Equinox (celebrating growth)	Easter
Midsummer Eve (a bonfire festival celebrating maturity)	Saint John's Eve
Autumn Equinox (a harvest rite at which the death of nature was mourned)	Saint Mi- chael's Day
Winter Solstice (a yule fire festival celebrating rebirth)	Christmas

Four steps of the dead. According to the Japanese the soul of the dead waded through the river of death; it passed between two iron mountains that demons kept pushing together; it climbed a mountain of knives; finally blasts of wind drove the knives through the air, lacerating a guilty soul. The journey of the soul among Mexican Indians was identical. The clashing mountains resemble Scylla and Charybdis.

Four worlds of cabalism. Atziluth, world of emanations or deity; Briah, world of creation; Yetzirah, world of formation; Assiah, world of action or manifestation.

**FOUR O'CLOCK BLOOM** Timidity.

**FOURTEEN** Represents the second cycle of seven years or puberty. Cabalistically called, "Rape of the Angels." According to occultists symbolizes temperance. According to Pythagoreans number of delusion, loss, and sacrifice.

**FOURTH** Fourth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno where diviners and sorcerers, with their faces twisted so they look behind them, are sent.

Fourth circle. In Dante's Inferno circle which contains those who had abused worldly goods in various ways, such as misers and spendthrifts. They roll dead weights in opposite directions and, when they meet, scold one another.

Fourth day of first month. In China day of receiving the gods, particularly the god of happiness, kitchen or stove god, god of wealth.

Fourth estate. (1) The lowest class in society, the laboring class. (2) Any unofficial influence of power, especially, humorously, the public press. A statement attributed to Edmund Burke. The other three estates to which he referred are: the Commons, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal.

Fourth underground world. Zuni world where life began and from which mankind climbed to the surface of the earth.

**FOWL** Announcer of dawn, awakener. In China tenth symbolic animal which carries the sun through the twelve terrestrial branches. The yang principle. The flesh of the male is thought to be injurious and is not eaten. A cock's crowing regarded as luck, while that of the hen indicates ruin of the family. It supposedly has the power to change into human form and inflict good and evil upon mankind. A fowl on the roof of a house is considered an omen of ill-luck. In Japan lord of the torii.

Fowl of heaven. Bird of the air.

**FOWLER** Masculine name from Middle English, meaning catcher

or keeper of birds.

**FOX** Artifice, circumspection, egotism, maliciousness, mischievousness, patience, pious fraudulence, quick-wittedness, revengefulness, slyness, solitari-ness, subtlety, thievery, voraciousness. A pathfinder corresponding to Egyptian jackal. In heraldry typifies sagacity, wit used in one's own defense. In witchcraft a demon or goblin which takes human form, especially that of a beautiful young woman for purposes of deceiving. Dream significance: (killing one) success. In China crafty companion of fairies. At the age of 100, it supposedly transforms into a wizard with the power of magic; at the age of 1,000, it may enter heaven and become the Celestial Fox. Incense is burned at shrines to appease the fox. It represents Hsin, three stars in the heart of Scorpio, in eastern quadrant, spring season. In Christianity it typifies the Devil. In Japan the fox is called Tamamo-no-maye, and a bewitching fox which is the messenger of the rice goddess Inari is called Kitsune.

Fox tongue. Talisman which provides a nervous man with courage.

Fox with goose. The constellation Vulpecula in the Northern Sky.

**FOXGLOVE** August 31 birthday flower symbolizing insincerity, a wish, youth.

**FOXTAIL GRASS** Sporting.

**FRAANANGERFORCE (FRANANGRSFORS)** In Norse mythology the cascade or force into which Loki leaped disguised as a salmon to escape the gods he had maligned with foul words.

**FRA DIAVOLO** Literally, from the Italian, brother devil. See under Diavolo.

**FRA DOLCINO** In Dante's Inferno an unorthodox fanatic who is starved out in his stronghold by the ecclesiastical authorities of Novara.

**FRADUBIO** In Spenser's Faerie Queene the doubter; lover of Fraelissa (frailty).

**FRAGARACH** In Irish mythology a terrible and wonderful sword which Lugh carried with him from the land of living. It was able to cut through any armor and was called Answerer.

**FRAME** Female principle, yoni.

**FRANCE** Represented by bees and imperial eagles of Napoleonic period, cock, fleur-de-lys, Phrygian (liberty) cap, Roman fasces.

**FRANCESCA DA RIMINI** An unfaithful wife. Wife of Giovanni the Lame, lord of Rimini, she fell in love with his handsome brother Paolo. Caught together, Giovanni slew both. Immortalized by Dante.

**FRANCESCO D'ACCORSO** Renowned jurist who lived in Bologna and in England in the 13th Century. Because of his sexual appetites, Dante placed him in the Inferno as one who had been violent against nature.

**FRANCESCO DE'CAVALCANTI**  
He was killed for his misdeeds by the people of Gaville, a village on the Arno, and in Dante's Inferno given the form of a viper.

**FRANCIS (FRANK, FRANKLIN)**  
Masculine name, signifying Frenchman. Perhaps through



Middle English *Franceis* or Latin *Franciscus*. Old Teutonic, meaning free. In feminine form

*Frances* (*Fan*, *Fannie*, *Francene*, *Francesca*, *Francine*).

**FRANCISCAN** Originally a member of a mendicant Christian order devoted to missionary work and preaching. Since 1230 they are permitted to possess revenues. Also called *Grey-friars* from the original color of their habit, which is now black.

**FRANCOISE** A simple shrewd peasant woman with idiosyncrasies of behavior, reasoning, and speech. From the character created by Marcel Proust. She appears as a cook in *Remembrance of Things Past*.

**FRANC-TIREUR** Literally, free shooter. From the French *guerillas* or partisan soldiers who were first organized in 1792 and played an important part in the war of 1870-1871. The French speak of the *franc-tireur* of journalism, meaning a free-lance journalist.

**FRANKENSTEIN** One who causes his own destruction in allusion to the medical student, in Mary G. Shelley's romance of the same name, who is slain by the monster he created out of body fragments collected in graveyards and dissecting rooms. The monster is a parody on man bent on evil.

**FRANKINCENSE** Adoration, consecrated power, nobility, sacrifice. Christian symbol of spiritual goodness; assigned to Virgin Mary. In Greek antiquity poured into sacrificial fires. Hebrew symbol of prayer. Before the Holy of Holies, the smoke which rose prevented the priest from gazing with too much curiosity on

the ark and mercy-seat; hence a veil of God.

**FRANKLIN** Masculine name from a family name, also from Middle English, meaning freeholder.

**FRAOCH** Irish hero whose mother was the divine *Bebind*. Because of his beauty he was loved by *Findabair*, daughter of *Ailill* and *Medb*. He refused to pay the bride price for her, but she was promised him if he would assist *Medb* in her battle against the men of Ulster led by *Cuchulainn*. He was slain by *Cuchulainn*. Probably a moon deity. In one legend, when he scorned the love of *Medb*, she sent him to slay the one-eyed giant which guarded the tree on which grew the berry which renewed youth, prolonged life, and was the source of supernatural hearing, knowledge, and vision. The tree grew above a pool or well. Although *Fraoch* had been warned not to go near water, which was dangerous to him, he undertook the assignment, killed the giant, but died of the wounds he received. His death at the tree points to the jealousy of the gods who would not share their divine food with a mortal even though he was of divine descent.

**FRATERNITY** Typified by clasped hands, a knot of ribbon, three rings linked.

**FRAUD** Personified by a man-headed serpent with a double tail. In an Italian icon personified by a woman with two faces, one young, one old. Her feet are like an eagle's talons; she has the tail of a scorpion. She holds a mask in her left hand and two hearts in her right hand.

Pious fraud. Typified by a fox.

**FRAU FRIGG** In German lore, with Wotan, a leading character in the Giant's Dance.

**FRAU HOLLE** German folklore female spirit who leads the souls of the dead in their aerial flight. She also is a patroness of fertility.

**FRAVAK AND FRAVAKAIN** In Iranian legend two children of primeval times. Their parents were Siyakhmak and Nashak. They were the parents of Tazh and Tazhak, who became the progenitors of the Arabs, and of Haoshyangha and Guzhak, from whom the Iranians descended.

**FRAVASHI** Zend guardian angel or spiritual protector. A pre-existing being constituting the heavenly image of man, especially of the believer. The supernatural self or spiritual counterpart of each individual living or dead or unborn; the archetype of man in the presence of Ahura-Mazda. Guide of the human soul; spiritual helper. One of a host of supporters of Ahura-Mazda against evil on earth. Sometimes identified with the stars. Originally a title applied to an ancestor. Identical with Roman genius. Compare feroher.

**FRAXINELLA (FRAXINUS)** The ash tree, which ancients believed possessed magical powers. It supposedly averted evil spirits, disease, and fascination.

**FRAZER (FRASER)** Masculine name from Old French, meaning curly-haired.

**FREDA (FRIEDA)** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning peace.

**FREDEGUND (FREDEGONDE)** Sixth century Frankish queen.

Mistress of Chilperic I of Neustria, she caused his wife Galeswintha to be killed; she then became Chilperic's wife, and caused the assassination of Galeswintha's sons and of Chilperic himself. After the murder of her husband she ruled as regent for her son Clotaire.

**FREDERICK (FRED, FREDERIC, FREDDY, FRITZ)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peaceful ruler. Feminine equivalent is Frederica.

**Frederick of Aragon.** Avaricious and craven king of Sicily, placed by Dante in the Inferno.

**Frederick the Great.** Frederick II of Prussia. Noted as a military leader and patron of letters. He early rebelled for freedom, but later adhered to the idea of unconditional devotion to the state, even at the expense of personal happiness. He built the palace San Souci (without care), and lived there whenever possible. His isolation made him a legendary figure.

**FREEBOOTER** A buccaneer or pirate; one who roams about in search of plunder, especially during a state of war.

**FREEDOM** Typified by a bird, eagle, Liberty Bell, Phrygian cap.

**FREEMASON (MASON)** A member of an ancient secret fraternity or order. In legend it is traced back to Hiram of Tyre and the Temple of Solomon. In medieval times composed of stoneworkers and other artisans who, by the nature of their work, moved from place to place. Secret passwords, rituals, and signs were adopted to prove that a man was actually of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and thus entitled to the comradeship of brother masons as well as em-

ployment. Where cathedrals and churches were being built, lodges were created. In modern times Masonry is a secret order which has the avowed vocation of rebuilding the Temple or City of the Soul; hence a depository of noble knowledge. Its objective is mutual assistance and the promotion of brotherly love among its members, typifying one who has instinctive sympathy or community interests in common.

**Freemasonry jewels.** In the Grand Lodge of gold; in subordinate Symbolic Lodge of silver.

**FREESTONE STATE** Connecticut.

**FREE WILL** In an Italian icon, personified by a young man in a royal robe of various colors. He is crowned and holds a scepter topped with the Greek  $\Upsilon$ .

**FREISHUTZ** Literally, free-shooter. In German legend a marksman in league with the Devil, from whom he obtained charmed bullets. The Devil gave him seven balls, six of which were to hit at whatever the marksman aimed; the seventh was to be directed as the Devil desired.

**FREKE (FREKI)** In Norse mythology one of the two wolves of Odin. Name meaning glutton or voracious one. The other wolf is Geri (ravener). At the feast of heroes, as Odin needs no meat, he gives his share to his wolves. With his wolves Odin hunts down his victims. Freke and Geri are aspects of storm and wind.

**FREMONT** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peace, protection.

**FRENCH LEAVE** Departure without ceremony, as by one who has

stolen something. From the French custom of leaving a social gathering without bidding the host or hostess adieu.

**FRENCH MARIGOLD** May 29 birthday flower; symbolizes jealousy.

**FRENCH WILLOW** Bravery and humanity.

**FREO** Old English goddess of love. Identified with Roman Venus. Name related to free and to Freya.

**FRET (FRETTY)** In heraldry a lover's knot; also net of persuasion.

**FREY (FREYR, FRICCO, YNGVIFREY)** In Norse mythology son of Njord and Nerthus or Skadi; brother and husband of Freya; also husband of Beyla. Originally one of the Vanir, he was taken by the Aesir as hostage after a war between the two, and finally counted of the Aesir, sometimes as one of a trinity with Odin and Thor. He was dispenser of rain and sunshine; god of fruitfulness, peace, and prosperity. Patron of horsemen, horses, and marriage. A deity of married folk, all phallic emblems were sacred to him. In his youth he was overlord of Alfheim, land of the Alfar or elves, who provided him with many treasures, including Blodughofi (Bloodyhoof), the horse which could dash through fire and water; Draupnir, the ring of fertility; Gullinbursti, the wild boar which drew his chariot; the magic ship Skidbladnir; and the Sword-of-Victory, which never missed its mark. The servants of Frey were Byggvir and Skirnir. During the winter war between the gods and the frost giants, Frey was held prisoner by Beli. Eventually he was rescued by his

father Njord, the sea god; an incident which typifies water releasing growth. Once he sat in Odin's chair and looked over the world. Seeing the lovely Gerd, he became lovesick. Skirnir undertook to win the frost giantess. She consented to marry Frey only after he had given her father Gymer the sword which never missed its mark as a bride-price. At Ragnarok, Frey fell under the blows of Surter because he lacked his sword. His union with Gerd is a fertility myth; Frey the fertility god was ill until the mating with Gerd, i.e. the awakening of plant life in spring; his sword, rays of the sun, went to her father, a sea and storm deity; thus he was without protective strength at Ragnarok and succumbed to cold and darkness. His having been a ruler of elves in his youth, suggests he had been exalted to a god. A sun deity, Frey rose from the sea to become one of the Aesir, a step natural in the daily course of the sun. He also was worshiped as a harvest and boar god. In some versions of his myth, Frey, like Adonis, is said to have been killed by a boar. In early rites he was prophet and revealer of the future, and human sacrifices were offered to him.

According to one legend Frey descended to earth as Fridleif I, king of Denmark. In another, as Ingunar-Frey (Ingvi-Frey), he was the eponymous hero of a group of tribes from which the Anglo-Saxons sprang. The Ynglings (Inglings), the earliest race of Swedish kings, regarded themselves as descendants of Frey. Frey meaning lord is the source of Friday. His signature was the prehistoric solar cross now called Patteé. Identical with Frode and Veraldén-Olmai.

FREYA (FREIA, FREYJA) In

Norse mythology daughter of Njord and Nerthus or Skadi; sister-wife of Frey, and like him a Vanir deity later counted among the Aesir. Also the wife of Od, a sun god, and a mistress of Ottar. As Od's wife, she was known as Odsmaer. As Menglod, she was the spouse of Svipdag, an aspect of Od. By Od she was the mother of two beautiful daughters, Gersemi and Hnoss. She was a mother goddess, giver of fruitfulness and love. Sometimes represented as goddess of sensual love corresponding to the Roman Venus, sometimes as pure love. Half of those who fell in battle belonged to her, the other half belonged to Odin. In heaven her dwelling was Sessrynnir in Folkvang (Folk-plain) where, the possessor-of-the-slain, she assigned seats to the dead. After their death women also went to her abode. When Od, the sunshine, wandered, she wept tears which changed into gold (corn seeds). She possessed a falcon-garb, and she hovered over earth in her feather-dress (clouds), she was beautiful in tears, thus she may have been a rainbow goddess. Except for Loki, she was the only member of the Aesir able to assume bird guise. She wore the necklace Brisinga-men (verdure), which Loki stole and which Heimdall recovered for her. The boar she rode was named Hildisvini. With her maids she sat beneath the fruitful boughs of Yggdrasil, from where she was lured by Aurboda and caught by Beli, who carried her off to Grep in Jotunheim; a fertility myth which resembles that of Persephone. She was a sorceress who introduced magic among the Aesir, in which role she was identified as Heid. Early Christians declared her a witch and banished her to the mountains, where her



demon followers still dance on Valpurgisnach. Her name means lady. Also known as Gefn, Horn, Ingun, Mardoll (Mardal, Moertholl), Syr. Among her titles are Vanabrudr (Vanir bride), Vanadis (Vanir lady), Vanagod (Vanir goddess). Her attributes were a cat-drawn chariot, flowers, green, music, spring season. Some hold Freyja and Frigga were the same goddess, and identify the husband who deserted her as Odin.

**FREYDIS** (1) In Norse legend a sister of Leif Ericson. She herself was an adventuress and sailed to America. A blood-thirsty woman, she killed several men and women simply because they annoyed her. (2) In Cabell's *Figures of Earth*, the dreaded goddess-queen of Audela who becomes a human woman for love of Manuel. By her magic, she gives life to his images.

**FRIAR GERUND** In Padre Isla's *Gerundio* an absurd popular orator.

**Friar John.** In Rabelais' *Gargantua* an outspoken happy-go-lucky friar.

**Friar Rush.** A character which originated in late medieval German folklore as Bruder Rausch. He is the Devil disguised as a friar, and corrupts friars and monks by all sorts of amusing and devious devices.

**Friars Major.** The Dominicans.

**Friars Minor.** The Franciscans.

**Friar Tuck.** Renegade friar; a fat and jovial vagabond priest; associate and confessor of Robin Hood.

**FRICKA** In Wagner's *Nibelungen Ring* goddess of marriage. Probably intended to represent Frigga.

**FRID** In Norse mythology a maid of Freya. Name meaning

fair one.

**FRIDAY** Sixth day of the week. The source of the name attributed to Freo, Frey, Freya, Frigg, Fro. In Christian tradition day on which Christ was crucified and, for this reason, regarded an unlucky day. It is said to be the day on which the dead will rise for the last judgement. In Europe called hangman's day; criminals formerly were executed on Friday. In European weather lore, if rain falls on Friday, it will fall on Sunday. In Hebrew lore it supposedly was the day on which Adam was created, the day on which he was expelled from paradise, the day on which he repented and died. In Irish folk belief to die on Friday, get buried on Saturday, be prayed for on Sunday is lucky. Mohammedans observe Friday as a day for assembly or worship. In Pagan religions a day frequently dedicated to the love or mother goddess. In Roman antiquity, named dies Veneris to honor Venus and a day sacred to her, hence a lucky day.

**Black Friday.** Any Friday marked by a public calamity. In the United States, either of two Fridays, September 24, 1869 and September 19, 1873; so called because they were occasions of great financial panics. In Christian tradition Good Friday is called Black Friday from the color of the vestments worn by the clergy on that day.

**Friday-faced.** Dejected, melancholy.

**Friday the 13th.** Day of ill-fortune.

**Good Friday.** Friday before Easter, observed to commemorate the death of Jesus. In Greek church called Great Friday.

**Man Friday.** A faithful and useful servant. In Defoe's



**Robinson Crusoe**, Crusoe rescues a savage from a cannibal feast on a Friday. The savage becomes his servant. Man Friday has become a colloquialism for one's assistant; in politics, a henchman.

**FRIDILA** One of the Harlungen brothers who were the keepers of Freya's necklace.

**FRIEND OF MAN** Among African tribes, the hare; among American Indians, the coyote; in Christianity, Christ in welcoming attitude; in Russia, the bear.

**FRIENDSHIP** Represented by clasped hands, forget-me-not, garnet, topaz. In an Italian icon the male personification is a youth in a loose green robe with a garland of several flowers. He holds a crystal goblet containing claret, which he offers cheerfully. The female personification is a young woman in a simple white robe, her left shoulder naked exposing her left breast. In her right hand she holds a heart, with her left hand she grasps a withered elm encircled with a vine. She is barefooted. Her white robe signifies lack of artifice, her bare feet the hardships she will endure for friends; she embraces the withered elm to show she is a friend in adversity as well as prosperity. In Japan typified by a sparrow under a bamboo in winter.

#### **FRIESLANDERS (FRISIANS)**

A people noted for their tall stature.

#### **FRIGG (FRIA, FRIGA, FRIGGA)**

Norse queen of the gods, principal wife of Odin. Variouslly said to be the daughter of Fjorgyn and Jord or of Odin and Jord; the sister of Njord. Mother of Balder, Hermod, Hoder, and u-

sually Tyr. Some poems state she and Odin were the parents of seven sons who founded the seven Saxon kingdoms in England. Although permitted to share the throne of Odin in Hlidskjalf, she spent most of her time in her own mansion, Fensalir, spinning golden threads (sun rays) or weaving (clouds). She knew the fates of men, but did not prophesy, and she was the goddess of conjugal and maternal love and marriages. Helper of mankind; genial promoter of fruitfulness, she was invoked by the childless. Probably originally an earth-goddess. Fensalir means sea-hall, and she once may have been of the Vanir clan. Although she was concerned with the well being of mortals, her eleven handmaids (aspects of nature) sometimes were evil doers. Frigg was represented as stately and tall, robed in white. A bunch of keys, symbol of her housewifery, hung from her girdle. Her name, which appears to mean beloved or wife, is the root of friction. Some scholars hold Frigg and Freya were the same goddess. Resembles Hera, Juno, and Rana-neidda.

**Frigg's Distaff.** The stars forming the belt of the constellation Orion. Also known as Frigg's Spindle.

**FRIGHT** In an Italian icon personified by a man in armor with a drawn sword who looks frightened. He holds a Medusa head.

**FRINGE** Light rays, light of God.

**FRITILLARY** Plant symbolizing persecution.

**FRITHIOF (FRITHJOF)** Literally, spoiler of peace. Hero of an Icelandic saga. Lover of Ingeborg, daughter of Bele, a

petty Norwegian king. Because of this love, he is exiled, but, after the death of Ingeborg's husband, he marries her and her brothers pay tribute to him. Frithiof, in his legend, is invested with the attributes of a solar hero; he is a man born to be great, but for a time others are placed at a vantage over him. He possesses a magic ring (fertility). Like Heracles, he passes through a period of madness (scorching sun); like Perseus, he bears an invincible sword (rays), and like Siegfried and Sigurd, he is an exile for a time and wanders over earth and sea.

**FRITZ** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peace. Used as a nickname for a German soldier, and during World War I was applied to certain types of German battle-planes and shells.

**FRIUCH** In Irish legend swineherd of Bodb, fairy king of Munster. Because of false gossip, he became the mortal enemy of Rucht. He was able to change his shape at will, and to carry on his fight he appeared in the form of a raven, wolf, trout, demon, stag, water beast, and worm, which was swallowed by one of the cows of Fiachna. The cow gave birth to the Donn or Brown Bull of Cualnge (see). The Donn and Findbennach, a white bull and final form of Rucht, caused a great war in Ireland. The various forms of Friuch typify the various seasons.

**FRIVOLITY** Typified by a butterfly, especially a yellow one.

**FRO** In Oldest Teutonic mythology All-Father, lord of all created things. He is eternally good, and long-suffering. He imparts to humans strength and

sweetness. Probably supplanted by Odin. Fro also is known as Friuja; probably an early aspect of Frey as, like Frey, Fro possesses the wonderful ship Skidbladnir, which can be folded up like a cloth when not in use.

**FROBAK** In Iranian legend fire on Mount Khvarism, one of the three fires that protect the land.

**FRODE (FRODI, FROTHE, FROTHI)** A legendary Danish king, during whose reign was enjoyed an era of unexampled prosperity which was called Frode's peace. He possessed a magic millstone called Grotti, and two giant maidens, Fenja and Menja ground out gold for him. When he became greedy and demanded they continue to grind out gold, they heeded the command of My-sing, sea-king, and ground out salt. This killed Frode and brought famine to the land, a period called Frode's meal. Thus the change from spring to autumn. In later legend he is killed by his nephews and his race becomes extinct, i.e. verdure dies. His embalmed body is carried periodically throughout the kingdom to bring prosperity to the land. He appears to be the prototype of the Fisher King in Grail romances.

**FROG** Generative principle, glory, inquisitiveness (by reason of its goggle eyes), inspiration, renewed birth; also pestilence, vain opinions. Dream significance: indiscretion. Animal which supports the world on its back. In Altai Tatar mythology discoverer of the mountain containing birch and stones from which fire was first made; hence bringer of fire to man. Among American Indians and Australian aborigines the melancholy croaker that foretells rain. To Iroquois

tribes symbolizes aridity. Burmese amulet of frog-shaped amber or gold worn by children to protect them from the evil eye. In Burmese and Indo Chinese legends, the shape of the evil spirit which swallows the moon, hence animal of eclipse. In China typifies the moon and is called heavenly chicken, as it is believed the spawn falls from heaven with the dew. In Christianity, heresy, those who snatch at life's fleeting pleasures. In Egypt typified the watery elements of primordial slime. Amen, Hekt, Keh, Nau were represented with the head of a frog. An emblem of Isis, and worn as a talisman to attract her favors of fruitfulness. In Hebrew antiquity typified the degraded and timid turning to knowledge and wisdom, the neophyte, the undecided state. Also the destroyer of wisdom by false reasoning. Hindu symbol of rain and a form of Bhelki. A frog's croaking is compared to the chanting of sacred rites. In Japan called kawazu, symbolic of energy and perseverance. Among Mexican Indians a frog with a blood-stained mouth in every joint of her body is a form of the mother goddess who gives birth to mankind and devours the dead as well as sacrifices.

Frog ashes. Believed to be a depilatory.

Frog lily. Disgust.

**FROST** Death of nature, winter season, yule festivals. Typified by a dryad or elf in white garments sparkling with hoar, Jack Frost, a wood sprite.

**FROSTRE** In Norse mythology leader of the Frost Giants in the war against the Gods.

**FROTH** Identical with foam, which see. Indra slays his rival Vritra with froth.

Lord and Lady Froth. In Congreve's *The Double Dealer*, a couple of fashion.

Master Froth. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, a foolish gentleman, too shallow for a great crime, too shallow for a virtue.

**FRUIT** Abundance, harvest, wisdom. In heraldry felicity, liberality, peace. In China called sien, and confers health, immortality. Christian symbol of heavenly bliss, good works. Attribute of Virgin Mary. The twelve fruits of the spirit are: chastity, faith, gentleness, goodness, joy, long suffering (or hope), love, meekness, modesty, patience, peace, temperance. In Tibetan Buddhism fruit is one of the eight objects used in Man-la ritual. See Myrobalan. In the United States symbolizes the Thanksgiving Festival.

Forbidden fruit. Unlawful indulgence, alluding to the fruit forbidden to Adam and Eve.

Fruitfulness. Apple tree in northern countries; orange tree in southern countries. Also the fig tree and grapevine. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman crowned with juniper leaves holding a goldfinch's nest with young ones close to her bosom. At her feet are young chicks and rabbits.

Fruit of foregetfulness. Lotus, poppy.

Fruit of the spirit. In Christian tradition represented by fig tree with figs on it, fruit and flowers, olive, strawberry vine.

Fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. Depicted variously as apple, fig, lemon, orange, pear, pomegranate, quince.

**FU** (1) Word root meaning fire or life and accounting for Faunus, fever, few, fire, fuse, Phoebus.

All vowels are interchangeable; f, ph, and v are interchangeable. (2) Chinese character for prosperity; when rounded suggests complete good luck.

**FUAMNACH** In Irish legend sorceress wife of Midir. Being jealous of Etain, another wife of Midir, by the use of spells she changed Etain into an insect and by a magic wind blew her about for seven years. Midir, learning of Fuamnach's treachery, struck her head off.

**FUCHI** Aino goddess of the sun or of fire. Her name reputedly the source of Fuji.

**FUCHSIA** November 23 birthday flower symbolizing confiding love, faithfulness, good taste.

Scarlet fuchsia. Good taste.

**FUDA-HEGASHI** Japanese vengeful charm-ghost who wants all ofuda (august scripts or holy-text charms) pulled off doors.

**FUDO** Japanese grotesque god of righteousness, conqueror and subduer of devils, bringer of good luck. An incarnation of Dainichi-nyorai. Japanese Buddhist fierce manifestation of Mahavairochana. In boyish manifestation called Konkara; in elderly manifestation called Seitaka. Also called Fudo-Acala. Fudo is from root fu which is cognate with fo or foe.

**FUDO-KI** Japanese sacred records of air and earth.

**FUDO-MYOO** Japanese god of wisdom and compassion. He fights anger, avarice, and folly; his sword cures madness; he is an implacable foe of the opponents of Buddha. Sometimes shown as encircled by fire. Compares with Chinese Fuhi.

**FUGEN** Japanese Buddhist sweeper of pine needles. The all-pervading wisdom, life-giver, deity of compassion, constancy, cordiality. Paired with Monju-Bosatsu (Manjusri) among the Bodhisattvas. Also called Jitoku. As Fugen En-myo, indestructible existence.

**FUHI** A Chinese supreme god. Fire or sun deity. A Chinese name for Buddha. Also known as Fo, which see.

**FU HSI (FUH-HI, FU-HI)** First of the three great legendary emperors of China, the other two being Huang-ti and Shen Nung. His birth was miraculous. He symbolizes the age of hunting. He was fully informed in all mysteries of heaven and earth and gave to man the knowledge of divination. He brought his people out of caves and taught them how to build, hunt, and cook. He established marriage laws and divided people into clans and gave each clan a name. While trying to combine the characters of bird's footprints into script, a dragonhorse, the unicorn, rose from the river, on the banks of which he was sitting, bearing on its back certain signs which the emperor formed into the eight diagrams (pa kua), which signs evolved into the written Chinese language. He is shown with the upper part of his body that of a human, the lower half that of a serpent, carrying the mystic tablet containing the mysteries of heaven and earth. His consort is represented as having a fish's tail. He compares with Cadmus and Palamedes.

**FUJI (FUGI-SAN, FUJI-YAMA, FUKIYI)** Japanese sacred mountain, the never-dying mountain. Supreme altar of the sun. Symbol of the destiny of Japan; also



the guiding spirit of thought and conduct. A good luck talisman. A fountain of youth is hidden on the mountain. Its sacrosanctity probably partly due to the fact that its top is a truncated cone, the cone being a sun symbol. Its crater is eight-sided, typifying the eight cardinal directions.

Name derived from Fuchi, Aino goddess of the sun. An alternate name Horaisan may be equated with horizon. Because of the sudden apparitions of the mountain, it also is known as Yatha Bhee Tam. Sengen Sama is the goddess of the mountain. In legend the god of Mount Fuji was a miser and, unwilling to give a traveler food, turned Mi-oya-no-kami, the ancestor god, away from his door. Resenting this Mi-oya condemned Fuji to be covered with frost and snow, with scanty food, so that few would visit the mountain. Compares with Olympus. See Somin-Shorai, Tsukuba.

**FUJIN** Japanese genius of wind. His color is blue. He has a large bag from which he pours streams of wind, ranging from a breeze to a hurricane, according to the extent he opens it. Sometimes he is swept away by the winds he has let loose.

**FUJIWARA** Japanese family which for centuries achieved control of the emperor. Family from which the consort of the emperor was chosen. Dictators. Power based on marital alliance, as opposed to that of the Minamoto and Tokugawa families whose power was based on armed strength.

**FUKU (FUKUROKUJU)** One of the Shichi Fukujin, the seven Japanese Buddhist deities of happiness. Kami (god) of all trades, he stands for wisdom, wealth,

happiness, and longevity. He is shown with a long narrow head, white whiskers, and is accompanied by a crane. His head signifies long-headedness or wisdom; the crane symbolizes longevity. His image is worn as a good luck charm.

**FUKURO** Japanese Buddhist itinerant monks, from the legend of the owl Fukuro who fell in love with Uso-dori, a bullfinch. When Uso-dori returned the love of Fukuro, Lord Uye-minu, the eagle, became jealous and killed Uso-dori. Fukuro, in despair, became an itinerant monk, and owls are found in forests near Buddhist temples. Signifying marriages should be arranged between equals, not between persons of different stations of life.

**FUKUSUKE** Japanese man of good fortune. Sitting male doll with a big head carrying a fan. It brings prosperity and happiness into a home.

**FU-LIN** Chinese legendary land of diamonds.

**FULLA (VOL, VOLA, VOLLA)**  
In Norse mythology, Frigg's sister and attendant; hence a confidant and lady's maid. Keeper of Frigg's jewel casket and releaser of earth's wealth, which she also takes back. Her flowing golden hair represents the harvest's golden grain. In medieval literature called Abundia or Habonde.

**FULLER'S POLE** Symbol of Saint James the Less.

**FULLERS TEASEL** Importunity, misanthropy.

**FULVIA** Feminine name from a Roman family name and from the Latin fulvus meaning tawny.



- FUM** Chinese phoenix. One of the four animals presiding over the destinies of China. Emblematic of the sun, symbol of longevity. Described in one account as with the forepart of a goose, the hind-part of a stag, the neck of a snake, the tail of a fish, the back of a tortoise, the beak of a cock, the down of a duck, the face of a swallow, the forehead of a fowl, with the marks of a dragon. See feng-huang.
- FUMITORY BLOOM** September 1 birthday flower symbolizing spleen. In the language of flowers: Ill at ease.
- FUNADAMA** Japanese deity bringing good luck to fishermen.
- FUNAFENG** In Norse mythology first guardian of Aeger's door. He was slain by Loki when he tried to keep Loki from the banquet given as a harvest-end feast at the autumnal equinox by Aeger to the Asa gods.
- FUNA-YUREI** Japanese ship-ghosts, spirits of drowned persons.
- FUNERAL DOLES** In medieval times money distributed among the poor by means of which those who received the money absorbed the sins of the diseased and freed the body from torment. Compare scapegoat, sin-eaters.
- FUNERAL FIRE** Ancient peoples believed the smoke of the fire carried the soul on its last flight to celestial realms.
- FUNG-HWANG** Feng-huang, which see.
- FUNGUS** In China called ling chih. Symbolic of immortality and longevity. A good-luck talis-
- man. Said to grow only when a virtuous monarch is about to reign. Food of genii. Also a symbol of longevity in Japan.
- FUNK, PETER** A fake bidder at an auction sale. When the price fails to go up sufficiently, Peter Funk boosts it artificially by bidding.
- FU-PAO** In Chinese mythology mother of Huang ti, the Yellow Emperor, who was conceived miraculously and whom she carried for 24 months before giving birth to him.
- FUR** Aristocracy, luxury, winter. In Chinese drama fur around the neck signifies a barbarian.
- FURIES (FURIAE)** Roman avenging spirits of retributive justice. Punishers of crimes by their unseen stings. They numbered three: Alecto, Megaera, Tisiphone. Personifications of natural disasters, storm and wind. In art represented with their heads wreathed with serpents. As they shared the office of the Parcae or Fates, sometimes confounded with them. Identical with the Greek Eumenides. Corresponding Buddhist spirits are called Tan-ma.
- FURIOUS HUNT** In European folklore a nocturnal chase composed of spectral hunters led by the Wild Huntsman, usually interpreted to be Woden. Also called Wild Hunt.
- FURNACE** (1) The constellation Fornax in the Southern Sky. (2) Heat, hospitality, winter. In Hebrew tradition affliction, oppression, alluding to the fearful punishment inflicted on Jews in captivity.

**FURO** Japanese portal through which old age does not enter.

**FURO-NO-YASHIRO** Japanese shrine dedicated to a sword believed to possess magic powers.

**FURRINA (FURINA)** Ancient Roman goddess, probably a spirit of darkness. Her nature is forgotten.

**FURRY DAY** In England the 8th of May, at which time ceremonies resembling ancient May-day feasts are celebrated with dances peculiar to the occasion. A term sometimes applied to Good Friday, when hot cross-buns are eaten. Furry dances are performed each year at the 'fair' or 'highday' (eyeday or holiday) of Saint George at Helston (Heol's Town) in Cornwall.

**FURY** In an Italian icon personified by a man appearing angry. He wears a short garment, his eyes are bound, he is poised to throw a bundle of arms. The short garment indicates he respects neither decency nor good manners.

**FURZE** Bloom symbolizing anger; also love for all seasons. In the Celtic druidic alphabet, tree of the second vowel, Omn (O), and in the druidic calendar, tree typifying the young sun at the spring equinox, at which time furze fires were lighted on hills. Charm against witches as it is enchanted by being frequented by the first bees of the year as the ivy is by the last. Also called gorse.

**FU-SANG** Chinese Island of the Blest, where women become pregnant by entering a river in spring. They have hairs instead of breasts with which to nurse their children; hence a tree-woman or tree

of life.

**FU SHEN (FU-SING)** Chinese spirit or god of happiness and riches. A star god. Compare Kuo-tzu-i.

**FU-SHOU-LU** The Chinese deity of longevity, Shou-hsing, when he is associated with the spirits of happiness and prosperity.

**FUSIL** In heraldry signifies labor, travel.

**FU-TAI-SHIIH** Chinese Laughing Buddha, who built the first sutra warehouse in China. Guardian of the sacred scriptures. Identical with the Japanese Warai-botoke.

**FUTSU-NUSHI** Japanese god of fire and probably of lightning. Sharp-cutting Lord, genius of weapons. One of the two great generals of Amaterasu, the sun-goddess who aided Ninigi (Prosperity Man) in his conquest of Izumo. The other general was Take-mi-kazuchi, deity of thunder.

**FUTURE** Personified by a cherub lifting the veil of a beautiful woman whose eyes are downcast and whose head is bowed. She holds a spray of lilies.

**FYLFOT** A heraldic and religious symbol in the form of a Greek cross with arms continued at right angles all in the same direction. The swastika. An exceedingly ancient device used as a secret symbol by peoples of widely separated locality and origin. Probably an emblem of sun worship, typifying the sun as swift racer; the sunwheel in motion. Fylfot means either four-foot (because of its shape) or fill-foot (because of its use in architecture to fill the lower part

of a painted window).

**FYLGIA** Literally, follower. Norwegian guardian spirit, a person's double, or one's own soul, which comes in dreams with advice, exhortation, and warnings. Frequently appears in animal form. Upon a person's death, the fylgia passes on to another member of the family. To see one's own fylgia, except in dreams, indicates imminent death. The steed of a fylgja is usually a wolf bridled with snakes. Plural form, fylgjur.

**FYLGUKONA** Literally, following woman. Norwegian guardian spirit of a family or an individual, usually in the form of a woman. Her office is much like that of the fylgia, which see. Also called hamingja.

## G

**G** Seventh in a class or order. Derived from the Latin C. In Freemasonry signifies God. Among gnostics stands for Gesu (Jesus) and for gnosis (inspired or mystic knowledge); symbolic of the Self-Existent. Occult significance: controls gains (or losses); its period is for seven years. Character traits: conceals emotions, genial, lover of nature, patient, successful. As it turns in upon itself signifies an introspective nature, denotes meditation. Numerical value, seven. Physical weak spot, spleen. Planetary correspondences: planetary, earth; symbolic, action; Tarot, chariot; zodiacal, Gemini or Sagittarius.

Among Hebrew Cabalists, character traits: able to execute difficult tasks. In low form, deceitful. In music, fifth tone in the natural scale of C Major; seventh tone in the relative scale

of A minor. In Roman notation 400; with a dash over it, 400,000. Parallels Arabic ghain, Egyptian hieroglyph throne (which also is the equivalent of English k), Greek gamma, Hebrew gimel (camel), Irish gort (ivy). See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical Letter.

**GABBARA** In Rabelais giant who introduced the drinking of health toasts.

**GABBATHA** Literally, an elevated place. The pavement in front of Pilate's palace, where he pronounced sentence on Jesus. Jews were not permitted to enter the usual judgment-hall. The pavement appears to have been of checkered marble or it was a mosaic floor on which the seat of judgment was erected.

## GABERDINE (GABARDINE)

A long loose robe of coarse material prescribed for Jews in the middle ages. The word seems to be related to the German wallfahrt, meaning pilgrimage.

**GABHRA** The battle in which Cairbre, high king of Ireland, broke the power of the Fianna, or standing army of Ireland. The Fianna were led by Oscar, Finn mac Coul's grandson. Only two great Fenian figures survived the battle, Caoilte and Ossian. Oscar and Cairbre killed each other. A seasonal or fertility myth.

**GABRIEL (GABE)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning hero of God. Feminine form, Gabrielle. (2) In Christian, Hebrew, and Moslem belief, an archangel. Revered as the angel of death, the prince of fire and thunder, but mostly as one of the Deity's chief messengers. Christian angel of mercy; Jewish angel of judgment; Moslem Holy Spirit

and revealer. In the New Testament he announces the future birth of John the Baptist to Zacharias; and he appears to Virgin Mary. He is expected to blow the trumpet on judgment day. In the Old Testament he is the angel of truth, punisher of those who deviate from righteousness. As divine instrument of punishment, he carries the sword of justice. He is made of fire and is entrusted with the office of the angel of death for the Holy Land. With Michael, Raphael, and Uriel, he is the protector of the Jews and is within the veil surrounding God's throne. He explains to Daniel certain visions, and in the Talmud he appears as the destroyer of the hosts of Sennacherib, as well as the man who showed Joseph the way. He is one of the angels who buried Moses. Traditionally, he is the only angel able to speak Chaldee and Syriac. According to the Moslems, he is the chief of four favored angels, the spirit of truth, and their national protector. He brought to Abraham the stone from which Kaaba was built, and on Al-Borak he took Mahomet to heaven, where he revealed the Koran to the prophet. In medieval Jewish angelology he is usually associated with the moon, sometimes with the planet Mars. By the gnostic sect of Ophites he is described as having a head of an eagle. He resembles Yesod in the cabala. Occultists describe him as an angel of the element water. In romances of the middle ages he is the second of the seven spirits that stand before the throne of God; Milton makes him the chief of the angelic guards watching over Paradise. As official herald and mystagogue of Hebrew lore, Gabriel is the counterpart of Hermes. His emblems are: fleur-de-lys, herald's

wand, lily, olive branch, palm branch, scroll, trumpet.

**Gabriel's bell.** In England a church bell formerly rung early in the morning and at night admonishing hearers to make certain prayers.

**Gabriel's hounds.** English animals of the wild hunt. Doomed to wander until the Judgment Day, they sweep across the sky at night in search of souls. The phantom hounds (i.e. winds) sometimes are identified as plovers, swans, or wild geese, which are said to be the souls of unbaptized infants baying at night as an omen of death. Thus, an incessant talker, a nightjar, a noisy child. Also called Gabbleratchet, Gabbleracket, Gabriel ratches, Hounds of Hell.

**GAD** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning good luck, prosperity; also interpreted to mean troop. (2) Eponymous ancestor of the Hebrew tribe of Gad, one of the twelve tribes of Israel. A pastoral people symbolized by a tent. In zodiacal lore the tribe is associated with Aries. (3) David's seer and a prophet. (4) An early Semitic deity of good fortune to whom a goat was sacrificed. Possibly identical with Jupiter. (5) In oaths used as a corruption of god.

**GADA** Buddhist mace; a tantric symbol; emblem of Gur-gyigom-po and of Sridevi.

**GADARIA** Shepherd caste of Bengal. The practice of karao, the marriage of a widow to the brother of her deceased husband, obtains among them. This practice prevailed among certain classes of ancient Jews, and Ruth became the wife of Boaz, a rich kinsman of her deceased husband.

**GADFLY** Tormentor. Figuratively, one who wanders about idly, a gadabout, a restless busybody, especially one who annoys others. In Greek mythology a gadfly stung Bellerophon when he attempted to fly to heaven on his winged horse Pegasus; and a gadfly was sent by Hera to torture Io after Zeus had transformed her into a cow. The constellation *Musca Borealis* in the Southern Sky also is called Gadfly.

**GADIRI** In Moslem tradition the powerful; God. Word used as a charm.

**GADJISA** Iroquois Indian Husk-Face makers or Bushy-Heads. Their dances follow those of the *Gagosa* (False-Faces). Their masks are of braided corn, indicating they represent agricultural deities. They are the heralds and messengers of the False-Faces in the rite of house-purging, and their dance is performed as a curing ceremonial. Compare *Gagosa*.

**GAEA (GAIA, GE)** Greek personification of earth. A nature power born of Chaos and Divine Principle. Her descendants were *Oure* (Mountains), *Pontus* (Salt, unproductive Sea): *Uranus* (Heavens). By *Uranus*, her son, she was the mother of the *Cyclopes*, *Hecatoncheires*, *Titans*, the *Eumenides*, *Gigantes*, and *Meliae*. In some accounts, the last three groups are considered the offspring of *Uranus* only and in still others, the *Gigantes* are considered the children of *Gaea*, by *Tartarus*. *Gaea* typifies the female principle in nature, although she is regarded an androgynous deity inasmuch as she bore offspring by her own inherent power. She was worshiped as the All-bedewing, the All-giving, the Nourisher-of-all, *Rhea*,

a Titan, displaced her. The golden apples she gave *Hera* as a wedding gift were placed in the garden of *Hesperides*. Her emblem is a globe, and she is portrayed as the Great-Mother tending the young. Another of her names is *Titania* (Dust). She may have been of Phoenician origin and adopted by early Greeks. Identified with *Demeter*, *Themis*, the Roman *Tellus Mater* or *Terra*, and with the Sanscrit *Prithivi*.

**GAE BOLG (GAE BULG, GAI BOLGA)** Literally, bellow's harp. In Irish legend the invincible harpoon or notched spear of *Cuchulainn*. The notches caused great injury when the spear was extracted. It was made from the bones of a great sea-monster that died fighting another monster and given to *Cuchulainn* by *Aoife*, mother of his only son, *Conlaoch*, and with it, *Cuchulainn* killed his son. The sword typifies the sun's rays, and compares with *Excalibur* and other marvelous swords.

**GAG** Silence. Dream significance: betrayal, robbery.

**GAGA** In Babylonian mythology wise counselor of *Anshar*.

**GA-GAAH** Crow of Iroquoian legend. One of the most sagacious of all creatures. When he traveled from the land of the sun to earth, he carried in his ear a grain of corn which *Hahgwediyu* planted; thus was life sustained. Inasmuch as the crow gave man the gift of corn, the crow hovers over fields to eat young grubs that endanger tender shoots and, as giver and protector of grain, claims the first share.

**GAGATES** A gem known to ancients. It supposedly had the



power to drive away demons and serpents and was worn as a charm against dropsy and epilepsy and as a dispeller of illusions. It passed into English as jet; sometimes erroneously confused with agate.

**GAGOSA** Iroquois False-Face dancing society. The dancers wear masks with distorted features which represent animal spirits, deities and other supernaturals, and the winds, which supposedly have the power to cure. They march from house to house to exorcise disease and are assisted by the Gadjisa.

**GAHE** Apache Indian spirits which inhabit the interiors of mountains. They possess the power to drive away disease and often are heard drumming and dancing within the mountains. They are of different colors, each color representing a direction: black, east; blue, south; white, north; yellow, west. Gray is the color of the clown, the most beloved and most powerful of the gahe. The gahe probably are personifications of the winds. The conception of the clown compares with that of the Christian fool (see Fool).

**GAHERIS (GAHARIET)** A knight of the Round Table. Brother of Gawain and nephew of King Arthur. He slew his mother Morgawse for adultery. A light deity.

**GAHONGA** Iroquois dwarfs of rivers and rocks. Name signifies stone-throwers and alludes to their great strength and fondness for throwing stones as if they were balls.

**GAHU** In Tibetan Buddhism an amulet box or plaque inscribed with a symbolic design (yantra), in the center of which is a sym-

bol or letter which is the bija (seed) of a ritual invocation.

**GAIA** Feminine name from the Italian meaning joyous.

**GAIAR** Irish sea or underworld deity. Lover of Becuma, dawn.

**GAIL** Feminine name derived from Abigail.

**GAJA** Sanscrit for elephant, which see.

**GAJOMARTAN** Iranian first man living in paradise. Compares with Adam, Ar-soghotch, Manu, Noah.

**GAKI** Japanese hungry ghosts. Any food or drink placed before them is consumed in flames. Inferior souls tormented by perpetual hunger and thirst, revengeful spirits with the power to harm. Footless spirits which are pitied as well as feared as they need human sympathy and succour and are able to recompense or punish the food giver. Depicted with swollen bellies and wide mouths. In a limited sense, any human greedy for money. Identical with Sanscrit preta.

**GALAHAD** In Arthurian legends son of Lancelot and Elaine. The most faithful, noblest, and purest knight of the Round Table. At the institution of the Round Table, one seat, Siege Perilous, was left unoccupied for the knight who could succeed in the quest for the Grail. Those before Galahad who attempted to sit in the chair had been swallowed by the earth; when Sir Galahad sat in it, the chair was proclaimed his. After various adventures, among which he drew a sword from a floating stone, he arrived at Sarra, where he was shown the Grail by Joseph of Arimathea and

then died. Unlike Gawain and Percival, who went before him and brought about only partial restoration to the Fisher King, whose health was required for the fertility of the land, Galahad completely restored the Fisher King. By passing the test of the Perilous Seat and drawing the sword from the stone, Galahad qualified as the man of ideal purity. Galahad was a sun-hero, and his purity was that of the sun which restores fertility. His name is identical to that of the Welsh Gwalchaved, meaning falcon of summer. He was therefore an aspect of the solar hero Gawain or Gwalchmir, falcon of May.

**GALAHAD** In Dante's *Inferno* love intermediary who brought Lancelot and Guinevere together. Paolo and Francesca, reading about Lancelot and Guinevere, yielded to the suggestion. In debased form typifies a panderer in Italy and Spain. Jose Echegaray in his tragedy *The Great Galeoto*, a form of the name, uses it to signify spiteful gossip. Italian form of Galahad. Also known as Galeotto, Gallehault.

**GALAI-KHAN** Mongol god or ruler of fire.

**GALAR (GALLAR)** In Norse mythology brother of Fjalar. The brother-dwarfs treacherously slew Kvaser and out of his blood, mixed with honey, brewed the poetic mead.

**GALATEA** (1) In Greek mythology one of the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris. A sea nymph, she was loved by the giant Polyphemus whom she scorned because of her love for Acis. The jealous Polyphemus killed Acis by dashing him upon a rock, the blood of Acis forming the stream which bears his name. Galatea

threw herself into the sea, where she joined her sisters. (2) An ivory statue of a woman fashioned by Pygmalion, who fell in love with his own creation. At his request Aphrodite gave the statue life. Galatea caused so much mischief because of her want of worldly knowledge, she was returned to her original shape. (3) In Vergil's *Third Eclogue*, a coquet; a shepherdess who fled to the willows, yet desired to be seen.

**GALAXY, THE** The Milky Way. Pathway to the land of the hereafter. By American Indians believed to be the path of souls leading to villages in the sun. In Greek legend a star escaped when Phaethon lit the universe and set ablaze the space over which it passed in its circular course. In Roman legend the milk which dropped from Juno's breast when she suckled Hercules.

**GALBA** Roman emperor, placed on the throne after Nero's death by the Praetorian guard and, after a few months, killed by them for his refusal to fulfill their expectations.

**GALEN** A famous Greek physician and philosopher of the 2nd century A.D., who for centuries remained the supreme authority in medicine; hence any physician.

**GALGAL** A variety of stone monuments in Brittany. Much like the gilgal, which see.

**GALI-EDZIN** Buriat god or master of fire.

**GALILEO GALILEI** Italian astronomer and physicist who was forced on threat of death by the Inquisition to recant his findings in public. After doing so, he is said to have whispered, "Ep-

pur si muove" (And yet it moves). Typifies the man of science who has faith in the final victory of truth and sees no reason why he should sacrifice himself.

**GALL** Bile; used symbolically for anything bitter.

Gall of pigeons. The non-existent, from the legend that the dove sent by Noah from the ark burst its gall and that none of the pigeon family has had a gall since.

Gall and wormwood. Extremely annoying, bitter, and disagreeable.

**GALLAEUS** A magus in Holland. He resembles Hercules.

**GALLAGHER** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning eager helper.

**GALLEY** Bearer of the dead over the underworld sea. Resolves into ag-el-ey, which yields, might god eye. Its symbolism is identical with that of boat, ship, and sloop.

**GALLIGANTUA** Giant in Jack the Giant Killer. Jack blows the trumpet (wind) of the giant and steals his three treasures, a bag of riches (rain), a hen that lays the golden egg (sun), and a harp (maker of winds). The giant represents All-Father; Jack represents man, who avails himself of All-Father's treasures.

**GALLOWGLASS (GALLOGLASS)**  
The armed servant or foot-soldier of an ancient Gaelic chief.

**GALLOWS** Disgraceful death, execution, sacrifice. See hanging. Dream significance: success.

Gallows' chips. The chips of places of execution anciently were hung in stables as a talisman against ague.

**GALLU (ALU, MULLA)** Sumerian demon that attacked flocks. Originally a male demon; later seven devils who ate flesh and drank blood or a goring ox or ghost which violated homes and ravished the land. In Assyria Gallu took the form of a sexless bull which prowled the streets, caused nightmares, and tried to smother sleepers. A personification of storm and tempest. Word used as a term of abuse. In Babylonia identified with Lamia. Passed into Greek mythology as Gello and into Hebraic-Christian mythology as Gelou or Gilou, a name of Lilith. Compares with Mara.

**GALLUS** In Roman antiquity, eunuch priest of Cybele.

**GALON** Heraldic Burmese bird which bears the god Vishnu. Corresponds to the Garuda. Also called Khrut.

**GALTA-ULAN-TENGERI** Buriat fire-god; sender of drought, fire, and heat from heaven. Also god of lightning. Compare Prometheus, Ulu-Tojon.

**GALVIN** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning bird, sparrow.

**GAMA (GOUB)** Hottentot hostile spirit which warred against a beneficent being Haitisi-Aibeb and was killed with the stone he himself had used to kill human beings. Identical with Gaunab.

**GAMAHUT** In the occult sciences, sinister murderer.

**GAMALIEL** (1) A masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning God is avenger. (2) A prince of Manasseh in Exodus noted for his tolerance and wisdom. (3) In the cabala the obscene; its

archfiend being Lilith.

**GAMA-SENNIN** In Japanese mythology the toad-master.

**GAMBLING** Racing, risks. Dream significance: bad if one wins, good if one loses.

**GAMBRINUS (GAMBRIVIUS)** A hero of European folklore, renowned as the legendary inventor of ale or beer.

**GAMCHICOTH** In the cabala disturber of all things; its archdemon is Astaroth. Also called Gog-Sheklah.

**GAME** Chance, contest, endurance, recreation. When used in the sense of a wild animal, figuratively an object, person, or thing pursued. Anciently games at which jumping, running, throwing, and other contests were performed had religious significance. In Roman antiquity gladiatorial contests and games were held for purposes of execution; the victims sometimes were deity offerings.

**GAMMA** Third letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent of English G. In astronomy designates a bright star, usually the third brightest in a constellation. Among Christians, a cornerstone; hence Christ as cornerstone of the church. According to mystics, it denotes the two ways of a man's life, vice and virtue; free will.

**GAMMADION** Symbol consisting of four capital gammas; used as an ornament on Greek ecclesiastical vestments. Four gammas formed into the Greek cross or the swastika.

**GAMP** A low-class, drink-sodden, uncertified nurse; also a

large, untidy cotton umbrella, in allusion to Mrs. Sairey Gamp, a disreputable nurse in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*, who carried a bulky umbrella.

**GA'N** White Mountain Apache supernatural beings. They live in caves, mountains, and underground worlds. Originally they lived on earth, but taking a dislike to sickness, they sought a world where eternity was the lot of all. They are venerated as patrons of crops and impersonated by masked dancers in various religious rites. Compare Gagosa.

**GANADHARA** Jain leader of disciples.

**GANAS** Hindu servants of the deities; any of the nine classes of inferior supernatural beings who attend upon Siva. They include: Abhasvaras, Adityas, Anilas, Maharajikas, Rudras, Sadhyas, Tushitas, Vasus, Viswedevas.

**GANASKIDI** Literally humpbacks. Navaho supernaturals who bear cloud-humps on their backs and ram's horns (lightning) on their heads. They sometimes appear as Rocky Mountain sheep.

**GAN CEANACH** Irish fairy who fills the ears of idle girls with pleasant fancies; a love-talker.

**GANDAREWA (KUNDRAV)** Iranian lord of the abyss. He dwells in the Vourukasha Sea, abode of the White Homa; his golden heels and his body reclining in the water and his head reaching into the skies, suggesting he is the personification of a cloud mass, his head lit by sun, his body lost in shadows or depths. Sometimes he is a beneficent being, who brings the

Homa, but more often a jealous guardian who withholds the plant and acts as a spy for Azhi Dahaka. He retains the epithet golden-heeled as a reminder of his periods of beneficent brilliance. In his desire to destroy the world, he often appears open-mouthed. He is finally slain by Keresaspa in a battle which lasts nine days and nights. Parallels the Hindu Gandharva.

**GANDAYAH** Iroquois dwarfs (jogaoh) who care for the fruitfulness of the land and release captive fish from the traps of rapacious fishermen.

**GANDER** Anciently a form of the primitive earth or grain god. Gander resolves into ag-an-dur and yields great-enduring-one; the word may be equated with condor, the gigantic eagle of South America. Compare goose.

**GANDERCLEUGH** Folly-cliff. A mysterious realm in which a person makes a goose (or gander) of himself.

**GANDHA** One of the Eight Mothers of Buddhism, peaceful in aspect. Her color is green, she holds a perfume vase, has two or four arms, and is usually ardhaparyankasana (dancing). Tibetan name, Dri-chab-ma.

**GANDHARI** Hindu smallpox goddess.

**GANDHARVA** In Vedic mythology originally a solitary being, a sun steed and measurer of space; personification of the fire of the sun; also guardian of the rainbow and of Soma, living in the atmosphere or sky. Later he appears in the depth of the waters, where he is the beloved of the Apsarasas, in which role he becomes a genius of fertility, and is perhaps a

cloud mass, the head lit by the sun, the body lost in the shadows or depths. A protector of the Soma, he battles Indra, who pierces him. He is associated with the wedding ceremony, and in the first days of marriage is the rival of the husband. In the Brahmana he is a celestial bard. He developed into a class of beings called the gandharvas, skilled in medicine and music and fond of women. The gandharvas are described as wind-haired (spirits of wind), male dancers, musicians, and singers in Indra's heaven, exorcised by mortal bridegrooms. In some accounts they are said to be beautiful, in others to have half-animal forms, resembling the Greek centaurs, and closely connected with the souls of the dead. In the Mahabharata, they are said to be hill people. The Buddhist gandharva is a heavenly attendant; a demon which feeds on incense, ruled by Dhrtarastra. Parallels Iranian Gandarewa.

**Gandharva marriage.** A marriage of mutual inclination after elopement without consent of relatives.

**GANDREID** In Norse folklore the wild hunt or spirits' ride. Anciently, those who died during the year were believed to appear during Epiphany, and feasts were held in their honor. The wilder the rush of spirits (the stronger the winds), the better the crops in the ensuing year. The fields flown over by these spirits bear especially well.

**GANDVIK** In Norse lore a name of the tortuous White Sea. Literally, Serpent Bay.

**GANEGWA'S** The eagle or strike-a-fan dance of Iroquois Indians. Its intent is primarily curative, as the eagle has the



power to restore life to wilting things and to charm animals for hunting.

**GANELON (GAN)** In Charlemagne romances count of Mayence. A false knight, whose jealousy of Roland led him to become a traitor, and he betrayed Charlemagne at the battle of Roncesvalles. He was morose and taciturn, and his name has become a byword for a faithless friend.

**GANEŌQ** Iroquois drum dance; dance of Thanksgiving to the creator Haweniyo for crops, good health, and other benefits.

**GANESA (GANAPATI, GANESHA)**  
In Hinduism son of Siva and Parvati. A god of good fortune and wisdom, he is invoked before each new undertaking. Rain-bringer, slayer of Vritra. Probably a later form of Indra. He sometimes is represented as an elephant but more often as a man with an elephant's head, which symbolizes wisdom. He is shown with his foot on a mouse, thus he embraces the whole gamut of creation, from the greatest to the least. He usually has four arms, holding a disc or wheel, a goad or club, a lotus, and a shell. Sometimes he has six arms. His body is rotund to signify his high importance and good standing. In a conflict with a Devarishi, he lost a tusk and is shown with one whole, one broken. His image is found at cross roads and on edifices. Resembles Maya. Ganesa is related to Greek genos (I am born).

**GANGA (GANGA MAI)** Hindu goddess of the sacred river Ganges. Personification of abundance, health, and prowess. Wife of King Shantanu; also of Varuna. Ardat Lili, mermaids, and the

Nereids resemble her.

**GANGES** Holy Hindu river. According to legend its source lies at the feet of Brahma, which makes it imperative for adherents of Hinduism to bathe in it on certain days. Holy water used for sacrifice; those who wish to benefit from its full efficacy bathe along her northern shore during the full moon or at eclipses. On these occasions the ashes of the dead are cast into it for the journey to the otherworld. In medieval times the Ganges stood for the far east as it was believed to flow on the eastern confines of the inhabited world.

**GANGLERI** Same as Gylfe, which see.

**GANGRAAD (GAGNRATH, GANGRATH)** Name by which Odin is called when he visits the giant Vafthrudner to exchange knowledge. As slayer of the giant, Odin is known as Jalk.

**GANIS (GIDNE, KANI, KINE)**  
Lapp forest spirit. Echo. A beautiful maiden with a long tail. She seeks out Lapp men for sexual intercourse.

**GANNET** In heraldry a footless duck or goose. One who subsists by the wings of merit and virtue.

**GANTRY, ELMER** A venal evangelist in the novel of the same name by Sinclair Lewis. Gantry represents a type of religious racketeer.

**GANYKLOS** Lithuanian god of flocks. Corresponds to Veles.

**GANYMEDE** In Greek mythology descendant of Dardanus, son of Tros, or of Laomedon, king of Troy, and Callirrhoe. Brother

of Ilos. Zeus, struck by his wondrous beauty, gave his father six fine horses for him and sent his eagle to transport Ganymede to Olympus, where he was made one of the immortals and replaced Hebe as cup-bearer to the gods; thus Ganymede is the male counterpart of Hebe, the brilliant dawn which served refreshing ambrosia (dew). Ganymede is portrayed as a beautiful, healthy, joyous youth. He bears a ewer and a two-handled drinking cup (kantharos) and wears a Phrygian cap. Sometimes shown as an eagle. Humorously his name is applied to a young waiter. In astronomy the third and largest satellite of Jupiter. Compare Garuda.

Bird of Ganymede. Eagle.

**GANZA** Mythical wild goose which appears in legend.

**GA-OH** Seneca Indian great wind giant. He lives in the northern (some accounts say western) sky and controls the four seasons or winds. He is benevolent, concerned with the welfare of mankind. The abode of the winds is at the entrance to his dwelling.

**GAOKERENA** Literally, ox-horn. Iranian plant of life. The white Haoma. In terrestrial form a golden or yellow Haoma. Sacred plant which had within itself the seeds of all plants and trees. Tree whose fruit drives death away, prevents decrepitude, provides children to women, husbands to girls, immortality, and renovates the universe. It is the tree of the eagle on which Camrosh and Simurgh also rest; its roots are in the waters of Vourukasha and it grows on Hara Beregaiti. Parallels the Yggdrasil, Soma.

**GARAMAS** The first man of the

Garamantes, a nomadic people of the Sahara desert. Resembles Adam.

**GARBHADHATU** In Buddhism represents the world of forms. Compare Vajradhatu.

**GARBH OGH** Celtic ancient ageless giantess; a queen bee, whose priests engaged in ecstatic self-castration, typifying the emasculation of the drone by the queen bee in the nuptial act. She traveled with her pack of hounds (death). Irish equivalent of Artemis.

**GARDANT** In heraldry a beast on a coat of arms looking with full face toward the spectator.

**GARDEN** Beauty, cultivation, fertility, spiritual salvation. The human body. A guarded or protected place. Dream significance: (of flowers) pleasant surprise; (bare) passing shortness of money. In Chinese tradition the blending of the male principle, rock, and the female principle, water. In the Old Testament typifies future home, life, happiness, paradise, redemption. A place for devotional purposes, for retirement and meditation, and for idolatrous worship; also for banqueting and mirth.

Enclosed garden. In Christian tradition enclosure occupied by Virgin Mary; Immaculate Conception. In Hebrew tradition a bride, Heaven, Paradise, purity.

Garden chervil. Sincerity.

Gardener. The human will.

Garden marigold. Uneasiness.

Garden of Adonis. Baskets or jars of earth in which rapidly growing plants were tended for eight days at the Adonia; being then allowed to wither, they were cast into the sea with images of Adonis. The custom, of Semitic origin, was symbolical of the an-

nual death of nature which would revive each spring.

Garden of Eden. Garden in which God created man and food-giving trees to provide for man in his state of innocence. Location of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil and the Tree of Life. An earthly paradise or earthly counterpart of the heavenly paradise, where Adam and Eve were tempted and from which they were expelled. Four rivers flowed in Eden; their names are disputed; those usually given are: Gihon (or Araxes), Halys (or Phasis or Pison), Hiddekel (or Euphrates), and Tigris. No living person was permitted to visit the garden, which was guarded by a seraph armed with a flaming sword, although Rabbi Joshua ben Levi tricked the Angel of Death into letting him sit on the garden's wall. He then stole the Angel's sword and leaped into the garden. He was permitted to stay after he surrendered the sword. The name, when applied to Mesopotamia with its vast sandy deserts as the original site of Eden, seems ironical. Compares with Dilmun, Eridu.

Garden of Gethsemane. In New Testament symbolizes redemption. The garden or orchard at the foot of the Mount of Olives; scene of Christ's agony.

Garden of Gods. A place near Colorado Springs, Colorado of highly colored and fantastically shaped rocks, the result of wind sculpture.

Garden of heaven. Represented by an acanthus.

Garden of Hesperides. See Hesperides.

Garden of Irem. A garden designed by Sheddad, king of Ad, to surpass that of Eden, but rendered invisible on completion by the touch of the death angel's wand.

Garden of light. Represented

by an astor.

Garden ranunculus. In the language of flowers: You are rich in attraction.

Garden sage. Mint symbolizing esteem.

**GARDENIA** Fragrance, refinement, showiness. In China called pai-ch'an, symbolic of November.

**GARDROFA** Literally, fence-breaker. Norse mare, dam of Gnaa's horse Hofvarpner, which ran through air and water. Spirit of the wind.

**GARDSVOR** Literally, house guardian. Scandinavian household spirit believed to be a manifestation of the soul of an ancestor.

**GARETH** Literally, big-handed. In Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, the youngest son of Lot, king of Orkney and Morgawse, Arthur's half-sister. To deter him from joining Arthur, his mother says jestingly that she will consent to his doing so if he conceals his name and enters Arthur's court as a scullion for one year. He agrees to this, and appears at Arthur's court unable to walk, leaning on the shoulders of two men. Sir Kay, Arthur's steward, nicknames him Beaumains because of his unusually large hands. At the end of twelve months, he is knighted. Linet begs the aid of a knight to liberate her sister Liones held prisoner by Sir Ironside in Castle Perilous. He obtains the quest, and Linet ridicules him, calling him dishwasher and kitchen knave, but he overthrows five knights, frees Liones, and marries her. He sides with his brothers Gaheris and Gawain against Agrivain in betraying Lancelot and the queen to King Arthur. Gareth is one of a class of sun-heroes who typifies weakness emerging victorious,

and with lower limbs not proportioned to the body. His large hand are his rays.

**GARFIELD** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning war field.

**GARGAMELLE** In Rabelais' satire Gargantua and Pantagruel, daughter of the king of Parpailions (Butterflies), wife of Grangousier, mother of Gargantua, who is born from her ear. She is a woman with a tremendous appetite and, on the day of his birth, she eats sixteen quarters, two bushels, three pecks, and a pipkin of dirt. She typifies mother earth. Also she is said to be meant to satirize either Anne of Brittany or Catherine de Foix, queen of Navarre.

**GARGANTUA** A wind or storm giant whose name came from the Spanish garganta, meaning gullet. He may have been an old Celtic god or hero, who in mortal form was called Gurgiant Brabtruc. Boulders and hills are described as his teeth or as having been vomited or ejected by him; lakes and rivers were formed from his urine. According to Rabelais, his birth was pure nescence; he was born from his mother Gargamelle alone, emerging from her ear. His appetite was so enormous, 17,913 cows were needed to supply him, as a baby, with milk. His mare was as large as six elephants. He had many marvelous adventures; he swallowed five pilgrims with their staves in a salad, combed his hair with a rake 900 feet long and let seven bullets fall each time it went through his hair. To honor his victory over Picrochole at the rock Clermond, he found and endowed the Abbey of Theleme. By Badebec he was the father of Pantagruel. His birth is explained as an attempt of man to

break the umbilical cord; the quest of the hero to free the possibilities in man. He typifies that which is enormous, inordinate, with an insatiable, voracious appetite. According to some he is intended to satirize Francis I, and his mare has been held to represent Mme d'Estampes or another of the extravagant and wilful court mistresses.

**GARGOYLE** The exact function remains in doubt. It is said to typify evil forced to serve god, to act as a talisman to terrify the devil. Occasionally one is shown devouring a man; probably a warning to those who remain outside the folds of the Christian Church or those who offend her laws that they will be devoured by evil. The word is cognate with gargale, 14th century French word for the name of a disease of swine; also cognate with gargle. Compare Humbaba masks.

**GARHAPATYA** One of the three Hindu sacred fires. Fire of Agni associated with man. The other two are Ahavaniya and Dakshinagni.

**GARIDE** Fabulous Mongolian bird; form of the hero Otshirvani. Vanquisher of the sea monster Losy, living on the cosmic mountain Sumbur, and of Abyrga. When flying furiously the Garide causes storms. Compare Garuda.

**GARLAND** Cheerfulness, festival, honor, marriage, plenty, reward; also death. Athenian brides were adorned with a garland of hawthorn. Bridal wreaths of myrtle were worn by Jewish virgins in antiquity, never by a divorced or widowed woman. Roman brides wore verbena; the modern bride wears orange blossoms. In middle ages, holly



wreaths were sent as tokens of good wishes; wreaths of parsley and rue were sent to ward off evil spirits. Buddhist Bodhisattva ornament; worn to the navel. Dharmapala garlands frequently are made of heads or skulls. In China one of fragrant olive is the reward for literary merit. Flowers tied with linden bark were worn by Romans at feasts to prevent intoxication. A garland was placed on the head of a victim offered as a sacrifice, and garlands were suspended at the city gates in times of rejoicing. Festival garlands were regarded unsuitable for wearing in public; hence a great honor was conferred on Caesar when the Senate decreed he might wear a laurel crown to hide his baldness, which was considered a deformity.

Garlanded flutes, pipes, and winecups. Festival.

Garland of elm and vine. Union.

Garland surrounding fruit. In Christian tradition good works of the righteous.

**GARLIC** A potent talisman. Used to protect children from evil spirits; effective against vampire spells. Charm against plague and used to drive away the evil eye. Bullfighters of the Aymara Indians (Bolivia) carry a piece on their person in the ring. Roman soldiers ate garlic in the belief it gave courage in battle.

**GARM (GAMR, GARME)** Norse watchdog of the dead; guardian of Hel. A monster wolf-dog, bloody-breasted and ferocious. He howls just before the doom of the gods. At Ragnarok he breaks loose from his chains, attacks and kills Tyr, who simultaneously kills him.

**GARMAN** In Irish mythology son of Glas. A mortal who abducted the goddess Mesca.

**GARMENT** Affluence, knowledge, lack of innocence. That which the deity (Anu in Babylonian mythology and Yaw in Hebrew mythology) gave to man and woman after they had sinned in Paradise. Votive offerings, symbolizing man's readiness to sacrifice his all to the deity represented by a tree. This led to the practice of hanging feathers or garments (rags or other substitutes) on trees. Christian saints are clothed in white robes to symbolize righteousness. To preserve one's faith is to keep one's garments clean; to pollute one's self is to defile one's garments. The Hebrew great and wealthy wore white; hence a mark of opulence and prosperity. A bridegroom's gift to his bride was a garment. Presents of dresses are alluded to frequently in Scriptures. Moses forbade the exchange of apparel between the sexes as immodest and as honoring heathen gods before whose idols such rites were practiced. To put on clean garments after washing signified freedom from care, evil, and oppression; also honor and joy according to the degree of splendor. To divest oneself of filthy garments was to obtain God's pardon; restoration to a prosperous condition. In the Orient, where a garment typifies 'to give,' it is a mark of favor, honor, or reward. In Turkey the appointment to any important office was accompanied by a gift of suitable official robes.

Bright and dazzling garment. Perfection, purity.

Double garment. In Christian belief the radiance of the soul and the clarified body.

Filthy garment. Hebrew symbol of affliction, idolatrous marriage, remorse.

Garment of byssus. In Old Testament signifies highest and most perfect holiness and pros-



perity.

Garment of humiliation. Frequently the garb of a sky or sun deity, who at first appears in shabby (misty) raiment but later appears in dazzling splendor, as Cinderella in servant's garb, Odin in his cape, Odysseus in beggar's clothes.

Long garment. Continual affairs or business.

Plain garment. Enemy to luxury.

Rending garment. In mourning rites a form of rag offering for the dead. Symbol of attachment to the dead who are then expected to exercise influence to help the mourners. As a votive offering substitute for the sacrifice of the individual. See blood letting, hair, rag.

Sackcloth (or haircloth) garment. Ancient Semitic prophet's garment and affected by false prophets for the purpose of deceiving. Garb of mourners and men in affliction; also garb of repentant sinners.

Seamless garment. Divinity, purity unbroken or uninterrupted. In Christian tradition passion of Christ; one of the thirteen symbols of the Crucifixion.

Vari-colored garment. Diverse or wide knowledge.

Wet garment. In Japan punishment or unmerited blame.

**GARNET** January birth stone. Symbolizes constancy, faith, frankness, loyalty, strength. Its virtue: provides cheerfulness and sincerity. Believed to calm quarrelsome people; insure grace, power, and victory; to protect the wearer from disease and poison; and to assure comradeship if given by a friend. It indicates approach of danger to wearer by paling and protects its owner against theft by visiting misfortune on the thief until the stone is restored to its rightful

owner. If a birthstone, favored as an engagement ring. Associated with the color red and flower carnation and carries some of their symbolism. Gem of the zodiacal sign Aquarius (according to some, Capricornus); its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign, and those born under its sign will be graceful, gentle, have a lofty position and long life, and have a special aptitude for the fine arts. Dream significance: solution of a mystery. Its name is derived from the Latin granum (grain or seed) and so called because its color resembles that of the seed of the pomegranate. It is in third position in the Hebrew breastplate and represents the tribe of Judah. In Persia the garnet is a talisman against injurious forces of nature, such as hurricanes and lightning.

Bohemian garnet. Denotes energy in adversity.

Vermeille garnet. Amiability.

**GAROTMAN (GARO NMANA)**

Literally, house of praise. Iranian paradise, where dwell the souls of faithful men.

**GARRETT** Masculine name. A variant of Gerard, from Old Teutonic, meaning firm spear.

**GARRICK** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning spear king.

**GARTER** Insignia of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, organized in the 14th century. According to tradition King Edward III picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury, and put it around his own leg, saying, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (shame to him who evil thinks), which has become the motto of the order.

**GARUDA** In Hinduism son of Ksayapa and Vinata, brother of Aruna; or, according to one version, born from the primal egg-shell. King of birds, messenger of the gods. He had the head and wings of an eagle, the body and legs of a man, with a golden torso, red wings, and white face. Emblematic of strength and swiftness and the vahana (vehicle) and standard of Vishnu; also said to be the charioteer of Surya. Because his mother had been captured and enslaved by his half-brothers the nagas (snakes), he became their implacable foe and a serpent (rain-withholder) killer. When flying furiously, caused storms, thus typified the wind. In one legend Garuda steals the Soma, which he delivers to Indra, but while doing so is shot at by Krsanu, who knocks off one of his feathers, denoting that lightning in the form of an eagle breaks through the storm clouds and delivers ambrosia (fertilizing water) to earth. In another version Indra hurls a thunderbolt at him and steals the Soma. This resembles the Greek myth in which nectar is brought by the eagle (Ganymede) to Zeus, and to the Norse tale in which Odin, in eagle form, carries off the mead of Hyuki and Bil. In later legends, Garuda appears as a class of supernatural beings, half-bird, half-man, called garudas. Also known as Garutmant (winged) and Suparna (fair-feathered). Resembles Garuda, Phoenix, Secretary-bird, Vermilion bird, and other birds associated with the Tree of Life. See Gayatri.

**GARVEY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning spear bearer.

**GASCON** A blusterer, a boaster; alluding to the reputation of the in-

habitants of Gascony. See Gaston. In the Paradiso, Dante refers to Clement V, a Gascon, as an ambitious, avaricious, and venal pope.

**GASHAN-KI** Babylonian lady of the earth; a title of Damkina; also called Nin-ki.

**GASPAR (CASPAR)** Masculine name from the Persian, meaning white one. Name of one of the three Magi. See under saints.

**GASTON** Masculine name from the Teutonic through the French, meaning hospitable. Literally, a native of Gascony Province in France. See Gascon.

**GATE (GATEWAY)** Passageway, security. Anciently symbolized the portal by which the dead acquired rebirth into a new form of existence; means of communication between the living and the dead. A city was regarded as captured when its gates were won, hence dominion, power. Market places and places of justice were set up near the gate; public proclamations were read at the gate. People assembled at the gate to spend their leisure hours, thus the gate was coupled with drunkards, idlers, loungers. A city was in trouble when the gate was deserted. To glorify the gate of a house expressed pride and exposed one to robbery. Because a gate appears between two pillars it symbolizes the feminine and masculine principles in nature. Compare door. Christian barrier separating the righteous and the damned; entrance to heaven or hell; thus departure from life. Hebrew symbol of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. Emblematic of Ezekiel. In Korea represents the knowledge or

learning through which one may pass out to fields of opportunity and service.

Closed gate. Affliction, desolation, fear, the forbidden, inhospitality, misery, protection, war. In Christianity unblemished virginity; emblematic of Virgin Mary (compare garden, enclosed). Also typifies the happy security of the world of light. Hebrew symbol for prayer's end.

Gate night. In the United States, Hallowe'en, when fences, gates, and other wooden structures are carried away by revelers for bonfires.

Gate of the sun. Ancient astronomers considered the gateway of the sun to be between Cancer and Capricorn, from which the Tropics are named.

Gate of tears. Bab-el Mandeb; strait between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf; scene of many shipwrecks.

Gate penny. Tax paid by English tenants for the right of way through an overlord's gate.

Gate tower. Tower besides or over a castle or city gate for purposes of defense.

Horn gate. In the Aeneid gate through which prophetic dreams pass.

Ivory gate. In the Aeneid gate through which deceptive dreams pass.

Open gate. Hospitality, invitation, peace. In Hebrew tradition, joy and welcome.

Stand in the gate. A Scriptures expression which signifies to occupy a vantage ground, appear in a conspicuous place, as for utterance of a prophecy.

Twelve gates. Gates to New Jerusalem.

**GATH** One of the five principalities of the Philistines. Home of Goliath; later ruled by David. Dryden in Absalom and Achitophel signified Brussels, where Charles

II long resided in exile.

Tell it not in Gath. Don't let your enemies hear the news; publish not the news abroad.

**GATHA** A Miss Nancy; an effeminate man.

**GATI** The six Buddhist paths or conditions of existence: 1- Deva, region of the gods; 2- Nara, region of man; 3- Asura, region of demigods or titans; 4- Naraka, region of hell; 5- Tir-yak, region of beasts; 6- Preta, region of tortured spirits.

**GAUGE** A twenty-four inch gauge as one of the working tools of an entered apprentice in Freemasonry is emblematic of the hours of the day, divided into three equal parts: Eight hours for usual vocations; eight hours for service to God; eight hours for refreshment and sleep.

**GAUNAB (GA-GORIB)** Hottentot hostile spirit who warred against Tsui Goab and wounded him in the knee. Enemy of mankind.

**GAUNTLET** Power, protection. In medieval armor a leather glove covered with metal and studded with gadlings; in modern attire a fencing glove. In heraldry typifies a man armed for war. In Norse mythology an attribute of Thor. Compare glove.

Fling down the gauntlet. In medieval use accept a challenge, especially in defense of another. In modern use to challenge.

Pick up the gauntlet. To accept a challenge, to enter upon the defense of a person or situation.

Run the gauntlet. To be attacked on all sides; to be severely criticized, a series of unpleasant events. From the manner in which a common sailor or soldier formerly was punished. Members

of the company or crew, drawn up in two rows facing each other, were provided with whips or ends of rope. The delinquent was forced to run between the men, each one dealing him a blow as he passed. The word comes from gantlope, Old English meaning the passage between two files of soldiers.

**GA-UR** Sumerian legendary king. Founded first post-diluvian dynasty of Kish. Probably a fertility deity. Called Euechoros by the Greeks.

**GAURI** Hindu epithet of Devi in her mild form as the brilliant or yellow one. Sometimes an epithet for Varunani, wife of Varuna.

**GAUTAMA SIDDARTHA (GOTAMA SAKYAMUNI)** See Buddha.

**GAVA-GRIVA** Hindu deity paralleling the Japanese Buto.

**GAVEL** Authority, discipline, order. In Freemasonry emblematic of divesting the conscience and heart of all vices. Compares with the sacred axe of pygmies.

**GAVIDA** In Irish legend, a celestial smith. Uncle of Lugh. Another name for Goibniu.

**GAVIDJEEN GO** Irish architect who repaired Balor's palace. For his work he received as payment a cow (cloud), which could fill twenty barrels at one milking.

**GAVIN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning battle-hawk.

**GAVROCHE** In Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* a plucky urchin on the streets of Paris. He fights bravely on the Day of the Barricades and goes to his death cheerfully.

**GAWAIN** In Malory, with Modred, the son of Arthur by his sister Morgawse. In other poems son of King Lot and Morgawse; brother of Agrivain, Gaheris, and Gareth, half-brother of Modred. Many scholars say he is probably the original hero of the Grail quest. He is said to have replaced an unknown knight mysteriously slain. Gawain pursued his errand without knowing where he was going or why. If he had enquired, he would have learned that he sought the Holy Grail and his enquiry would have restored fruitfulness to the wasteland, whose desolation, in some unexplained manner, was connected with the death of the unknown knight. Gawain did make enquiry concerning the Lance, and partial fertility was restored to the land, i.e. verdure returned for a season. Thus he was one endowed with the restorative powers of a medicine man. Gawain was an oak knight (or sun hero) and in one romance, he and a holly king, the Green Knight (a winter deity) make a compact. The Green Knight arrived at Arthur's court and challenged the knights. He would let any knight behead him on one New Year, provided that he might give the beheader a like blow on the following New Year (the alternate New Years being midsummer and midwinter). Only Gawain took the challenge. After Gawain beheaded him, the Green Knight picked up his head and rode away. The following New Year's day Gawain rode to the Green Knight's Castle and was warmly entertained. The lady of Green Chapel tried to seduce him, but Gawain remained loyal to his host, except for one kiss from the lady, which he delivered to his host. The magic protecting girdle he had accepted from her he kept concealed.



When the beheading time came, The Green Knight gave Gawain a wound from which he was able to recover, and this only because he had concealed the girdle. Gawain and the Green Knight thus personify solar and lunar lights or the alternate seasons of growth and death, which regularly behead each other.

In Welsh legend, Gawain is known as Gwalchmei (falcon of May) and as Gwalchwyn (white falcon) and therefore is identical with Galahad, who in Welsh accounts is called Gwalchaved (falcon of summer). Gwalchmei is the successor of Llew Llaw Gyffes of earlier legend. Gawain's story also appears to have been borrowed from that of Cuchulainn and like him he had a golden tongue and a valuable steed (Gringalet). His sword Excalibur (Caledvwlch), given to him by Arthur, came from a divine hand. He visited a world-of-no-return (Green Chapel) and returned. Like his brother Modred, Gawain may have been a lover of Guinevere, Arthur's wife. In some accounts he, rather than Lancelot, rescues Guinevere from Meleagant. In early legends Gawain is represented as the flower of chivalry, and called The Courteous; in later romances, he is degraded, probably to leave the literary field clear for Percival to find the Grail.

**GAY** Masculine name from Old High German, meaning beautiful, good. Also a feminine name.

**GAYAL** In India a sonless ghost; especially dangerous to the young sons of other people.

**GAYA MARETAN** Literally, human life. Iranian first man, born from the sweat of Ahura Mazda. When created, he had the form of a beautiful youth of

fifteen years, in the East regarded the perfect age. During his life, he killed the demon Arezura. When he was thirty years of age, Jahi persuaded Angra Mainyu to torture Gaya with the demons disease and hunger. Gaya died and his body turned into brass and other metals and minerals. From his members sprang gold, which was his seed. Spenta Armaiti preserved the gold and after forty years the first human pair, Mashya and Mashyoi, spring from it. His bones will be the first of all to rise up at the resurrection. Created at the same time as Gaya was the primeval ox Geush Urvan, which likewise was destroyed. In later legends, Gaya is the first king of the Iranians and father of Siyamak, and his heavenly counterpart is Gayomart. Resembles Adam, Purusa, Saoshyant, Ymir.

**GAYATRI** Hindu eagle who stole the Soma and brought it from heaven. She was shot at by the archer guarding the Soma. A nail of her left foot being cut off became a porcupine; the goat was born from the fat which dropped from the wound. Compare Garuda.

**GAYOMART** Heavenly counterpart of Gaya Maretan. He sat on his throne "like a sun or a full moon over a lofty cypress."

**GAY WHITE WAY** Times Square district in New York City, gayly lighted with advertising signs and noted as an amusement and theatrical center; hence any gay amusement center.

**GAZA (AZZAH)** One of the four oldest cities of the world, the others being Hamath, Hebron, Sidon. Samson carried away its gates and later perished under the ruins of its vast temple. The



ark of God was there in the days of Eli. Throughout history it had been besieged, captured, destroyed, and rebuilt. It withstood an attack by Alexander the Great for five months. In modern times it has been called Ghuz-zeh.

**GAZELLE** Delicacy, gentleness, grace, loved-one. Sacred to Astarte, Hermes, Mul-lil, Osiris, Mercury, and Thoth. In Egyptian antiquity the gazelle supposedly gave notice of the rising of the waters of the Nile by fleeing from its usual feeding grounds on the bank to the recesses of the desert. Horus holding a gazelle typifies his victory over Set. In Hebrew as well as in Arabic tradition symbolizes beauty, innocence, and timidity. On ancient Semitic steles, a war god frequently has the head of a gazelle. It resolves into ga (mighty) + ze (blazing) + el (god).

**GE** See Gaea.

**GEB** Father of Osiris. He is the god of earth portrayed in the form of a man with a goose on his head.

**GEBER (JABIR)** An Arabian alchemist of the 8th century. His treatises on the art of making gold were in the usual mystical jargon of the period, and as a result his name became the source of the word gibberish.

**GEBURAH (GEBUR)** Cabalistic fifth Sefira. He typified both good and evil, upon which the world is based. He sometimes was merciful, sometimes severe. He personified awe, din, fortitude, justice, power, severity, strength, and caused Jerusalem to be destroyed. Also known as Pachad.

**GEDULAH** Cabalistic fourth Sefira; name of Chesed signifying magnificent. See Sefira.

**GEE-GEE** A command to a horse, demanding it turn to the right or go faster. To evade. A colloquialism meaning horse. Cognate with CC or see-see.

**GEESE, WILD** Autumn. For additional symbolism see goose.

All one's geese are swans.  
Exaggerating the virtues of one's own productions or possessions.

The old woman is plucking her geese. A snowstorm, because of the fact that large flakes resemble goose feathers.

**GEFJON (GEFJUN)** Literally, to give or riches. Danish goddess of fertility. In Norse mythology a virgin goddess to whom all who died unmarried became maid servants. She knew the destinies of men and was a prophetess. Portrayed as plowing.

**GEHENNA** Figuratively, pain and suffering, place of eternal torment; literally, the Valley of Hinnom (Ge-Hinnom), infamous in the Old Testament for idolatrous rites, including the burning of children in the fire to Moloch. The place of these sacrifices was called Tophet, a name which, according to some, was derived from the Hebrew toph, meaning drum, because drums supposedly had been used to drown out the cries of the victims. King Josiah defiled the place by making it a depository of filth, and later Jews, in imitation of Josiah, used it for burning refuse from the city including the carcasses of animals and the bodies of malefactors. From fires maintained there to consume the mass of impurities that might otherwise have occasioned a pestilence is said to have come the figurative use of

the eternal fire in which the wicked are punished. Thus a place of abomination, in which devils and sinners are punished in eternal fire, which in the New Testament is translated as hell. The term Gehenna is frequently applied to a prison or torture chamber.

**GEHNNOM** Cabalistic abode of sinners; ruled by Dumah.

**GEIDE, THE LOUD-VOICED** Irish legendary king. During his reign each one deemed the other's voice as sweet as the sounds of lutes because of the greatness of the friendship and peace each had for the other.

**GEIRROD (GEIRROTHR, GERUTHUS)** In Norse legend: (1) Son of Hraudung, brother of Agnar. Under the name of Grimnir, Odin visits him, but is treated so inhospitably the god foretells to Agnar the death of Geirrod, who finally is killed by his own sword. (2) Father of Gjalp and Greip. A giant who locked Loki in a chest for three months and was pierced by Thor with a red-hot wedge. He represents the intense heat producing thunderstorms. Geirrod's land, a land of eternal darkness, is full of treasures. It is an underworld and the way to it is filled with peril.

**GEIS** In Irish legend a kind of mystic prohibition or taboo. Every man who entered the Fenian ranks had four geasa laid upon him: 1- Never to receive a portion with a wife, but to choose her for good manners and virtue; 2- Never to offer violence to any woman; 3- Never to refuse anyone for anything he might possess; 4- No single warrior should ever flee before nine (i. e. less than ten) champions.

**GEISHA** A Japanese trained singing and dancing girl; in the misconception of the West, a licensed prostitute.

**GEEKKA-O** Japanese god of marriage. He binds the feet of lovers with a red silk thread.

**GELDER** Same as Hyuki, which see. As Gelder his steed is the gelding.

**GELERT** Dog of Llewellyn in an Old English ballad. Llewellyn returns from hunting. When his hound Gelert runs to meet him covered with gore, the chieftain looks to see if anything has happened to his infant son. Finding the cradle overturned and sprinkled with blood, he thinks the hound has eaten the child and kills it. Afterwards he finds the child quite safe and a dead wolf under the bed.

**GELGJA** In Norse mythology the gallow-chain fixed to one end of Gleipner. With this cord the Fenrir wolf was bound. It was then drawn through a black rock named Gjoll.

**GELLO** In Greek mythology female demon identified with the Sumerian Gallu. She is an overfond mother who dies young and appears in the form of the vampire Empusa to those who die prematurely. She also snatches away children.

**GELOU (GILOU)** In Hebraic-Christian mythology a name of Lilith as a demoness. Identical with the Sumerian Gallu. In Christianity also a name of Abyzu.

**GELU** In Rumanian demonology a male child-stealing spirit. Sometimes portrayed with one leg of brass and one the leg of

an ass. A name identified with that of Gallu. Compare Empusa.

**GE-LUG-PA** Yellow Cap Sect of Buddhists in Tibet; founded in the 15th century A.D. Originally the **Ka-dam-pa**, founded by Atisa; later reforms were instituted by **Tsong-kha-pa**, and the name of the sect was changed to **Nying-ma-pa**. Chief sect in Tibet. They worship **Vajradhara** as **Adi-buddha**.

**GEM** Adornment, knowledge, permanency, priceless, purity, rareness, spiritual truth, wealth. A perfect or uncommon object or quality. Frequently used in treaties of peace as a tribute. Instrument of divination. Charm against disease and evil. Blue and green stones are considered cold and worn as amulets to reduce fever and inflammation; red and yellow in color considered warm. Creation of the devil. Among ancient Egyptians the chief judge indicated final judgment by an image of gems, called truth, which was hung on a golden chain at the judge's collar. In Greek and Roman antiquity gems with the figure of **Bellerophon** were worn as talismans to provide courage. In **Taoism** the food of the genii or immortals who lived on the **Three Isles of the Blest**. The principal gems and the popular symbolism associated with them dating from early times are—agate: health, longevity, wealth; alexandrite: undying devotion; amethyst: deep and pure love; beryl: everlasting youth, happiness; bloodstone: courage, wisdom; carnelian: preventer of misfortunes; cat's eye: warns of danger; chalcedony: disperses melancholy; chrysolite: gladdens the heart; diamond: preserves peace; emerald: immortality; garnet: power and victory; hya-

cinth: giver of second sight; jacinth: modesty; jasper: courage, wisdom; moonstone: good luck; onyx: conjugal felicity; opal: ill omen, innocence; pearl: innocence, purity; ruby: charity, dignity, divine power; sapphire: constancy, truth, virtue; sardonyx: constancy, truth, virtue; sardonyx: conjugal happiness; turquoise: prosperity, soul-cheerer. See birthstones, jewel, precious stones.

#### Gems of the breastplate.

The gems of **Aaron's** breastplate or breastplate of the Hebrew high priest vary according to different authorities. The gems and colors appropriate to each Hebrew tribe as listed in the **Midrash Bemidbar**, rabbinical commentary on numbers, are:

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Gem</u>	<u>Color</u>
Reuben	odem	red
Simeon	pitdah	green
Levi	bareketh	black, red, white
Judah	jophek or nophak	sky blue
Issachar	sappir	black (as stibium)
Zebulun	yahalom	white
Dan	leshem	sapphire blue
Gad	shebo	gray
Naphtali	ahlamah	wine
Assher	tarshish	pearl
Joseph	shoham	very black
Benjamin	yashpneh	colors of all stones

Other lists of breastplate gems are:

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Septuagint Greek 270 B. C.</u>	<u>Josephus Greek 90 A. D.</u>	<u>Vulgate Latin 400 A. D.</u>	<u>Authorized Version 1611 A. D.</u>	<u>Revised Version 1884 A. D.</u>
Reuben	sardion	sardonix	sardius	carnelian or sardius	ruby or sardi- us
Simeon Levi	topazion smaragdos	topazos smaragdos	topazius smaragdus	topaz carbuncle	topaz carbuncle or emerald
Judah	anthrax	anthrax	carbunculus	emerald	emerald or carbuncle
Issachar Zebulun	sappheiros iaspis	iaspis sappheiros	sapphirius jaspis	sapphire diamond	sapphire diamond or sardonyx
Dan	ligurion	liguros	ligurius	ligure	amber or jacinth
Gad Naphtali Assher	achatès amethytos chrysolithos	amethystos achatès chrysolithos	achatès amethystus chrysolithus	agate amethyst beryl	agate amethyst beryl or chal- cedony
Joseph Benjamin	béryllion onychion	onyx béryllos	onychinus béryllus	onyx jasper	beryl or onyx jasper

In occult works other arrangements are given; two follow:

Tribe	Breastplate Gem	Tribe	Breastplate Gem
Reuben	red sardonyx	Judah	red carnelian
Issachar	yellow chrysolite	Issachar	chrysolite
Zebulon	sea-green beryl	Zebulon	emerald
Judah	fire garnet	Reuben	garnet
Gad	blood-red carbuncle	Simeon	lapis lazuli
Levi	lapis lazuli	Gad	jasper
Assher	white carnelian	Ephraim	jacinth
Simeon	yellow cairngorm	Manasse	agate
Ephraim	banded red agate	Benjamin	amethyst
Manasseh	amethyst	Dan	cairngorm
Dan	yellow serpentine	Assher	onyx
Dinah*	clear green jasper	Naphtali	beryl
Naphtali	dark green malachite		

\* A thirteenth tribe headed by a woman.

The breastplate gems were arranged in four rows of three stones each, and presumably corresponded to the mansions of the zodiac. A list of stones of the breastplate of Aaron compared with those of the breastplate of the Second Temple, without identifying tribes, follows:

Aaron	Second Temple
red jasper	carnelian
light green serpentine	peridot
green feldspar	emerald
almandine garnet	ruby
lapis lazuli	lapis lazuli
onyx	onyx
brown agate	jacinth or sapphire
banded agate	banded agate
amethyst	amethyst or quartz
yellow jasper	topaz
malachite	beryl
green jasper or jade	green jasper or jade

<u>Gem of the days of the week.</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Stone</u>
See under day.		
<u>Gems of the foundation stones.</u>	January	garnet or jacinth
The twelve foundation stones of the Holy City and the order in which they were laid supposedly determined the order of birthstones in Hebrew antiquity. Compare Birthstones.	February	amethyst
	March	jasper
	April	lapis lazuli or sapphire
	May	agate or chalcedony
	June	emerald
	July	sardonyx
	August	carnelian or sardius
	September	chrysolite
	October	aquamarine or beryl
	November	topaz
	December	chrysopterus or ruby



Gems of the hours. According to occultists, the gems assigned to the hours are:

<u>Daylight</u> <u>Hour</u>	<u>Gem</u>	<u>Night</u> <u>Hour</u>	<u>Gem</u>
7	chrysolite	7	sardonyx
8	amethyst	8	chalcedony
9	kunzite	9	jade
10	sapphire	10	jasper
11	garnet	11	loadstone
12	diamond	12	onyx
1	jacinth	1	morion
2	emerald	2	hematite
3	beryl	3	malachite
4	topaz	4	lapis lazuli
5	ruby	5	turquoise
6	opal	6	tourmaline

Gems for names. Feminine names.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gem</u>
Adelaide	andalusite
Agnes	agate
Alice	alexandrite
Anne	amber
Beatrice	basalt
Belle	bloodstone
Bertha	beryl
Caroline	chalcedony
Catherine	cat's eye
Charlotte	carbuncle
Clara	carnelian
Constance	crystal
Dorcas	diamond
Dorothy	diaspore
Edith	eye-agate
Eleanor	elaeolite
Elizabeth	emerald
Ellen	essonite
Emily	eucrase
Emma	epidote
Florence	fluorite
Frances	fire opal
Gertrude	garnet
Gladys	golden beryl
Grace	grossularite
Hannah	heliotrope
Helen	hyacinth
Irene	iolite
Jane	jacinth
Jessie	jasper
Josephine	jadeite
Julia	jade

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gem</u>
Louise	lapis lazuli
Lucy	lepidolite
Margaret	moss agate
Marie	moldavite
Martha	malachite
Mary	moonstone
Olive	olivine
Pauline	pearl
Rose	ruby
Sarah	spodumene
Susan	sapphire
Therese	Turquoise

Masculine Names

Abraham	aragonite
Adolphus	albite
Adrian	andalusite
Albert	agate
Alexander	alexandrite
Alfred	Almandine
Ambrose	amber
Andrew	aventurine
Archibald	axinite
Arnold	aquamarine
Arthur	amethyst
Augustus	agalmatolite
Benjamin	bloodstone
Bernard	beryl
Charles	chalcedony
Christian	crystal
Claude	cyanite
Clement	chrysolite
Conrad	crocidolite
Constantine	chrysoberyl

Masculine names (contd.)

Name	Gem
Cornelius	cat's eye
Dennis	demantoid
Dorian	diamond
Edmund	emerald
Edward	epidote
Ernest	eucrase
Eugene	essonite
Ferdinand	feldspar
Francis	fire opal
Frederick	fluorite
George	garnet
Gilbert	gadolinite
Godfrey	gagates
Gregory	grossularite
Gustavus	galactides
Guy	gold quartz
Henry	heliolite
Herbert	hyacinth
Horace	harlequin opal
Hubert	heliotrope
Hugh	heliodor
Humphrey	hypersthene
James	jade
Jasper	jasper
Jerome	jadeite
John	jacinth
Joseph	jargoon
Julius	jet
Lambert	labradonite
Lawrence	lapis lazuli
Leo	lepidolite
Leonard	loadstone
Mark	malachite
Matthew	moonstone
Maurice	moss agate
Michael	microcline
Nathan	natrolite
Nicholas	nephrite
Oliver	onyx
Osborne	orthoclase
Osmond	opal
Oswald	obsidian
Patrick	pyrope
Paul	pearl
Peter	prophry
Philip	prase
Ralph	rubellite
Raymond	rose quartz
Richard	rutile
Robert	rock crystal
Roger	rhodonite
Roland	ruby

Name	Gem
Stephen	sapphire
Theodore	tourmaline
Thomas	topaz
Valentine	vesuvianite
Vincent	verd-antique
Walter	wood opal
William	Willemite

**GEMARA** The second section of the Talmud, consisting of amplifications, discussions, and notations of the Mishna, the first part. The Mishna interprets the written law, the Gemara interprets the Mishna. The word is from the Aramaic meaning complement.

**Gematria.** A cabalistic system of interpreting the Hebrew Scriptures by interchanging words whose letters have the same numerical value when added.

**GEMEL (GEMMEL, GEMMOW)**

Literally, hinges. A double or triple ring worn in the middle ages. At betrothals the upper and lower rings were separated over an open Bible and given to the betrothed. When triple the third section was given to the witness. At the wedding the rings were again united. If the ring hurt the wearer or dropped to the ground it portended misfortune. Mexican gemel rings are puzzle rings in four parts.

**GEMETER** Greek Earth-mother. A variant of Demeter.

**GEMINI** The Celestial Twins, third sign of the zodiac. Constellation which the sun enters about May 21. Its color is orange; its element is air; it is hot, masculine, moist; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by the planet Mercury. It's character is dual; those born under the sign are artistic, fickle, restless, versatile; it governs the arms and shoulders. Its tarot significance is the Em-

press. Originally it was represented by lovers, later by twins typifying the dualism of nature, growth and decay, light and darkness, morning and evening, summer and winter. The word is from the Latin meaning twin, and in folklore and mythology associated with the Ahans or Asvins, the Babes in the Woods, the Dioscuri, etc. "By gemini," is used as a mild oath, either derived from the Roman oath by Castor and Pollux or, as considered by some, a corruption of Jesu Domine. In a corrupted form the oath is, "by jimminy." Symbolized by a couple or pair, especially by two circles, eyes (a pair of spectacles), or wheels. The gnostic symbol is AA. Anciently represented by a man and a woman, then by two men with hands joined, now simplified into a capital H.

**GEMMAGOG** In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel giant son of Oromedon. He invented the poulaine shoes (shoes with a spur at the heel and a turned-up toe fastened to the knee).

**GEN** In Roman antiquity signified a clan, horde, tribe, a patriarchal family. Corresponds to the Japanese uji.

**GENDENWITHA** Literally, it brings day. Iroquois morning star.

**GENEOLOGY** For a record of the descent of deities of various nations see under theogony.

**GENERATION** Represented by aegis, bull, egg and dart, goat, phallus; personified by Astarte, Brahma, Demeter, Khnum.

**GENEROSITY** In an Italian icon personified by an amiable, attractive virgin in a gown of gold gauze.

Her left hand touches a lion's head; in her right she holds a chain of pearls and precious stones.

**GENESIS** Greek name for the first book of the Old Testament in which the story of creation is told. The name signifies, book of the generation. In Hebrew called B'reshith (In the beginning).

**GENET** In heraldry used in the crest of the Plantagenets.

**GENEVA** Center of the Reformation under Calvin; seat of the League of Nations after World War I.

Geneva courage. Pot heroism, the valor which comes of having drunk too much gin or geneva, the word geneva punning on Calvinism and gin. Also called Dutch courage.

Geneva cross. The red cross. Emblem agreed upon at the Geneva convention between World Powers in 1864, by which was regulated international usage in warfare as regards the sick and wounded.

Geneva gown. Long, loose, black gown introduced as a vestment for preaching by the Calvinists. Adopted by other protestant denominations.

**GENEVIEVE** Feminine name from the Celtic through the French; meaning race; and from the French, meaning humble birth.

**GENEVRA (GENEVA, GINEVRA)**  
Feminine name from Old French. A variant of Guinevere meaning juniper. Shakespeare and Spenser use the name for a heroine who requires a champion.

**GENII** See genius.

**GENISTA** Flower symbolizing neatness.

**GENITAL ORGANS** Those of sacred kings were offered to the fertility mother or eaten ritually in sympathetic magic rites to provide fertility. The Lapps, when sacrificing to Veralden-Olmai, display the genital organs of a sacrificed reindeer to keep the earth alive with reindeer, to keep the reindeer healthy, and to provide them with a powerful pairing lust. The usual time for the sacrifice is at the feast of Saint Matthew, which is the reindeer's best pairing time.

**GENITI GLINNE** In Irish legend damsels of the glen; demons of the air. In the war between Medb of Connaught and the men of Ulster, they brought confusion on Medb's army.

**GENIUS (PLURAL GENII)** (1) The Romans believed each individual was accompanied through life by a protecting spirit or genius, who comforted him in sorrow, prompted him to noble deeds, etc. In time a second genius, instigator of evil, entered the individual and, on the outcome of the conflict of the two, depended the fate and nature of the individual. Later, every family, home, and state had its genii. The genius domus was the protective spirit of the head of the house or the house itself; the genius familiae was the guardian of every homestead or household; the genius loci was the spirit of the community or locality; genius tutelae was that of the goddess Tutela. Sacrifices consisted of cakes, incense, and wine offered on birthdays. An ancient Italian god who was the personification of the procreative power in each man may have been named Geni-

us. The Roman genius is identified with the Greek daemon. The word is now applied to one of remarkable aptitude or endowment for some special pursuit. The Arabian jinnee (plural jinn), a name probably derived from the Latin genius or French genie, is a spirit for either good or bad, lower than an angel, perhaps a fallen angel. The Buddhist Hevajra treads on animals or genii known as yaksas and yak-sini, which see. In China deified human spirits, which were bringers of happiness, which dwelt in hills, and which were represented by a combined character of a hill and a man, were identical to the genii. The Eight Immortals of Taoism and the Lohan of Chinese Buddhism resemble the genii. (2) One possessed of extraordinary creative or intellectual power is personified in an Italian icon by a naked child wearing a crown of poppies. In one hand he holds a bunch of grapes, in the other an ear of corn. He is the preserver of all things.

**Genii of fire.** According to occultists: Anael, king of astral light; Michael, king of the sun; Samael, king of volcanoes.

**GENJI** Literally, the bright. Handsome and debonair prince of Japanese literature; amorous lover.

**GENTIAN** November 27 birthday flower; symbolizes autumn, loveliness.

Closed gentian. In the language of flowers: May your dreams be sweet dreams.

Fringed gentian. In the language of flowers: I look to heaven. Symbolizes October.

**GENTLE ANNIE** In Scottish lore the bloodthirsty and fearsome demon of the southwest

wind.

**GENTLENESS** Represented by a dove, gazelle, lamb, maiden. In an Italian icon personified by a child mounted on a dolphin. In Japan typified by bamboo in winter snow or sparrows under a maple tree.

**GENUFLEXION** Gesture typifying humility and reverence.

**GENZAEMON** Character in a Japanese No Play; a nobleman who falls from affluence to poverty.

**GEOFFREY (GEO, JEF, JEFF-REY)** Masculine name from the Germanic through Old French. First element uncertain; second element means peace.

**GEOGRAPHY** Represented by a globe, map, ship. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in an earth-colored gown. She is bent over a terrestrial globe which she measures with a compass; she carries a geometrical square.

**GEOMETRY** In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman surveying.

Geometrical square. Finder of depth, distance, and height. Description and measurement, truth.

**GEORGE (GEORGIE)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning farmer, husbandman, landowner, ploughman. The name resolves into ge = earth + orge = urge, thus the vital urge. In English rural pronunciation, Jaarge, in which the primitive radical 'ar' (plough) is preserved. The feminine equivalent is Georgia (Georgiana, Georgina).

**GEORGIA** Emblem: Cherokee

rose; motto: Wisdom, Justice, Moderation; nickname: Empire State of the South. A native is called Georgia buzzard, Georgia cracker.

**GERANT** Legendary Welsh warrior-chieftain who was an enemy of oppression and tyranny. He appears in Arthurian legend as a tributary prince of Devon and one of the knights of the Round Table.

**GERALD (JERRY)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning rule and spear. The feminine correspondent is Geraldine.

**GERANIUM** Typifies gentility. Dark geranium. November 24 birthday flower, symbolizes melancholy.

Fish geranium. Symbolizes disappointed expectation, failure.

Ivy geranium. Typifies bridal favor. In the language of flowers: I engage you for the next dance.

Lemon geranium. Unexpected meeting.

Nutmeg geranium. November 25 birthday flower, symbolizing expected meeting.

Oak geranium. True friendship.

Penciled geranium. Ingenuity.

Rose geranium. March 4 birthday flower, symbolizing preference.

Scarlet geranium. December 1 birthday flower, symbolizing comfort, gaiety.

Silver-leafed geranium. November 26 birthday flower, symbolizing recall.

Wild geranium. Steadfast piety.

**GERARD (JERRY)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning spear and hard, strong in war.

**GERAS** Greek personification



of old age.

**GERD (GERDA, GERDHR, GERDR)** In Norse mythology daughter of the frost giant Gymer and Aurboda. Her maidenly beauty illuminated sea and sky. She scorned Frey because he had murdered her brother Beli until Frey's servant Skirnir cast a magic runic spell over her. To remove the curse, she became Frey's bride in the wood called Barri. To please her Frey gave his Sword of Victory as a gift to her father. Gerd is a personification of the frozen earth; Frey is the sun or god of fertility to whom she succumbs; his sword the rays which melt her.

**GERE (GARI, GERI)** Norse wolf of heaven. One of the two with which Odin hunts down his victims, the other being Freke. At the feast of heroes, inasmuch as Odin needs no food, he gives his meat to his wolves. Gere and Freke are aspects of storm and wind. Gere is from the Icelandic meaning greedy one or ravenor.

**GERIZIM AND EBAL** Twin peaks in Palestine. They symbolize blessing and cursing, growth and barrenness. See Jachin and Boaz.

**GERMAINE** Feminine name from the Latin through the French, signifying German.

**GERONTE** A name common in French comedy as that of the father of a family.

**GERONTION** A T.S. Eliot character. He is an old passionless man who sees his situation with merciless clarity but can find no way out of the cunning passages and contrived corridors of modern culture. He is a shadowy symbol

of sensitive intellect, inert and helpless.

**GEROVIT (HEROVIT)** Pomeranian war god; a local analogy of Svantovit.

**GERSIMI (GERSEME)** In Norse mythology one of Freyja's two daughters. The other is Hnoss. Gersimi is from Icelandic meaning precious one.

**GERTRUDE (GERT, GERTIE, GERTY, TRUDA, TRUDY)** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning spear and strength; spear maiden. Truda alone is maiden.

**GERYON (GERYONEOUS, GERYONES)** In Greek mythology monster son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe. King of Erythea. Demon of drought and darkness, he was a winged giant with three heads, six hands, and six feet. His purple oxen (storm clouds) were guarded by a dragon with seven heads called Eurythion and a two-headed dog named Orthrus. For his tenth labor Heracles killed Geryon, Eurythion, and Orthrus, and took the cattle to Eurystheus, who sacrificed them to Hera. Erythea was identical with Hesperia, the land to the west, the other world; Geryon herded his cattle with those of Hades. The legend exemplifies the release of cloud-cows (fertile rain) by the fire of heaven (Heracles). Dante, who has Geryon symbolizing fraud, places him to guard the eighth circle in the Inferno.

**GESSLER** Tyrannical governor of three forest cantons. Killed by William Tell.

**GESTAS (GESMAS)** In the Apocryphal the bad or impenitent thief who was crucified beside

Jesus. See Dismas.

**GESTURES** As interpreted by occultists, anatomical signs and movements are—angular: trenchant mind; body forward: brazenness, carelessness; downward: modesty; few: coolness, wisdom; looking down from above: condescension, disdain; looking over shoulder: conceit; numerous: affectation, nervousness; rounded: conciliating mind; shrugging shoulders: indifference, self-sufficiency; stamping feet: impatience; studied: self-consciousness, self-mastery; swagger: assurance, playfulness, vanity; uncertain: timidity; upward: pride.

The gestures on steles and other works of art carried the same meaning in widely separated sections of the ancient world. All given below are universal except where otherwise indicated. For additional symbolism see asanas, dance, fig (fico), mudras, vahanas.

Adoration. Clenched hand over heart, tearing out heart. Flat hand over breasts. Two arms squared before the body, palms of hands forward, thrust slightly before the body, which sometimes is on knees.

Anxiety. Right hand at left shoulder.

Arm use. See under arm.

Arrogance. Right hand on left shoulder.

Ascent to heaven. Right hand stretched heavenward, left hand pointing to or touching earth.

Bad luck immunity. Finger crossing.

Beckoning. Arm bent, index finger bent toward body. One hand touching top of head. Swinging hand downward; modern custom is to move right hand upward and downward.

Blessing. Third and fourth finger touching palm, index and

second finger upright. With thumb erect, Christian blessing in the name of the Trinity. Not to be confused with Vesica Piscis sign.

Capture. Hand on head or hands and arms straight up above head.

Ceremonial. In Japan: seated, knees bent, body resting back on heels, one hand on the knees, one touching the mat.

Charm against ill luck. Right hand on left shoulder; the source of the superstition of throwing a pinch of salt that has been spilled over the left shoulder. In ancient art the powers of evil were trampled with the left foot. Among ancient Greeks, starting a walk with the right foot was considered a charm against ill luck.

Circumcision. Arms squared as in distress sign or two hands raised above head; knees drawn up. Hands straight up above head, knees not drawn up. In Africa boys who have completed circumcision place right hand at left shoulder.

Completion. Hands downward at side with palms upwards.

Contempt. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Death. Hands crossed over abdomen (compare Earth sign). Hands crossed over chest. Hand at throat. Hands and arms straight up above head suggests threat of death. The orant sign also symbolizes death (see orant).

Decay. Hand over abdomen, typifying that which is destructible. Compare Earth sign.

Defiance. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Deity offering. Hand clenched over heart, signifying the tearing out of the heart.

Deity respect. Hand shading eyes; an acknowledgement of the brilliance of the sun.

Demon dispelling. Hand waving around head.

Despair. Breast beating.

Hands downward slightly away from body, palms up. Resting side of head on one hand while supporting the elbow of that arm by the other hand, the arm of which lies across the body.

Destruction. Hand over abdomen. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Distress. Arms squared, two hands above head. Hand across forehead. Hand or hands upright at face. Hands and arms bent in line with head. Hands and arms straight up above head; a gesture that has become popular in motion pictures treating gangster themes. Head cupped in hands.

Driving danger away. Crossing fingers. Horn sign, which see. Trampling on the powers of evil with the left foot.

Earth sign. Hand over abdomen, typifying the physical body or that which is destructable; decay. Hand pointing downward or touching earth, calling on earth to witness. Compare heaven and earth sign.

Evil wishes. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Execution. Side of hand, fingers straight, across throat.

Exultation. Hand raised above head and tips of fingers touching.

Eye signs. See under eye, eyeballs, eyebrows, eyelids.

Face signs. See under face.

Faith. Hand at breast.

Fidelity. Hand at breast.

Finger use. See under finger.

Fire. Horn sign, which see. Also see Hung Society signs.

Foot signs. See under foot.

Forgiveness. Arms folded across throat beneath chin.

Gateway. Hands well apart, each grasping a straight object, usually a candle; signifies the gateway of dawn, of birth and death or of rebirth.

Grief. Plucking or tearing

out hair.

Grip. Anciently a greeting to keep men from stabbing one another when meeting, leading to the modern form of greeting. Affirming vow of true till death. In fertility rites in which mock burials are enacted, the grip used in lifting the mock victim from the coffin or grave signifies resurrection. Leading from darkness into light. In mysteries and in secret societies employed for purposes of identification. In Egyptian antiquity the hand of Osiris grasped by that of Anubis represented resurrection.

Hand uses. See under hand.

Handshake. See grip.

Head uses. See under head.

Heaven and earth. Right hand pointing toward heaven, left hand pointing toward or touching earth, sign of witness or asking heaven and earth to witness attainment or false charges. In Christian art signifies descent from heaven to earth or reascent to heaven or descent to the grave and then ascent to heaven, hence resurrection.

Helplessness. Hands and arms raised above head; the U sign.

Hope. One hand at breast, the other pointing upward with arm forming a right angle. One hand raised upward with arm squared. Right hand at left shoulder or two hands on top of head.

Horn sign. Index and little finger straight out, second and third fingers bent so as to touch tip of thumb; sign of fire element, of Diana as the crescent moon, protection against the evil eye, especially in Italy, where it is used to drive away danger. In China indicated membership in the dreaded secret brotherhood, the Hung Society; also a sign of Kwan Yin, goddess of mercy.

Horror. Head turned over

shoulder, hand raised, palm outward.

Humility. Genuflexion. Hands crossed downward in the form of cross of the equinox or Saint Andrew's cross.

Hung Society. See under Hung Society.

Identification. Grips or handshakes, especially employed in mysteries and secret societies.

Immunity from bad luck. Finger crossing.

Impotence. Hands crossed downward.

Initiation. Hand at mouth to indicate the secrecy of the rites; also a secret grip or handshake. In primitive societies where, at puberty, boys are initiated as full members of a tribe in circumcision rites, the gestures of circumcision given above apply.

Insult. Left foot forward.

Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Leg signs. See under leg.

Light, dazzling. Hand shading eyes.

Love. Hand over heart.

Lover despairing. Clenched hand over heart, tearing heart out.

Martyrdom. Right hand on left shoulder.

Metal (Gold). Hand raised above head with fingertips touching, signifies exultation. One of the element signs of the Hung Society.

Mourning. Man plucking or tearing out the hairs of his beard, woman plucking or tearing out the hairs of her head.

Mystery. Hand at mouth.

Nose use. See under nose.

Obligation. Two hands before body, one above the other a few inches apart, the palms horizontal facing each other.

Obnoxious odor. Fingers pinching nostrils.

Offending a deity. In Java the rice spirit is offended if one enters a rice store left foot first.

Orant. In ancient Greek art

a female worshiper represented usually with uplifted arm and palm as if praying. A painted figure symbolizing the dead draped in female garments but unidentified as to sex. In Christianity a gesture of departed souls in prayer for mortals.

Peace. A Moslem enters a house or mosque right foot first to show that he enters in peace.

Pillars. Hands well apart, each grasping a straight object, usually a candle representing universe pillars, the gateway or pillars of dawn, of birth and death, or of rebirth.

Plea. Arms folded across the throat beneath the chin, thumb pointing to the throat, the plea being to the deity not to cut off the head because of sins; originally a plea of the dead. Wetting index finger and drawing across throat, the plea being to the deity to cut the throat if an untruth is being told.

Plucking (or tearing out) beard.  
Man in mourning.

Plucking (or tearing out) hair.  
Woman in mourning.

Praise. Arms raised forward at an angle to head level, palms downward, head sometimes bent. Two hands raised above head, arms squared.

Prayer. Arms raised forward at an angle to head level, palms downward, head sometimes bent. Bowed head. Fingers crossed. Fingers in fist, thumbs straight, projecting upward, fist leaning on altar, forehead touching thumbs. Hands folded, interlocking fingers pointing upward. Hand shading eyes. Palms together at chest, fingers upward. Right leg crossed over left, signifying prayer by a dead man and alluding to the position of Christ's legs on Calvary. Two hands above head, arms squared. The orant sign also symbolizes prayer (see orant).



Preservation. Hands on top of head. One hand at breast, the other hand pointing upward with arm forming a right angle. One hand raised upward with arm squared.

Protection from evil eye. The horn sign, which see above. Trampling powers of evil with the left foot.

Recognition. Hands on hips, thumbs forward. The Hung Society sign is one hand shading eyes with the other hand over the heart.

Regret. Hands downward slightly away from the body, palms up. Resting side of head on one hand while supporting that arm by the other hand, the arm of which lies across the body.

Rejection. Turning head over right shoulder, right hand raised, palm outward, as if to shut out a sight.

Reverence. Genuflexion. Hand over heart. Shading eyes with hand.

Roger. Circle made with thumb and forefinger to indicate everything is okay, everything is all right.

Sacrifice. Right hand on left shoulder.

Salaaming. Arms raised forward at an angle to head level, palms downward, head sometimes bent.

Salutation. Hand flat over heart.

Secrecy (silence). Index finger at mouth.

Shearing. Index finger separated from the other three, which are held close together, or fingers separated two and two, signifying the shearing of the enemy or of evil. In medieval practice typified the cutting off of the foot of a criminal, which was a common form of punishment.

Sorrow. Striking the front of forehead with fingers or palm.

Plucking or tearing out hair.

Surrender. Hands on head or hands held high over head.

Sympathy. Striking front of forehead with fingers or palm.

Tearing out heart. Deity offering. Lover despairing.

Throat cutting. Death. Plea to the deity to cut throat if an untruth is being told.

Tongue signs. See under tongue.

True till death. Grip or handshake.

Trustworthiness. Hand at breast. Wetting index finger and drawing across throat as a plea to the deity to cut the throat if an untruth is being told.

U sign. Hands in U at face; appeal for help.

Vesica Piscis. First two fingers crossed, third and fourth bent to meet the thumb away from palm. In Christian art emblem of Christ, the Virgin or an apostle. Not to be confused with blessing sign.

Volunteer. In the East the tongue is put out to indicate that one is placing oneself at the service of one honored.

Vow. Grip or handshake.

Water. Element sign of the Hung Society, hands on hips, thumbs forward; signifies recognition.

Witness. Right hand pointing to heaven, left pointing to or touching the earth.

Wood. Element sign of the Hung Society, hands crossed downward; signifies impotence.

GESU Jesu, Jesus. Represented by the letter G.

GETAE A people probably descended from the Mongols, who poured down on the Roman Empire and destroyed much of the civilization of Europe.

GETHSEMANE See Garden of



Gethsemane.

**GETTY** Gods of Northern Buddhism.

**GEUSH URVAN** In Iranian mythology soul of the primeval ox. The fifth creation and sole-created animal being, it contained the germs of all the animal species, of fifty-five species of grain and twelve kinds of medicinal plants. Sometimes described as female, sometimes as a bull. After living for 3,000 years, it was slain by Angra Mainyu. In another legend the bull slain by Mithra, and from its seminal energy came a pair of oxen followed by 282 pairs of every species of animal. Its soul or fravashi went to heaven as the guardian of animals. It was created at the same time as Gaya Maretan, from whose seed humans sprang. Compare Sar-saok.

**GEVAR (GEWAR)** Norse moon god who guided the hero Sviddag on his quest for the irresistible sword. In an older moon-myth, the ward of the moon-ship which is attacked and burned by Ivalde.

**GHADDAR** An evil spirit of Arabic lore. Offspring of Iblis.

**GHANTA** A bell, Buddhist ritual object. A non-tantric symbol. With a vajra (thunderbolt) handle, emblem of Trailokayavijaya, Vajradhara, Vajrasattva, and Yidam.

**GHARMA** Hindu sacrificial vessel. Vishnu was leaning on his bow, the string of which was being gnawed by ants. When the string gave way, the two ends of the bow snapped and cut off Vishnu's head. The sound ghrm with which it fell to the ground became gharma, the sacrificial

kettle. As Vishnu's strength dwindled, the mahavira, or pot of strength, was formed. Later Vishnu's head was restored.

#### **Ghibellines and Guelphs**

Rival political factions. The Ghibellines belonged to the imperial party of medieval Italy, supported the German emperors, and opposed the Guelphs, the papal and popular party. Ghibelline is the Italian form of Waiblingen, the name of an estate belonging to the imperial German family and used as a war cry. See Guelphs.

**GHINO DI TACCO** Famous robber who murdered the judge who sentenced his brother to death.

**GHOLSONG** On the Sipa Khorlo, Tibetan Buddhist Wheel of Life, the animal kingdom, both of those living out of water and under water. Those living out of water are regarded as free beings; those living under water are regarded as in bondage. While birds are preyed on by fierce creatures, and animals and fish are harassed by monsters, all are beings chased by men. Everything is confusion, representing the state of the minds of humans who have sinned through weakness and stupidity and are reborn in this realm. Life in the animal kingdom is the most tolerable of the sorrowful state because the margin for modification is limited.

**GHOST** The apparition of a dead person which foretells events; night dancer; night wanderer; spirit of the dead which haunts the living. Specter of a deceased person which roams about throughout the night, but which is powerless as soon as day breaks. The conscience or voice within, the shadow, the soul or spirit, the

undying principle in man. The breath of life, thus to "give up the ghost," is to die, to release the spirit from the body. Symbol of the Hallowe'en festival. One who does the brain work for which another takes the credit, especially in art and literature, is called a ghost. Dream significance: (black) deceit, mourning, sorrow; (dressed) threat of illness; (several) distress; (speaking) advice worth listening to; (white) consolation, happiness, joy. Compare corpse, etimmu, gigim, lemure, mane, spirit, timi. In Babylonian mythology pregnant women or those who died without offspring were disconsolate wanderers. The living looked upon them as unpure and, doomed to wail in darkness, they were prone to work evil against mankind. The ghosts of those who had drowned, travelers and warriors who had perished away from home and had been left unburied, those who had died violently, and those of prisoners who had been executed also were malicious. In Burma and Indo-China, because ghosts are spiteful, funeral processions follow a zigzag course to the burial ground so that they may not easily find their way back. In Japan ghosts are footless ancestors which become spirits of forests and mountains. Spirits of the water are fish, tortoise, and serpent ghosts. Ghost ships are called shoryobune. See ashura, gaki.

Ghost candle. Candle kept lighted in a death chamber for the purpose of keeping ghosts away.

Ghost dance. Round dance of North American Indians. A rite of invocation, the purpose of which is, through trance and vision to bring the dancer into communion with the unseen world and departed kin. The frenzied

dancers moved monotonously until one after another fell prostrate to the ground. During their seizures, in which they believed they were in communication with the souls of the dead, they had visions of deliverance from the whites.

Ghost food. Food set out to be eaten by the spirits of the dead.

Holy Ghost. See under Holy.

**GHOUL** Arabic spirit which haunts burial grounds and other sequestered spots. It robs graves and feeds upon dead bodies. Ghouls are the offspring of Iblis. Figuratively, one whose pleasures or pursuits are grim, such as blackmailing, grave-robbing, preying on others.

**GIADRUVAVA** In Taino Indian mythology companion and servant of Guagugiana. While on an errand for his master, he was taken away by the sun, the transformer, and turned into a singing bird, which, one night each year, called Guagugiana to come to his aid.

**GIAIA** In Taino Indian mythology father of Giaiael, who attempted to kill him; he instead killed his son. He saved Giaiael's bones in a calabash and they turned into fish. So much water ran out of the calabash it overflowed the country; thus the sea had its origin.

**GIAIAEL** See Giaia.

**GIAN BEN GIAN** Arabian ruler of the fabulous Golden Age. He was king of the jinn and founder of the Pyramids. Azazael overthrew him.

**GIANT (OR GIANTESS)** Conquest, enormity, force of evil, sagacity, superhuman strength,

ugliness, violence. Personification of an event or thing of great size, and of the wilder elements or phenomena of nature such as earthquakes, frost, hurricanes, sleet, storms, volcanoes. Dream significance: over ambitious. Primitive peoples believed that men originally were giants who degenerated to the present size. In legend portrayed as fierce, haughty, helpful, insolent, joyous, morose, stupid, warlike, or wise. They are celestial smiths, creating the chariots, mansions, and weapons for the gods. They sometimes attempt to dethrone the gods.

Some well known legendary giants are: Adamastor, spirit of the stormy cape of Good Hope; Alifanfaron, in Cervantes' Don Quixote; Antaeus, wrestler in Greek mythology; Ascapart, Brythonic giant; Atlas, Greek Titan; Balan of the Arthurian cycle; Blunderbore, in the nursery-tale Jack the Giant Killer; Briareus in Homeric legend; Brobdingnag in Swift's Gulliver's Travels; Cacus, giant strangled by Hercules; Cormoran, Cornish giant in Jack the Giant Killer; Cyclops, one-eyed giant in Greek mythology; Enceladus, most powerful of the conspirators against Zeus; Ephialtes, giant deprived of his left eye by Apollo and of his right eye by Heracles; Ferracuta, giant slain by Orlando; Ferragus, Portuguese giant who took Bellisant under his care after the Emperor of Constantinople divorced her; Fierabras, one of Charlemagne's paladins; Finn mac Coul, Irish hero; Galligantus, slain by Jack the Giant Killer; Gargantua, giant of medieval legend; Geryoneo, giant with three bodies typifying Philip II of Spain (ruler of three kingdoms), in Spenser's Faerie Queene; the Gigantes; Gog and

Magog, in British legend; Goliath, killed by David; Grangousier, a king of Utopia in Rabelais; Grantorto, a giant in Spenser's Faerie Queene who withholds the inheritance of Irena (Ireland); Guy of Warwick, Brythonic hero; Gyges, giant mentioned by Plato, the Hecatoncheires of Greek mythology; Malagigi, one of Charlemagne's paladins (in France called Maugis); Orgoglio, a giant typifying arrogant pride in Spenser's Faerie Queene; Orion, beautiful giant in Greek mythology; Pantagruel, Rabelaisian giant; Polyphemus, one of the Cyclops; Saint Christopher; the Seven Champions or patron saints of England, France, Ireland, Italy, Scotland, Spain, and Wales; Skrymir, Norse giant; the Greek Titans; Tityus, son of Zeus and Gaea; Typhoeus, the father of the Harpies; Typhon, Greek name for the Egyptian Set.

Evil giants. In folklore giants holding lords and ladies as prisoners are allegories of noble principles and qualities held captive by greed, selfishness, and vice.

Giant Dance. Norse sword dance in which the leading characters are Odin and Frigg.

Giant Despair. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the giant occupying Doubting Castle. He seizes and imprisons Christian and Hopeful.

Giant Grim. Giant in Pilgrim's Progress who endeavors to halt pilgrims on way to Celestial City, but is killed by their guide, Great-heart.

Giant Hunter. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Great Hunter or Orion.

Giant killer (Giant queller). In folklore one who destroys giants, hence one who overcomes brute force by cunning and prowess.

Giant Pagan. In Pilgrim's Progress a dead giant passed by

Christian in Valley of Shadow of Death.

Giant Pope. In Pilgrim's Progress an infirm old giant who has the desire but not the power to prey upon pilgrims.

Giant Slaygood. In Pilgrim's Progress a giant robber-chief. Personification of evil killed by Greatheart.

Giant with dragon-like tail. Typifies lust and passion.

Jack the Giant Killer. The original was Corineus the Trojan, companion of the Trojan Brutus, good-humored giant content to kill all the local giants and be king of Cornwall.

Waltzing giants. Sand-whirls with a dancing motion.

**GIBBORIM** Ancient Hebrew heroes; men of fame.

**GIBEON** In Old Testament mountain on which the sun stood still at the command of Joshua. Seat of Solomon's altar, where he made his sacrifice after which he had his famous dream in which God appeared to him.

**GIBIL** Babylonian fire god and god of lustration. Messenger of Enlil. Also called Girru.

**GIBRALTAR** Impregnability, indomitable strength. Guardian of the entrance to the Mediterranean. Symbolized by a triple-towered castle on a rock; a key pendant from a central gateway. Anciently called Calpe, one of the two pillars of Heracles.

**GIDEON** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning great warrior, hewer. (2) A prudent judge of Israel who refused kingship. He was a valiant warrior and led a group of 300 men in combat against the Midianites and liberated his people. He later fell into error and sin and worshiped the golden ephod with idolatrous veneration. At his marriage he

took the name Jerubbaal (let Baal strive). Father of Abimelech and Jotham.

**GID-KUZO** Finno-Ugric god. Cattleyard man or ruler. A kindly spirit which protects cattle from beasts of prey and sickness and sees that they increase.

**GIFFORD** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning give and bold, and from the Gaelic, meaning surmounter.

**GIGAKU** Literally, music. Japanese Buddhist dance relating to mythical beings, indicating what happens to people when they die.

**GIGANTES** Greek monstrous race of giants. Earthborn, they sprang up from Gaea (earth) when the blood of the mutilated Uranus fell on her. They were serpent-legged and were personifications of fire. The legends which relate their activities are fire myths. Their fights and their death-dealing weapons symbolize eruptions of volcanoes. The most daring and valiant among them were Enceladus, Mimas, and Rhoetus.

Gigantomachia. War of the gigantes against Zeus and the Olympian gods, in which the gods were triumphant when the giants were thrown so that their feet were no longer on mother-earth. Compare Titanomachy.

**GIGIM (GIDIM)** Literally, he of darkness. Sumerian ghost. A spirit of the underworld which spreads disease. Compare etimmu, timi.

**GIHON** One of the four rivers of the Garden of Eden. In Christian tradition represents Saint Matthew. Believed to be identical with the Araxes.



**GLJIGOUAI** Literally, those who make the day. Algonquin supernatural beings; servants and messengers of Michabo. Personifications of the rays of the sun.

**GILBERT** Masculine name from the Germanic through the Norman, meaning pledge and bright, famous. Feminine form, Gilberta, (Gilberte, Gilbertine).

**GILDA** Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning servant of God.

**GILDEROY** Nickname of a notorious cattle-thief and highwayman named Macgregor, who was hanged on a gallows thirty feet high in Edinburgh in the 17th century.

Hang higher than Gilderoy's kite. Be punished more severely than the worst criminal. Gilderoy was hung on a gallows so high his body suggested a kite. The greater the crime, the higher the gallows, was at one time a legal axiom.

**GILEAD** Literally, mound of witness. In the Old Testament renowned as a land of milk and honey, a land of plenty. On this mountain, Jacob and Laban probably set up their monument. The section was a center for the growth and export of balsam or balm; thus the expression: Balm of Gilead, meaning a soothing agency or influence.

**GILES** Masculine name from the Latin name Aegidius, and from the Greek through the French, meaning aegis bearer, kid, shield.

**GILGAL** Stone sanctuary at which Israelites held national celebrations, such as circumcisions, sacrifices, etc. Name resolves into ag-il ag-al, i.e. mighty god, mighty god. Compare Galgal.

**GILGAMESH (GILGAMES, GILGAMISH, GILGAMOS)** Legendary king of Erech, capital of Shinar (Sumer). He ruled with such unrelenting severity (scorching aspect of the sun), the gods fashioned a savage man named Enkidu (wind) to punish him. In their fight Gilgamesh won and the two became friends. Enamored of his beauty and strength, Ishtar offered Gilgamesh her love, which he scorned. The goddess called upon her father Anu to avenge the insult, and Anu sent a celestial bull (rain withholder) to Erech. Gilgamesh and Enkidu severed the leg (emasculated) the bull and threw the phallus against the goddess. An incident probably derived from the rite of self-emasculatation which had been practiced in the honor of Ishtar. See eunuch, emasculation. Ishtar thereupon killed Enkidu and snote Gilgamesh with the disease. To cure his leprosy and win back his friend, Gilgamesh sought his ancestor Utnapishtim who, with his wife, had survived the deluge and who possessed the secret of immortality. Utnapishtim showed Gilgamesh the plant of life at the bottom of the sea beneath the earth. Gilgamesh dove for it and, as he stopped to rest on the way back to the upper world, a sea serpent, sent by jealous gods, devoured it; thus the serpent gained immortality, Gilgamesh lost it, and man remained mortal. See death. The gods pitying Gilgamesh granted him the privilege of visiting Enkidu in the underworld. The Gilgamesh epic may be a combination of popular tradition and a sun myth. In an account attributed to a Greek text, the birth of Gilgamesh was prophesied when his grandfather Seuechorus, king of the Babylonians, was warned that his daughter would bear a son who would



seize the throne. Seuechorus locked his daughter in a citadel, where she bore a son by an obscure man. The boy, thrown from the tower, was seized by an eagle and carried to a garden-er, who reared him. When he grew to manhood, Gilgamesh fulfilled the prophecy. This legend resembles those of Oedipus and Perseus. The tossing of the child may be an incident derived from a sacrificial rite. Gudanna, Humbaba, and Zu are the monsters conquered by Gilgamesh. In early rites, Gilgamesh may have been worshiped as an underworld deity, mentioned in omens with Ningishzida and associated with the serpent, and later connected with the sun-god in the netherworld as judge of the dead. In the month of Ab (July-August) he released heroes from their underworld prison house for nine days. This probably echoes a rite honoring the dead in mysteries connected with the visit of Gilgamesh to Enkidu in the underworld, where he frees the soul of his friend and opens the realm to heroes as a paradise, or the night (or seasonal) transit of the sun. With the dying down of the wind (Enkidu's death), the sun became sick (disease and drought-dealing scorching sun).

The Gilgamesh epic, as a time myth, has been related in twelve tablets corresponding to the transit of the sun through the twelve branches of the zodiac. The first tablet probably corresponded to March or April. 1- Gilgamesh is named tyrant of Erech. Enkidu is created to oppose him. 2- Enkidu is civilized by a shamkhat (joy maiden from Ishtar's temple), who yields herself to him for seven nights and six days. Gilgamesh and Enkidu meet in combat but become friends. 3- Enkidu deserts the

harlot and with Gilgamesh sets out to slay the monster Humbaba. 4- Gilgamesh and Enkidu on the way to the forest of Cedars of Lebanon to find Humbaba. 5- The head of Humbaba is cut off (fertility is released). 6- Ish-tar becomes enamored of Gilgamesh. Gilgamesh rejects her love. Gilgamesh and Enkidu slay the bull sent to destroy Gilgamesh. 7- Gilgamesh is stricken with leprosy. Enkidu is slain by the gods. 8- Gilgamesh wails for his friend. 9- Gilgamesh visits Utnapishtim. 10- Utnapishtim reveals to Gilgamesh the plant of immortality is in the sea. 11- Gilgamesh is robbed of the plant. 12- Gilgamesh visits Enkidu, i.e. the sun sinks into the underworld. Gilgamesh is the prototype of Fraoch, Izanagi, Llew Llaw, Mithra, Orpheus, Samson.

**GILLIAN** Masculine name from the Latin Julian or Julius, meaning soft-haired; also signifies an attendant on a chieftain; later meaning a gillie or servant of Christ. Also a feminine name, a variant of Juliana.

**GILLING** In Norse mythology father of Suttung. When Gilling and his wife were slain by the dwarfs Fjalar and Galarr, Suttung demanded the poetic mead as payment for the murders. A fertility myth.

**GILLYFLOWER** February 14 birthday flower, symbolizing natural beauty, bonds of affection, unfading beauty. In the language of flowers: She is fair. One of the flowers thought to grow in Paradise.

**GILVAETHWY** In Welsh legend son of Don. For seducing Goe-win, a fertility goddess, Math turns him into a deer, a swine, and a wolf before permitting him

to resume his own shape. The animals typify the different seasons.

**GIMEL (GHIMEL)** Third letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning camel. Its form is believed to have been borrowed from a camel's hump, which was the oldest form of the letter. Its numerical value is three. It symbolizes the taking hand (hand half closed) or throat, hence that which encloses, a canal, that which is hollow. Its planetary correspondence is Earth (or Moon); its symbolic correspondence is action; its tarot deck correspondence is the Empress; its zodiacal correspondence is Venus. Its color is blue; its direction on the cube of space is below, signifying that which is under control, uncertain; its intelligence is subconscious, uniting, and it is associated with a life of commerce or travel. In white magic it is in correspondence with Gadol, which signifies grand or great. Its attribute is Binah or Intelligence. It is assigned to the angels of the third order, whom the Hebrews called Aralym, the mighty and strong. The Aralym are the Thrones of the cabalists and the third choir. By their ministry Elohim establishes and maintains the form of fluidic matter. See Alphabet Affiliations.

**GIMEL SIN** Babylonian king (2500 B. C.) who was deified during his lifetime; after his death a temple in Lagash (Lord Great Ash) was named after him.

**GIMLE (GIMLI)** Norse abode of the righteous dead. Once the hall of the Alfarr, abode of the dead after Ragnarok. Gimle and Naastrand refer to the state of things after Ragnarok; Valhal and Hel refer to the state of things

between death and Ragnarok.

**GIMOKODAN** Philippine Island afterworld which lies beneath the earth. It is divided in two; one section is red for those killed in combat; the other section is like the upperworld except in reverse. Located at its entrance is the Black River, in which spirits bathe that they may forget the former life. A giant female covered with nipples suckles the spirits of infants. Spirits move about as they did on earth, but only during the hours of darkness.

**GINA** Australian old man of the moon. He has a bent back.

**GINEVRA** In an Italian legend bride who, in a game of hide and seek on her wedding night, hid herself in a trunk with a spring-lock. The lid fell down upon her, and she was not discovered until years later, when her body was a skeleton. Ginevra is an Italian form of Guinevere.

**GINGER** In Melanesia used to win the affection of women. In the Philippine Islands chewed to drive out evil spirits which cause disease.

**Gingerbread.** Anciently a burial or deity offering. A yule cake typifying the body of Christ. Because the cakes are so profusely decorated, the word has come to mean a gaudy and unnecessary ornament, something showy but worthless, vulgar.

**GINGKO TREE** Japanese legendary tree of milk, protectress of nursing mothers. Also called icho.

**GINNUNGA-GAP** Literally, yawning chasm. In Norse mythology the great chaos, the gulf or whirlpool where all things be-

gan. Realm of the All-Father. To its north was formed Nifelheim, to its south was formed Muspelheim. Ymir was born and slain in Ginnunga-gap by the gods who made the world out of his body. See Ymir.

**GIN-SAI** Korean fabulous bird capable of diffusing so venomous an influence even its shadow poisons food.

**GINSENG** Chinese, Japanese, and Korean herb said to possess the elixir of life. Also revered as an aphrodisiac and as a panacea for all the ills of mankind.

**GIOLLA DEACAIR (GILLA DECAIR)** Irish horse god, owner of a miserable looking horse. When he placed it among the Feinn's horses, it bit and tore them. Conan mounted it in order to ride it to death; instead it carried Conan to the Land of Promise, where he remained until rescued by Finn mac Coul. Diarmaid pursued it. The name is sometimes applied to the horse, which typifies clouds in conflict with the rays of the sun (Feinns) or with the moon (Diarmaid). Resembles a Greek Centaur.

**GIOVANNA** Feminine name corresponding to masculine Giovanni, Italian form of John.

**GIOVAVA** Taino Indian grotto from which the sun and moon emerged.

**GIPTES** Norse fates or norns, who execute the decrees of Urth. Also known as Dises, maids of Urth.

**GIRAFFE** (1) A name of the constellation Camelopardalis in the Northern Sky. (2) Coquetry, gentleness, inquisitiveness, play-

fulness. Love of eloquence, its height and wide range of vision signifying high and wide range of thought. Sweet smelling, from the acacia leaves which are its food.

**GIRDLE** Command over passions, fortitude, love compelling, marriage, pilgrimage, power, protection, righteousness, shackle, strength, truth, virginity. Costume of the gods. Attribute of love and mother goddesses. Anciently, those who wore long loose robes bound their garments with a girdle or sash when they wished to fight or run; hence to have loins girded was to be prepared for the call to service by one's lord or master. To have the girdle loose was to be unnerved, unprepared for action. Money and other things were carried in the girdle; carpenters carried their tools in it, clerks their ink-horns, etc. Garment of Brynhild, a Bodhisattva or Dharmapala, Laurin, Thor, Virgin Mary. Christian symbol of humility, obedience, poverty; preparedness for the services required by God. Compare cord. Among Finno-Ugrics a sacrifice girdle is bound with various objects and tied to a tree worshiped as the abode of a nature god, as a pledge of a sacrifice to be made at a future date. Compare garment, rag. Among Persians and North African tribes the girdle is removed from the bride as part of the wedding ceremony, and neither she nor the groom are permitted to wear one for seven days after the ceremony.

Girdle of Isis. Power, protection.

Girdle of straw. A fertility emblem. Said to provide magic aid to a woman about to give birth. See Straw figure burnings.

Girdle of Venus (Aphrodite). Amiability, female principle,

grace.

Girdle tied in red carnelian.

Ancient Egyptian amulet typifying the blood of Isis, which had the power to wash away sins of the possessor.

Starred girdle. Heavens, zodiac.

**GIRL'S DAY** Japanese fecundity festival celebrated on March 3. Also called Girl's Doll Day, as dolls are displayed.

**GIRRU (GIBIL)** Babylonian god of fire. Invoked in incantations against sorcery.

**GIRTABLILI** Babylonian scorpion-man. Chaos demon in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Sagittarius in the Southern Sky.

**GISELE (GISELA, GISELLE)**

Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning hostage, pledge, servant.

**GISH BAR (GISHZIDA)** Babylonian sun god. With Tammuz stationed at the gates of heaven. They represent phases of the sun at its approach to the summer solstice.

**GISL** From the Icelandic meaning sunbeam. In Norse mythology, one of the ten horses of the gods.

**GITA** One of the Eight Mothers in Buddhism; peaceful in aspect. Her color is red and she holds a lyre. Usually arhaparyankasana (dancing). She has two or four arms. Her Tibetan name is Gluma or Lu-ma.

**GITCHE (KITSHI)** Algonquin Chief Manito; Great Spirit; Master of Life. Great mystery of all things. Source of good.

**GIUDECCA** In Dante's Inferno

fourth ring of the ninth circle. Named from Judas Iscariot. Here sinners are wholly imprisoned in ice. It is the center of the earth and half the monstrous form of Lucifer is above the ice, half below. He has three heads and in his teeth holds the mangled spirits of Brutus, Cassius, and Judas.

**GIUKINGS** Gudrun, Gunnar, Guttorn, and Hogne, the daughter and three sons of Giuki and Grimhild. Personifications of dark powers. Originally the Giukings were the Hniflungs or Nibelungs who possessed the Andvare hoard through the marriage of Gudrun to Sigurd. They correspond to the Burgundians of the Nibelungenlied, Kriemhild, Germot, Giselher, and Gunther. In the Nibelungenlied the Burgundians possess the Alberich hoard through the marriage of Kriemhild to Siegfried.

**GIZHIGOOKE** Algonquin Indian day-maker.

**GIZO** Spider hero of Hausa folklore. Noted for his bravado and cunning, his rapacious appetite, his sleeplessness, and for his ability to escape by his wits the consequences of his own tricks. He outwits the elephant, hippopotamus, hyena, jackal, lion, snake, and sometimes man. The praying mantis (koki) is his wife.

**GJALLAR HORN (GIALLAR HORN)**  
Horn blown by Heimdall, guard of Bifrost, at Ragnarok to sound the note of the doom of the gods. The note was heard throughout the universe. Mimer drank the waters of his well of understanding and wisdom from Gjallar horn.

**GJALP** In Norse mythology Geirrod's daughter by Ran. Gjalp flooded Vimur River as Thor was



crossing it on his way to visit Geirrod. She was one of the nine mothers of Heimdall and one of the nine giantesses that ground Ymir's body on the World-mill. Personifies waves of the sea.

**GJOL (GJOLL)** In Norse mythology one of the twelve poisonous ice-cold rivers flowing out of Niflheim. River of death flowing under the Yggdrasil. It passed nearest the gate of Hel's dwelling and was known as the river with the golden bridge.

**Gjolbridge (Gjallar Bridge, Gjallar-bru)**. Bridge over the Gjøl separating the realms of the living and dead. Probably the rainbow. Guarded by Modgudur.

**Gjol rock**. One of the rocks to which Fenrir, the wolf, was bound after Gleipner. The cord with which he was bound was fixed to the gallow-chain Gelgja.

**GLADIOLUS** Ready-armed.

**GLADSHEIM** Norse Temple of Gold in the midst of Idavoll with thirteen seats, one for All-Father, twelve for the other gods.

**GLADYS** Feminine name, source uncertain, probably a variant of Claudia.

**GLAISRIG** Manx female fairy or goblin; half-human, half-beast.

**GLAISTIG** Manx she-goblin that has the form of a goat.

**GLAM** In Norse legend a shepherd who was slain by a spirit and became an animated corpse. Those he haunted went mad or were killed; he burned farms and destroyed cattle.

**GLASHAN** A Scottish spirit which rebelled against clothing.

**GLASIR (GLASER)** Norse shin-

ing grove outside Valhalla. Its leaves are red gold, thus gold is often called Glasir's leaves. Typifies the red-gold lights of the sky.

**GLASS** Abstraction, purity, reflection, revelation. That which is beautiful but short-lived. Christian symbol of the divine world, immaculate conception. If broken or with a serpent, escape from poisonous death; an emblem of Saint Benedict.

**Drinking glass**. Good fellowship. Dream significance: (broken) success; (empty) distress; (full) sentimental message.

**Glass Castle**. In Arthurian romances another name for Revolving Castle. See Caer Sidi, Glass mountain.

**Glass mountain**. In folklore of the north mountains of snow must be traversed or conquered by the sun-hero before the dawn princess (spring or summer fertility) can be won. In some tales a glass castle, as in Arthurian romances, takes the place of the glass mountain. The hero frequently is aided by ants, bears, ducks, eagles, foxes, swans, or wolves, which are grateful to him for a past kindness. All these animals denote clouds, light, or wind.

**Look through blue glasses**. See things by a misanthropic or prejudiced vision; take a gloomy view of a situation.

**Look through rose-colored glasses**. Be over optimistic; see things brighter or rosier than they actually are.

**GLASTONBURY ABBEY** First Christian church in England, located in Glastonbury, a town in Somerset, the traditional home of Joseph of Amirathea, who supposedly brought the gospels and Grail to England. There Joseph is said to have planted his staff, the Glastonbury Thorn, which



took root and burst into leaf every Christmas. Glastonbury has remains of a prehistoric lake village, traditionally called Island of Avalon. Known as the rival of Fescamp Abbey.

**GLAUCE (GLAUKE)** Literally bright, gleaming. In Greek mythology daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. For her Jason deserted Medea. As a wedding gift, Medea sent her a robe of gold, and when Glauce tried it on the poisons which it contained burned her to death. This is a daylight myth; for Glauce, the gloaming, Jason the sun, forsook his dawn-bride Medea, who caused the death of Glauce. Also known as Creusa.

**GLAUCUS (GLAUKUS)** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning bright or gleaming countenance. (2) King of Corinth. Son of Sisyphus, father of Bellerophon. He fed his horses human flesh to make them fierce in battle. When he was thrown from his chariot, his horses tore him to pieces and devoured him. Thus he symbolizes one who devised his own death. In another legend he loved his horses so much he was jealous of them and would not permit them to breed. The goddess of love infuriated them and they tore him to pieces. For this reason his name is applied to one who is overfond of something and ruined by it. As a sun-hero, Glaucus is devoured by the horses (lights) drawing his chariot. (3) A great-grandson of the above, grandson of Bellerophon. With his friend Sarpedon he led the Lycians in the Trojan War. Sarpedon died young, leaving his friend Glaucus to avenge his death. Glaucus, the hero of Lycia (land of the sun), typifies the sun at noon-day strength avenging

the death of Sarpedon, the early creeping light of morning. During a battle Glaucus met the Greek Diomedes, son of Ares. The two heroes, because of the old guest-fellowship of their sires, refused to shed each other's blood. See eating. Plighting friendship, they exchanged armor, Diomedes receiving the gold equipment of Glaucus in exchange for his own, which was of brass. Thus a Diomedean or Glaucian swap is one in which the advantage is all on one side. (4) Son of Minos, king of Crete. The child fell into a jug of honey and smothered to death. Minos shut Polyidos up with the body and commanded him to bring the child back to life. A dragon approached the corpse. When Polyidos killed it with a stone, he noticed another dragon approach the dead monster and cover it with grass, whereupon it rose up and crawled away. Polyidos put some of the same grass on the body of the infant Glaucus and restored the child to life. Thus the death of Glaucus represents the death of fertility restored to life by Polyidos. (5) A fisherman of Boeotia, who ate a magic herb growing along the shore and became a sea-god endowed with the gift of prophecy. He instructed Apollo in the art of soothsaying. When he fell in love with Scylla, Circe became jealous and turned Scylla into a miserable rock perilous to mariners. As the prophecies of Glaucus usually foretold evil, fishermen dreaded the visits he made each year, and fasted and prayed to avert the misfortunes he prophesied. His form was that of a merman. (6) Helmsman of the Argo.

**GLEIPNER** In Norse mythology the third and last chain with which the Fenris wolf was bound, and the one which proved un-

breakable until Ragnarok. The other two were Dromi and Leding. Gleipner was made of six things: a bear's sinews, a bird's spittle, the breath of a fish, the footsteps of a cat, roots of a rock, a woman's beard; all non-existent.

**GLITNER** In Norse mythology heavenly mansion of Forsete, the peacemaker. It has gold columns and a silver roof. The sky.

**GLOBE** Commerce, earth, enterprise, eternity, geography, travel, wordliness. Resolves into ag-el-obe, i.e. great orb of god. In Germany Santa Claus is known alternately as Knecht Clobes (Knight Globes). The symbolism is identical to that of a ball or circle, which see. Christian symbol of power. In the hands of Christ emblematic of His sovereignty; in the hands of a man, imperial dignity. In Egyptian antiquity symbolic of the sun disc, the supreme and everlasting god. Greek emblem of Urania, muse of astronomy. In Mexican tradition universal power.

Globe belted and surmounted by a patriarchal cross. Earth with equatorial and polar circumference as well as diameter measurements; the year's cycle and the path described by the earth around the sun.

Globe crowned or surmounted by a cross. In Christian tradition dominion, gradual enlightenment, millennium, salvation, sovereignty. Emblem of Saint Ladislas.

Two pillars topped by globes. In Freemasonry one represents a globe of earth, the other the sphere of heaven, typifying plenty and unity.

**GLOBE FLOWER** In Japan, called kerria; herald of summer.

**GLORIA** An ascription of praise.

Used as a feminine name.

**GLORIANNA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene, queen of faeryland. She represents Queen Elizabeth as sovereign.

**GLORY** In Christian tradition luminous glow expressing the most exalted state of divinity. In painting a pictorial representation of heaven. In an Italian icon personified by a woman, the upper part of her body almost naked. She holds a circle on which are the zodiac signs and a small victory image which holds a garland in one hand and a palm leaf in the other.

Glory of a prince. In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman wearing a gold jeweled crown. Her golden hair signifies magnanimous thoughts. She holds a pyramid, signifying glory and prosperity.

Old Glory. The flag of the United States.

Uncertain glory of an April day. Brightness which soon may be clouded over. Used by Shakespeare.

**GLORY FLOWER** Glorious beauty.

**GLOVE** Gage of battle, gage of love, greeting, mystery, power, strength. Dawn is 'rosy-fingered,' thus the five fingers of the glove symbolize dawn, the lights or rays of the sun. Dream significance: (clean) satisfaction; (with holes) humiliation; (losing) committing a blunder; (putting on) pleasure trip; (soiled) bother, insult; (taking off) upset. Glove resolves into ag-love, i.e. great lover. Attribute of a night-rider or witch.

Glove of iron. Deity emblem, godliness, power. Attribute of Thor.

Hand and (or in) glove. Close

cooperation or intimacy.

Handle without gloves. Deal with severely, treat unmercifully; a boxing metaphor.

Iron hand in a velvet glove. Severity cloaked by courtesy.

Put on gloves. Assume a pug-nacious attitude.

Throw down the glove. Challenge; a metaphor derived from chivalry.

White glove. An unsullied person. Masonic symbol of clean hands and a pure heart.

**GLUBDUBDRIB** In Swift's Gulliver's Travels land of magicians and sorcerers, where Gulliver is shown some of the great men of antiquity.

**GLUSKAP (GLOOSCAP, GLUS-GAHBE)** Chief god of Abnaki (Algonquin) tribes. Name signifies deceiver-with-words. A benefactor and savior, the title was given to him because he conquers his enemies not by brute force or superior strength, but by craft and ruses, by transforming himself into unsuspected shapes, by strategy. He is the arch deceiver, but in a good sense. His normal shape is that of a rabbit. Probably another name for Manabozho. His brother is Malsum. When their mother died out of her body Gluskap formed animals, fish, the moon and sun; Malsum made mountains, serpents, and valleys. They exchanged secrets about what would kill each other and Malsum's efforts were always thwarted while Gluskap's turned Malsum into the Lox, chief of wolves. Compare Ymir.

**GLUTTONY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a long crane's neck and a big belly in a russet gown. A hog lays at her feet.

**GNAA (GNA)** In Norse mythology goddess attendant of Frigga. Messenger, whose horse Hofvarpner runs through both air and water. Probably an aspect of wind.

**gNAN** See under listing as though spelled Nan.

**GNAT** Contemptible, mean, pest.

Strain at (or out) a gnat and swallow a camel. To be punctilious about details, but careless about essentials. The metaphor is from the Old Testament and refers to the Jewish custom of filtering wine for fear of swallowing an insect forbidden as unclean.

**GNIPAHELLER (GNIPAHELLIR)**

Norse cliff-cave, where Garm, the watchdog of Hel, is set.

**GNITAHEATH** Heath on which Fafnir lay after assuming the shape of a dragon to guard the hoard and ring of Andvarenavaut.

**GNOME** One of a race of dwarf earth spirits or goblins of cabalistic and medieval mythologies, reputed to be guardians of mines and miners and of the treasures hidden in the earth. In later times associated with elves, fairies, and kobolds. They are usually depicted as deformed and hideous; hence a diminutive misshapen person. In white magic Gob, their king, commands them with a magic sword. Gnomes influence the melancholic temperament of man.

**GNOSTIC** One claiming to have esoteric insight, mystic knowledge, or wisdom. Humorously, the word is applied to one who is clever, knowing, a pretender, shrewd. The gnostics claimed superior knowledge of spiritual things and explained man and the

universe as resulting from a series of emanations or effluxes from the supreme godhead. Two such emanations, the Demiurge, or immediate creator of the world, and the Logos, being identified with Jehovah and Jesus. Early Christians who cloaked their real tenets by conforming outwardly with the established worship of the community or state in which they resided holding their ideas secret. Their policy was "Learn to know all, but keep thyself a secret." The mystic number of the gnostics is thirty.

**GOAD** Authority, power. Buddhist symbol of divine power.

**GOAT** Agility, fertility, generative heat, lasciviousness, poverty, reproductiveness, sociability, stench, stupidity, vital urge, winter. The masculine principle and reproductive powers of the sun. As a goat is always in fever, a medical symbol of death and ill health. The goat typifies foolishness in the valley, but that which is far-seeing and sure-footed when on a mountain. Dream significance: (black) inconstancy in love; (white) coming misfortune. In heraldry emblematic of the warrior who wins a victory by diplomacy or policy rather than by physical valor. One of the animals ruling the heavens, carrying the sun through Capricorn, the tenth house of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice. The constellation Capricornus in the Northern Sky is also called Horned Goat. Sacred to Agni, Anshar, Aphrodite, Ea, Hera, Hermes, Kali, Marduk, Mendes, Nin-Girsu, Pusan, Tammuz, Thor, Varuna. A face part goat, part lion represents Min or Pan. In fertility rituals intercourse between women and goats is indicated in some societies. In various Euro-

pean languages called gat, ged, geit, get, goot, gote, the radical of all being 'at,' Egyptian for goat, which also meant heat. In Sanscrit the word is aga, which yields might A, i.e. mighty sun.

In China called yang. Animal guarding direction south, southwest, west; the hours one to three P.M., and Wei (Scorpio), the eighth of the twelve terrestrial branches. In Christianity symbolizes those damned in the Last Judgment. In Renaissance imagery shown to distinguish sinners from the righteous. The familiar of witches, a form of the devil. In Egyptian and Hebrew antiquity typified sharp hearing. In Greek mythology a goat nursed the infant Asclepius. The aegis of Athena was made of the hide of Amalthea, the she-goat which had nursed Zeus. Dionysus assumed the form of a goat; Pan, the fauns, and satyrs had the ears, horns, and limbs of a goat. The goat may have been sacrificed to Bacchus and Dionysus because it destroyed vineyards. The goat was the Minoan god of the waning year as opposed to the ram, which was the god of the waxing year. Early Hebrews regarded the goat as clean for sacrifice and offered it to Yaw (Jehovah) as a sin offering for atonement. See scape-goat.

Four-horned goat. Emblematic of the prophet Daniel.

Goat blood. In Scotland sacrificial blood. The fiery cross used to call clans for war was dipped in goat's blood before being set aflame.

Goat disposition. Licentiousness; whoremaster.

Goat-drawn car. Chariot of Pan or of Thor.

Goat foot. The Devil.

Goat gall bladder. Among African tribes placed in the hair as a mark of honor; a form of



flattery.

Goat poetry. Ancient Greek tragodia poetry which related the crimes and miseries of mankind.

Goat reins. Anciently black goat reins were sacrificed in funeral rites, given as a provision or viaticum to the dead man to contribute to his resurrection.

Goatskin. See aegis.

Goat's rue. Reason. Also called catgut.

Goat terminating in a fish.

Ancient Babylonian symbol representing the god Ea.

One-horned goat. In the Bible typifies Alexander the Great, suggesting the swiftness of his conquests and his great strength.

Ride a goat. Be initiated into a secret society. The riding of a goat by a candidate is supposed to be a feature of the initiatory exercises. Frequently employed humorously.

Scape goat. Bear the blame or burdens that should be placed on others. Among Jews of antiquity a goat was selected by lot. Over its head on the Day of Atonement the high priest confessed the sins of all the people, thus placing them on the goat, after which it was driven into the wilderness as propitiation to Azazel. A demon was expelled from a man by placing his head next to that of a goat, which breathed in the sin or demon.

Separate sheep from goats.

Separate good from evil; from the description of the last judgment in the New Testament.

Three goats. Arms of the Becchi family of Florence; mentioned in Dante's *Inferno* as notorious usurers.

**GOBHAN SAER** Name of Goibniu as celestial architect.

**GOBLET** Ceremonies, festivities, friendship, mirth, sacramental wine. Also the female

principle in nature. The goblet carries the same symbolism as the cup, which see.

**GOBLIN** A malicious sprite fabled to live in groves and grottoes, frightful or grotesque in appearance. A goblin eats little children and is generally evil and mischievous. Typifies the Halloween festival. Resembles the earth-demon, gnome, and kobold. In Brittany the goblin is a spirit of ships. In Japan called kappa, a spirit which is blood-thirsty, imitative, and quarrelsome, although extremely polite.

**GOD** In Christian tradition, the first person of the Trinity composed of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Dante referred to Him as All-containing. Book of the Universe, Essence, the Perfect Unit, the Primal Will, the Source, the True Mirror. He is called Alpha and Omega, Divine Reason, Host of Heaven, the Shield, Supreme Reason. He is said to be one for whose sake a believer must suffer. The reign of God the Father is during Advent (season of conception); whereas that of Christ the Son is from Christmas to Ascension (season of growth), and that of the Holy Spirit is from Pentecost to Advent (season of death or dying). Mystics explain the Trinity as God the Father, heaven and spirit of man; God the Son, earth and mind of man; God the Holy Ghost, hell and the body of man. God the Father is symbolized by a burning bush; hand emerging from clouds; hand within a triangle; handsome, bearded old man; Jehovah within a nimbbed triangle; rock (as rock of ages); sun, radiant; triangle in a circle (triplicity in unity); triangle nimbus, sometimes cruciform; yellow color. Gnostic letter I (for Jehovah) and the letter



L (for El, God, power). In Freemasonry, called Great Architect of the Universe. The Supreme Being of the Jews; creator; omniscient, pervasive spirit of the universe; ruler of all creation. Called Elohim, a plural form, and Adonai, Lord, suggesting a development from polytheism to monotheistic belief. Jehovah (Jahweh) of the Old Testament is the God of the New Testament. The Hebraic-Christian deity is called: Ab, Adonai, Ancient, Ancient of Days, Ancient One, Binah, Chesed, Chokmah, the Countenance, Daath, Eheieh, El, El Chai, Eloah Va-Daath, Eloh (Eloah), Elohim, Elohim Tzabaoth, El Shaddai, Father, Geburah, Gedulah, Hod, I Am, Inscrutable Height, Jah, Jehovah, Jehovah Elohim, Jehovah Tzabaoth, Kether, King of Kings, Lord of Israel, Macroprosopus, Malkuth, Microprosopus, Netzach, Pachad, Primordial Point, Shaddai, Tipherath, Yah, Yahveh, Yehovah, Yesod. He is represented by two yods, a kametz and a sheva below:  $\int$  ; the letter shin, initial of Shaddai:  $\int\int$ ; three points in a radiated form:  $\int\int\int$ ; a yod within an equilateral triangle;  $\triangle$ . In The Hebrew Cabala, He is the Artificer, Former, Maker; creator of good and evil, of the just and unjust. The ten names of God which have talismanic properties are: Adonai-Melech, ruling through the Blessed Souls, signifying Empire and Kingdom, giving knowledge and understanding. Adonai Sabaoth, God of Hosts, ruling through the Principalities, signifying triumph and victory. El, ruling through the order of Dominions, signifying clemency, goodness, grace, magnificence, and piety. Eheia, essence of Divinity, influencing the angelic order of Seraphim through whom the gift of being is bestowed. Eloha, ruling through the

order of Virtues, signifying beauty and glory. Elohim, ruling through the order of Thrones, signifying providence and understanding. Elohim Gibor, ruling through the Seraphim, signifying judgment and power. Elohim Sabaoth, ruling through the Archangels, signifying agreement and piety. Jod, ruling through the order of Cherubim, signifying wisdom. Sadai, the Omnipotent, ruling through the Cherubim, and signifying the increase and decrease of all things. See Gods.

Act of God. Action of uncontrollable natural forces resulting in damage, delay, or injury. A legal term.

God's acre. Burial ground.

God's creation. According to gnostic theory the first emanation of God was the Nous, from which emanated the second creation, the Logos or Word, from which came the Phronesis or Intelligence, from which came Sophia, Wisdom, and from Sophia came Dynamis, Strength. Also called Abraxas creations and believed to have talismanic value.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. God causes misfortunes to bear lightly on the feeble.

In God we trust. A phrase taken from the Star-Spangled Banner and used as a motto on United States gold and silver coins.

**GODDARD** Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning pious, possessing god-like firmness, virtuous.

**GODEU** (CAD GODEU, CATH GODEU, GODDEU) Brythonic otherworld. Site of the battle fought between Amaethon, god of agriculture, and Arawn, lord of the underworld. During the course of the battle trees and shrubs transformed into warriors and fungus into hounds and horses.

It was fought for a lapwing, a whelp, and a white roebuck, all fertility symbols. The god of agriculture won and forced the earth to release its wealth. The transformation of the trees represent seasonal changes. The conflict also is called Battle of Trees.

**GODFREY** Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning at peace with god.

**GODHANGA** Chinese Buddhist sacred region in which Pin-to-lo-po-lo-to-she, one of the eight-  
een Lohan, was stationed.

**GODIVA** (1) Feminine name from Old English, meaning god and gift. (2) Wife of Leofric, 11th century Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry, England. Lady Godiva objected to certain taxes imposed by the Earl, who said he would remove them if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry at midday. She did this and the Earl kept his promise. All the citizenry keep indoors at the time, but one tailor peeped through his window and was struck blind in consequence. He has since been called peeping Tom of Coventry.

**GODS** The absolute, the unknowable, the unmanifest. Eternal beings possessing more than

Religion

Assyrian, Babylonian, Sumerian, etc.

Brythonic  
Buddhist  
Celtic  
Chinese  
Christian  
Confucian  
Egyptian  
Greek

Hebrew

human power and worshiped by man. Creators of man and of the universe. Rulers of the air, earth, sky, and water, who control light and darkness, rain and sunshine, thunder and lightning. Givers of fertility or barrenness, good or bad fortune, plenty or famine, war or peace. They are described as in dendromorphic, theriomorphic, and human form, or as invisible powers without form. They sometimes help and sometimes thwart mortals. They invariably punish those who ignore their commands or neglect to worship them. Some scholars believe they once were localized in individual objects or phenomena and later consolidated in related areas, developed into high gods, and eventually into monotheistic deities; other scholars hold that monotheism existed in early stages of history. Among the first objects to be deified were the sky, sun, moon, and chief powers of nature. In Hinduism gods are distinguished from men by their exemption from perspiration, their freedom from dust, their standing without touching earth, their unfading garlands, and their unwinking eyes. In some religions dead ancestors become the gods. See four-letter deities under four, theogony, trinity.

The High or Supreme Deity of some of the better-known religions are:

Deity

Apsu and Tiamat. Later Adad or Anu.

Don.  
Buddha (Gautama, Sakyamuni).  
Danu.  
P'an Ku.  
God, the Father.  
Shang Ti.  
Amen-Ra; later Kneph.  
Gaea followed by Uranus, Cronus and finally Zeus.  
Jehovah.

Religion (cont.)

Deity

Hindu	Brahma.
Moslem	Allah.
Norse	Odin (Wodan).
Roman	Coelus followed by Saturn, and finally by Juipiter.
Shinto	Ame-no-minaka-nushi. Later Izanagi and Izanami, and finally Amaterasu.
Taoist	Lao Tze, sage, deified as Shen Pao.
Zoroastrian	Ahura Mazda (Ormazd)

Goddess. A term applied to a woman of regal beauty.

Goddess-mother. Earth. According to the mystics, Chaos of irrationality, continual unrolling, essential femininity; insensitive subject around which the vicissitude of forms is produced (forms and vicissitude being contributed by the male principle). See Great-Mother.

Goddess of the sea. Aphrodite, Benten, Ishtar, Venus.

God food. Cake idols; first fruits; new corn; sacrificed animals, infants, maidens, and youths.

Godhead. Represented by the numbers one (supreme being) and three (triune).

God-king. Grand Lama of Tibet; Dalai Lama; Living Buddha; Chief pontiff and government ruler of Tibet.

God of Happiness. In China originally a star god, later the deified spirit of Yang Ch'eng.

God of Lapis-lazuli and Turquoise. Osiris.

God's footstool. Earth.

Godstone. In Irish tradition white pebble placed in a grave as a talisman.

Little tin god. Mean, officious, petty person in a position of authority or influence. Also known as department deity.

Momentary gods. Gods who come into existence for particular purposes at specified places and times and exist at no other place or time. Myiagros was

such a god. From the German augenblickgotter.

Scourge of God. Attila, leader of the Huns (died A. D. 453). He was so called by contemporary Christian writers.

Sight for the gods. Anything worthy of admiration; also used satirically.

GODWIN Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and friend, friend of god.

GOETAE (GOETIA) Nomadic Jewish wonder makers of the 1st century. Word means howler.

GOETY The black art, necromancy. Invocation of evil spirits, raising of demons.

GOEWIN In Welsh legend Math's footholder, loved and outraged by Gilvaethwy. As she was no longer a virgin, she was discharged by Math. Probably an earth goddess, outraged by wind.

GOGA In a Massim myth an old woman who obtained her fire from her own body. A hunter stole one of her fire brands when she refused to give it to mankind.

GOG AND MAGOG Names usually spoken of together in the Bible. Generally interpreted to mean enemies of God. Gog was a Scythian prince or people symbolic of earthly power antagonizing god; Magog seems to denote a country

with its people, who are reckoned among the descendants of Japheth. Gog may be the king of the country. In later books of the Bible, Magog appears to apply to northern nations of Europe, the peoples of which were enemies of God. In the New Testament Gog, which is from the Hebrew meaning high, mountain, and is probably a corruption of God, is an aid of Antichrist or Satan. The reference to Magog again appears to be a geographical term, signifying the land of the people who are to be overthrown in Armageddon. In the Koran Gog and Magog refer to legendary predatory tribes against whom Allah sent Dhu'l Karnein (Alexander the Great), who built an impenetrable rampart of iron and brass between two mountains to hold them imprisoned until resurrection day. In Britain Gog and Magog are the names of two wooden statues, fourteen feet high, in the London Guildhall, which supposedly are those of survivors of a race of giants extirpated by Brut. Gog and Magog were giants brought as prisoners to London, where they were chained at Brut's palace, then occupying the site of the Guildhall, and where they served as porters.

**GOHEI** In Japan strips of white paper, metal foil or cloth tied to a stick or bamboo pole, which originally were offerings to the gods, tokens of the dead. Survival of offerings of garments or clothed figures, which, in turn, were substitutes for mortals. Later used in purification rites as efficacious in warding off evil. Also called nusa.

**GOHONE** Iroquois winter spirit.

**GOIBNIU** Irish celestial smith. A Tuatha De Danann deity. With Credne, the divine bronze-

worker, and Luchtaine, the divine carpenter, he made the lances and swords (light rays) with which the Tuatha De Danann defeated the Fomors. The weapons he made renewed their strength after they had been blunted or broken by use (a rebirth myth). The ale he brewed preserved the gods from death, disease, and old age; it also preserved his own swine, which though killed and eaten one day would be alive the next (also a rebirth myth). He was a builder of bridges and of the round towers of Ireland. As architect he was called Gobhan Saer. Analogue of the Welsh Govannon; also resembles the Greek Hephaestus and the Vedic Tvastr.

**GOIDEL** A mythical ancestor of the Irish.

**GOIN** Australian evil spirit with the legs of an alligator and the claws of an eagle-hawk.

**GOKURAKU (GOKURAKU-JODO)**

Japanese paradise of Amita, Buddha of Infinite Light and Life; realm of bliss, situated in the west; one of the three main paradises, the others being Tosotsa-Ten and Ryojusen. In Sanscrit called Sukhavati. Compare Jigoku.

**GOLA** Members of a native caste in India occupied with the preparation of rice and salt.

**GOLAB** In the cabala burning, incendiarism. Its arch-demon is Asmodeus.

**GOLAGRAS** In Arthurian legend an adversary of Gawain; thus an adversary of the sun. Analogue of Golerotheran.

**GOLCONDA** A once powerful kingdom in India, now a ruined



city. It was famous in the 16th century for the cutting and polishing of diamonds; thus, figuratively, a bonanza, great wealth.

**GOLD** The dawn, solar energy and light, the sun. Constancy, corn seeds, dignity, elixir of life, excellence, glory, incorruptibility, love, majesty, perfection, power, preservation, purity, wealth, vitality, wisdom. Also corruptibility, degradation, jealousy, temptation, treason, worldly wealth. Dream significance: loss of money. In Freemasonry metal of the jewels in a Grand Lodge. In heraldry called or, and represented by a white surface powdered with dots, symbolic of elevation of mind and generosity. In alchemy, aurum potabile, a mixture of gold (Sol, the divine spirit) and silver (Luna, the human spirit) was believed to have healing qualities fit to be used in most diseases. Many primitive peoples considered gold the tree of life, believing that the veins of gold under the earth's surface represented branches of a tree which had its roots deep in the ground. See golden. American Indians revered as a potent talisman. The Aztecs believed it was an emanation or excretion of the gods; when sought, the missionary prospectors fasted rigorously and abstained from sexual intercourse to purify themselves. Along with human blood, pearls, precious stones, and silver, it was offered with seeds to Mexican gods who, in turn, were to give large crops and victories. It was worn to protect the warrior in battle. Chiefs were supposedly hatched from eggs of gold. The Inca twins of night and day, Apocatequil and Piguero, used a gold implement to release man from the soil and bring him up to earth's surface. In Chi-

nese belief gold and jade are imbued with the energy from the yang principle or the divine realm of heaven. Dawn is proclaimed by a golden cock. Christian symbol of divine spirit, faith triumphant, glory, joy, love. The Magi offered the Christ Child gold because it signified celestial food. The color of Virgin Mary's hair. In Hebrew tradition one of the colors of Urim and Thummin, signifying divine mystic power. In India typifies immortal fire, life, and light, and is a form of the gods. In Norse mythology the tears of Freyja. In Persian mythology the son of Gaya Maretan, from whom the first human couple sprang.

Gold Betheli. Swiss title for Cinderella, suggesting Bethel (house of God).

Gold bricks. A fraudulent property or proposition offered to the gullible. The reference is to bricks plated with gold that once were passed off on novices as solid gold.

Gold chain. Dignity, honor, respect, success, wealth. Frequently in folklore a person is drawn up to heaven by means of a gold chain, thus typifying spirit, that which binds earth to heaven. As an attribute of Hermes (Mercury) a symbol of eloquence.

Gold cloth. Excellence, luxury, ostentation, splendor.

Gold crown. Authority, dignity, empire, imperialism, noble thoughts.

Gold digger. A woman who preys on men for money.

Gold dust. Believed to hold medicinal properties which restored youth and prolonged life.

Gold links. Mystic tie which binds earth to heaven. See gold chain.

Gold mine. Source of fortune or wealth.

Gold necklace. Durability,



excellence. See gold chain and gold links.

Gold nuggets. Lucky charm for speculators.

Gold of Nibelungen. Fertility which decays, hence unlucky riches.

Gold platter. The sun.

Gold School. See color schools of Persian Sufis under colors.

Gold shower. Fertilizing sunbeams. A form assumed by Zeus to reach Danae. In an Italian version of the Cinderella story, a shower of gold dew fell upon her bridegroom.

Gold string or thread. See gold chain.

Toulouse gold. Gains illy gotten and which will never prosper. The allusion is to Caepio, the Roman consul, who stole from Toulouse gold and silver consecrated by the Cimbrian Druids to their gods. He died in battle.

**GOLDCOMB** See Gullinkambi.

**GOLDEMAR, KING** In German folklore the name of a kobold that can be touched but not seen.

**GOLDEN** That which is distinguished by a condition of great happiness and prosperity, as the golden age. That which is the source of discord, as the golden apples.

Golden age. The fabulous age when happiness and prosperity (fertility) were universal; age of pure innocence and joyousness, without evil thought, without sin. First age of man. Sometimes the term is applied to an actual period, when a nation was at the summit of its glory and power, or the period during which its greatest classical works had been written. In Greek antiquity the golden age is identified as the age when men lived like gods under the rule of Cronus. In Ro-

man antiquity the golden age was during the reign of Saturn.

Golden apple. In Greek mythology Eris, goddess of strife tossed an apple among those who had gathered to celebrate the wedding of Thetis and Peleus. It bore the inscription, "For the fairest." Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera, all claimed it. Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite, the goddess of beauty and love, and the award brought about events that led to the Trojan war. The golden apples of the Hesperides symbolize fertility, immortality; fruit of the tree of life.

Golden ball. Pearl of Great Price; sun. Golden ball on a flagpole is a phallic symbol indicating the male and female principles of nature in conjunction.

Golden bough. Rays of the setting sun. In classical tradition bough from the Cumaean Sibyl, without which mortals could not enter Charon's boat for the journey to the otherworld. Branch of the winter season. In the Aeneid, Aeneas plucks the golden bough, an oak covered with mistletoe, before his descent into Avernus. See Diana, Grove, King of the woods.

Golden box set with emeralds. If blessed by the prophet, said to render invincible those members of the royal Persian family who remain unmarried.

Golden calf. Spirit of the year. Worshiped by Israelites and Muscovites as the Great Light Father, gold representing the sun or light. Erroneously said to symbolize material wealth.

Golden cup. Female principle; Grail, virginity.

Golden egg. Egg laid on the waters of chaos or the great abyss by the primeval Goose, the Bird of Spirit. A world-wide symbol of the sun. In Hinduism egg deposited by Maya, mother of the

world, on the primeval waters. From it, Brahma, ancestor of all beings, emerged.

Golden fleece. In Greek mythology Phryxus and Helle flee from their stepmother Ino in Boeotia on Chrysomallus, a ram with golden fleece. Helle falls into the sea and is drowned; Phryxus reaches Colchis safely, sacrifices the ram to Zeus and hangs its fleece on a sacred oak in the grove of the temple of Ares. An oracle prophesies that the life of Aetes, king of Colchis (darkness) depends on the safe keeping of the fleece, which is carefully guarded by a fiery dragon. Jason steals the fleece and fulfills the prophecy. Myths, such as this, of hidden or stolen treasures, usually typify awareness of the invaluable heat and light of the sun which is carried away from the realm of darkness to that of dawn. The fleece, which typifies sunlit clouds, further symbolizes bounty and wisdom. It is a magic vehicle much like the magic carpet, and it is hung on a sacred tree as a votive offering. See clothing, rag.

Golden Gate. Gate to heaven. A name applied to the entrance from the Pacific Ocean to the harbor of the city of San Francisco.

Golden goblet. Sacred vessel. Also good fellowship, mirth, riches.

Golden hair (or crown). Virtue, wisdom. Light of the morning and evening sky. As an attribute of sun deities, such as Apollo and Balder, typifies the rays of the sun; as an attribute of an earth mother, such as Demeter, typifies field of ripened corn or wheat. The color of the hair of the fairy queen or fairy-tale heroine is invariably golden to signify purity and wisdom.

Golden hand. In India sym-

bolizes the labor and productive power of the sun.

Golden key. Key to knowledge.

Golden number. For a given year a number between one and nineteen inclusive to designate the year of the moon in its nineteen-year (Metonic) cycle; used in determining the date of Easter. So called because the date formerly was written in the calendar in gold.

Golden rose. A rose made of pure gold and presented annually by the pope to some distinguished personage, eminent church, or favorite friend.

Golden rule. Divine wisdom, noble conduct.

Golden shower. Rays of the sun.

Golden State. California.

Golden steed. In Chinese tradition a golden steed laden with pearls and other gems symbolizes speedy gain.

Golden tresses. See golden hair.

Golden wedding. The fiftieth anniversary of a wedding if both husband and wife are alive.

Golden west. Land of glorious sunsets; land where gold and other riches are found in the far western sections of the United States.

Golden Yardarm. The three stars in the belt of Orion. Also called Ell and Yard, Jacob's staff.

**GOLDENROD** November 30 birthday flower. Symbolic of encouragement, precaution. According to occultists it points to hidden springs of water and to treasures of gold and silver. Flower of zodiacal house Virgo. Emblem of the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Nebraska, and North Carolina.

**GOLDFAX** Literally, gold-mane.

In Norse mythology the giant Hrunger's horse of mighty paces.

**GOLDFINCH** Typifies passion of Christ.

**GOLDFISH** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Dorado and Swordfish.

**GOLDTOP** See Gulltop.

**GOLDYLOCKS (GOLDILOCKS)**

(1) Heroine of the nursery tale The Three Bears. (2) November 29 birthday flower. Symbolizes languishing.

**GOLEM** Originally it meant embryo, now used to signify a state of incompleteness, as a needle without an eye or a woman who has not conceived. In a Jewish medieval legend an automaton servant attached to the household of a great rabbi, where it lighted fires on the Sabbath and performed other duties not permissible to Jews. It was a homunculus figure in the form of a man endowed with life by Reb Low of Prague. Usually the golem is motivated by a charm inscribed with one of the names of God. Golem is now applied to anyone who acts like an automaton or who appears to be heartless or soulless.

**GOLEROTHERAN** In the Grail legend an adversary of Percival; thus an adversary of the sun and analogue of Golagras.

**GOLES** A corruption of god used in oaths. To swear by Goles is actually to swear by Heracles.

**GOLGOTHA** Literally, place of a skull, and Hebrew name for Calvary. A place of sacrifice and suffering. The hill outside Jerusalem where, in antiquity, criminals were executed. Mound

on which Jesus was crucified. In modern poetry Golgotha stands for a battle-field or place of great slaughter.

**GOLIATH, BISHOP** Legendary patron of the Latin poets of the middle ages. In gay and licentious verse, he was celebrated for his immorality and intemperance. From his name the poetry was called Goliardic and the poets Goliards.

**GOLIATH** Literally, shining. In the Bible Philistine giant killed by David with a stone from a sling; hence any powerful antagonist against whom a smaller or weaker one wins a victory. The name has become a synonym for brute force, a dangerous adversary, a heathen. Goliath is an analogue of the Babylonian Eabani.

**GOLISHAN** In an English version of the Mumming Play the character who fights Bol Bendo, who represents Saint George. When he is slain, he is revived by the doctor.

**GOLLINKAMBI** See Gullinkambi.

**GOLL MAC MORNA** Literally, one-eyed. Celtic ideal warrior, brave, noble, and strong, and skilled alike in the arts of conflict and learning. He aided Bres in the Fomorian war against the Tuatha De Danann, suggesting he typified the forces of darkness. He was a great rival of Finn, sun-hero, and when Cumhal, Finn's father, in a battle put out one of his eyes, he killed Cumhal. When he paid Finn a fine for Cumhal's death, he and Finn became friends. Also called Aodh.

**GOMBO** In Tibet chief of the demon band. A manifestation of Siva.

**GOMER** In Old Testament harlot whom the prophet Hosea appears to have married as directed by God in prophetic vision, that the Jews might be led to reflect on the guilt of their spiritual uncleanness.

**GOMEZ** In Iran bull's urine, believed to be a purifying agent; medicinal virtues were ascribed to it.

**GOMORRAH (GOMORRHA)** One of the four wicked cities of antiquity located in the fruitful vale of Siddim and destroyed by fire when it was miraculously blasted by God. The other three cities were Admah, Sodom, and Zeboim. Gomorrah has become symbolic for carnal passion or any exceedingly wicked city.

**GONDEFER (GOONDESERT)** In one version of the Grail Romance, treacherous brother of the king whose death he causes, plunging the land into misery. Percival slays Partinal, the actual murderer, the king is revived, and fertility is restored to the land. This is a time myth, in which fertility (the king) is slain by the cold (Gondefer and Partinal) and restored to life by the spring sun (Percival).

**GONERIL** In Shakespeare's King Lear, the king's eldest daughter. With her sister Regan, after professing great love for her father, she drives him to madness by her cruelty. Her name is proverbial for filial ingratitude.

**GONG** Call to dinner or to worship; warning. For further symbolism, see bell. A Buddhist altar ritual object, one of the eight Precious Objects. Struck by those desiring justice. Chinese temple bell which drives away evil spirits. On shipboard, in a

departure during eclipses, frightens away the celestial dog about to devour the moon.

**GOODNESS** Symbolized by beneficent fairies and gods, usually blue-eyed and blonde, abundant crops and herds, flowers, and yellow color. In mythology the good supernatural beings are those who provide fertility, light, and warmth, as opposed to the evil spirits, who provide darkness, drought, famine, scorched earth, winter. According to Swedenborg celestial goodness on its lowest plane is typified by wood.

Good augury. In an Italian icon personified by a young man in green, a star over his head. He hugs a swan.

Good Book. The Bible.

Good family. An Americanism meaning family of high social position or wealth.

Good fortune. In an Italian icon personified by a winged woman about to sit down. With her right hand she leans upon a wheel; in her left hand she holds a cornucopia.

Good Friday. Friday before Easter, observed in memory of the crucifixion of Christ. Hot cross buns are eaten, and the day is sometimes called furry day. Black is the traditional color of the day. According to an old superstition anyone born on Good Friday has the power of seeing and commanding spirits.

Good Henry. Applied to a kind man.

Good nature. In an Italian icon personified by a nymph in a gold robe wearing a garland of rue. Her eyes are heavenward; she carries a pelican. At her side is a river and a blooming green tree.

Good Scarabaeus. Jesus. So called by Saint Ambrose.

Good Shepherd. Jesus. In the Hebrew religion God is called



Shepherd. The term Shepherd is applied to the Supreme Deity in several religions.

Good Templars. A temperance fraternity named after the Templar crusaders.

Good wine needs no bush.

Fine quality needs no advertising. The allusion is to the old custom of hanging a green bush over the door of a house where wines were for sale.

Good works. Righteousness.

Typified by garlands of fruit; strawberry with fruit and flowers.

Supreme Good. The Supreme or Universal Being; obedience to and oneness with God.

**GOONNEAR** Evil snake in Australian mythology. Through his body men pass into the world of evil or unhappy spirits. His opponent is Biggarroo, through whose body the souls of men reach the happy spirit-land.

**GOOPS** A nickname for unmanly children.

**GOOSE** Imagination, love, soul, spiritual purity, wakefulness, warning, also conceit, folly, foolishness, silliness, a simpleton. Dream significance: insincere compliments. In heraldry typifies one of many resources. Universally associated with the sun. Chaos Bird which laid the Golden Egg of the Sun; creator of the universe; Great Cackler. This theme appears in debased form in folk literature, where the golden egg is an egg of wealth. As a blessed fowl, associated with the dove and peacock, and sacred to Apollo, Brahma, Dionysus, Eros, Hera, Hermes, Horus, Isis, Juno, Kwannon, Mars, Ops, Osiris, Saint Martin, Seb, Thoth. Because of its sibilant hiss, associated with the sound of rushing wind, and signifies breath, ghost, spirit. Goose

resolves into ag-ooos or ag-uz (ac-is), which yields great light. In practically all languages, the name for goose also means sun. Old Scotch was clakis, which resolves into ak-el-akis, i. e. great god, great light. Brandt, from Brahma, is applied to a variety of goose; also barnacle. The expression, "silly goose," is of pious derivation, the word silly originally meant blessed, gentle, happy, innocent. In Britain associated with the grain god; shearing the last portion of grain was called, "cutting the gander's neck." In China symbolizes constancy, inspiration, love, truth, and expresses the wish for many years of life. It is a bird of heaven and of the yang principle. It typifies the married state and is a talisman for conjugal felicity. A Christian sacrificial food, eaten during Christmas festivities and on Saint Martin's Day. In gnostic tradition the Holy Ghost, symbolic of providence and vigilance. Harvests in many parts of Europe are celebrated with a goose supper. In medieval times geese were thought to be the familiars of witches, serving them as steeds. In Hinduism a symbol of freedom through spiritual purity. In Japan the wild goose, called gan, symbolizes autumn, caution, the masculine principle, and is a bird of prophecy. Rome was saved by the cackling of the Capitoline geese from invasion by the Gauls. It is sacrificed by Siberian tribes to the god of fate, who is called goose-spirit. See Geese, Paireksee

Black geese. In Siberian legend God and the first man (devil) moved about the primordial ocean in the shape of two black geese. Man, unable to hide his nature, endeavored to rise higher, until he finally sank into the depths and was forced to call on God for help. God rescued him and then



demand that he dive into the sea and bring up a handful of earth with which God would create the world. Upon returning to the surface, man secretly withheld some of the mud from God and this formed the boggy places.

Cook a person's goose. Kill, ruin, or punish a person, or end his happiness or hope. Eric, king of Sweden, is said to have approached an enemy's town finding a goose hung over the wall in derision. He subsequently took the town and burned it, saying, "I am cooking the goose."

Flames issuing from a goose's mouth. In Christian art Holy Spirit; life and regeneration.

Goose egg. Sun, wealth. In United States term for zero, from the figure 0 inserted on the scoreboard when a baseball team at bat fails to score a run. In England, the term for zero is duck's egg.

Goose hangs high. The prospect is good; all signs are favorable. Perhaps a corruption of the "goose honks high," as it does in fair weather.

Goose hiss. Emission of soul or spirit.

Goose quill. Authorship, letters, literature, writing. An emblem of Saint Omobuono.

Goose steps. (1) Marking time with the feet. (2) A showy drill or parade step used in the German army.

Kill the goose that lays the golden egg. To destroy a source of continuous wealth in an attempt to gain a temporary good; to grasp at what is more than one's due and lose an excellent customer. In an Aesop fable, a farmer discovered that one of his geese was laying golden eggs. He killed the goose to get the whole stock at once, but found nothing.

Mother Carey's goose. Sailors' term for the great black

petrel in the Pacific.

Old woman plucking her goose. The snow is falling. Also expressed with Mother Carey is plucking her goose.

Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Treatment suitable for a man is suitable for a woman; usually used in relation to behavior or morals.

Say "boo," to a goose. Be not altogether lacking in courage.

Sound on the goose. To hold on to true principles. In United States politics to be loyal to one's party.

Steal a goose and give giblets in alms. Amass wealth by overreaching and salve one's conscience by giving small sums in charity.

Tailor's goose. A tailor's iron.

Wild goose. In Canada symbolizes October. In Japan autumn; masculine principle.

Wild goose chase. Foolish pursuit of the unattainable.

**GOOSEBERRY** September 28 birthday flower. Symbolic of anticipation, regret. Emblematic of the Pearl of Great Price.

Gooseberry season. In England a dull time in journalism. Period in which Parliament is not sitting and the newspapers fill their columns with stories of giant gooseberries, sea serpents, and the like.

Play gooseberry. Act as chaperone, conduct two lovers about. A chaperone who is expected to hear, see, and say nothing; thus one who turns to anything convenient, even to gooseberry picking.

**GOP** Norse neuter term for god, which under Christian influence became masculine.

**GOPAKA** Fifteenth Buddhist arhat. His attribute is a book of

scriptures which he holds with two hands. In Tibet called Be-je or sBed-byed, meaning he who works secretly.

**GOPHER STATE** Minnesota.

**GO'PU-RA** A pyramidal tower over the gateway of a Dravidian temple. The intricate carving, tier upon tier, represents monastic cells, indicating renunciation.

**GORDDU** Brythonic sorceress who lived on the confines of hell. Her capture was one of the labors imposed on Kulwch by Yspaddaden. King Arthur killed Gorddu for Kulwch.

**GORDIUS** In Greek mythology husband of Cybele, father of Midas. Gordius, a peasant, upon being chosen king of Phrygia, dedicated his wagon to Zeus. He fastened the yoke to a beam with a rope of bark in such a manner no one could untie it.

**Gordian knot.** A difficult, almost insoluble problem. Gordius tied a knot in such a manner it was impossible to unloose it. The legend circulated that he who could solve the problem would rule all Asia. Alexander cut the knot with one stroke of his sword, and when he captured Asia, he was said to have fulfilled the prophesy. Thus to cut the Gordian knot is to get out of a difficult situation by one bold decisive step. The secret of the knot was probably a religious one. The knot was a means of recording messages as was the notching of sticks and the scratching of letters on clay. To untie the knot was actually to read the message, which contained the name of the deity worshiped. To say the deity's name often was tabu.

**GORDON** Masculine name from a Scotch family name and from a

place name; also from the Gaelic, meaning hospitality, and from Old English meaning the cornered or gored hill.

**GORE** Slavic personification of misfortune or woe. He stands for destructive change.

**GOREU** In Brythonic legend son of Custennin. A cousin of Arthur, he rescues the king from the underworld bone-prison of Oeth and Anoeth. Thus Goreu releases fertility from its underground prison in spring.

**GORGONEION** A grinning mask with glaring eyes, protruding tusks, pendant tongue, and snake-hair used in primitive Greek ritual. Its function was to make an ugly face at, place a curse on, those stealing, telling untruths, etc. The masks originally represented underground bogeys or snake-haired earth goddesses. Later a legend developed, a hero was added, and the Gorgon, or Medua, head came into being.

**Gorgon.** (1) That which is so ugly it paralyzes, petrifies with horror, particularly a repulsive woman. The allusion is to the three legendary Gorgon sisters. The offspring of Phorcys and Ceto, they inhabited the Western Ocean near the region of Night and the Hesperides. Two, Euryale and Stheno, were immortal; the third, Medusa, was mortal. They are described as bird-women, winged virgins, covered with scales, with claws of bronze, teeth like the tusks of a wild boar, and serpents for hair. They were servants of Hades, who used them to frighten shades condemned to a constant state of unrest. They once were beautiful, and Medusa, the object of Poseidon's love, became the mother of Chrysaor and the winged horse Pegasus. Athena, jealous

of her rival Medusa, had the three turned into objects of horror. Perseus killed Medusa and gave her head to Athena, who placed it on her aegis. The two immortal sisters represent the absolute darkness of night; the mortal Medusa represents the starlit night doomed to die with the rising sun, i.e. the appearance of Perseus. The beauty of Medusa is that of a peaceful night; her ugly countenance is that of a stormy night marred by vapors that take on the forms of serpents. Some explain the Gorgons as a warlike race of women. (2) A drooling animal that supposedly lived in Libya on a diet of poisonous herbs. Its head drooped so that its mane, the only hair on its scaly body, covered its face. When attacked it had to raise its head and breathe. People in the vicinity were thereupon afflicted, losing voice and senses, and falling into deadly convulsions.

**GORGOPA (GROGOPA)** Greek fearful-faced goddess of death. An epithet of Athena as death goddess.

**GORILLA** Totem of several African tribes.

**GORLOIS** In Arthurian legend Duke of Cornwall. His wife was Igera, with whom Uther Pendragon was in love. On the night that Gorlois was slain, Uther Pendragon, through the enchantments of Merlin, in the likeness of Gorlois visited Igera and she became the mother of Arthur and Anne. A light myth.

**GORSE** November 28 birthday flower. Symbolic of anger and enduring affection. A wasteland plant.

**CORSEDD** A circle of twelve

standing stones or a mound of earth used in sun worship. The circle surrounded an amber or central pillar which represented the King or Lord of Time. The twelve stones represented the nobles or supporters of the King or Sun. Stonehenge is called the Gorsedd of Salisbury.

**GO-SEKKE** In Japan the five chosen families. Families of the Fujiwara clan from which the emperor was permitted to choose his empress.

**GOSET** Japanese Five-Tact Dance, dance of the fairies of cherry-blossoms. Performed as one of the festivities after each imperial coronation.

**GOSPEL** Represented by a book, scroll. In the middle ages represented by a mill. The four gospels are represented by a quarterfoil.

**GOSSIP** Personified by a sharp-featured old woman with spectacles carrying a bag or basket. In dreams, gossiping signifies spite, uneasiness.

**GOTH** A savage, uncultured person. So the Romans regarded the Goths, an ancient tribe of Teutons, which swept down and devastated large portions of southern Europe in the 3rd and 5th centuries, establishing kingdoms in France, Italy, and Spain.

**GOTHAM** An old parish in Nottinghamshire, England, the inhabitants of which, to save themselves the expense of entertaining the king, played the fool in order to dissuade King John from visiting their town. Hence a Gothamist is one who plays the fool, a wiseacre, a person of seemingly limited intelligence, one who appears to have a blundering sim-

plicity. The nursery rhyme Three Wise Men of Gotham is attached to the legend. Washington Irving satirically called New York City Gotham because of the alleged pretensions to wisdom of its people, and Gotham has remained a nickname of the city.

**GO-TSUCHI** The unburied mi-kado of Japan. Emperor whose corpse lay for forty days without burial because of the poverty of his estate.

**GOTTERDAMMERUNG** In an opera by Wagner, the twilight of the gods; the hour when the gods engage in their last great battle with enemies. All are killed on both sides and the world sinks into the sea. Compare Ragnarok.

**GOURD** November 22 birthday flower signifying unrequited love. Anciently a gourd into which pebbles had been inserted was rattled and thunderstorms, supposedly, were attracted by sympathetic magic. A rainmaker, it was revered as a distiller of dew and symbolized the creative powers of nature as well as resurrection. As a storage place for the elixir of life, it became a symbol of druggists, who keep medicines in gourd-shaped bottles. The people of Burma and eastern Indo-China supposedly sprang from a gourd or melloon or pumpkin. See Tahsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi. The eating of the gourd also brought death into the world. In China called hu-lu; symbolic of blessings, fertility, longevity, and purity. Charm to avert evil influences. Emblem tied to the staff of Li Tieh-kuai; from it clouds of vapor rise to denote his power to free his spirit from his body at will. Christian symbol of pilgrimage (a water-holder). An attribute of the archangel Raphael, Christ, and Saint James.

In Hebrew tradition typifies resurrection from its association with Jonah. In Japan believed to be filled with the elixir of immortality, and symbolizes longevity, magic, mystery, and purity.

Gourd musical instruments.

In China attribute of the phoenix and indicative of leaders who gather people together.

Gourd vine. Longevity.

Gourd with water pot or vase.

Rain, source and preserver of life.

**GOURGOURGAHGAH** Australian bird created to laugh to announce the dawn. Compare cock.

**GOVANNON** In Brythonic mythology son of Don, brother of Gwydion. Uncle of Dylan, whom he is accused of slaying with a blow. God of smithcraft; analogue of the Irish Goibniu.

**GOVETTER (GODVETTER)** Norwegian forest or underground benevolent spirit. Identical with Gufittar and Uldda, underground dwarfs which bring cattle to earth.

**GOWER** In Brythonic mythology a part of the underworld.

**GOZU-TENWO** Japanese Buddhist ox-headed god. Plague protector. An aspect of Susa-nowo. Also called Buto, which see.

**GRACE (GRACIA)** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning charm, favor. (2) Represented by dancing girls, a flower on a long stalk, a rose, a swan. Hogarth called the reversed curve the line of beauty or grace. The word equates with groes, Old English word for cross, and may be resolved into ag-eros, which yields mighty Eros or rose.

Grace goblet. A cup or vessel passed from one guest to another.



other after the grace at the end of a meal for the drinking of health.

**Grace of God.** In an Italian icon personified by a pretty woman, naked, her golden hair plaited. Rays of splendor encircle her head. A wider circle of rays becomes a background for her whole body. She holds a cornucopia from which useful things pour.

**Throne of grace.** The abode of God, the Mercy Seat, to which prayers are addressed.

**GRACES** In Greek mythology daughters of Zeus and Eurynome. Later writers say they are daughters of Dionysus and Aphrodite. Early Athenians worshiped two: Auxo (increaser) and Hegemone (leader); Spartans worshiped two: Clea (sound) and Phaenna (brightness); in other parts of Greece, three were worshiped: Aglaia (splendor), Pasithea (shining), and Peitho (persuasion). Originally called Charites; when the term Graces became general, the three were worshiped widely as: Aglaia, Euphrosyne (good cheer), Thalia (bloom or luxuriant beauty). They were dawn and spring goddesses, and attended Aphrodite, Apollo, Dionysus, Eros, and the Muses, all beneficent deities who provided abundance. When writers debased their functions, they were said to personify conscious beauty, domestic arts, eternal youth, gentleness, grace, innocent joy, kindness, modesty, personal and household ornaments, purity of body and mind, tasteful dress. They had the most perfect beauty and had the power of conferring beauty, grace, and joy, and were advisers to the master-craftsman Hephaestus. In art they are represented partially draped, their hands entwined. They correspond to the Hindu Harits, which, like

the Greek words Charites and Graces, contains the root ghar, i. e. to glisten. In Latin called Gratiae.

**GRACIOSO** The clown or interlocutor, a stock character in Spanish drama. He thrusts himself forward on any and all occasions, directing his gibes to the audience. The term also signifies favorite.

**GRADGRIND, THOMAS** In *Hard Times* by Dickens, a man who measures everything with rule and compass, allowing nothing for human weaknesses. Everything about his person is square, his forehead, his forefinger, etc.

**GRADIVUS** Surname of Mars as the god who strode with a warlike step to battle and was the father of Quirinus. The Romans believed that he marched before them to battle.

**GRAEAE (GRAIAI)** In Greek mythology three daughters of the sea deity Phorcys and Ceto. Grayhaired at birth, their names were Deino (terrifier), Enyo (shaker), Pephredo (horrifier). They had only one tooth and one eye, which they shared, handing them from one to the other. They were sentinels, guarding the land of the Gorgons. Perseus stole the eye and refused to return it until they guided him to the nymphs who gave him the winged sandals, with which he could fly swifter than a bird, and the helmet, which rendered him invisible, and which made the destruction of Medusa possible. Graeae signifies gray-ones or old-ones, and they personify the gray fog. Also called the Phorcides.

**GRAHAM** Masculine name from a family name and from Old English, probably meaning gray home.



**GRAHAPATI (GRHAPATI)** Hindu domestic fire god or god of the hearth. An aspect of Agni. Name meaning lord of the stars. Also called Vispati.

**GRAHAS** Hindu seizers, spirits which are both male and female and afflict mortals with disease; they are especially dangerous to children under the sixteenth year.

**GRAIL (HOLY GRAIL, SANGRAAL, SANGREAL)** The chalice or cup traditionally used by Jesus at the Last Supper. According to one account Joseph of Arimathea preserved the Grail, received into it some of the blood of Christ at the Crucifixion, and then took it to England, where it disappeared. In another account it was brought by angels from heaven and entrusted to a body of knights who guarded it on the top of a mountain. When approached by anyone not perfectly pure, it disappeared from sight. Its quest became the source of most of the adventures of the knights of the Round Table. The Grail is said to provide food magically with the taste which each one desires, although it provides only those who are without sin. It gives light and perfume, heals the wounded, and after the successful quest, removes barrenness from the land, coincident with curing the land's guardian, frequently called Fisher King, of impotency or raising him from the dead. It prevents those who see it from being deceived or made to sin by devils, it gives the seer spiritual light, and in its presence no one is oppressed by sickness or old age. In Arthurian romances it contains a mysterious and awful secret, the knowledge of which is reserved to a select few. No woman dare speak of the secret; if a holy man or priest speaks of the mar-

vels of the Grail, he does so with fear, for the recitals have to be with scrupulous accuracy, as dire misfortune falls on the betrayer. In some versions the Grail is described as the dish out of which Christ and the disciples ate the Paschal lamb at the Last Supper. The search for the Grail (female principle) is connected with the search for the Lance (male generative powers). The Grail has evolved from the pagan conception of a miraculous caldron of fertility and inspiration connected with vegetation rites. A sinner cannot see the Grail; a Christianization of the pagan idea that the caldron of plenty would not cook a coward's food.

**Grail Castle.** Where the Grail is found. A castle which houses the Grail is situated in the vicinity of water. Drenching with or throwing into water is a familiar part of fertility ritual; it is a case of sympathetic magic, acting as a rain charm.

**Grail initiation.** Ceremony of enlightenment into the meaning of Grail (yoni) and Lance (lingam) in their sexual juxtaposition. Fertility or Life Initiation.

**Grail Knight.** Seeker of the Grail. Called the flower of manhood, i.e. perfection of manhood.

**Grail quest.** The visit of a wandering knight to a hidden temple or castle which involves perilous adventures which test his character and courage. He finds the Grail and the Lance, which restore fertility to the Fisher King, which in turn brings about the restoration of fertility to the wasteland. The legend typifies the life and death cycle, the seasonal changes from autumn to spring.

**GRAIN** Endogeny, fertility, harvest, humility, minuteness.

The human nature of Christ;  
bread of the Eucharist.

Grain of mustard seed. A minute grain out of which something great may develop.

**GRAINNE (GRANIA, GREINE)**

In Irish mythology daughter of King Cormac mac Art, she was betrothed to Finn (sun-hero) in his old age. At the betrothal feast she cast a spell over all the company except Diarmaid (moon-hero), whom she induced to elope with her. In their flight Aengus gave her a mantle of invisibility (darkness of night), which Diarmaid refused to don. Finn pursued them and killed Diarmaid. Grainne personifies the gloaming.

**dGRA-LHA (DA-LHA)** One of the five Tibetan Buddhist Great Kings. King of the body; chief of the local Tibetan tribes. Worshiped to overcome enemies. In usual aspect he is white with golden mail and flies on a white horse. He holds a whip with three knots in his uplifted right hand. In his left hand he holds a tiger skin; he has a sword at his waist and a lion and a tiger on his shoulders. A mirror hangs from his neck. The blade of his sword is bordered with a blue flame, a ring of yak hair is below the blade. He is accompanied by a bear, birds, a black dog, and a monkey. As a mahapancaraja he is blue, rides a blue lion or a yellow horse, and his emblems are a vajra (thunderbolt) and a khakkhara (alarm staff). Also called sKuhi-rgyal-po or Kui-gyal-po.

**GRAM** Literally, grief. In the Volsung Saga a sword of strife. Odin plunged it into the oak Branstock to become the gift of the man who pulled it out. It resisted the strength of all un-

til tugged at by Siegmund, son of Volsung. Siggeir, the husband of Signy, Siegmund's twin sister, warred with Volsung and his sons for the sword, and Volsung and nine of his sons were slain. In the battle between Siegmund and Lyngel, the sword split in two, portending the death of Siegmund. Later the celestial smith Regin welded it together and gave it to Sigurd, Siegmund's son. With the sword, Sigurd slew Fafnir, the dragon, and later Regin himself. Also known as Balmung. It represents the rays of the sun, which slay the powers of darkness and famine.

**GRAMMAR** Personified by an aged woman wearing a Roman mantle. She holds a round ivory box similar to a medicine chest, from which she draws a knife, pens, ruler, tablets. She also holds a file marked by eight divisions for the eight divisions of her discourse.

**GRAND LAMA** Buddhist God-King of Tibet; Living Buddha; Dalai Lama. Chief pontiff and government ruler of Tibet.

**GRANE (GRANI)** In Volsung Saga horse of Sigurd, given to him by Hjaalprek. It is of the race of Sleipner. In the Nibelungenlied horse of Siegfried, given to him by Mimer. Name signifies grey, and typifies a cloud or wind.

**GRANGER** Masculine name from Old French, signifying a farm steward.

**GRANGOUSIER** In Gargantua and Pantagruel, king of Utopia, who in his old age marries Gargamelle, the young daughter of the king of the Parpaillons, and becomes the father of Gargantua. Some say Rabelais was satirizing Louis XII; others think he meant

John d'Albret, king of Navarre.

**GRANITE** Death, hardness, power, severity, strength, worship.

Granite boulder. Emblem of New Hampshire.

**GRANT** Masculine name from a Norman-French family name, meaning great, large.

**GRANTORTO** Literally, great wrong. In Spenser's Faerie Queene, a giant who withholds the inheritance of Irena (Ireland). He personifies rebellion. Sir Artegal slays him.

**GRAPE** Exultation, fruitfulness, good cheer, good fellowship, intoxication, lust, pleasure, youth. Emblem of the State of Oregon. Attribute of Bacchus, Caleb, Christ, Dionysus, Joshua, Mithra, and other gods of fertility and wine. Word cognate with agapemone, Greek for love feast; Greek for grape is rax, equal to rex (king). Compare raisin, vine, wine. In Christian tradition an antidote to the fatal apple, therefore signifies resurrection. Typifies the blood of Christ, the eucharist, good works. Hebrew law allowed one who passed a vineyard to eat those grapes he desired on the spot, but not to carry any away; hence hospitality. A vineyard stripped of grapes typifies desolation.

Grape cluster. Blood of Christ, wine of God's kingdom. Hebrew symbol of the tribe of Ephraim.

Grapevine. In China symbolizes continuity. According to the Hidatsa (Siouan) Indians the plant by which the founders of the tribe climbed up from the waters of Devil's Lake in North Dakota to the surface of the earth.

Grape with wheat ears. Wine and bread of the eucharist.

Wild grape. April 18 birthday flower, signifying charity, mirth, and rural felicity.

**GRASS** February 29 birthday flower. Symbolic of common people, submission, usefulness. By American Indians believed to be the hair of the Great Mother. In Buddhist rites called kusa and used for sprinkling nectar. In Japan symbolic of health and longevity. To enter the house of another during a rainstorm with a bundle of grass or wearing a grass hat or raincoat is tabu; thus during a rainstorm, ill-luck. In Japan grass is classified as feminine, whereas trees are classified as masculine. See seven grasses.

Between hay and grass. Too late for one purpose, too early for another.

Grass crown. In Italy an honor.

Snake in the grass. A secret enemy, a treacherous friend.

Vernal grass. April 30 birthday flower with the sentiment poor but happy.

**GRASSHOPPER** Lowliness, old age, timidity. Talisman against the evil eye. One who chirps ceaselessly or utters meaningless titterings. See Tithonus. Dream significance: loss. By Choctaw Indians called mother-dead. In one of their legends animals and men emerged from a cave. When the grasshoppers appeared, their mother lingered behind, and man killed her. Those grasshoppers that had emerged called upon Aba, Great-Spirit, to avenge them, and the men who had remained in the cave were transformed into ants. In Chinese tradition inasmuch as it sits on top of the chrysanthemum, it indicates an official of the highest rank. Christian symbol of conversion. To ancient Greeks it symbolized nobility, and

to ancient Hebrews, wisdom. In a Navaho legend a grasshopper girl was the giver of voices to mankind.

#### GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE

In an Italian icon personified by a young woman crowned with juniper berries. She holds a long nail and stands between an eagle and a lion.

**GRATIAE** See Graces.

**GRATIANO** In Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice a young man who talks a great deal but says nothing.

**GRAVE** Dwelling place of the dead, entrance to hell or paradise, ghost house, 'house of clay' in which the dead are dedicated to their gods, land of forgetfulness. Used figuratively, destruction, downfall, extinction, ruin.

**Gravepost.** In Ainu, Japan, a pointed top is used for males and a rounded top for females. The post is intended as a staff to help the dead in the march to join previously departed relatives.

**GRAY (GREY)** Barrenness, concealment, discretion, grief, hardness, humility, monasticism, penitence, renunciation, retrospection, sadness, tenderness, tribulation, unfeelingness, wisdom, wrongdoing. A union of black and white, gray partakes of the symbolism of both and suggests perfect balance of all pairs of opposites. It typifies clouds and storms. The personality traits of one who tends toward gray are: one who regulates life, one who has overthrown a heritage, a reformer. As a female color: against instincts, desires to attract elderly or sedate companions. As a male color: a man who is con-

servative, determined, one who is molded and desires a molded woman. In Christian tradition a Lenten color. Symbolizes ashes, humility, mourning. Christ in gray robes typifies resurrection; triumph of life over death, the joy of white over the despair of black, joy of knowledge of everlasting life over the dark inscrutable ways of apparent death. Grey friars wore grey robes to portray Christ risen and still alive. Finno-Ugrics sacrificed animals of gray color to the frost-god.

**Gray-haired old woman.** Anxiety, guilt, necessity, winter, worry.

**GRDHRA-KUTA** Japanese Buddhist paradise. Also called Ryojusen.

**GREAT BEAR** One of the most important constellations in the Northern Sky, it is associated with hunting myths. In legend a bride or maiden robber. When its tail points eastward, spring is the season; southward, summer; westward, autumn; northward, winter. Also known as Ursa Major, which see. The seven brightest stars of the Great Bear are known variously as Arthur's or Charles' Wain, Big Dipper, the Plow, or Wagoner. In some American Indian myths a bear with three hunters at his heels. When the bear is finally killed, the end of the world will come. In a legend of the Nahuas of Mexico the constellation is the god Tezcatlipoca deposed from his position as sun god and falling into the sea, in which aspect he is known as Ocelotl. In China known as Bushel; aerial throne of Shang Ti, god of the heavens. Symbol of longevity and wealth. In Hinduism the ghosts of the Seven Rishis. In Mongol mythology originally composed of six stars which



stole a daughter of the Pleiades. For this reason the Pleiades constantly pursue the Great Bear, which has become the god of thieves. By the Ostiaks called Stag. In Siberia it represents seven wolves pursuing the seven horses of the Little Bear. When the wolves catch the horses, a great disturbance will occur and the end of the world will come. In some myths said to be a stag being pursued by the Pole Star, which is the hunter. When the stag is killed the end of the world will come. In still other myths regarded as seven old men or the skulls of seven smiths. The seven blacksmiths had been killed by a hero who made cups of their skulls from which he gave his wife to drink. She became intoxicated and threw the cups up into the sky. Thus the Great Bear is the protector of blacksmiths.

#### **GREAT BEAST (OR FISH)**

Typifies the otherworld (as the whale in the Jonah story), or is the cause of floods or rising tides.

**GREAT BINDWEED** Plant symbolizing dangerous insinuation.

**GREAT BRITAIN** Personified by Britannia or John Bull.

**GREAT DOG** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Canis Major. Sirius is the brightest fixed star in the constellation.

**GREAT HUNTER** A constellation in the Southern Sky. Also known as Giant Hunter and Orion.

**GREAT MOTHER** A trinity or triple goddess of birth, growth, and death. The Great Earth Goddess. Creatrix, First Cause. Womb of the universe. Self-

created, self-sustaining. A virgin goddess with a fatherless son who becomes her lover. Mother of gods and mankind. In beneficent aspect she provides abundance; in baleful aspect she destroys life and withholds spring and summer. When the Great Mother goddess is in malignant mood her son becomes the beneficent being, sacrificing himself to assure the return of fertility. Among the Great Mothers are Aphrodite, Bau, Cybele, Damkina, Ishtar, Mylitta, Nina, Tashmit, Venus. Some titles for her in southern and western Europe are: Dervonnae (oak spirits); Mairae, Matrae, Matres, Matronae (all meaning mother); Niskai (water spirits); Proximae (kinswomen); Quadriviae (goddess of crossroads); Y Mamau (the mothers, and in Wales also a name for fairies).

**GREAT NIGHT** Night of the Arctic Circle or that period during which the sun is invisible within its boundaries, roughly a period of six months.

**GREAT PYRAMID** One of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. According to Occultists, it is a gospel in stone, key to the universe. The four sides relate to the four cardinal points of the compass. The base is 36,524 inches or one hundred times the number of days in a solar tropical year and twenty-five times the years in the Egyptian Sothic Cycle. The sum of its base diagonals is 25,871 inches; the number of years in the precessional cycle of the equinoxes. It was built in the center of the man-inhabited portion of the globe. The tarot deck symbolism is said to be related to the symbolism of the Great Pyramid, but the statement has not been substantiated.



**GREAT SPIRIT** Deity of American Indians; the Supreme Being, the Thunder Bird. Among early Britons, the god Ilex.

**GREAT STAR** The Morning Star.

**GREAT UNIT** In China, Y in a circle, the great plan or uniter with talismanic properties. Also called Great Term.

**GREAT WALL OF CHINA** One of the seven wonders of the middle ages. Built as a protective indestructible wall; hence an indestructible wall which does not protect or save from invasion. Other such walls were the Magi-not Line and the Walls of Troy.

**GREAT WEEK** Christian Holy Week, week before Easter.

**GREED** Represented by fish, hog, tiger, wolf.

**GREEK** Devotion to reason, intellectual keenness, moderation, a sharp trader.

Beware of Greeks bearing gifts. Beware of a treacherous gift; in allusion to the wooden horse ostensibly presented by the Greeks to Troy as a gift or offering to the gods for a safe return to their own land, but in reality a ruse for the destruction of the city.

Greek church. That section of the Christian church dominant in Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The division of the Greek and Roman churches occurred in 1054, when Pope Leo IX excommunicated the Patriarch, the ecclesiastical head of Constantinople.

Greek kalends. Never. No kalends appear in the Greek calendar.

Greek meets Greek. Equal forces in competition.

Greek trust. From the Latin *Graeca fides*; the Romans meaning no faith or trust at all.

Play the Greek. Indulge in one's cups. The Greeks were said to be fond of comfort and luxurious living.

**GREELEY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the pleasant sea.

**GREEN** Abundance, eternal life, fertility, faithfulness, freshness, gladness, guidance, health, hopefulness, hospitality, initiation, innocence, knowledge, liberty, life, joyousness, memory, peace, plenty, resurrection, richness, sanity, unity, virtue, water, wisdom, youth. Symbolism contrariwise: death, decomposition (as mildew), envy, ignorance, ill-luck, misfortune, terror, unripeness. As a secondary color, the combination of blue and yellow, green typifies obedience, and as the combination of the two colors, unity, blue representing cosmic love and yellow, wisdom. Inasmuch as it breaks through soil in the spring, it symbolizes the breaking of shackles, freedom from bondage. Green is a feminine hue. The personality traits of those whose preference is green are said to be: amiable, cold, constant, smooth; they avoid personal scandal although delight in the scandals of others, courageous but not reckless, have popular likes, are good neighbors, look upon money as a social position, and understand the problems of others.

In astrology anciently assigned to the planet Mercury. Modern astrologers assign it to Saturn, the slow planet, standing for endurance, and, as Saturn mythologically devours and renews his children, the days, months, and years, thus the earth loses and renews her green robe perpetual-

ly. In folklore the color of pixies, thus symbolizing mischievousness. The color of Robin Hood's clothing, typifying adventure, boldness, chivalry, freedom, and outlawry. Foresters as well as outlaws felt protected by the color in the woods, and a man in green was popular on old signs, probably representing the squire's gamekeeper or head man. In Freemasonry assigned to the Knight of the Red Cross, as "truth is a divine attribute and flourisheth like a bay-tree," and to the Perfect Master, as "being dead in sin, hope thou to revive in virtue." In heraldry called vert and represented on engravings by oblique lines from dexter to sinister base; symbolic of hope and springtime. Emblematic of medicine because its color is that of herbs. Ancient academic gowns of medicine were green. Chlorophyll tablets often are green because the color is soothing yet exhilarating. Its corresponding musical tone is F natural. In precious stones represented by the emerald, jade, jadite, jasper. In traffic-lore a go-ahead signal symbolizing safety. In Chinese tradition stands for virgin birth, disgrace, and the element wood. With blue, it influences the gall and liver. In Christianity signifies bountifulness, hope, victory of life over death. Also a death omen, and as such associated with Saint Michael; a symbol of the never-ending, it is associated with Saint George, who sometimes is called the everlasting green one because the fight between good and evil is never-ending; a symbol of purity, it is associated with Virgin Mary, who sometimes is shown in a green mantle standing on the crescent moon; symbolic of the soul, it is associated with the walls of New Jerusalem as seen by John in Revelation. It is a color of

Christmas, Easter, and Epiphany. In Egypt Isis was known as Lady of the Emerald; Time was the Everlasting Green One. In Greek antiquity emblematic of knowledge (the laurel tree of Apollo supposedly conferred knowledge) and of wisdom (Athena often had an emerald on her breastplate). Hebrew symbol of the beginning of time, the firmament. According to the Hindus green confers knowledge and memory along with insight into the future. The chariot driven across the sky by Om, the sun, was drawn by a green (all-enduring) horse (knowledge) with seven heads; meaning that the knowledge or wisdom of Om are eternal and comprehend the whole universe. In Ireland the color of the shamrock worn as a good-luck talisman. The shee or leprechauns, a wee, joyous, soulless folk of the middle kingdom, wore green, and the idea of wearing green as a charm came from fear of being bewitched by them. In Japan symbolizes maidenliness, resolution, vitality, and youth. The green pine tree typifies unflinching purpose and the vigor of old age, whereas the willow is likened to a slender maiden. In Mexico a goddess of the Emerald was worshiped. In Roman antiquity a death color, and an attribute of Mercury as messenger of death. Also emblematic of Venus. In Scotland regarded as fateful, as the men of Caithness wore it when disastrously defeated by the English in the battle of Flodden Field.

Fiddler's Green. An imaginary place free from care.

Green bed. The green bed in the Song of Solomon is sometimes erroneously considered a poor bed, the only bed a shepherd lover could provide; the interpretation should be evergreen, i.e. eternal, everlasting.

Green bonnet. Bankruptcy. In some European countries, the

bankrupt once was forced to wear a green bonnet.

Green bush. Anciently, a green bush was hung over the door of a house in which wine was sold.

Green cloth. Prize in annual games in 13th century Verona to winner of foot-race.

Green clouds. In Chinese art a plague of insects.

Green dragon. In China the East, spring season, water controller. Identical with azure dragon.

Green-eyed monster. Envy, jealousy.

Green fingers. Successful gardener.

Green goods. Counterfeit paper money.

Green hands. Inferior sailors; a nautical term meaning not ripe.

Green Knight. In Celtic legend immortal knight whose club is a holly bush (winter emblem). He and Sir Gawain, an oak-knight (summer-knight), make a compact to behead one another at alternate New Years, meaning midsummer and midwinter, but when it comes to the point, the holly-knight permits the oak-knight to return to his own land. A time myth, in which the Green Knight (darkness or winter) permits Sir Gawain (sun or spring) resurrection. See Saint John's Day.

Green man. See Green Knight, Khidr, Stranger in green raiment.

Green Mountain State. Vermont.

Green Pastures. Paradise.

Greenroom. The performer's waiting room, once provided in theaters.

Green School. School in which Moslem Sufis ponder on immortality and the need of ever serving the Maker.

Green stones. In ancient Egypt and in other nations of antiquity, amulets put in tombs to assure the dead a safe journey to the world of everlasting life and youth.

Green Tara. Buddhist goddess Syamatara, which see.

Green vegetables. Greens used at the Jewish Passover feast, the Seder, are lettuce, parsley, radish, watercress, all symbolic of the coming spring and suggesting the ever sustaining hope of human redemption and the perpetual renewal of life.

Pale green. In Christian tradition, baptism.

Wearing green stockings. In medieval England part of the costume of an elder, unmarried sister at the wedding of a younger sister.

Wearing of the Green. Showing Irish sympathies, alluding to a popular Irish song.

**GREGORY (GREG)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning vigilant, watchful.

**GREIP** In Norse mythology daughter of Geirrod and Ran. Giantess wife of the dwarf Ivalde, and by him mother of Egil-Orvandel, Ide, and Thjasse Volund. By a second marriage, she was the mother of two daughters, Fenja and Menja. She was one of the nine Vanamothers of Heimdall. See Vanamothers. A personification of waves, she was one of the firemaids who sent off sparks from the World Mill.

**GREIT** In Welsh mythology one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being Ludd and Mabon. In another triad, the three notable prisoners are Gweir, Llyr, and Mabon. Light hero imprisoned in the underworld.

**GREMLIN** An airborne supernatural being or demon, especially troublesome to aircrews and military pilots. First discovered during World War I.

**GRENDEL** Norse great water

giant which devastates the low coasts of the North Sea and devours men sleeping in Heorot Hall. No man can kill the monster, but Beowulf attacks it and tears out one of its arms. Grendel, ruler of the powers of the deep, is a personification of storm flood, overpowered by the sun-hero Beowulf. Their conflict resembles that of the mortal-eating monsters battled by Mithra, Perseus, and other sun-heroes.

**GREP** In Norse mythology the three evil sons of Beli, the storm giant. They plotted the downfall of the gods. When Beli captured Freyja (fertility goddess) and brought her to Jotunheim (otherworld), one Grep desired to marry her, but she would not have him. The capture of Freyja resembles Hades abduction of Persephone.

**GRETA (GRETCHEN)** Feminine name; diminutive of Margaret. The name is frequently used by writers to typify blond, blue-eyed innocence.

**GRETNA GREEN** A place in Scotland where runaway couples until 1856 were married simply by declaring before witnesses their willingness to marry. Neither bans, licence, nor priest was necessary. Frequently the declaration was made to a blacksmith.

**GREYHOUND** Conceit, grace, hunting, pride, speed. In heraldry courage, loyalty, vigilance. In China heavenly dog, frequently represented in art. The greyhound was known to Egyptians and Persians of antiquity, and was sent out on the chase alone to capture animals such as the antelope. Sarama, the Hindu dog of dawn, is depicted as

a greyhound.

**GREY OF MACHA** In Irish legend magic steed out of Grey Lake. Captured by Cuchulainn. Typifies a cloud.

**GRI-BDOG (DI-DO)** In Tibetan Buddhism ten demon knife carriers. Storm deities.

**GRID** Norse giantess, hag to whom Odin was lover and by whom he became the father of Vidar. A magician, she owned the magic wand Gridarvold. When Thor set out to visit Geirrod, she warned him of the danger and provided him with a girdle of strength, iron gloves, and a staff.

**GRIDIRON** An implement of martyrdom. In Christian art an emblem of Saints Cyprian, Dionysus the Areopagite, Faith, Justina, Lawrence.

**GRIEF** Represented by the colors brown and gray and by a dandelion. Personified in an Italian icon by a naked man whose hands are manacled and whose feet are fettered. He is encompassed by a serpent which gnaws his left side; his appearance is melancholy.

**GRIFFIN (GRIFFITH)** Masculine name from the Roman name Rufus, meaning red, and from the Welsh, meaning having great faith.

**GRIFFIN (GRIFFON, GRYFFON, GRYPHON)** A fabulous creature with the body of a lion, the head and wings of an eagle, and ears in a forward position, which indicate alertness. A benign and powerful deity transporter. Symbol of courage, enlightenment, eternal vigilance, magnanimity, perseverance, strength, swiftness, valor, and wisdom; also



carnal passions. In ancient zodiacs sometimes substituted for the scorpion and thus typified the evil principle. Form worn as a charm to drive away evil spirits and witches. In heraldry signifies a supporter, one exceedingly alert and with acute hearing. Resolves into ag-ur-if-in, which yields mighty-fire, living-one (sun), and is allied to gryffe (claw). In China represents Tou. In Christian art typifies the union of the divine (eagle) and human (lion) nature of Christ. Also an animal which preys on those who oppress and persecute Christians. In Greek mythology sacred to Apollo and Athena. The Greeks apparently derived the winged lion from ancient Assyrian steles, where it represented Nergal. It also appears in Persian sculpture.

Griffin with a ball under its claw. Enlightenment protecting the Pearl of Great Price or pearl of perfection or wisdom; supporter of the water-mother.

Two griffins. Enlightenment and wisdom.

**GRIFIR (GRIPER)** In the Volung Saga brother of Hjordis and uncle of Sigurd. Seer who foretells Sigurd's fate.

**GRI-GRI** African talisman. The most efficacious is considered a bag containing a piece of dried navel-string of the wearer.

**GRIM** A giant in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. He tries to stop pilgrims on their journey to Celestial City and is slain by Greateheart.

**GRIMALKIN** A cat, the spirit of a witch. In medieval demonology, a witch was permitted to assume the body of a cat nine times, hence the nine lives of a cat.

**GRIM AND HILDE** In the Dietrich legend giant guardians of a great treasure. They ravaged the land of Dietrich by fire and Dietrich finally slayed them with the sword Naglering, forged for them by the dwarf Alberich, who later stole the sword from them and gave it to Dietrich. After killing the fire-giants, Dietrich took their treasure, which included the helmet Hildegrim, which provided more than a mortal's strength. This is a fertility legend. The giants represent drought which destroys fertility, the treasure they guard in the otherworld and which Dietrich, as the beneficent fertilizing sun, releases.

**GRIMHILD** In the Volsung Saga sorceress wife of King Giuki. She gives a magic potion to Sigurd which causes him to forget Brynhild and to marry her daughter Gudrun. She exemplifies excessive mother love.

**GRIMNIR (GRIMNER)** In Norse mythology a name of Odin, indicating his habit of traveling incognito. He wears a hood covering the upper part of his face.

**GRIM REAPER** Death.

**GRINDSTONE** Custom, stubbornness. It carries the same symbolism as wheel, which see.

**GRIP** See under gestures.

**GRISELDA (GRIESEL, GRIZLE, GRIZZEL)** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning stone heroine and signifying patience; also from the Germanic, meaning gray and battle. Boccaccio gives the name to a heroine who is a model of enduring and unreasoning devotion, whose husband tests her patience.

**GRISMADEVI** Summer, one of the Buddhist Goddesses of the



four seasons. Her color is red; her vahana is a blue yak; her emblems are a parusu (axe) and kapala (skull cup). She is usually shown with an animal head. In Tibet called dByar-gyi-rgyalmo.

**GRJOTTUNGARD** In Norse mythology domain of Hrungner; world of frost.

**GROA (GROAD)** In Norse mythology described as both swan-maiden and sorceress giantess. She was the wife of Orvandel, mother of Svipdag, sister of Signe-Alveig. She loosened but failed to dislodge the fragment of flint stone buried in Thor's forehead. Halfdan, her sister's husband took her as captive, and she became the mother of a son called Gudhorn. As the mistress of Halfdan, she is the mythological equivalent of the legendary Gerutha (Gertrude), mother of Amleth (Hamlet). Orvandel is the equivalent of Horveldillus, who, in the 12th century tale, is the father of Amleth. Her name is from the Icelandic meaning to grow, sprout, and she sometimes is identified as an elf of growth. See Hamlet.

**GROMOVIT (GROMOVNIK)** Serbian deity. Thunderer, dispenser of good harvests. Christianized as Saint Iliya Gromovnik. Analogue of Perun.

**GRONW PEBYR** Cymric god of darkness. While chasing a stag, he is seen by Blodeuwedd, flower-maiden, wife of Llew Llaw, who falls in love with him. He kills Llew Llaw, god of light, and in turn is killed by the reborn Llew Llaw. He probably is a twin of Llew Llaw and ruler after Llew Llaw's sacrificial murder (yearly murder of the sun necessary for life-renewal each

spring) at the second or darker half of the year. The stag stands for Llew.

**GROOM NOT TO BE SEEN** See under Marriage with unseen groom.

**GROSSNESS** In an Italian icon personified by a gross, corpulent woman. In her right hand she holds an olive branch covered with fruit but without leaves; in her left hand she holds a crab.

**GROTTE (GROTTI)** In Norse mythology the World Mill located in the cold polar night. Hand quern or mill of King Frodi on which Fenja and Menja, two giantess sisters, ground out gold (fertility) and peace (harmony). When the sisters rebelled and turned it in reverse, it ground out salt (drought) and war. The legend is one of the seasons, alternating with fertility and famine. In Icelandic lore a queen grinds out anything the Lord orders. Compare Cardea.

**GROUND HOG DAY** February 2, Candlemas Day, on which the ground hog is said to come out of his burrow. If he sees his shadow he retreats into his hole for six more weeks in the expectation of more cold weather or a late coming of spring. Also called woodchuck day. Candlemas is a feast of purification or the presentation of Christ in the temple. In Scotland celebrated as one of the quarter days. Compare Saint Swithin's Day.

**GROVE** In all parts of the world a place of religious worship. Clothing, food, rag, sacrificial victims, and other deity offerings have been hung on trees, especially in sacred groves. Brownies, elves, nymphs, tomtes, and other supernatural beings are associated

with the forest or grove. The word Asherah has been rendered grove in English; however, it probably should be rendered "image of Astarte." The golden bough of Roman antiquity was a branch from a sacred grove. See Nemoralia.

**GROWTH** Personified by Auxo, Horai; represented by plant life of a beneficent sort.

Growth and strength rapidly acquired. Mythological heroes whose growth and strength are rapidly acquired express the brief period needed to fill the sky with light or the clouds with moisture, to give the sun its heat, or the winds their force. Among deities possessing this characteristic are: Cuchulainn, Heracles, Hermes, Magni, Phoebus, Vali, Zeus.

**GRUB STREET** A London street, in recent times renamed Milton Street, which once was populated by hack writers. For this reason, mean or mechanically written literary productions are called grubstreet. The word also is applied to needy authors.

**GRUMBO** A giant in the nursery tale of Tom Thumb. When Tom Thumb creeps up Grumbo's sleeve, the giant shakes him off as if he were an insect.

**GRUNDY, MRS.** A woman who makes much of conventions and rules. A strait-laced gossip, scandal monger.

**GRUS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crane.

**GRYLLI** The chimera or griffin. A form worn as a talisman.

**gSUN-GI-RGYAL** See under Sung-gi-gval-po.

**GUABANCEX** Taino Indian goddess of water and wind. Her two subordinates are Coatrischie, tempest raiser, and Guatauva, her messenger. They probably are twins of darkness and light.

**GUABONITO** Taino Indian woman who rose from the sea and taught the hero Guagugiana the value and use of amulets.

**GUACARAPITA** Same as Attabeira, which see.

**GUAGUGIANA (VAGONIONA)** Taino Indian hero transformer. Trickster hero. His servant or comrade is Giadrurvava, who, when on an errand, is taken up by the sun and transformed into a singing bird. One night each year, Giadrurvava calls upon his master to come to his aid. Guagugiana was taught the value and use of amulets by Guabonito.

**GUALDRADA** A woman renowned for her beauty and modesty. Mentioned by Dante.

**GUAMANSURI** First man of Peruvian Indians. Father of Apocatequil and Piguero, twins.

**GUAMAONOCON** Literally, ruler of the earth. Supreme and eternal being of Taino Indians. Father Sky. Son of a mother with five names. See Attabeira. Also called Iocauna.

**GUAN DI** Chinese god of war. His name is used as a talisman against a multitude of evils.

**GUARDIAN** Represented by an angel with a flaming sword, an armed man, a beneficent dragon, a dog, a lion. 'Guard' resolves into ag-warra, i.e. might ward, is from the same root as Asgard, and is cognate with garden, garner, garrison.

Guardian angel. An angel divinely appointed at an individual's birth to accompany and protect him throughout life.

**GUARINOS** Paladin of Charlemagne. He was taken captive by the Moslems and escaped.

**GUATAUVA** Messenger of Guabancex, Taino Indian goddess of water and wind. Probably the light twin of Coatrischie.

**GUCUMATZ** Guatemalan feathered serpent or bird-serpent. Wind and rain god, who had three manifestations: lightning flash, lightning bolt, and thunder. He was the creator, dominator, fertilizer. He lived alone in the darkness and stillness and visited the underworld Xibalba. Among his titles were Bowels of Earth, Bowels of Heaven, Four Ends of Earth, Heart of Heaven. His emblems were a black stone, flint, or green stone (jadeite). He sometimes is identified with Hurakan. Resembles Kukulcan.

**GUDANNA** Assyrian-Babylonian celestial bull created by Anu at the appeal of Ishtar to destroy Gilgamesh. Its intense heat caused seven years of drought. Gilgamesh finally emasculated Gudanna. Identical with Taurus, bull of heaven, which draws the plough stars Triangulum. Compare Humbaba.

**GUDATRIGAKWITL** Wishosk (Wiyot) Indian Above-Old-Man. Creator deity who formed the world and peopled it by joining his hands and spreading them out.

**GUDHORN** In Norse mythology son of Halfdan and Groa. King of the Danes. Half-brother of Svipdag and of Hadding, against whom he warred. Probably a fertility king or ruler of the realm of

darkness.

**GUDRUN (GUTHRUN)** 1) In the Volsung Saga, daughter of Giuki, king of the Nibelungs, and Grimhild. Her mother bewitched Sigurd with a magic drink, and he forgot his love for Brynhild and married her. To obtain the Andvari and Fafnir gold, possessed by Sigurd, her brother Guttorm, egged by her brothers Gunnar and Hogue, killed Sigurd. After Sigurd's death, Gudrun gave birth to their daughter Swanhild. Reluctantly Gudrun married Atli, brother of Brynhild and king of Huns. He too coveted the gold. He invited Gudrun's father and brothers to visit him and then treacherously attacked them. Gudrun fought with her kin. All but one of her brothers was killed. In revenge, she slew her two sons by Atli, fed their hearts to their father, slew him, and plunged into the sea to drown, but was carried by the waves to the realm of King Jonakr, who married her. She bore Jonakr three sons, Erp, Hamdir, and Sorli. This is a time myth, in which heroes of darkness (winter) and heroes of light (spring) continuously fight, each victorious according to his appropriate season. The gold is the gold of fertility, for which the gods of light and the gods of darkness (underworld) have seasonal battles. Gudrun represents the gloaming or harvest, who, after the death of Sigurd, the sun, marries first Atli, a lord of autumn, and then Jonakr, lord of winter. She is an analogue of Medea and Signy. In the Nibelungenlied she is known as Kriemhild, and in Wagner's Nibelungen Ring she is known as Gutrun. 2) In the Gudrun Lied beautiful daughter of Hettel, king of Hegelingen (Denmark or Ireland), and Hilde. She had three suitors, Hartmut, a Normandy prince; Herwig, a Zee-

lander; Siegfried, king of Moorland. Herwig wins the right to marry Gudrun. Hearing this, Siegfried attacks Herwig, and while they are at war, Hartmut kidnaps Gudrun, whereupon Herwig and Siegfried join forces. Gudrun remains a captive in Hartmut's castle for thirteen years, and because of her persistent refusal to marry him, his mother makes a menial servant of her. She is finally rescued by Herwig and married to him. Gudrun is a German type of wifely love and loyalty. Her legend, like that of the legend of Gudrun in the Volsung Saga, is one of light and time. 3) In an Icelandic saga she is a forceful, independent, selfish woman, married first to Thorwald, then Thord, and finally Bolli. She is in love with Kjartan, whose death she brings about.

**GUEBRES (GHEBERS)** Parsee fire-worshippers. The name was given to them by Arabian conquerors and has become a term applied to fire-worshippers generally.

**GUECUBU (HUCUVA)** Chilian Indian deity of evil.

**GUELPH** One who belonged to the papal and popular party in mediæval Italy; opposed to the Ghibellines, the aristocratic or imperial party, which supported the German emperors. The civil war caused much bloodshed in Italy. Guelph came from Welf, name of a founder of a princely German family. In the 19th century the name was used by a secret Italian society which opposed foreign rulers.

**GUENDOLOENA** In Brythonic legend daughter of Corineus and wife of Lochrine. When Lochrine divorced her and married Es-

trildis, by whom he already had a daughter named Sabrina, Guendoloena raised an army and fought Lochrine, who was slain. She assumed the government and her first acts were to throw Estrildis and Sabrina into the Severn.

**GUENEVER** See Guinevere.

**GUERMANTES, De** In Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*, a French family of noble lineage. They are preoccupied solely with maintaining their position in aristocratic society, and know little of the history and tradition of their family. They are possessed of narrow intelligences and without culture, concerning themselves with balls, banquets, and other entertainments, adultery, duplicity, gossip, political intrigue, and social animosities and jealousies. They are snobs, and even those members who are courteous and affable, are contemptuous under their veneer of all not associated with a family of equally ancient lineage.

**GUFITTAR** Lapp forest spirit; underground dwarf who brings cattle to earth. Corresponds to the Norwegian *Govetter* and Scandinavian *Uldda*.

**GUHYA-PATI** Buddhist master of secrets; glorious secret assembly. In Tibet called *dPal-gsan-dus-pa* or *Pal-sang-wa-du-pa*.

**GUIANOS** Yellow shells regarded by Taino Indians as talismans.

**GUIDANCE** Spiritual guidance is represented by a dove, ram, or star.

**GUIDO DE MONTEFELTRO** Distinguished Ghibelline who was persuaded by Pope Boniface VIII to give fraudulent counsel. By

Dante placed in the Inferno.

**GUIDO THE SAVAGE** Paladin of Charlemagne. He is shipwrecked on the coast of the Amazons, where he is doomed to fight ten of their male champions. After slaying them, he is compelled to marry ten of the Amazons. He finally escapes with Aleria, his favorite wife.

**GUIGNOL** A character in French puppet-shows. As his performance is usually gruesome and macabre, short plays of this sort are called Guignol.

**GULDENSTERN** In Shakespeare's Hamlet a companion of Hamlet. He is the type of court knave easily tricked into any hard or dirty work.

**GUIMAZOA** Same as Attabeira, which see.

**GUINEVERE (GUANHUMARA, GUENEVER, GUENHUVARA, GVENOUR, GWENHWYVAR, GWYNHWYVAR)** (1) Feminine name from the Welsh, meaning white phantom or white wave. (2) In Arthurian legends wife of King Arthur. According to Malory, she is the daughter of Leodegrance, king of Camelard. She is abducted by Meleagant, lord of the underworld, and, in one version, rescued by Lancelot, and in another by Gawain. She conceives a guilty passion for Lancelot, who becomes her lover, but during the absence of Arthur in his expeditions against Leo, the Roman king, she is seduced by Modred, nephew-son of Arthur, who has usurped the throne. Arthur hastens home, Guinevere flees, and Arthur and Modred fight a desperate battle in which Modred is slain and Arthur mortally wounded. Guinevere takes the veil at Almesbury,

where she dies. She is buried at Glastonbury; in some accounts she is buried beside Arthur on Avalon. Her amour with Lancelot appears to be a later addition to the legend. In one account Sir Meliagrance, a knight of the Round Table, informs Arthur of his wife's unfaithfulness, and Lancelot is forced into combat with his fellow knight. He has Meliagrance down and is willing to let him rise again when Guinevere gives him the sign that Meliagrance must die. Thus Guinevere is a beautiful, but faithless wife, sensual in love, merciless in revenge. She is a goddess of dawn and spring, and in the natural course of events is claimed by the lord of darkness, from whom she is periodically rescued by knights or heroes of light. In early legends Arthur is said to have three wives, all named Gwynhwyvar; one the daughter of Ogyrvran, an underworld deity; one the daughter of Gwyrd Gwent, about whom nothing is known; one the daughter of Gwyrthur ap Greidawl, a light deity. The Round Table, a table of plenty, was Guinevere's wedding gift to Arthur.

**GUITAR** In folklore a form assumed by witches. A guitar is played in making a pact with the devil. It often is played as an accompaniment to love songs, and its dream significance is declaration of love. In China called p'i p'a, and symbolic of determination of the mind, fidelity, purity, and of the moon. Emblem of Mo-li-Hai.

**GULA** Sumerian patroness of medicine. Great one who cured diseases and prolonged life. As defender of homes the dog is associated with her. Consort of Ninurta. Identified with Bau and Innini. Also called Ninudzalli,



lady of the morning light, and Ninkarraka. In some accounts Gula is identified as an Assyrian god who shared with Nebo, Nergal, and Shamash the power of restoring the dead to life and of curing diseases whether from illness or sin.

**GULBAN** Celtic wild boar (storm demon) always hunted in vain. Diarmaid resolved to slay it, and finally does, but is slain in doing so. In one version Diarmaid is killed by the boar's bristles after the boar is dead.

**GULL** Adventure, gullibility; sea emblem. Dream significance: safe journey.

**GULLFAXI (GOLDFAX)** Literally, golden-mane. In Norse mythology steed of Hrungnir. He carried his owner into Asgard, where Hrungnir was slain by Thor, who then gave the steed to his son Magni. Typifies light rays.

**GULLINBURSTI (SLIDRUGTANNI)** Literally, golden-bristle. In Norse mythology boar which drove Frey's chariot. It typifies the sun and its brilliant rays. As Frey was a fertility deity, some interpretations are that Gullinbursti represents a field swaying with ripe grain. See Hildisvini.

**GULLINKAMBI (GULLINKAMBE)** Norse cock of the north, which sits on the topmost branch of Yggdrasil. It awakens the gods from sleep and puts demons of darkness to flight. Each morning the red cock answers it. Like Heimdal, his mission is to awaken and speed forth heroes. It crows at Ragnarok to warn the gods. Also called Goldcomb.

**GULLINTAMI** An epithet of

Heimdal because his teeth are of gold.

**GULLTOP (GULLTOPP)** Literally, goldtop. Steed of Heimdal, Norse god of the rainbow.

**GULLVEIG (GOLLVEIG, GOLVEIG-HEID, GULVEIG-HODER)** Literally, gold might. In Icelandic signifies gold drink or gold thirst. Goddess of evil, ruler of Iarnvid, mother of the Varns, who pursued the sun and moon. In the guise of one fair and young, she became an attendant of Freyja. In a plot with Loki, her husband, she lured Freyja from the security of her abode, and the goddess was abducted to Jotunheim. To obtain the release of Freyja, the gods warred against the giants and precipitated Ragnarok. Because of her evil designs, Gullveig three times was smitten by Odin, and three times came to life again. She represents the forces of storms and winter, which abducted Freyja, fertility and growth. Her thirst was for the gold of corn or wheat. She was three times burnt and three times came to life because storms and winter periodically revive. Gullveig is sometimes identified as Freyja in her underworld role, the season in which she fails to provide the earth with fruitfulness; a role in which she is an analogue of Persephone. The shepherd of Gullveig is Gymer; other names by which she is known are: Angerboda, Aurboda, and Hag of Iarnvid.

**GULU** Uganda (Africa) heaven; father of Walumbe (death).

**GUN** Death, hunting, violence, war. Dream significance: deceptive gain.

**GUNA** One of the three dominating principles of nature ac-

cording to the Sankhya (Hindu) theory. The transmigration of the soul through deities, men, beasts, and plants is according to one of the three gunas, which are goodness (sattva), passion (rajas), darkness (tamas).

**GUNADHYA** In Hindu legend Gunadhya sends a poem he had written in his own blood to the king of Satavahana, who rejects the poem because of the dialect in which it is written. Piece by piece, Gunadhya feeds his poem to a fire. While it is being consumed, his song brings together all the beasts of the forest, who weep at the beauty of his tale. Satavahana falls ill and is told that he must eat game, but none can be found as all beasts are listening to the burning song. Hearing this, the king rushes to the fire and buys the remaining portion of the poem. The song of Gunadhya is the song of the wind.

**GUNASARMAN** Hindu hero who, like Joseph, has been falsely accused by a woman he scorned. Also like Joseph, he has the skill of interpreting dreams while in prison and is raised to the position of minister to Mahasena.

**GUNE** A woman; hence son of a gun.

**GUNGNIR (GUNGNER)** In Norse mythology the unerring spear of Odin, made by the dwarfs. Odin lent it to heroes and gave it to Dag; Sigmund used it. Against it all weapons were useless, and oaths were taken on it because of its strength. Runes were written on its point, and when Odin was represented as the god of eloquence and poetry, the spear represented his stinging mordant satire. The spear typifies light rays.

**GUNLAD (GUNNLÖD)** Norse underworld princess. Daughter of the dwarf Suttung, who entrusted to her jars of poetic mead. By trickery, Odin won her affection and took the three jars, Bodn, Odrorir, and Son, from her. In spite of this, she aided Odin in his escape from her cave-dwelling in Jotunheim. To avenge the wrong done to her, her grandfather set the world aflame. The escape of Odin typifies the daily (or yearly) escape of light from the realm of darkness.

**GUNNAR** In Norse mythology son of Giuki and Grimhild, brother of Gudrun, Guttorm, and Hognene. Sigurd, disguised as Gunnar, who lacked the power to penetrate the wall of fire which protected Brynhild, courted Brynhild for Gunnar. When Brynhild discovered she had been deceived she prevailed upon her husband to have her former lover killed. Gunnar, desiring the gold possessed by Sigurd, assigned Guttorm to the deed. After the death of Sigurd, his widow Gudrun became the wife of Atli. He too desired the gold. Atli invited his wife's brothers to visit him, and upon their arrival attacked them, killing Gunnar. This is a seasonal myth, Gunnar and his brothers representing powers of darkness which killed the sun (Sigurd) and robbed him of golden corn or wheat. Gunnar is the analogue of Gunther in the Nibelungenlied.

**GUNNODOYAH** In Iroquois mythology a mortal, caught by Hino, the Thunderer, and armed by him with the celestial bow.

**GUNTHER** In the Nibelungenlied warrior king of Burgundy. Husband of Brunhild, brother of Kriemhild, the wife of Siegfried, who had deceived Brunhild. Goaded by the jealous Brunhild

to kill Siegfried and, without gratitude for favors he had received from his brother-in-law, but bound by oath not to shed the blood of Siegfried, he commissioned Hagen to do the foul deed. The Nibelungs' treasure was brought to Kriemhild as the widow of Siegfried, and part of this Hagen stole for Gunther, who hid it in the Rhine. When Kriemhild became the wife of King Etzel, at her behest, her brothers, the Burgundians, and their knights were invited to a festival, and all the Burgundians were slain. This is a time myth, in which fertility is hidden in the underworld (waters of the Rhine) after the death of the harvest season. Gunther, a prince of darkness, is an analogue of Gunnar in the Volsung Saga. Gundicarius, a Burgundian king who, with all his people, was slaughtered in 437 by the Huns is said to be the historical character drawn on for these legends.

**GURGIUNT BRABTRUC (GUR-GUNTIUS)** Son of Belinus. Legendary king of Britain. Mortal form of an old Celtic god Gargantua, which see.

**GURIKHOISIB** Hottentot first ancestor. Solitary dweller in the wilderness.

**GURU KAM BALU** Tibetan Buddhist headless monk. Probably a wind deity.

**GURU RIMPOCHE** In Tibetan Buddhism faithful follower of Strong-Tsong-Gampa.

**GUSHASP** In Iranian legend fire on Mount Asnavand; one of the three fires that protected the land. The other two were Burzhin Mitro and Frobach.

**GUSTAVUS (GUS, GUSTAF, GUSTAVE)** Masculine name, Latinization of the Germanic; first element uncertain; second element meaning staff. Also from the Swedish, meaning staff of Goth; hero, warrior.

**GUSTR** A name of Thjasse signifying gale.

**GUTHRIE** Masculine name from the Danish, meaning war serpent.

**GUTRUNE** In Wagner's Nibelungen Ring the sister of Gunther, courted and won by Siegfried. Analogue of Gudrun and Kriemhild, which see.

**GUTTORM** In Volsung Saga son of Giuki and Grimhild. Brother of Gudrun, Gunnar, and Hogne. A prince of darkness. To obtain the gold possessed by Sigurd (sun) he undertook his murder because he, unlike his brothers, was not bound to Sigurd by oath. He attacked Sigurd in his sleep but, before he died, Sigurd thrust his sword Gram at Guttorm, who was killed. Typifies gloaming.

**GUY (WYATT)** (1) Masculine name from the Germanic through the French, meaning guide, leader; also wide or wood. (2) In England, a rag or straw effigy of Guy Fawkes carried around in procession and then burned on November 5, in memory of the 17th Century Gunpowder Plot, for which Fawkes was executed; hence any badly or oddly dressed person or one of grotesque appearance. In the United States, the word applies to almost anyone, as 'He's a decent guy.'

**Guy de Montfort.** One who avenged his father's death through the murder of Henry, son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, during mass. Placed by Dante in the Inferno.

**Guy of Warwick.** Hero of a 13th century English romance. To obtain Felice as his wife he must undertake many knightly deeds, in which he slays noxious beasts and rescues maidens. Forty days after his marriage he feels he must put on pilgrim's dress and go to the Holy Land, where he slays the Ethiopian giant Amaran and meets his friend Thierry. Finally, a beggar he returns home. His wife, not recognizing him, asks if he received any news of her husband in his wanderings. He shrinks from breaking into the works of mercy she is performing and takes up his abode nearby as a hermit. When he realizes he has but hours to live, he sends his wife a ring; she rushes to him in time to close his eyes. The legend is a Christian version of the story of the sun-hero Odysseus. In the Pagan version the forces of evil killed by Odysseus are those of darkness, drought, and storm; those killed by Guy are moral forces of evil. As the sun must travel daily across the sky, so must a sun-hero leave his home, to return at gloaming to the wife he left at sunrise, close by the borders of the realm of darkness. Thierry illustrates the animistic belief of the soul which can leave the body and return to it.

**GUYON, SIR** In Spenser's Faerie Queene, knight personifying temperance or self-government. To him is assigned the task of subduing the sorceress Acrasia, personifying intemperance. He devastates the Bower of Bliss, where Acrasia dwells. Mortal form of the Celtic Gwyn. Name from the Spanish *guia*, meaning a guide. See Gwyn.

**GUZU-TENNO** Japanese celestial king of the ox head. An as-

pect of Susa-no-wo.

**GWADYN ODYEITH** In Arthurian romance one who aided Arthur in his attack on the boar Twrch Trwyth. By making as many sparks from the sole of his foot as when an iron strikes a solid object, he cleared the way for Arthur and his men. An aspect of the sun.

**GWADYN OSSOL** In Arthurian romances a giant under whose weight a mountain became a plain.

**GWALCHMEI** In Brythonic legend a later form of Llew Llaw Gyffes, a light god. A knight of the Round Table who never left an adventure unachieved. He was one of the three men to whom the nature of every object was known; the other two being Llacheu, son of Arthur, and Riwallawn Walth Banhadlen. He was the brother and enemy of Modred. In the dream of Rhonabwy son of Arthur by his sister Gwyar. The name is a Welsh form of Gawain and signifies Falcon of May. See Galahad.

**GWA-RIO-BAI** The 'recumbent-dragon' plum trees at Kameido, Japan, from which fruit was presented each year to the Shogun. The name comes from the shape of the trees.

**GWAWL** Literally, light. In Welsh legend son of Clud, betrothed to the fairy Rhiannon, who loved Pwyll. Pwyll, in beggar dress, asked as a boon that the bag he carried be filled with badger. The more that was put into the bag (cloud), the more room it seemed to have. Gwawl became angry, and Pwyll explained that it could not be filled until a man of lands tread the meat down with his foot. When Gwawl put his foot in the bag,



Pwyll slipped it over his head and tied it. To escape death he renounced his claim to Rhianon. His friend Llewyd avenged the insult. Probably a sun god covered by clouds in a conflict with a deity of darkness.

**GWEIR (GWAIR)** In Welsh mythology one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being Llyr and Mabon. He is imprisoned in Caer Sidi in Annwfn through the spite of Pwyll and Pryderi, and rescued by Arthur. While Annwfn (underworld) is despoiled Gweir sings, thenceforth till doom he remains a bard. Probably a wind deity.

**GWEN (GUENER)** Irish goddess of smiles. Sister of Jou and Sadurn. She resembles Venus.

**GWENDOLEN (GWEN, GWENDOLYN)** Feminine name from the Welsh, meaning white-browed.

**GWERN** In Celtic mythology son of Matholwch and Branwen, nephew of Bran and Ebnissyen. When his father abdicated and declared him king, his jealous uncle Ebnissyen tossed him into a fire, which consumed him. This legend probably reflects the primitive sacrifice rite in which a child, acting as surrogate for a fertility hero, was killed after temporary investiture as king, and compares with a Greek legend in which Heracles in a state of madness killed children by fire. Gwern means alder, and the alder was used for sacred fires. He may have been surrogate for Bran, an alder deity.

**GWEVYL** In Arthurian romance knight of the strange lips. When sad, he let one fall to his stom-

ach, while with the other he made a hood over his head.

**GWIAWN** In Arthurian romance a magician with the power of curing an injury.

**GWION BACH** In Celtic mythology son of Gwreang. He was exposed and found in a harvest basket on the shore by Cerridwen who lived in the depth of the lake. She set him to stir the caldron in which she was brewing poetic inspiration for her son, the ugly Afagddu. Three great drops fell from the stew and burned Gwion, imparting to him all knowledge of things past, present, and future. Angered that Gwion received that intended for her son, she pursued him. Possessing shape-changing powers, he transformed himself into a hare in autumn, and she pursued him in the shape of a greyhound; into a fish in the winter rainy season, and she pursued him in the shape of an otter; into a bird in the spring, and she pursued him in the shape of a hawk; into a grain of winnowed wheat at the summer harvest, and she finally overtook him in the form of a black hen with a red comb (death colors) and ate him. When she returned to her natural shape, she found herself pregnant and gave birth to a boy which she tied in a leather bag and cast into the sea two days before May Day. The boy (either the son of Gwion or Gwion reborn) was found by Elphin, who renamed him Taliesin (meaning beautiful brow or fine value). Cerridwen typifies a nature goddess and storm hag, who pursued Gwion, a fertility or sun hero. When he concealed himself in a heap of grain, he experienced the ritual murder of a barley-king. See sun hero.

**GWLAD YR HAV** Welsh other-world. Land of Summer, land



from which men came.

**GWRACH Y RHIBYN** Welsh spirit which warns of approaching death.

**GWRAGEDD ANNWN** Welsh gentle damsel fairies of lakes and streams. In Christian tradition descendants of villagers condemned to sink below the waters for reviling Saint Patrick. Compare Gwyllion.

**GWRHYR GWALSTAWT** In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. He knew all the languages of men as well as of all other creatures. A magician able to transform himself into a bird, he acted as Arthur's ambassador (envoy of the god of fertility) in negotiating with the wild boar Twrch Trwyth (a force of destruction). Probably a wind deity.

**GWRI** A name of Pryderi meaning golden-hair.

**GWRNACH** In Arthurian legend giant slain with his own sword by Kay.

**GWYAR** In early Welsh mythology a sister of Arthur and wife of the sky-god Lludd. By Arthur the mother of Gwalchmei. Name meaning gore or shed blood. Personification of dawn or gloaming.

**GWYDDNEU GARANHIR** In Welsh legend ruler of a lost country, which is now under water. Father of Elphin. He asked and received the protection of Gwyn. In Arthurian legend, Gwyddneu's basket was one from which the whole world might eat according to each one's desire. Resembles Dagda's caldron. See caldron.

**GWYDION (GWIDION)** Literally, to say poetry. In Cymric mythology son of Don, brother of Amaethon, Gilvaethwy, and Gvannon, brother and lover of Arianrhod. He disguises himself as a bard and goes into the underworld realm of Pryderi, where he entertains and then asks his host to grant him a boon, the herd of swine he had received as a gift from Arawn. When Pryderi received the gift, he promised not to give or sell any until they had doubled in number. By magic, Gwydion turns fungus into twelve greyhounds and twelve stallions and suggests Pryderi need neither give nor sell the swine to him, but exchange them for the animals. Pryderi agrees and Gwydion hurries away with the swine; the magic charm soon passes and Pryderi has nothing left but a lot of fungus, whereupon he invades Math's territory for his swine, but succumbs before the power of light. During the battle, Gilvaethwy outrages Goewin, Math's footholder, and, when Math, the uncle of Gilvaethwy, discovers this, he transforms the brothers, first into a couple of deer, then into swine, and finally into wolves. In Gwydion's endeavors to help mankind, he organizes a second onslaught against the underworld to obtain the deer, dog, and lapwing and is confined by his uncle in the bone-fortress of Oeth and Anoeth. Goewin, no longer a virgin, is discharged as Math's footholder, and Gwydion, pretending his sister Arianrhod is a virgin although she already has conceived his sons, presents her to Math to fill the place vacated by Goewin. Math, discovering she is not a virgin, will not have her, and the furious Arianrhod throws one son, Dylan, into the sea. Gwydion manages to save the other child and tricks Arianrhod into naming him Llew

**Llaw.** Gwydion is an ash and sun god; he is druid of the gods and master of illusion and phantasy; he is hostile to the niggardly gods of the underworld who hoard fertility, which they keep buried under the earth until he, as beneficent trickster (with his warm sunrays) forces from them for the use of mankind. He is credited with originating April Fool's Day when, on April 1, he conjured up the armies to fool Arianrhod and caused her to confer arms on Llew Llaw. He helped Math create Blodeuwedd (flower-wife) for Llew. His mansion, the Milky Way, is believed to be the track he made while seeking Llew Llaw after his treacherous death at the hands of Blodeuwedd. He is said to be a later anthropomorphic form of some ancient swine god because a swine was one of the shapes into which he was transformed. He resembles Arthur, Cuchulainn, Odin, Ogma. See Battle of Trees.

**GWYLLION** Welsh cruel and fierce mountain fairies. Compare Gwragodd Annwn.

**GWYN (GWYNWAS)** Literally, fair, white. In Brythonic mythology, son of Nudd. A magician and god of battle, he was the wild hunter of men's souls, which he led to Annwn, where he was lord. He abducted Greudylad, affianced to his brother Gwyrthur. In the fight which followed Arthur interfered, demanded that Creudylad remain with her father, and sentenced Gwyn and Gwyrthur to fight for her each May Day until doom, when she would be given to the victor. The battle is that of winter and summer over the spring maid. Gwyn is the Welsh equivalent of the Cornish Melwas; in Arthurian romances he is mortalized as

Gunvasius (Sir Guynas, Gwenbaus, Gwinas), king of the Orkneys, and in Spenser's Faerie Queene as Guyon. He also appears as king of the Tylwyth Teg (Welsh fairies).

**GWYNEDD** In Brythonic mythology tribe first ruled by Math, later governed by the magic of Gwydion, who was the first herdsman of the tribe's cattle. Gwynedd is the sky, over which Math is lord; the cattle are clouds over which Gwydion, the sun, is herdsman.

**GWYNHWYVAR** See Guinevere.

**GWYRTHUR** Brythonic solar deity, a god of summer. Brother and enemy of Gwyn, who abducted Creudylad, to whom Gwyrthur was betrothed. He was forced to fight a perpetual battle with Gwyn. As Gwyrthur ap Greidawl (i.e. Victor, son of Scorcher), he was the father of Gwynhwyvar (Guinevere), one of Arthur's three wives by that name. See Gwyn.

**GYALIN** King reigning over the Lamayin realm of the Sipa Khorlo or wheel of life of Tibetan Buddhism.

**GYAL-TSHAN** Tibetan victorious banner or standard. A large one sometimes has the sacred texts and eight Buddhist symbols.

**GYGES (GYAS, GYES)** (1) In Greek mythology, one of the three Hecatoncheires, giant sons of Uranus and Gaea. The Earthquake. An ally of Zeus in his war against the Titans. Killed by Heracles. (2) Shepherd king of Lydia. He dethroned and put his predecessor Candaules to death. He had a magic ring through which he was able to become invisible and see others at

pleasure. The ring is a ring of fertility, the fruitfulness of the earth being seen in spring and invisible in winter.

**GYLFE** A legendary king of Svithod (Sweden) skilled in cunning and magic. In the form of an old man, called Gangleri, he set out for Asgard. The Aesir, knowing who he really was, prepared deceptions for him. He asked a series of questions of Odin, who assumed three forms: Har (High), Jafnhar (Equally High), and Thrídi (Third). The answers are the myths related in Gylfaginning (Delusion or Beguiling of Gylfe), which composes the first part of the Younger Edda. When all had been related the Aesir tossed Gylfe out.

**GYMIR (GYMER)** In Norse mythology father of Gerd. Giant shepherd of Gulveig, the Hag of Iarnvid. Storm giant of the east. Also called Egther or Aegir, a title meaning the covering of the depth of the ocean and, as Egther, he was an ocean deity.

**GYP** A common dog's name. A bitch or female puppy is called a gyp. The name yields ever-existent eye. In England, a gyp is a college servant, and in the United States, a swindler.

**GYPSUM** In Greek antiquity used in initiations to 'smear off' or purify. Supposedly worn by the Titans as a disguise to keep them from being identified when they mutilated Dionysus.

**GYPSY (GIPSY)** Fortune teller, musician, nomad, story teller, tent dweller, tinker. Usually identified as of Egyptian descent, the Gypsies being said to be descendants of outcasts of the temple of Thoth. They probably are of Aryan descent, Indian, or

Persian. According to a Christian legend they are strays on earth because they refused to shelter the Virgin and her child in their flight to Egypt.

**GYRON** In heraldry an ordinary, signifying unity.

**GYU-O** In Japan a lie-detector. A white paper on which a grotesque karasu (crow or raven) is drawn. Used when taking oaths. After a person has sworn that a statement is true the gyu-o is burned and the ashes are given to him to swallow. The guy-o angered by untruths will devour the falsifier. Used especially on suspected thieves or other criminals.

## H

**H** Eighth in a class or series. In gnostic tradition, the Twin Pillars of Heaven, the Aged and Immutable Door or Gateway. Signifies the Hierarch (One who has attained the mystic age of 33). As the equivalent of eight, the letter of atonement or regeneration. Its ladder-like form symbolizes up and down. Mystic emblem of the Celestial Twins, the Horebs, i.e. Cherubs, and of the Harits; all are also represented by HH or twin towers. Occult significance: tends toward gain or pleasure; its period is for eight years. Character traits: fluent with words, love of outdoors, love of splendor, materialistic. Physical weak spots: stomach and tumors. Planetary correspondence: Mercury. Symbolic correspondence: inspiration. Tarot correspondence: Justice. Zodiacal correspondence: Cancer (according to some astrologers, Libra). Among Hebrew cabalists, character traits are: agriculturist,

just, traveler. In low form, abuse of justice, dissolute, strife. In medieval Roman notation 200; with line above 200,000.

Parallels the Anglo-Saxon rune haegel (hail); the Arabic hha; Celtic huath (white thorn); Egyptian hieroglyph meander (according to some the sieve, which is really the equivalent of kh), the Hebrew he (window). The Hebrew cheth (fence or enclosure), also equated with h, really is the equivalent of ch. Resolves into a-t-ch, which yields A, the resplendent self-existent (i.e. the sun). See Alphabet Affiliations.

**HAAKON (HACO, HACON, HAKON, HOCKEN)** (1) Masculine name from the Norwegian, which yields Great One or Great Sun and signifies high kin. (2) In Norse tradition a good king named Haakon is to rise after the Fenris-wolf has been let loose on mankind.

**HABAKKUK** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning loving embrace. (2) The name of a minor Hebrew prophet about whom little is known but who has become the subject of many legends.

**HABDALAH** A Hebrew ceremony at the close of the Sabbath consisting of a benediction over sweet spices; the lighting of a taper, near which the fingers are held for a moment; the sipping of a glass of wine; finally the extinguishing of the taper in the wine.

**HABERGEIS** Tyrolian malicious bird. One of the tools of the devil, its cry denotes death. Anyone imitating it is torn to pieces.

**HABONDE (ABUNDIA)** In Dan-

ish mythology a distributor of gifts. She corresponds to Fulla, goddess representing the fullness of the earth at harvest.

**HABOR** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning agile.

**HACHET** For symbolism, see ax.

**HACHIMAN (HACHIMAN DAIBOSATSU, HACHIMAN TARO)** Japanese war god, god of the Eight-banners. Son of Empress Jingo. Later patron deity of the Minamoto family, a warrior clan. A Shinto god adopted by the Buddhists. Apotheosized spirit of Emperor Ojin. Also called Yahata. Compares with Ares, Mars.

**HACKELBEREND** Literally, mantle-wearer. A name applied to Odin as wind god.

**HADAD (ADAD)** Syriac Great Father. Probably an atmosphere deity. Father of Seimia, fate goddess. Identical with Balmarcodes. Name means powerful.

**HADASSAH** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning myrtle. In the Bible, a name for Esther.

**HADDING** (1) Norse sea deity. When wounded he was nursed by Ragnhild, who left a ring in his wound. At a later time, when her father instructed her to choose a husband from an assembly of suitors, she felt their bodies and recognized Hadding by means of the ring. A form of the identification motif in folktales. After years of dwelling in hills and in disuse of arms, he longed for the sea; Ragnhild, on the other hand, when away from the woodlands, longed for the cry of the wolves and the howl of beasts. A story analogous to that of Njord and



Skadi. (2) Son of Halfdan and Signe-Alveig. After the death of his father by Svipdag, he was cared for by Odin, who gave him to drink of Leifner's Flames, which gave him bravery and strength beyond that of all other men. He became king of Sweden and warred against his half-brother Gudhorn, king of the Danes. He slew a sea monster only to discover he had slain Svipdag in disguise. Although Svipdag had killed his father, he was usually a benignant god, and to appease the gods for killing one of their number, Hadding initiated the practice of human sacrifice, offering a human being annually. Probably a light or sun deity.

**HADES (AIDES)** (1) In Greek mythology, son of Cronus and Rhea. His brothers were Poseidon and Zeus; his sisters were Demeter, Hera, and Hestia. In primitive Greece he was king of the underworld, which he left only once, when he kidnaped Persephone, who became his bride. He was a benignant deity who watched over agriculture and the harvest. His realm contained the germs of all future harvests and other riches, such as metals and minerals. However, its wealth did not relieve it of gloom. As lord of the wealth contained in the earth, he was also known as Plutus. His emblem was the cornucopia. In later times, he was king of the dead and was the successor of Erebus, ancient primeval divinity after whom the region originally was called. His name was so feared, it rarely was mentioned by mortals. Those who invoked him did so by striking the earth with their hands and in sacrifices to him turned away their faces. His name, meaning unseen, was sometimes uttered as an oath; those who

swore by him bound themselves to destruction for failure to keep a pledge. He usually was represented as a bearded man with a dense mass of hair falling forebodingly over his forehead, seated on a throne, clad in a himation, holding a scepter and a patera, with Cerberus at his side. Sometimes he was shown carrying either a two-pronged fork or the keys to the underworld, wearing his helmet of invisibility, and riding a chariot of gold drawn by four black horses. Black sheep were sacrificed to him at night; his priests wore black robes and cypress wreaths. The cypress, maiden-hair fern, narcissus, and poppy were sacred to him. His Roman counterparts were Dis and Pluto. (2) In Primitive Greece, the land of roots and beginnings, a region from which came the wealth of the earth; later the underworld abode of the dead, that which Cronus (Time) was unable to consume, the kingdom of darkness guarded by the many-headed dog Cerberus. It was surrounded by the river Styx, intense darkness, which flowed nine times around the realm, and over which Charon conducted the souls of the dead whose bodies had been buried with proper rites. Hades was divided into two sections, Elysium (abode of the just) and Tartarus (abode of the unjust), and through it flowed four rivers: Acheron, river of woe; Cocytus, river of lamentation; Lethe, river of forgetfulness; Phlegethon (or Pyriphlegeth), river of fire. Anyone who tasted the food of Hades was condemned to remain there. However, in the case of Persephone, Zeus compromised and permitted her to return to earth for half of each year. The three judges of Hades were: Aeacus, Minos, and Rhadamanthys. Late Attic tradition adds Triptolemos. Hades corresponds to the Hebrew



Sheol as a state or abode of the dead. Inasmuch as it is not a place of punishment it does not correspond to Hell, but Hades is sometimes used as a euphemism for Hell.

**HADHAYOSH (HADHAYAOSH)**

Literally, ever pure. Iranian primordial  $\alpha$ , on whose back men passed from region to region across Vourukasha, the primeval sea. At resurrection, ambrosia will be prepared from a mixture of the fat of Hadhayosh and white haoma. Also called Sarsaok. Analogue of Behemoth.

**HADJI** A Moslem who has made a pilgrimage (also called hadji) to Mecca. The pilgrimage is required of every free Mohammedan at least once during his life in the twelfth month of the year. Hadji is sometimes used before a name as a title.

**HADUI** Iroquois hunchback supernatural being who is the cause of decrepitude and disease, but who gives Yoskeha (Sapling) the secret of medicine and of the ceremonial use of tobacco.

**HAEMON (HAIMON)** In Greek mythology son of Creon and Eurydice. When Antigone was killed by Creon he committed suicide. Haemon is a counterpart of Romeo. See Antigone.

**HAG** Scottish she-devil, a sorceress or witch. A malicious ugly old woman believed to be in league with the devil or the dead. The hags ride people at night, especially handsome young men and cause discomfort and nightmares. Anciently the hag-mother was the enemy of all life, she was a spirit of darkness and storms and prevented the union of her son with his bride, thus causing a cessation of fertility

and growth.

**HAGAN (HAGEN)** In the Nibelungenlied a great warrior in the service of Gunther, king of Burgundy. For Gunther, he murders Siegfried, robs Kriemhild of part of the treasure she had inherited from Siegfried and buries it in the Rhine. Kriemhild, after her marriage to Etzel, king of the Huns, invites him to Etzel's court and cuts off his head when he refuses to reveal where the treasure is hidden. Thus Hagan is a great warrior slain by a woman. He usually is described as of lordly gait but rough, with a terrible visage, his chest is broad, his hair is slightly gray, his legs are long and sinewy. Hagan represents the darkness of winter, which murders the summer sun (Siegfried) and then carries its treasure (growth) into the underworld. Hagan appears in many legends as well as in Wagner's Nibelungen Ring. As Hogni, the son of a mortal and a sea-monster, he appears in old Norse sagas. In the German epic Gudrun, he is a young prince of Ireland who, after being abducted, is nurtured by three kings' daughters. He finally succeeds in returning to his native land where he becomes king.

**HAGAR** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning stranger or wanderer. (2) In Hebrew lore the servant of Sarah, who being barren gave her to Abraham as a secondary wife, and she became the mother of Ishmael. After the birth of Isaac, son of Sarah, Hagar and Ishmael were cast out into the wilderness at Sarah's instigation. As Hagar and Ishmael were about to perish of thirst, an angel showed Hagar a well of water. Hagar's name is honored among the Arabs, who claim to be her descendants. In a Chris-

tian allegory, Hagar represents the Jewish Church as in bondage to the ceremonial law; Sarah represents the true church of Christ, free of bondage.

**HAGBART** In Icelandic sagas the betrothed of the princess Signe, whose father hanged him. Signe, in despair, set fire to her quarters and was consumed. Hagbart and Signe may be compared with Abelard and Heloise, Haemon and Antigone, Romeo and Juliet.

**HAGGADAH** The narrative read at the Jewish Seder, the Passover feast. It tells the story of the Exodus, of Israel's deliverance from Egyptian slavery, and of its birth as a nation. It is a nonlegal part of Jewish traditional literature, a free exposition or illustration of the Midrash or scriptures; hence that which is characterized by free interpretation. The legal part of the Midrash is called Halachah.

**HAGGAI** Literally, festive. A so called minor prophetic book of the Bible bearing the name of its author, one of the three prophets of the restoration who encouraged the Jews in rebuilding Jerusalem.

**HAGMENA (HOGMENA)** In Scotland a Christian call adopted from the pagan festival of Ag-Mena.

**HAHAIWUQTI** Pueblo Indian goddess. The Old Woman.

**HAHGWEHDAETGAH** Seneca Indian evil one who ushered in the West to darken the sun and kidnaped the corn spirit and caused beans and squash to flee from the face of the earth until Hahgwehdiyu, the sun, reached

into the underworld and brought them back. A myth which resembles that of Hades and Persephone.

**HAHGWEHDIYU** Iroquoian Indian good creator god, the sun. Son of Ataensic (Sky Woman) and twin brother of Hahgwehdaetgah, the evil one who constantly strove to destroy everything that Hahgwehdiyu created.

**HAHN** Masculine name identical with Ian, Ion, John.

**HAHNESS** Thunder bird of the Chehalis and Chinook Indians. The raven from which mankind was created. See Too-lux.

**HAIA** In the cabala a higher or fourth principle of the soul. The living soul, vitality. See five.

**HAIBET** In Egyptian antiquity the shadow or other self.

**HAIDEE** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning beautiful.

**HAIIDUK (HEYDUCK, HEYDUKE)** A brigand, marauder. The haiduk first appeared in Hungary in the 16th century as a mercenary soldier fighting in the Protestant cause. Later they appeared as patriotic mountain bandits who fought for the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula in the struggle for independence against Turkey. A male servant dressed in Hungarian semi-military costume is called a haiduk.

**HAIETLIK (HAHEKTOAK)** Lightning snake of British Columbia.

**HAIL** Assault of an enemy. Hail was among the plagues of ancient Egypt, and greatly feared because it was so rarely seen there; it also appeared to help the Israelites defeat an army of Ca-

naanites and is used figuratively by the Jews to represent terrible judgments. The word hail, which also is used as a greeting, is related to the Celtic hael, meaning sun, and to the Danish hiul, meaning wheel. It is radially the same as yule.

**HAILLY** Cry to the sun, which ended the sacred sun song-dance of Mexican and Peruvian Indians.

**HAIN** Hebrew letter. Also known as ain (ayin), which see.

**HAIR** Foliage, rain, sun's rays. Authority, creative energy, greatness, honor, respect, strength. Probably because of its rapid growth, regarded as a special seat of life. According to an old superstition a boy's hair must not be cut until he is seven years of age if he is to grow into a powerful man. Worn unshorn by men who have taken a vow of vengeance until the vow has been fulfilled or until an enemy has been slain. Among primitives sacred as the seat of the soul, the abode of one's personal protective god. Hung on sacred trees or on trees above graves as a substitute for the sacrifice of the individual. Dream significance: costly trickery. Hair is from the radical ar (light). Compare baldness, blood-letting. American Indians in puberty rites cut a lock of hair from the crown of a boy's head and dedicated to Thunderbird, tutelary of war. When the hair grew out again, it was parted in a circle from the rest, braided, and war honors were worn on it. This lock was taken when the dead enemy was scalped as a vehicle which transported the magic power or vital strength of the dead man. A lock of a dead relative was carried by pregnant women to ensure the re-

rebirth of the dead. Hopi Indian girls wore their hair in whorls at the side of the head, imitating the squash blossom, symbol of fertility. In Buddhism hair done up in a high chignon, surmounted by a cintamani (flaming pearl), is the headdress of an Adibuddha. In Chinese mythology the hairs and skin of Pa'n Ku became the plants and trees. In Egypt a solitary hair on the bald head of Father Time was known as the lock of Horus. In Greece a lock of hair presented as an offering to a deity signified the surrender of the giver's life to the divine will. Hebrew men wore their hair moderately short. In mourning rites they plucked it out by handfuls, shaved it close, or wholly neglected it. Lepers, when cleansed, and Levites, on their consecration, shaved the whole body. When Samson's hair was cut, his physical strength ascribed to God was lost; the hair being his bond of union which was broken, and which returned when it grew out again. The Hebrew cabalists had a doctrine as follows: Bald in natural course of time - one who undergoes change; if his conduct previously were good, it becomes bad, or vice versa. Bald, prematurely - avaricious, hypocritical. Black and dull - one who quarrels with business associates; successful in holy studies. Black and glossy - one successful in material things if he works alone. Coarse and straight - one who does not fear God and works evil knowingly, but grows better with age. Frizzy - choleric temper. Straight and silky - good companion; business success in partnerships; talkative. In Japan hair typifies evergreens. In Norse mythology abundance, plenty. See Sif.

Blonde hair. Principle of good.

Boar's hair. In Vedic mythology sacrificial grass. Compare

head, mouth, teeth, tongue, tusks of boar.

Brunette hair. Principle of evil. Deities of darkness, devils, and villains are portrayed with dark hair.

Combed out hair. A rain charm. Universally a belief prevails that combed-out or cut hair may disturb the weather, cause rain and hail, thunder and lightning. In the highlands of Scotland no sister combs her hair at night if she has a brother at sea. In the Tyrol witches supposedly use combed-out strands of hair to make hail-stones.

Dishevelled hair. Distraction, untidiness, war. Deities of the underworld sometimes are portrayed with dense masses of hair falling forebodingly over the forehead.

Dog's hair. In medical superstition a dog's hair applied to a wound caused by the bite of the animal will cure it. Hence the expression, "Hair of the dog that bit you," is used humorously to mean a drink of liquor taken when sobering up from a debauch.

Golden hair. See Blonde hair.

Gray hair. Old age, venerability, wisdom.

Hair in flames. Buddhist Dharmapala form.

Hair knotted. Siouan and other American Indians use as a warrior's medicine charm. The hair of a horse's tail likewise was braided or knotted as a protective charm.

Lock of hair. A love fetish. In contagious magic the hair severed from a person's body, if hurt or injured, will simultaneously hurt or injure the original owner. Thus, when the Nandi have taken a prisoner, they shave his head and keep the shorn hair as surety that he will not escape. When the prisoner is

freed or ransomed, his shorn hair is returned. Compare nail, spittle.

Long hair. Father Time. In Christian tradition a man's signifies penitence; a woman's virginity.

Luxuriant hair. Sun's strength in summer.

Red hair. In Egypt persons with red hair were supposedly under the influence of Set or Typhon, the underworld deity. Children with red hair were given amulets to protect them from being carried away by the evil god. In Russia red-headed people are believed to possess more knowledge of magic than others and are disliked on this account.

Scant hair. Winter, when trees have lost their foliage.

Shearing hair. Death, the cutting of life, power, and strength. In many societies, hair shearing is a ritual sacrifice to the sun's daily setting or annual loss of power, or the shearing of evil spirits. At the feast to the mother-goddess in Byblus, virgins sacrificed their hair or their chastity. The shaving of the hair symbolized the sacrifice of oneself to the deity. In mourning ceremonies a perpetual bond of union between the mourner and the dead. A token of disgrace, loss of health and power, cause of destructive thunder and lightning or hail. Because it is a soul or deity abode, shorn hair must be protected against falling into the hands of an enemy who may bewitch it and cause harm to the owner by contagious magic. In Buddhism signifies the rejection of the world of pleasure for a life of contemplation. In Catholicism, rejection of the world of pleasure for the world of religion.

Six hairs. Emblem of water-mothers. Attribute of Sophia.

Three hairs. Three locks on



a head typifies Christ's oneness with the Trinity.

**Woman's hair.** The long abundant hair of a woman symbolizes a virgin bride. In Hebrew tradition lechery, luxury. Roman women, before marriage, sacrificed their hair to Diana, the virgin goddess.

**HAITSI-AIBEB** Hottentot beneficent god who overcame a hostile being named Gama by hitting him with a stone behind the ear. Gama had used this stone to kill all men who passed by him. Identified with Tsui Goab.

**HAJAR-AL-ASWAD** The famous black stone in the Kaaba's northeast corner. According to legend, when Abraham desired to build the Kaaba, the stones came to him miraculously without human aid, and he commanded the faithful to kiss this one. The stone is probably an aerolite worshiped before the days of Mahomet; according to a Persian legend it was an emblem of Saturn. In another legend it was white when it came from paradise and turned black with the sins of those who kissed it. On Judgment Day it is to have two eyes by which to recognize all who have kissed it, and a tongue with which it will bear witness to Allah.

**HAKO** Pawnee ceremony representing the union of Tirawatius (heaven-father) and H'uraru (earth-mother), and the birth of life. A prayer is offered for children, health, long life, and prosperity. The essential symbols of the mystery are the winged wands representing the eagle, the most powerful genii and intermediary between men and gods; a plume of white feather-down, typifying the fleecy clouds of heaven and the winds or breath

of life; and an ear of maize (daughter of Heaven and Earth). Parallels the Eleusinian Mysteries.

**HALACHAH** The legal part of the Midrash. Jewish traditional law embracing minute precepts not found in the written law. See Haggadah.

**HALBRED** Body guard, ceremonial display, war. Carries the same general symbolism of the spear, which see. Christian implement of martyrdom. Emblem of Saint James the Less, Saint Jude.

Halbred, sonorous stone, fish, two persimmons, and scepter.

In China signifies hope for abundant happiness and joy and that all business affairs may be as one desires.

**HALCYON** Calm weather, peace, security. Bird sacred to Thetis. Also called kingfisher.

Halcyon days. Days of happiness and prosperity, rest and untroubled felicity. Any tranquil period. The seven days preceding and the seven days following the shortest day of the year (winter solstice), from a superstition that calm weather is provided by Thetis because it is the brooding time of the halcyon, whose nest, supposedly floats on the sea.

**HALCYONE** In Greek mythology wife of King Ceyx. When he perished in a shipwreck, Halcyone plunged into the sea and Thetis made of each a halcyon (kingfisher), as this bird, noted for the tender affection which characterized the unfortunate couple, always flies in pairs.

**HALF-CLOTHED** The divine. Divinities are usually portrayed with the upper part of the body naked inasmuch as the upper por-



tions of the universe remain unclothed; the body is clothed from the waist down because terrestrial things are hidden from view.

**HALFDAN (HEALFDENE)** In Norse legends the name of several heroes, usually personifications of darkness. In Icelandic sagas grandson of Skate, younger son of Beli. After the death of his older brother Helge, he was forced to pay tribute to Frithiof (see), husband of his sister Ingeborg. In Norse mythology descendant of Thor. Husband of Signe-Alveig. In the war of the frost giants and the gods, he killed his father-in-law and captured his sister-in-law Groa, who bore him a son named Gudhorn. He also captured Groa's son Svipdag, who eventually killed him. In this tale Halfdan is the mythological equivalent of the legendary Feng, who killed his brother Horwendil, and abducted Horwendil's wife Gerutha, the mother of Amleth (Hamlet). In the Thorstein Saga a hero who becomes the foster-brother of Viking and saves his life.

**HALICARNASUS** Ancient city in Asia Minor, site of the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

**HALIRRHOTHIOS** Greek sea god; son of Poseidon. Slain by Ares when he attempted to abduct Alcippe, daughter of Ares. See Areopagus.

**HALL** In medieval times the main room of a castle or great house, where meals were cooked and eaten; distinguished from the bower or sleeping apartment. In modern times a court of justice, a place of entertainment, a public building; also the entry or passageway of a house.

Hall of Two Truths. In E-

gyptian mythology seat of judgment where the deceased were brought before Osiris, the supreme judge, who was surrounded by forty-two assessors, each of whom addressed the dead in turn and to whom the dead declared their innocence or guilt.

**HALLAH** Bread baked in the form of a twisted roll and eaten by Jews on the Sabbath and at festivals; originally a deity offering. Analogue of the hot cross bun.

**HALLELUJAH (ALLELUIA, ALLELUIAH)** Literally, praise ye Jehovah. An exclamation used in songs of joy, praise, and thanksgiving, meaning praise to God. Probably related to eleleu, Greek war cry meaning shining light.

Hallelujah lass. A humorously contemptuous name applied to active women members of the Salvation Army.

**HALLEY** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning hale, healthy, also hallowed, holy.

**HALLGERDA** In *Burnt Njal*, an Icelandic saga, the beautiful, selfish, and wilful wife of Gunnar. She quarrels with Berghthora, wife of Gunnar's friend Njal, and stirs up a feud which ends tragically for both families. When Gunnar is finally trapped by his enemies, he begs Hallgerda for a lock of her hair with which to make a new bowstring, and she refuses to let him have it.

**HALLIBURTON** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning bright and holy.

**HALLINSKIDE (HALLINSKIDI)** A title of Heimdal, Norse god of the rainbow. Name signifies owner of the vaulted arch or leaning way.

**HALLOWE'EN** November eve; night of October 31, when the strength of the gods of darkness, winter, and the underworld were great. In the old Celtic calendar the last night of the old year. To celebrate the end of summer and its fruitfulness the dead, evil supernatural beings, warlocks, and witches, went abroad holding revels. In pagan Irish rites the firstlings of every issue and the chief scions of every clan were sacrificed in a great fire to Cromm Cruaich as a tribute to the god for fertile crops. Christianity borrowed the holiday and called it the Eve of All Hallows or All Saints. It is devoted to all sorts of games in which old rites and superstitions can be traced. It is called gate-night because the young people remove the gates of fences, sometimes using them for bonfires which echo the great fire of Cromm Cruaich. It is called paint-night, because young people paint the houses and walks of their neighbors, reflecting the ancient practice of trying to deceive the evil spirits abroad on Hallowe'en. It is called tick-tack night because a button through which a string has been run and wound is held up against windowpanes, making eerie sounds in imitation of the witches still said to be around. It is called the vigil of All Saints. Hallowe'en is represented by cats, ghosts, goblins, a jack-o-lantern, pumpkin, a witch riding a broomstick, and the colors orange and black. See Samhain.

**Hallowmas.** November 1. Christian celebration in honor of all saints and martyrs. Also called All-hallows. In Scotland one of the quarter-days celebrating fertility and harvest, the others being, Beltane, Candlemas, Lammass.

**HALO** Deification, divine assistance, divinity, glory, holiness, sun. Light which knows no shadow, beam purer than ether, perfect wisdom. Placed behind the heads of divine or sacred personages, and indicates the wearer is illumined by the unshadowed and brilliant light of truth. Generally represented as a circle, hexagonal, square, or triangle; the square symbolizing earth, usually distinguishes living persons. In religious rites frequently typified by a pure white garment. In mythology a halo or nimbus was the sign by which the divine birth of abandoned children was made known. Dream significance: esteem, glory. In Buddhism radiation of light from a Buddha's mind.

**HALOA** Feast at Athens containing mysteries of Demeter, Persephone, and Dionysus on the occasion of the cutting of the vines and the tasting of wine made from them. Sports constituted the actual festival. The name of the festival comes from the growth of the vine, called Aloai. Cakes, in the shape of sex symbols, were served.

**HALSEY** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning greeting, salutation.

**HALTIA (HALDJA)** Finno-Ugric tutelary genius of a man, the ruler which precedes him, usually the culprit of a man, as is obvious from the phrase, "It is not he, but his haltia." Said to appear in the shape of a dog or mottled or striped cat before a misfortune. The person who dies first in a house or lights its first fire usually becomes the haltia of a house. Compare varjohaltia.

**HAM** Literally, swarthy. In Hebrew mythology son of Noah.

Brother of Japheth and Shem. Ancestor of the Hamitic race. For gazing on his father when naked (drunk), his father cursed him to be the servant of his brothers. He was dark skinned and ruler of the hot south. He had four sons, Canaan, Cush, Mizraim, and Phut, and his descendants were said to have founded Canaan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, and several African tribes. The Arabs call Egypt Misr after Misraim. Ham was an agriculturist; his brother Shem a shepherd, and the eternal quarrel between husbandman and nomad exists in their story as it did in that of Cain and Abel. Ham, dark skinned, represents the forces of darkness; Shem, light skinned, represents those of light. Compare Cain.

**HAMA** A name of Heimdal. In Beowulf he carries off the Brisenga-men necklace from Eor-manric.

**HAMADRYAD** Greek individual spirit or nymph whose life begins and ends with that of a particular tree. Represented as quiet, self-reliant. Frequently portrayed as woman to the waist, the trunk of a tree below. The word is from the Greek hama (together) + druas (tree). Compare dryad.

**HAMAGUCHI GOHEI (HAMAGUCHI DAIMYOJIN)** In Japanese mythology farmer worshiped as a god of agriculture.

**HAMAN** A favorite of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, he plotted against Mordecai the Jew. He was thwarted by Esther and Mordecai, fell into disgrace, and was executed. Thus he typifies one hanged on the gallows he had prepared for another.

**HAMATH** One of the four oldest cities of the world; the others being Gaza, Hebron, and Sidon. It was located in Syria, and celebrated in the very earliest ages. In David's time, Toi, king of Hamath, was David's ally.

**HAMBARUS** Armenian spirits who inhabit deserted places and ruins. From a Persian word meaning house spirits.

**HAMELIN** A town on the Weser in Germany which appears in medieval legend as a town overrun by rats. See Pied Piper of Hamelin.

**HAMILTON** Masculine name from Old French, probably meaning from the mountain hamlet.

**HAMINGJA** Norse female fortune-bringing guardian spirit. She cheers, consoles, warns and brings good luck, especially to a child born with a caul. She stays with a person throughout life, appears in dreams to give noble counsel, and speaks for those who are dead. Name means caul or skin. Analogue of lar or penate.

**HAMISTAKAN** Iranian resting place of those whose good works and sins exactly counterbalance. In Hamistakan they wait the renovation of the world, their only suffering being from cold or heat.

**HAMLET** In Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet, the prince of Denmark whose uncle Claudius kills his brother, Hamlet's father, marries Gertrude, Hamlet's mother, and usurps the throne to become king. To devote himself to revenge, Hamlet pretends madness and puts Ophelia, with whom he is in love, roughly aside. Hamlet vacillates and philosophizes rather than act in the situation. Ophelia drowns herself

and Laertes, her brother, challenges Hamlet to a duel. Encouraged by Claudius, Laertes uses a poisoned sword. He wounds Hamlet, but in the conflict both youths drop their swords which are accidentally exchanged, and Hamlet wounds Laertes with the poisoned blade. Gertrude picks up a drink of wine, which Claudius had poisoned and intended for Hamlet, to toast her son's success, and dies. Hamlet, now thoroughly convinced of the evil of his uncle, kills him, and he and Laertes succumb of their poisoned wounds. Shakespeare borrowed Hamlet from mythology. In Danish myths he was known as Amleth (which probably means insane) and in Icelandic sagas he was known as Amlode. He was the son of Horwendil and Gerutha, the nephew of Feng, who slays Horwendil and marries Gerutha. Another Hamlet analogue is Svipdag, whose mother Groa is seduced by Halfdan; Svipdag kills Halfdan. In the mythological accounts the conflicts typify the struggle between light (represented by Horwendil) and darkness (represented by Feng) or summer and winter for the fertility maid (Gerutha). As the fight for supremacy between light and darkness is everlasting, Amleth, the young light or spring of the year, rises to defeat the aging darkness or winter. The poisoned spear replaces the poisonous dragon or monster (cold or withholder of fertilizing rains). The Shakespearean drama has become the subject of endless psychological argument and debate. Hamlet the wronged son is said to be Shakespeare's purgatory. According to August Schlegel, "The whole play is intended to show that calculating considerations exhaust... the power of action." Goethe, agreeing with Schlegel says,

"Hamlet is a noble nature without the strength of nerve which forms a hero. He sinks beneath a burden which he cannot bear, and cannot cast aside." Harry Slochower says that Hamlet suffers from uncertainty and indecisiveness caused by his mother complex. He is a man who never mourns his father, but constantly reproaches his mother. Because of his incestuous desires, he continually fences with words, becomes a 'whore of words,' and thus dallying does not attempt to carry out his mission until it is too late to change the nature of the situation or of society. He typifies inner insecurity, a split within one's self; he knows what to do but lacks a guide or belief to carry out the action; he is within himself a conflict of good and evil, weakness and strength. Hamlet has come to be regarded as the prototype of modern introspective man.

Hamlet without the part of the prince. The principal character omitted. Said when the person who was to have been the principal at a function is absent.

#### HAMLIN, JOHN (OR JACK)

A professional gambler who appears in several of Bret Harte's stories. He is courteous and sportive with a tendency toward melancholy.

**HAMMER** Celestial power, creative word, divinity emblem, fashioner of the universe, instrument of death, labor, lightning, thunder. Imitator of nature (instrument of sculptors). In metaphor the brain is likened to an anvil or forge; thought to the hammer. Universally instrument which releases the sun after it has been imprisoned in a cave or dungeon, suggesting a sun darkened in winter and making a reappearance during spring storms.



With it artisan gods hammered out the sky and made implements and weapons for the deities. Dream significance: imprudence, lack of skill. Symbolical equivalent of ax, cross, sword. The African Dinkas have a Great Chief of the Hammer; also a House of the Ax in the form of a sacred spear, which supposedly came down from heaven in a thunderstorm. In ancient Britain a hammer was placed in a grave as a symbol of immortality. In Christian art symbolizes martyrdom, the Passion, sign of the crucifixion. Attribute of Saint Eloy. The Egyptians worshiped a hammer deity. In Greek mythology an attribute of Ananke and Hephaestus. The Mayas worshiped a Great Seer of the Hammer, likewise known as God of the Ax. In Norse, as well as in other cultures, symbolized fertility. It was the strength of Thor and was intended to be not only a mallet but a rock, which sometimes gets lost under the sea (as growth disappears in winter) and sometimes rises to heaven. In Rome an attribute of Vulcan.

Hammer of Daikoku. In Japan diligence.

Hammer and Sickle. Insignia of the U.S.S.R., adopted in 1923. Symbolizes the union of industrial and farm labor.

Two-headed hammer. Lightning and thunder, thus life and fertility. Mallet of Thor.

**HAMMURABI (KHAMMURABI)**  
King of ancient Babylon. In the Bible identified with Amraphel, king of Shinar (Sumer). A son of Sinnuballit, king of Babylon, he claimed Dagon, a fish god had created him. Recognized as the greatest king of the First Dynasty, his reign is placed variously from the 23rd to the 18th century B.C. The empire he founded

survived for more than 2,000 years. He organized the city states of Sumer and Akkad into a state called Babylonia, with the city of Babylon as the capital. He appointed governors in all the cities to replace the king-priests and Merodach, city god of Babylon, was chosen to head the pantheon. He raised Babylonia to the highest place of power and influence among the nations of the earth. He was a builder of canals and roads. Under his direction scribes committed to writing the great epic of creation and of the deluge which destroyed the elder race of men; astronomers placed new constellations, one the Ship (Argo) the outgrowth of the deluge legend. Others were Centaurus (Kentaur), the Altar (Ara), and the Raven (Corvus). One of the most important documents of the human race, comprising 300 statutes inscribed in more than 3,600 cuneiform lines (now in the Louvre) is a record of the code of ethics he devised. Here the doctrine, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," was first enunciated in law. His code of laws imposed sterner justice on the rich than on the poor, but was strict for all. He claimed the laws were received from Bel Merodach. As one who claimed divine birth, an analogue of Sargon I; as one whose laws were god-given, analogue of Mahomet and Moses.

**HAMORI** Japanese god of leaves. Compare Kukunochi.

**HAMSIKA** In Hinduism daughter of Surabhi. Supporter of the south corner of the heaven.

**HAND** Amity, authority, benediction, construction, divine grace, divine presence, faith, force, greeting, honor, labors, mastery, oath, pledge, useful-



ness, vigor, work. Chief instrument of all operations; that which seizes and holds, as a crown. Universally a hand, sometimes moulded of gold and studded with gems, sometimes of base metals, glass or other materials, is revered as a talisman against fascination and other evil influences. In medieval times the hand became so common as a watermark, it became a generic term among paper makers. Dream significance: flattery; (if cut off) disunion, loss of a friend; (if dirty) visit from an applicant. In heraldry, pledge of faith. Hand yields brilliant or resplendent one and equates with hind (of dawn) and hound (of heaven).

The palm heel is assigned to the underworld goddess, the center is assigned to Mars as it grips weapons and its principal lines form the initial M. The thumb, the master or phallus finger is assigned to Venus as bringer of increase. The forefinger, digit or index finger is that of direction, fortunate guidance, or rule, assigned to Jupiter. Called furze or oak finger. The middle or fool's finger assigned to Saturn, the Christmas Fool, and death. Called heather finger. The fourth or wedding ring finger is also that of the leech or physic, and anciently physicians mixed medicants with it on the theory no poison could adhere to it without communicating the information. Assigned to Apollo, the healer and called gold or poplar finger. The small or ear finger, anciently was used by priests to stop the ear as an aid to inspiration, thus a divinatory finger. Assigned to Mercury as conductor of dead souls and to the yew tree.

In American Indian tradition the hand denotes supplication to

the master of life or Great Spirit. In China called shou, a symbol of longevity. Christian symbol of God, the Father, the Divine Logos. In Catholicism, the thumb, that which is stout and strong, denotes the Chief Person of the Godhead; the third finger, taller than the others, denotes Christ, salvation; and the second finger, between the two, denotes the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son; the two remaining fingers denote respectively the divine and human nature of Christ. In Egypt symbolizes fortitude, handicraft. In Hebrew antiquity the "laying on of hands," signified the bestowal of a blessing, consecration to office, or divine gifts. The hands of the high-priest laid upon the scapegoat, as if transferring the guilt of the people to the animal. The right hand meant towards the south, the Jews speaking as if facing the east. The gestures used in Hindu dances correspond to the mudras, which see.

The hand plays an important part in the symbolism of ancient steles and in recent art, including the dance and drama. The uses given here are universal unless otherwise indicated. See also under finger, gestures.

Black hand. Death threat, vendetta.

Bloody hand. Murder. African and Oriental mark of rank; also in English heraldry.

Cross one's hand. Give money for the purpose of receiving a favor or favorable report. From the custom of making gifts to a fortune teller by crossing the hand with money.

Hand across throat. Death threat.

Hand at face. One hand upright at face or both in a U sign is a distress sign making an appeal for help. See hand at head.

Hand at head. Hand support-

ing head denotes thought. Both hands touching top of head, hope. One hand touching top of head, beckoning, leadership, preservation. Hands sloped forward at head, head sometimes bent forward, praising the deity, reverence, salaaming, worship.

Hand across forehead. Distress.

Hand at heart. Reverence; clenched over heart indicates the plucking or tearing out of the heart, originally as an offering to the deity, in modern secular life, despairing lover. Hand flat over heart, adoration, love, salutation. Hand with a heart on the palm is a Christian symbol of fidelity to charity.

Hand at mouth. Secrecy, silence; anciently, secret of the mastery of resurrection, also of initiation and other secret rites.

Hand at nose. Arrogance, challenge, contempt, insult.

Hand at ray's end. The productive powers of the sun. A symbol frequently seen in Egyptian art. Sometimes the hand holds a seed.

Hand at side. Resignation.

Hand behind back. In Japan charm by which evil is averted from the person who exercises it.

Hand clapping. A custom in Japanese Shinto shrines; believed to be for the purpose of awakening the spirit of the kami (god).

Hand and cross. Talisman against the evil eye. To break a charm composed of these signs was thought to be a great misfortune.

Hand cupped behind ear. Listening (to sounds of solitude).

Hand cut off. In antiquity thievery punishment.

Hand emerging from clouds. Supreme deity.

Hand extended. Faith, fidelity.

Hand, eye on palm. Deity,

harmonious accord.

Hand grasping straw. In Christian tradition lottery. It alludes to the drawing of straws to see whether Barabbas or Christ was to be released from execution on the cross.

Hand holding cap. Humility, a suppliant, as one who removes his hat before a superior.

Hand holding or pouring money. Betrayal.

Hand horizontal. Hands held horizontally in front of body, one above the other, separated by two or three inches of space, the palms facing each other, signifies obligation, probably originally an oath sign. Hands horizontally in line with chin, distress.

Hand, index finger extended. Command, direction indicator. Talisman against the evil eye.

Hand in fist. Threat.

Hand in glove. Close intimacy or cooperation.

Hand in grip. See hand clasped, handshake.

Hand of Fatima. North African and Western Asiatic small brass and silver hand, thumb and fingers extended, used as a charm to ward off the evil eye. Sacred Moslem symbol of divine province, generosity, hospitality, power. It represents the holy family; the thumb typifies Mahomet; the first finger, Lady Fatima; the second finger, Ali, her husband; the third finger, Hassan; the small finger, Hussein. It also represents the five principal commandments. Starting with the thumb: keep the feast of Ramadan, accomplish the pilgrimage to Mecca, give alms, perform all necessary ablutions, oppose all infidels. By fortune tellers the hand of Fatima is used as a key for the purpose of reading the abilities, character, and temperament of a person or for the purpose of foretelling the future.

Hand of glory. Charm made

from the dried or pickled hand of a dead man, preferably one who had been hanged on a gallows. It supposedly confers invisibility on the owner or renders those to whom it is presented motionless. See hanging.

Hand of God. Health charm.

Hand on abdomen. As the abdomen typifies the physical body or that which is destructible, perishable or subject to decay, a sign of destruction. Earth sign of the Hung Society.

Hand on breast. One hand on breast, the other forming a right angle at the elbow with hand pointing heavenward forming a square is a sign of prayer, preservation of nature, others, or self. One hand on breast, the other not forming a square, implies faith, fidelity, trustworthiness.

Hand on plough. Agriculture, spring. In ancient China, Egypt, and Peru, the hand of the king on a plough was a sign of consecration and dignity. Ancients regarded husbandry a religious art, and the ruler frequently ploughed the first furrow or sod of the year.

Hand open. Justice, victory, also mockery, slapping. An open hand outstretched is a helping hand, symbolic of lack of avarice.

Hand over basin. Ceremonial cleansing, purification.

Hand over hand. With great rapidity, as by passing one's hand alternately one above the other in climbing a rope.

Hand pointing. Command, direction indicator. Signifies note well. Pointing downward is the calling on earth to witness; in Christianity signifies descent of grace, light and virtue, from the plane above to the plane below.

Hand (or foot) print in stone. Divinity markings, existence, immortality. Divinities who sup-

posedly left such markings are: Adam, Buddha, Cabal (dog of Arthur), Heracles, Isis, Quetzalcoatl, Siva, Sume, Tlalnepantla, Vishnu. A hand print painted red is an American Indian symbol of the flaming sun. It was used as a charm to ward off evil and probably represents the earliest form of a seal.

Hand raised. Safety, stop.

Hand, red in color. Sun (see hand print in stone). Death warning, warning of violence. According to occultists, a person with a hand reddish in color will have good luck in politics.

Hands and arms bent in line with head. Distress.

Hands and arms straight up above head. Circumcision, death, distress, helplessness, surrender.

Hands clasped. Affection, brotherly love, greeting, marriage, union.

Hands crossed, downward.

Cross of equinox or Saint Andrew's cross, signifying humility.

Hands crossed over breast.

Death, resignation.

Hands crossed over solar plexus. Death, impotence. Hung Society sign of the wood element.

Hands downward. With palms upward, slightly away from body, completion, despair, finality, resignation. Hands downward swinging signifies beckoning. Modern custom is to move right hand upward and downward.

Hand, second and third fingers closed by thumb. The hand held with the first and fourth fingers extended typifies the devil's horns and is used as a curse or to indicate the presence of evil.

Hands folded. Modesty, prayer, resignation.

Hand shading eyes. Deity respect, respect to a superior, reverence. Dazzled by light of the deity or dazzled by light. In Australia sign of medicine man after initiation to signify his place

in the tribe. In China one hand shading eyes with the other over the heart is a Hung Society sign if one is attacked; a fellow member immediately lets go.

Handshake. Survival of the ancient custom of treating a truce by taking hold of the weapon hand to insure against treachery. The ancient custom of greeting a man with a handshake or grip to keep those meeting from stabbing one another led to the modern form of greeting.

Hands in line with chin. Distress.

Hands on hips. Arrogance, independence. With thumbs forward, typifies reins, water, and is a sign of recognition.

Hands, palms together. Prayer, supplication. Palms together with fingers raised at breast, prayer, supplication.

Hands raised above head. With arms squared is a form of prayer, praise, praise of deity and a sign of circumcision; also with knees bent, circumcision, death. Straight up, a circumcision sign, and symbol of death, distress, helplessness, surrender. This gesture has become a popular one in moving pictures treating gangster and western themes. Hands up, tips of fingers touching, typifies divine salvation, exultation.

Hands sloped forward at head or with head bent. Praising the deity, reverence, salaaming, worship.

Hand stressing thumb. Thumb projecting between first and second fingers of a clenched hand which points downward is supposedly an infallible protection against evil influences, especially the evil eye. Thumb and two fingers outstretched, two fingers turned down toward the palm in Christian and Hebrew tradition denotes God as creator. Thumb turned down, denotes no, thumb

turned up denotes yes.

Hands well apart. Each hand grasping a straight object, usually a candle, denotes gateway or pillars of the universe, gateway or pillars of dawn, of birth and death, or rebirth.

Hand, third and last fingers bent downwards. Hand with the thumb, first and second fingers extended is a universal sign of benediction. In Greek and Roman tradition, the three extended fingers denoted: thumb for Aphrodite (Venus) or increase; forefinger for Zeus (Jupiter) or fortunate guidance; middle finger for Cronus (Saturn) or fertile rain. Greek and Roman orators never omitted using the sign for fear of offending the gods.

Hand, three fingers extended. In Christian tradition typifies the Trinity.

Hand, tips of thumb, index finger, and third finger touching. In this gesture the third and fourth fingers are bent back so that a square or triangular hole is created. It is a sign of benediction by Jewish priests.

Hand uplifted. Administering or taking oath. Blessing. Suggests the power drawn from above. In Hebrew tradition symbolizes descendants of Aaron and the priestly caste of Cohen; sometimes called the hand of Cohen.

Hand washing. Cleansing, purification.

Hand waving. Farewell.

Hand waving around head. Dispelling demons.

Iron hand in a velvet glove. Severity cloaked by courtesy.

Join hands with. Become a partner of.

Left hand. The non-aggressive hand associated with decay, death, weakness. In the East, to accept anything with the left hand is an affront, as it is considered vile. In Tibet, the left hand is



symbolic of the holiness of an incarnate lama. The left hand grasping the right at the center of the waist in ancient Sumer was a posture of prayer. Pointing downward denotes the calling on earth to witness.

**Right hand.** Deity. The aggressive hand, hand of growth and strength. Right hand laid on a person conveys authority, blessings, power, strength. Right hand lifted to heaven, an oath, swearing. In Hebrew tradition obedience and submission to God. Right hand stretched out, assistance. Right hand placed on left shoulder denotes anxiety, hope, martyrdom, sacrifice. It is a charm against ill luck and the source of the superstition of throwing a pinch of spilled salt over the left shoulder. In Africa boys who have completed circumcision make the sign to indicate adulthood and full membership in the tribe. Right hand pointing to heaven, left hand touching earth, is called the heaven and earth or witness sign and denotes the calling upon earth to witness attainment of virtue or to witness false charges. In Christian art signifies descent from heaven to earth or reascent to heaven or descent to the grave and then ascent to heaven. In Christian, Hebrew, and Moslem tradition, the right hand with three fingers extended symbolizes the three hypostases, the three-fold benediction.

**HANDFLOWER** Typifies warning.

**HANGED MAN** Card in Tarot deck illustrated by a young man tied by one foot to a gibbet in the shape of a tau cross. His head hangs downward, his hands are tied behind him, his legs are crossed, expressing crucifixion, submission to a superior will, and the complete cycle of mani-

festation. The cross symbolizes the four directions; the figure 4 formed by the legs multiplied by the 3 formed from the elbows to the head = 12, the number of signs in the zodiac, thus the complete cycle. The card is identified with Adonis, Attis, Christ, Dionysus, Osiris, Tammuz, all fertility gods. It typifies water, the first mirror and mirror which reflects up-side-down. Attainment: life in image, life in suspension, reflected life, suspended mind. In divination corresponds to number thirteen and the Hebrew letter mem. Denotes: atonement, charity, courage, discernment, discipline, fidelity, he who dies for an ideal, humility, knowledge, martyrdom, prophecy, prudence, reflected life, sacrifice, wisdom. When in reverse: the body politic, the crowd, selfishness.

**HANGING** Among tragic poets a mode in which the luckless die. A custom of ritual origin. The sacrificial victim was hung, thus choked or strangled, to acknowledge the victory of the strangling snake or dragon of drought or winter. The monster was propitiated with the offering to assure the return of fruitfulness with the rainy season. Similar sacrifices were made to the air or supreme god and, anciently men who died in their beds were given the blessed advantage of hanging after death, a privilege denied women. Some festivals celebrated the sacrificial death of the deity, himself. Christ and Odin were hanged gods. Early in the seventh century, Christ was shown on a cross, as crucifixion had replaced hanging as a mode of sacrificial death. In Saxon lore, the Irminsul, which originally was revered as a universal column or world tree sustaining all things, became known as Hangman's Stone. Inas-



much as a sacrifice had been blessed and consecrated, the clothes of the person hanged, the gallows, nail, rope, or any part of the paraphernalia used became valuable as a talisman with magical powers. Compare garment, rags, swinging.

Hanged person. Dream significance: agreeable surprise.

Hangman. Dream significance: bad news.

**HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON** Gardens constructed by Nebuchadnezzar to gratify his wife Amytis, who wearied of the flat plains and pined for her native Median hills. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

**HANHAU (AHPUCH YUM CIMIL)** Yucatec god of death and war. An owl-headed deity.

**HAN HSIANG-TZU** Chinese sage; one of the Eight Immortals (Pa Kung). He was the nephew of a scholar who opposed all kinds of magic; contrary to the wishes of his uncle he became a disciple of the astrologers and spent his life as an ascetic. He was a favorite of Lu Tung-Pin who carried him to the peach tree of immortality. He is credited with the ability to make flowers blossom and grow instantaneously. He is the patron saint of musicians and his emblem is the flute. He never realized the value of money and, whenever he had any given to him, he scattered it about the ground. In art he is shown carrying with both hands a gourd-shaped basket filled with the peaches of immortality.

**HANIEL** In the cabala angel representing the grace of God. Corresponds to Netzach.

**HANLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning the high lea.

**HANNAH (ANNA, HANNIE)** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning grace.

**HANNIBAL** (1) Masculine name through the Latin from the Phoenician, meaning grace or favor of Baal. (2) Carthaginian general. Son of Hamilcar Barca, who began the reduction of Spain to a Carthaginian province. Hannibal, trained under father's command, was sworn to eternal enmity to Rome. He completed the conquest of Spain, crossed the Alps with elephants, and plunged Rome into danger with his victory at Cannae. Hence the proverbial rallying cry when faced with danger, 'Hannibal ante portas' (Hannibal at the gates). He was defeated by Scipio Africanus and fled from place to place to escape extradition to Rome. Finally faced with no further haven, he committed suicide.

**HANNO AND HIMILCO** Brothers; Carthaginian navigators of the 6th century B.C., explorers and voyagers, legendary discoverers of America.

**HANPA** Sumerian lord of wicked demons; father of Pazuzu.

**HANS** German form of John.

**HANSA** Hindu swan of eternity; fabulous bird which, when given milk mixed with water, separated the two and drank only the milk.

**HA-NUI-O-RANGI** Polynesian deity, great breath of heaven, offspring of Rangi, sky father.

**HANUKKAH (CHANUCA)** Jewish festival celebrated late in December in memory of the res-

toration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabees. It coincides with the winter solstice and probably derived from an ancient winter solstice observance. From the candle or lamp, an analogue of the yule fire, which remains lit during the eight day celebration, the festival is popularly called Feast of Lights. Also Feast of Dedication.

**HANUMAN** Literally, having three jaws. Hindu monkey god; son of the wind Vayu and a monkey nymph. Guardian god of village settlements, probably originally a genius of the monsoon as apes in Hindu mythology symbolize rain clouds. He leads the monkey hosts that build a bridge across the straits to Ceylon to assist Rama in rescuing his wife Sita from the demon-king of Ceylon. He is asked to stop whirlwinds, he is adored by women who hope to obtain offspring and by wrestlers. He is unequalled in defeating enemies and in the knowledge of cunning, magic, medicine and other learning. His image is worn as a talisman for good fortune and health.

**HAOKAH** Sioux two-horned thunder god whose drumstick is the wind. His countenance presents half grief, half cheer. He throws meteors.

**HAOMA (HOMA)** Iranian cosmic tree. Tree of Life brought from heaven by an eagle to the sacred mountain Hara Berezaiti. The divine tree is a white plant whose juice heals body and soul and provides immortality and prosperity. At resurrection ambrosia will be prepared from a mixture of the fat of Hadhayosh and White Haoma. The myth probably originally was a fire-myth, as an eagle supposedly brought fire (lightning) down from the sky,

and the draught of immortality frequently is fire-water. Analogue of Soma, Yggdrasil, Zambu.

#### **HAOSHYANGHA (HOSHANG)**

Literally, king of good settlements. Grandson of Siyamak; son of Fravak and Fravakain; twin of Guzhak. He and Guzhak were the parents of Tahmurath and the progenitors of the Iranians. He was the second legendary king of Iran. His reign was marked by contentment, prosperity, and victory. He organized the nation, introduced the use of fire and metals, invented blacksmithing and canal digging and the making of clothes from skins. He was a smiter of the daevas (storm demons), which he attacked on a mountain. His fravashi (genius) is invoked to dispel evil done by daevas. As a civilizer and giver of laws, he resembles Pompilius of Rome. As a demon slayer, he resembles Mithras.

#### **HAOSRAVAH (KAI KHUSRAU)**

Literally, gallant hero. In Iranian legend greatest king of the Kaianian dynasty. Grandson of Kavi Usan, son of Siyavahsh. When Nairyosangha, divine messenger, was about to slay Kavi Usan for conspiring with evil demons, the fravashi (genius) of the yet unborn Haosravah implored that his grandfather be spared on account of his own virtues. Avenging the death of his father was his life task, and he killed the storm demon Afrasiyab. Fearful his achievements would cause him to lapse into pride, he resigned his throne to Aurvataspa and, accompanied by a few paladins, he rode into the mountains. One by one his companions perished in the snow. Sraosha came to guide him and he alone of all those who left his kingdom arrived in heaven alive. This is

a light myth. Kavi Usan was a sky god who conspired with storm or wind demons; Siyavahsh was the sun killed by darkness or winter; Haosravah was the young sun who dispelled darkness or winter. Haosravah resembles Yudhisthira.

**HAPI (HAP)** In Egyptian mythology: (1) Personification of the river Nile. Mate of Mui and Nekhbet. Fertilizer. Depicted as a man with a water pot (a form of Aquarius). Sometimes Hapi is portrayed as a man with pendulous female breasts to represent the fertility brought by the life-giving Nile. (2) One of the four sons of Horus. He was a dog-headed jinnee dwelling in Amenti, where he was lord of the South and assisted Horus in funeral rites. He was caretaker of the small intestines. See Horus's four sons.

**HAPPINESS** In China, symbolized by the bat (the character for bat and happiness being the same, i.e. fu). In the Occident symbolized by the beryl. In an Italian icon personified by a woman shedding tears on a heart she holds in her hand. A white lamb is at her feet.

Conjugal happiness. In China and Japan symbolized by a fish. In the Occident symbolized by a moonstone.

Happy Hunting Ground. Paradise of American Indians.

**HAPTOK RING** In Zoroastrianism one of the leaders of the four quarters of the sky; chieftain of the north. Ursa Major.

**HAR** Literally, high. One of the names of Odin. See Gylfe. Har is cognate with ar (eye), and is the source of names such as Harborough, Hargrave, Hardy.

**HARA** Literally, sweep away. In Hinduism Siva in his aspect as the devastating power which destroys the universe.

**HARA BEREZAITI (MOUNT AL-BURZ)** Iranian cosmic or world mountain. When Ahura Mazda created the earth, Angra Mainyu pierced it and caused Hara Berezaiti to rise. From it all other mountains sprang. On Taera, one of the summits of the sacred mountain, the sun, moon, and stars rise; on Hukairya, another summit, the waters flow down forming Ardisura under the Haoma or Tree of Life. All the rivers of the world flow from Ardisura. Hara Berezaiti is the scene of the various struggles between light or sun heroes and demons of darkness, drought, and winter.

**HARAB SERAP** Cabalistic dispersing raven; bird which drives out its young.

**HARAHVAITI** Avesta river goddess. Identical with the Afghanistans Helmund and Vedic Sarasvati.

**HARAI (O-HARAI)** (1) Shinto ceremony of purification performed twice during each year, the casting-out of evil. See hitogata. (2) Box on god-shelf inscribed with the names of the great gods of Ise. Its presence supposedly protects the home; its virtue lasts for six months.

**HARA-KIRI** In Japanese tradition disembowling, following one's lord in death, self-extermination. Suicide formerly practiced by daimios and military officers. The earliest record of hara-kiri, or Happy Dispatch, was that of Tametomo, brother of Sutoku, a 12th century emperor, after a military defeat at which most of his followers had been slain.

**HARALD** (1) Norse chieftain. When he attempted to open the barrow which supposedly held the body of Balder to rob it of its treasure, it split open and water poured from it and flooded the land. Storm demon. (2) Danish king, whom Odin, disguised in the form of Brun, the hero's mortal counsellor, advised. Inasmuch as Odin did not permit steel to injure the warrior nor shaft wounds to harm him, Harald offered Odin the souls of the slain.

**HARBARD** Name taken by Odin when disguised as a ferryman in a contest of wits with Thor, who was disguised as a peasant.

**HARBOR** Haven, place of safety, refuge. In Christian tradition eternal life, salvation.

**HARDGREP** Norse sorceress. Giantess daughter of the giant Vagnhofde. She cared for Hadding after the death of his father Halfdan, accompanying and protecting him on the battlefield until she was strangled by a great black hand.

**HARE** (1) A constellation in the Southern Sky also called Lepus. (2) Good-nature, humility, love of learning, resourcefulness, solitariness, timorousness, track-finder, vigilance. Also falsifier, flightiness, madness (thus 'mad as a March hare'), mischievousness, one lacking in fixed principles, trickster, vagabondage. Libidinousness, swiftness-of-foot, vegetarianism. As a nibbler, a wanton destroyer. In heraldry one who enjoys a peaceable and retired life. In several mythologies sacred to the moon as the cock is to the sun. In folk literature identified with the god of the underworld. A hare cross-

ing one's path is unlucky because witches transform themselves into hares. American Indian Great Spirit; variously called Glooscap, Manabozho, Manabush, Messou, Michabo. In some parts of Africa held to be so unlucky, the hunter will return home if one crosses his path in the morning. In other sections Trickster hero of many tales; animal which gets the better of the lion by inducing the lion to swallow a hot stone. It embodies experienced wisdom and shrewd benevolence, and crossed to the New World as Brer Rabbit in Uncle Remus stories. In a Bushman legend messenger of the moon, who falsifies the message in which the moon promises that people will rise again after they die as the moon does. Because the hare falsified the message, men do not rise again and become mortal. The moon, thus frustrated, hits the hare across the mouth and splits his lip. In China called t'u, the hare is the fourth animal leading the sun through the twelve terrestrial branches (zodiac), is governor of Cancer (Mao), the direction east, and the hours 5 - 7 A.M. It represents Fang in the eastern quadrant, and is a symbol of longevity. In Chinese and Japanese legend a supernatural creature of auspicious omen that inhabits the moon, where it pounds with mortar and pestle the elixir of life. Christian emblem of Easter. It symbolizes fecundity and lust, and a white hare sometimes is placed at the foot of Virgin Mary to indicate her triumph over lust. It also typifies the church or a pursued Christian. In Egyptian art an attribute of Osiris; symbolic of open eyes. In Greek mythology associated with Eros. Hebrew symbol of contemplation, intuition, door, light, open window. In Japan called usagi, it is an animal of sunrise and a symbol



of gratitude. Compare white hare of *Ianaba*, under white.

Harebrained. Foolish, giddy, heedless, rash, wild.

Hare ears. Fear and suspicion.

Hare foot. Agility, speed, swiftness. A talisman of actors.

Hare tracks. Fleetness, swiftness. By druids used for purposes of divination.

Hold with the hare and run with the hound. Play a double and deceitful part; be a traitor.

Kiss the hare's foot. Arrive too late.

Mad as a March hare. Erratic, freakish; from the actions of the hare in the breeding season. Also mad as a marsh hare as hares are wilder in marshes because of the absence of cover.

**HAREBELL** Childhood, grief, humility, submission. In Christianity flower of Virgin Mary.

**HARGRAVE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning a title of honor.

**HARI** In Hinduism Vishnu in dwarf form. In this form he asked a boon of Bali. Bali granted the request, which was to give Hari as much ground as he could cover in three strides, whereupon Hari assumed the full form of Vishnu, and occupied the earth, the atmosphere, and the sky. Hari typifies the sun, which springs to a great size and embraces the universe after rising.

Harihara. A combination of names of Vishnu and Siva, representing the union of the two deities.

**HARINEGAMESI (HARINAIGAMAISIN)** Jain a god with the power to grant children to those who pray to him. He was en-

trusted with the transfer of the embryo of Mahavira. In art represented with an antelope's head.

**HARITI** Hindu she-devil, eater of children. In Japan she became Kishibojin, protectress of babies and children.

**HARITS** In Hinduism the beautiful winged sisters who are the steeds of Indra. The name denotes the glistening surface produced by anointing with fat or oil; they are thus the shining lights of dawn, the bright and resplendent morning. They are sometimes interpreted to be the Asvins, twin brothers of dawn, physicians of heaven, who are symbolized by the letter H or by HH. Harits is the root of Charities.

**HARLAN** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the frost land.

**HARLEQUIN** Buffoon, clown. One who conjures away by magic tricks, plays the droll, makes sport of by playing ludicrous tricks. A personification of discordant elements of life; in allusion to the performer who wears party-colored, spangled garments, carries a mock sword or wand, and amuses the audience with droll tricks. In Italian comedies the servant of Pantalone and lover of Colombina. In England he dances through the world and frustrates the knavish tricks of the Clown and is the rival of the clown for the affections of Columbine. In general he is a mischievous intriguer. An Italian counterpart, a stock character in comedy, is Arlecchino. The name appears to be derived from that of a hobgoblin or sprite. The dream significance of harlequin is love of the unknown.



**Harlequin bloom.** Symbolizes laughing at trouble.

**HARLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the hart's lea.

**HARLOT** Appellation anciently applied to the cities of Jerusalem, Nineveh, Samaria, and Tyre. Among the Jews prostitutes were often foreigners, and for this reason they were called, "strange women." Inasmuch as they were devoted to the worship of idols and their abominations were part of the worship (see prostitution), the term harlot was applied to cities and nations given to idol worship.

**HARLOW** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the hill fort.

**HARMACHIS** Egyptian god of the rising sun, worshiped at Heliopolis. Horus as lord of the two horizons, in which character he became a form of Ra. Sometimes identified as the god represented by the great sphinx at Gizeh.

**HARMATTAN** A dry wind of the west coast of Africa, which comes from the interior during December, January, and February. The clouds of dust it carries makes the atmosphere dense. It withers vegetation and parches the human skin, but mitigates climatic fever and dysentery. It brings intensely hot days which alternate with cool nights.

**HARMONIA** In Greek mythology daughter of Ares and Aphrodite; wife of Cadmus. At her wedding Harmonia was given two gifts, a necklace and veil made by Hephaestus. The gifts carried a curse which led the pos-

essor to become a victim of betrayal, destruction, and theft. After Cadmus and Harmonia had finished their work, they were changed into dragons and taken away to Elysion. Harmonia typifies, by her birth from strife and love, order (harmony) arising from chaotic repulsion and attraction; by her union with the inventor of the alphabet, the civilizing of a rude people by arts and letters. The gifts are fertility, which the deities of winter destroy or steal and, for which, in turn, other deities battle to bring them back from the underworld. The final serpent forms of Harmonia and Cadmus are those of deities representing the reproductive powers of nature.

**HARMONY** In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman wearing a crown which glitters with jewels. With one hand she holds a base violin, with the other a bow.

**HAROLD (HAL)** Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning army and power, champion, leader of an army.

**HAROSETH** Served at the Jewish Passover feast to symbolize the mortar which the Israelites used in building the treasure cities for Pharaoh. The haroseth is a mixture of grated apples, raisins, chopped nuts, and cinnamon, saturated in wine. Also used to temper sharpness of bitter herbs.

**HARP** Celestial realms, death, heavenly bliss. Instrument of angels and wind deities. Gentility, harmony, joy, music, poetry. Dream significance: happiness, pleasure. In heraldry signifies contemplation. A constellation in the Northern Sky also called Lyra. In Hebraic-Christian tradition typifies praise of God; an attri-

bute of David. Emblem of Ireland. Druids believed the soul of a man lingered by the body until such time as the sacred harp released it and sent it on its way to heaven. If a man had lived honorably according to the three grand articles of religion, the bards sang a requiem on a harp in the form of a triangle, on three strings, turning keys with three arms, which served as a passport to the soul's ascent. When Dagda played his harp (wind), it released the seasons in order, winter, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

**HARPALUKE** In Greek mythology wife of Alastor. Possessed by her father Klumenos, she bore him a son. This son and a brother she killed and served to her father. A sacrificial-cannibalism myth. In another legend, her father was the heaven's law-breaker Lycurgus, and she became a bird.

**HARPE** (1) In Greek mythology one of the Amazons. (2) Curved sword with a pronged back that Hermes lent to Perseus for cutting off the head of Medusa. Thracian gladiators used the sword. It is the shape of the natural weapon of birds of prey. A kite and falcon's genitals also were called harpe. It is the root of many Greek names.

**HARPICHRUTI (HER-PE-KHRED, HERU-P-KHART)** In Egyptian mythology Horus the child, represented sitting on a lotus flower with a finger in his mouth. The Greeks adopted the name as Harpocrates, which see.

**HARPOCRATES** In Greek mythology personification of the splendor, strength, and youth of the morning sun. Borrowed from the Egyptian Harpichruti, he sits

on a lotus flower, his finger at his lips. Because of this gesture, the Greeks called him the god of silence. In one legend the heel of Harpocrates is hung by a scorpion. See heel. His image was used as a talisman for fecundity. A deity with a sacred heel, he resembles Achilles, Bran, Llew Llaw, Mopsus, Talus.

**HARPY (HARPYIAE)** In Greek mythology one of the three daughters of Thaumias and Electra, sisters of Iris. Their names were Aello (storm), Celaeno (blackness or obscurity), Ocypeta (rapid). In Hesiod they are described as beautiful; by Virgil as loathsome and vengeful. In later myths the harpies appeared as death demons with the head and body of a woman with hooked beak, pendant dugs, and the legs and claws of a vulture. They lived in an atmosphere of filth and stench and contaminated everything that came near them. They were perpetually devoured by pangs of hunger, which caused them to rob their victims of food. In one legend they carried off the daughters of King Pandareos to act as servants to the Erinyes (Eumenides). They were ravening, snatching nature, demons of the pesitential south wind which came across the desert and brought blight and destruction with it. In heraldry signifies ferocity under provocation. Compare Harmattan, Ker.

**HARRIS** The Scotch island of this name is believed to have been the Fortunate Island of the ancients. The name Harris yields ur-is, i.e. great light.

**HARROW** (1) Seven bright stars of the constellation Ursa Major in the Northern sky are known as the Big Dipper or Harrow (Plow), and serve to locate other con-

stellations. In primitive belief, when shown in proper relation to the moon, it was accepted as a heavenly sign to indicate the time to break up fallow ground, plow, and commence annual labors. (2) Agriculture, fertility. Implement of martyrdom.

**HARRY (HAL)** Masculine name; variant of Henry. The feminine equivalent is Harriet (Harriot, Hatty, Henriette). Old Harry is applied to the devil; perhaps a corruption of Old Hairy. The "hairy ones" in the Bible has been translated "devils."

**HART** Agility, elegance, grace. The morning star is likened to a young hart. It was sacred to Artemis, Christ, and Esther. In art and literature sometimes substituted for the unicorn. See hind. Hart is from the same root as Harits; Old German for hart was hiruz, the equivalent of iris. In Christian tradition piety and religious aspiration, purity of life. Attribute of Saints Giles, Goar, Hubert.

White hart. Soul.

**HARUN-AL-RASHID (HAROUN-AL-RASCHID)** Literally, Harun (or Aaron) the Just. Calif of the Saracens; hero of romances drawn from an actual 8th century calif. In the Arabian Nights things curious and wonderful are associated with his name and reign.

**HARUT AND MARUT (HAROOT AND MAROOT)** Two fallen Moslem angels. Because they were impatient with the sinfulness of mankind, God placed them on earth for a time. They lusted after the daughters of men and other temptations became too great for them. They were banished from heaven, became kings

of Babel, and taught men astrology and witchcraft. For having failed in compassion to men, they hang head down in a closed pit. Probably entered Moslem legend from Iranian Haurvatat and Ameretat.

**HARU-YAMA-NO-KASUMI-ONOKO** Japanese god of spring. Name signifying Mist-man-of-the-Spring-Mountain. Younger brother of Aki-Yama-no-Shitabi-onoko (Autumn). See Izushio-tome.

**HARVESPTOKHM** Avestan tree of all seed. Compare Jambu, Parijata.

**HARVEST** Autumn, death. Dream significance: (bad) exploitation; (good) abundance, wealth. A harvest is symbolized by fruit in festoons or pouring from a cornucopia, a full moon, sheaf of wheat and a sickle, shocked corn or wheat, red, a wagon laden with vegetables or hay, yellow. Anciently the term of office of the barley or oak king expired with the harvest, at which time the king was emasculated and imprisoned or ritually murdered. The conception of the corn or grain-spirit as old and dead at harvest is wide spread. Some peoples have rites in which a sheaf of wheat is laid at the bottom of a grave as the mourners cry, "The old man is dead." Earth is thrown over the sheaf and a prayer is offered in which a deity is invoked to bring back the wheat of the dead. Sometimes the corn-mother is the center of the harvest rites, and the last sheaf is joyfully carried home as a divine being and preserved. It is dressed as a doll or drenched with water, the water being a rain-charm. In the spring, it is scattered over the earth. A corn-baby is also worshiped, the last corn (or

grain) cut being the corn-spirit separated by the stroke of the sickle from its mother. In some parts of the world, devil-expulsion rites are held. Fires are set, guns and other weapons shot to drive evil spirits from the fields and granaries. Compare h'Ativa, reaping. In Hebrew tradition, a harvest typifies Day of Judgment, i.e. the separation of good to be preserved as grain and the evil to be destroyed as chaff; destroying judgment, i.e. people fall as corn by the scythe; destruction through war, i.e. the cutting down the ranks of men in battle.

**HARVEY** Masculine name from the Germanic through the French, meaning army and battle, and from the Celtic, meaning bitter.

**HASTATE LEAF** Authority.

**HASTSHEHOGAN** Navaho house deity; god of the evening, of the west, and of yellow maize. Man and woman were created from white and yellow maize by Hastsheyalti and Hastshehogan. Some of his functions resemble those of a genius or lar.

**HASTSHEYALTI** Navaho talking deity; god of the dawn, of the east, and of white maize. With Hastshehogan a creator. Also known as Yebitshai, maternal grandfather of the gods. His functions resemble those of a genius or lar.

**HAT** According to its style denotes dignity and rank. In ecclesiastical circles color also is taken into account. Dream significance: bitter disillusion.

Hat in ring. Challenge, competition.

Hat-tipping. Greeting, respect. Survival of the ancient custom of removing a helmet

when among those with whom one is not in danger, showing that one can stand unprotected. According to a legendary account hat-tipping as a form of courteous greeting dates back to the days of Alexander, who demanded that helmets be off those who spoke to him.

High hat. Act with formality and stiffness; treat with affected superiority.

Mad as a hatter. Corruption of, "mad as an adder (or atter)." Mad in the sense of harmful or hurtful; mad formerly meant venomous.

Pass around the hat. Ask for money, take up a collection, for a charitable object or by an itinerant performer, who receives payment in no other way.

**HATAMOTO** Japanese banner supporters; samurai who were directly attached to the shogun's service.

**HATCHET** Carpentry, log fire, timber, woodlands. Also destruction, execution, martyrdom, suffering. See ax. Symbol of Saints Joseph and Matthew.

Buried hatchet. Peace. North American Indians formerly buried the hatchet (tomahawk) at the cessation of hostilities.

Hatchet and cherry tree. Emblematic of George Washington, symbolic of truth.

Hatchet taken up. Declaration of war. American Indians of North America formerly dug up the hatchet (tomahawk) when about to go to war.

**HATHOR (ATHOR)** Literally, castle or house of Hor (wisdom). In Egyptian mythology born of the eye of Ra. Her husband usually is Horus, male ruler of the heavens. Said to be the mother of Isis and, in early myths, to be identical with Isis. Great

cosmic or mother goddess. She personifies the great power of nature, perpetually bringing forth, rearing, and destroying all things. She is the revered lady of the sky, goddess of beauty, joy, love, mirth, music, ornaments, social gaiety, and the patroness of women and marriage. As the great nourisher she is shown with the head of a cow; as a sky goddess the sun disk is between her horns, which represent the crescent moon; as destroyer she is lioness headed. In one representation the moon emerges from her breast and the sun from her womb. Her human body is often star-spangled to typify the night sky. Her limbs are the four supporting pillars of the universe. In a leopard-skin garment she is assimilated to the goddess of fate. She displaces Nut, and later she merges into Sekhet. As Hathor-Sekhet she is queen of Amenti, realm of the dead, and of the West, a moon and war goddess, who gives nourishment to the ba (soul of the departed). When Ra decided to stop the slaughter she was causing, he flooded the Nile and made her drunk with the waters so that she would forget mankind. She has been multiplied into the seven Hathors, who foretell the future, especially of children at birth. The allusion is probably to the seven bright stars of Ursa Major. Her emblems are the ankh, eye of Ra, heifer, staff, sun disk, sycamore, and uraeus. She is an analogue of Ishtar-Astarte, and the Greeks identify her with Aphrodite.

**HATI** (1) In Egyptian mythology same as Ab, the testifying heart. (2) The Hater. One of the two Norse Varns, gigantic wolves, offsprings of the Fenris-wolf and a giantess in Iarnvid

(Ironwood). A moon-wolf or moon-devourer. His myth is one of eclipse. Hati is also known as Mana-garme; the name of his twin is Skoll.

**HATIM** A Bedouin chief noted for his warlike deeds. He was also famous for his boundless generosity, and the Arabs say, "Generous as Hatim," when speaking of a magnanimous person.

**H'ATIVA** Literally, mother-breathing life. An ear of white corn used in the Pawnee Hako ceremony. h'Ativa is the corn daughter of Tirawatius (heaven-father) and h'Uraru (earth-mother), and in the ceremony represents the supernatural powers which reside in her parents. Part of it is painted blue to symbolize that its fertility comes from above; the top of the ear represents the dome of heaven and the four equidistant lines on the sides represent the paths of the four winds. To it are bound two plum-tree sticks, one projecting above and one below. The stick above has tied to it a downy eagle's feather, which is Tirawatius's feather, and its movement in the slightest current of air typifies the breathing of life. Compare harvest.

**HATTO** A 10th century archbishop of Mainz. According to tradition, during a famine in Germany, he shut the poor up in a barn and burned them rather than give them grain from his supply, saying, "They are like mice, good only to devour the corn." Later to escape a plague of mice, he retreated to a tower on Bingen, an island in the Rhine. The army of mice followed and devoured him. The tower is still called Mouse Tower.



**HATUIBWARI (HASIBWARI)** Melanesian Supreme Being. He is a winged serpent with a human head and, though male, he has huge breasts with which he feeds all created things. He formed a woman from red clay and from her rib created a man.

**HAUMAI-TIKITIKI** Polynesian primeval god, father of wild-growing food; offspring of Rangi (sky) and Papa (earth).

**HAURVATAT** A Zoroastrian Amesha Spenta or archangel. In the moral sphere he presides over perfect happiness; in material nature he presides over water.

**HAUS BERGHOF** A luxurious mountain sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in The Magic Mountain by Thomas Mann. It is located in Davos, Switzerland, and is understood to symbolize isolated and sterile aestheticism.

**HAUYNITE** Mineral which carries the message, Do not bid me leave you.

**HAVAMAL** Literally, words of the high one. In the Elder Edda a compilation of maxims relating to the conduct of life uttered by Odin.

**HAVELOCK** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning of the lake haven.

Havelock the Dane. Hero of a medieval romance. The son of Birkabeen, king of Denmark, he is orphaned while still an infant and set adrift at sea by his guardians. On the coast of Lincolnshire in England he is rescued by a fisherman named Grim who raises him. Years later some ambitious English nobles, seeking to degrade the princess by marrying her to a

peasant, select the foundling. In time Havelock discovers his true identity, raises an army, recovers his own kingdom and his wife's possessions, and becomes king of Denmark and part of England. The Havelock legend belongs to the class of fatal children who are born to be kings. See fatal child.

**HAVETH CHILDERS EVERYWHERE** One of the many disguises of the name of Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker, hero of James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*.

**HAVFRUE** Mermaid of Danish folklore. She is extremely beautiful, sometimes friendly to man, sometimes seductive and predatory. Fishermen who see her through sea mists expect storms to follow. She gathers the bones of the unfound drowned.

**HAVGAN (HAFDAN)** Literally, summer-white. In Brythonic mythology rival of Arawn, king of Annwfn the underworld, for sovereignty of that land. Only a single blow can overcome him, a second will revive him. Pwyll, who changed places with Arawn, mortally wounds Havgan and saves Annwfn for Arawn. Havgan pleads for a second blow to end his suffering, but Pwyll refuses to give it, as Havgan is not to be revived until the summer season.

**HAVILAH** One of the quarters of the Garden of Eden, land of gold. Havilah means circle or district and compares with hav, Welsh for summer, haven, and heaven. Akin to Awaji, Elysian Fields, and Hawaii.

**HAVMAND** Merman of Danish legend. He is bearded, handsome, and usually friendly to man.

## HAWAII (HAVAII, HAVAIIKI)

Polynesian Isle of Souls. Identical with Japanese Awaji. Emblem: hibiscus, pineapple; motto: Righteousness perpetuates the life of the land; nickname: Paradise of the Pacific.

**HAWENIYO** Iroquois creator god. In his honor the ganeo'q is danced.

**HAW HAW, LORD** Name assumed by William Joyce, British traitor, in radio broadcasts in which he spread Nazi propaganda for the Germans during World War II. He was executed.

**HAWK** Ferocity, fire, immortality, penetration, rapacity, speed, splendor, vanquishment. Flesh-eater, bird of prey. Anciently a sign of nobility representing the right of chase, because it soars right into the glare of the sun. In mythology variously represented as a bird of clouds, storms, sun, and wind. Because it drinks no water and overcomes all other birds, it symbolizes blood; because it flies into that which is remote and above the human, it symbolizes the soul aspiring to heaven; inasmuch as it flies in a straight line, it symbolizes humility and sublimity, on account of its long life, it symbolizes divinity. It typifies the cleaving, destructive, predatory, soaring mind, and figuratively is one who lives at the expense of another, one who is grasping, swindler. Aztec messenger of the gods. Bornean bird having foreknowledge of the future. In Buriat mythology the hawk was the thief who stole the secret of fire-making from the porcupine, who invented it; the hawk told the secret to the gods, and they, in turn, gave the secret to man. Compare Galta-Ulan-Tengeri.

In Christianity typifies the Holy Spirit. Emblematic of Saint Quirinus. Egyptian symbol of the male principle, power, and the soul. Sacred to the sun. The hawk was a hieroglyph for god, and was an attribute of Horus, Kebhsennuf, Khonsu, Mentu, Ptah, Ra, Rehu, Sebek-Ra, Sokar, Sphinx, Supti (Sept-Hor). It typified the East Wind, and sometimes was four-headed, denoting the winds of the four directions. On funeral urns, it was the guard of the liver and gall bladder. See Horus's four sons. In Greece sacred to Apollo and Hera. To ancient Hebrews, because of its migrations, it illustrated the wise providence of the Creator. In Hinduism it carried off the soma.

Gold hawk. Sun deity.

Hawk on a lion. In Egypt the might and power of the sun.

Hawk perched on a mummy. In Egypt typified the soul.

**HAWKWEED** November 21 birthday flower. Symbol of quick-sightedness. A love oracle, a time oracle, and used by children to tell whether one lives east, west, north, or south.

**HAWTHORN** (1) In Brythonic legend father of Olwen. He was a monstrous giant, and his ponderous eyebrows fell so heavily over his shoulders, he was unable to see until they had been lifted with a fork. This and the fact that he had been forewarned that his life would cease with his daughter's marriage, make his story a parallel of that of Balor. Probably an aspect of winter, whose heavy eyebrows are snow, defeated by growth or spring (Olwen and her lover Kulhwch). (2) February 10 birthday flower with the sentiment contentment, joy. Symbolic of fertility, hope, marriage, self-denial, spring.

In heraldry used in the crests of Tudor princes. Emblem of the state of Missouri. Also called May-haw because its fruit ripens in May. Hawthorn yields thorn of haw or A (i. e. thorn of primal cause or sun). Celtic tree of enforced chastity. At first associated with May as a month of abstinence from sexual intercourse; later as an orgiastic month with dances around the Maypole. The sixth or hawthorn month in the druidic calendar extended from May 14 to June 10. Tree of Yspaddaden Penkawr. The destruction of a hawthorn attended great peril, the death of one's cattle or children or the loss of one's money. In druidic tree alphabet, tree of the sixth consonant, Uath (H). A Christian holy tree, associated with the Virgin Mary. In Europe the hawthorn or whitethorn is generally an unlucky tree. In Greek antiquity lighted on altars of Hymen and hawthorn flowers were used in a bride's wreath or otherwise worn at nuptials. In Roman antiquity tree over which the goddess Cardea cast spells.

**HAY** Harvest, pasture. Dream significance: profitable business.

Between hay and grass. Too late for one purpose; too early for another. Neither one thing nor another; sometimes said of a boy in his teens who is neither child nor man.

Make hay while the sun shines. Act while conditions are favorable; take advantage of any opportunity.

Neither hay nor grass. Neither one thing nor the other; things spoiled in the making.

**HAYA-AKHIKO-NO-KAMI AND HAYA-AKITSU (AKIDZU)-HIME-NO KAMI** Shinto deities, Prince-

Swift-Autumn and his younger sister and wife, Princess-Swift-Autumn. Children of Izanagi and Izanami. His domain was the rivers; hers, the raging seas, where she swallowed up calamities. They were parents of water deities, mountain, tree, and wind deities, a deity of moors, and grandparents of deities of birds, fertility, fire, and land.

**HAYDEN** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the hay or hedge.

**HAYHUAYPANTI** Literally, shining ones. Inca messengers of Viracocha; light rays.

**HAYK (HAYIK)** Literally, little Hay or little giant. A handsome giant of Armenian mythology. Father of Armenak. A culture hero and lover of freedom who led his people out of slavery. He was an eponymous hero, and later became a vegetation and wine god. Hayk is identical with the Phrygian Hyas and, as one who led his people out of slavery, resembles Moses.

**HAYOWENTHA** See Hiawatha.

**HAZEL** Justice, reconciliation, truth. In the language of love; Be wise and desist. Given by a girl as a sign of discouragement. Compare birch. Twigs of hazel were used widely to make one's self invisible and as divining rods to discover hidden treasures. In some localities only rods cut on Saint John's Eve or Night possessed magic power. In medieval times the hazel rod served in courts of justice for discovering murderers and thieves. A hazel breastband was placed on the harness of a horse to protect the animal from evil spirits. A double hazel nut was carried to prevent toothaches. In a sea

superstition a shipmaster wearing a cap into which hazel twigs have been woven will weather any storm. One of the two sacred trees of Irish antiquity, for the wanton felling of which, death was exacted. The other was the apple. In ancient Ireland cattle were driven through the Beltane and Midsummer fires with their backs singed with hazel to protect them from mischievous fairies, and the scorched rods were preserved and used for driving the cattle during the year. In the druidic tree alphabet tree of the ninth consonant, Coll (C), which became the 10th consonant when consonants were increased from thirteen to fifteen. Tree of the ninth Celtic month, from August 6 to September 2. Venerated as the tree of wisdom, which shaded Connla's Well; with its nuts it fed the sacred salmon in the pool. **H** was the tree of poetic art, which produced flowers (beauty) and fruit (wisdom) simultaneously. A hazel wand was carried by heralds as a badge of office. Luchta made a shield of the hazel for Manannan, and it became one of the famous shields of Erin, comparable to the aegis of Athena. **H** could not be touched and caused utter rot; it finally became the shield of Fionn and, with it, he killed thousands of the enemy. Thus it was a tree of wisdom which could be put to destructive uses. As Fionn was a sun hero, the shield typified the scorching destructive rays of the sun. See Trinity Well. In Norse mythology the hazel was the tree of Thor. The last two syllables of the sacred Yggdrasil tree, az-il, may be compared with hazel. In Prussia if a thief could not be caught, a piece of a suspect's clothing was beaten with a hazel switch. This made a guilty man

sick. In Wales hazel twigs were woven into wishing caps.

**HAZERETH** Bitter herbs used at the Passover Feast to symbolize the bitterness of Israelites' bondage in Egypt, usually whole horse radish.

**HE (HA, HEH)** Fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning window and with a numerical value of five. **H** corresponds to the English h. According to the mystics, meaning window, it is that which admits air (breath, life, spirit) and light (knowledge). Its planetary attribution is Mars (or Mercury); its symbolic correspondence is the High Priest; its zodiacal correspondence is Aries. Its color is scarlet; its direction on the cube of space is northeast, signifying that which is clear, in action that which is destructive of error. In white magic, it typifies Nadour, the majesty of God. **H** corresponds to the fifth angelical hierarchy, which is the choir of might and power. Its intelligences are called Powers. By their ministry, the elements were evolved by Elohim-Gibor, whose numeration is Pachad, which signifies fear and judgment, and whose attribute is Geburah, which signifies power and strength. See Alphabet Affiliations.

**HEA** See Ea.

**HEAD** Authority, chief, knowledge, mind, toilet, spiritual leadership, wisdom. Residence of reason. Dream significance: (big), power; (cut off) deliverance, liberty; (dead) ambush, mourning; (living) good omen; (shaved) bad omen; (swollen) pride, wealth. In heraldry honor, power. The head and face are anatomical denominations governed by Aries. Anciently the heads of

warriors were believed to have apotropaic virtues, and the heads of captured enemies were offered to a divinity. A severed head continued to discourse wisdom, and those of Arthur, Bran, Cerunnos, and others were expected to advise their people when they were in need. Odin consulted the head of Mimir. In China mountains were made from the head of P'an Ku.

Boar's head. In the Vedas judgment, wisdom.

Double-faced head. In Japanese Buddhism, if female, the head of Mirune, the woman whose eyes behold all secret sin; if male, the head of Kaguhana, the man who smells all odors of evil doing. In Roman antiquity the head of Janus.

Grotesque head. Talisman against the evil eye.

Head bowed. Prayer.

Head buried. Ancients believed the buried head of a great warrior had the power to turn back invaders. Sculptured heads or heads of dead warriors were buried facing the direction of possible danger for purposes of national protection.

Head cupped in hands. Distress, sorrow.

Head discoursing. See Speaking Head.

Head-hunting. Among the Kwa-kiutl Indians of North America death of a member of the family was considered an insult. To wipe out the insult the mourner would go head-hunting, that is cut off the head or kill a person of equal rank to the one who had died. Head-hunting was called, "killing to wipe one's eyes," and was a form of getting even with a fate that had shamed the mourner.

Head in art:

<u>Head of</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Apollo	arts, music
ass	ignorance
Athena	knowledge, wisdom
bull	Astarte
cat	Bast (Pasht)
cock	Abraxas
cow	Astarte, Hathor, Isis
death	penitence; emblem of Saints Bruno, Francis of Assisi, Mary Magdalene
dog	Contention, litigation; emblem of Anubis, Saint Christopher
elephant	Ganesh
goat	diligent workman; Indra
hawk	Horus, Ra
Hermes	commerce, industry, medicine
horse	Carthage, Demeter-Ceres
ibis	Thoth
lion	Abraxas, force, terror
lioness	Bast (Pasht)
Medusa	against incantations, amulet, frightfulness, full moon, generation.
ram	Kneph
serpent	earth god or goddess
sparrow	Horus, Ra
maiden wearing a coronal of flowers	caprice



Head

severed from body

Meaning

Judith, Salome, Saints Alban, Ansano, Catherine of Alexandria, Dionysius of Paris, Felicita, John the Baptist, Lambert, Lucian, Nicasius, Valerie, Veronica.

Head inclined. Confession of faults, humility, submission.

Head in clouds. State of mental unreality.

Head in Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances: 1- Adhomukha, hanging the head down, represents bad intentions, bowing, dejection, shyness. 2- Alolita, moving the head around, represents intoxication, possessed by devils, sleepiness. 3- Dhuta, turning head from left to right, represents calling, down-heartedness, drunkenness, fear, fighting, looking at one's own body, looking from side to side, no, shivering from cold. 4- Kam-pita, shaking head up and down, represents call to come near, challenge, command to stop. 5- Paravrtta, turning head back, represents indifference, shyness, turning the face in anger. 6- Parivahita, moving the head from one side to another, represents exhaustion, happiness, praise, separation, thought. 7- Sama, the head in natural position, represents the start of the dance, affectionate anger, doing nothing, meditation, pride, shock. 8- Udwahita, head raised up, represents looking up at flag, moon, mountain. 9- Utkshipta, raising the head at an angle, represents acceptance, go, growth, take.

Head in sand. Endeavor to escape a disaster or avoid an unpleasant situation by ridiculous means; from the supposed behavior of ostriches when pursued.

Head in triple form. Three-fold character; birth, growth, death. Image of Cernunnos, a Celtic underworld god, reproduced to give triple power to its apotropaic virtues.

Head on hand. The hand supported at the elbow by the other hand, the arm of which lies across the body, signifies despair, regret.

Head turned, looking backward. History, searching the past.

Head turned over shoulder, hand raised, palm outward.

Horror.

Long head. In Japanese tradition a long-headed deity indicates gifts of wealth and wisdom to his worshipers. See Fuku.

Long and oval head. Nobility of feeling.

Long and round head. Ambitious, alert, independent, prudent.

Long and square head. Duplicity, hardness.

Man's head. Beauty, wisdom.

Severed head in man's hand.

David, alluding to his striking down Goliath.

Severed head in woman's hand. Judith, alluding to her killing of Holofernes; Salome, alluding to the execution of John the Baptist.

Square head. Energy, morality, orderliness, thoughtfulness.

Three male heads. One young, one middle-aged, one old, typifies the future, present, past.

Tonsured head. In Egyptian antiquity mode adopted by priests worshipping Isis. In Japan indicates adherence to Buddhism. In many religions monks or those entering into the priesthood shave part of the head.

Woman's head. Understanding.

**HEADLESS SPECTER** In the folklore of many nations, murdered people frequently become phantoms carrying their heads. Also wind demon.



**HEADSTOOL** A stool-like pillow used in medieval Europe and in the Orient into quite recent times, especially in Japan, to protect an elaborate coiffure from being ruffled.

**HEALING** Personified by Asclepius, Hygeia. Symbolized by balm of Gilead.

**HEALTH** In literature frequently represents justice, virtue, wisdom. Symbolized by agate, ankh, black peas, bufonite, fish, five-pointed star, green, kantharos, pentagon, serpent, staff, yellow. Personified by Asclepius and Hygeia. In an Italian icon typified by a robust woman holding a cock and a knotty staff with serpents twisted around it.

**HEARSE** Death, interment. Dream significance: festivity, triumph.

**HEART** (1) Affection, assistance, compassion, concord, counsel, courage, despair, devotion, emotions, generosity, hope, innocence, kindness, life, love, piety, religion, sincerity. Residence of animal virtues, seat of understanding that regulates all actions of man. Force for good or evil, courage or cowardice. Abode of life, innermost or vital part of anything. In heraldry typifies sincerity. Anatomical denomination governed by Leo. Dissected by ancients for prophetic readings. In most primitive societies a mysterious organ, seat of the soul. Offered to deities in sacrificial rites. The heart of a slain enemy frequently is eaten by the victor to acquire the strength of the foe and thus prevent him from rising from the dead. The pear and raspberry symbolize the heart. In China the heart typifies three stars

in Scorpio in eastern quadrant, spring season, called Hsin. Propitious time for building and weddings. In Christianity typifies love of God, love and piety. Ancient Egyptians believed it was the seat of intelligence. In Greece an emblem of Eros. (2) The name of a suit in the Tarot deck, replacing the chalice, cup or goblet of ancient decks. Its color is red, and its pattern that of a heart, symbol of love, the female organ, life. Heraldic emblem of Mercury as Chthonius and of Thoth. Corresponds to the creative world, world of patterns, the element water, the first  $\blacksquare$  in IHVH, and To know. Holder of liquid life, instrument of brotherhood, friendship, hospitality, libations. Insignia of priesthood or sacerdotal rank. When a majority appear in a deal signifies happiness, love, merri-ment, pleasure.

Bleeding or broken heart. Disappointment in love; disillusionment.

Flaming heart. Ardent affection. Christian zeal, divine love, fervent piety, God's guidance. A flaming heart encircled by thorns and bleeding represents the heart of Jesus.

Heart of a naga. In Hinduism part from which fertile rains flow.

Heart pierced with an arrow. Contrition, devotion, love, repentance.

Heart with cross. Emblem of Saint Catherine of Siena, alluding to the legend that, in response to her prayers, Christ replaced her heart with his own.

Heart with seven orifices. In ancient Chinese belief the heart of a man of superior virtue. See Pi Kan.

Heart with wound. Martyrdom of Christ.

Large heart. Generosity, kindness.

**HEARTH** Domesticity, good cheer, home, hospitality. Anciently because fire was so difficult to ignite, the hearth constituted the sanctum of the family. The fire on the hearth served the double purpose of being the place on which the meal was prepared and where family sacrifices were consumed, hence an altar. The hearthstone typified the navel of the earth. See Hestia, Vesta. In Christianity the hearth symbolizes temperance.

**HEART'S EASE** In the language of flowers: you occupy my thoughts.

**HEATHCLIFFE** In Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* the fierce, brooding and melancholy protagonist.

**HEATHER** (1) Feminine name alluding to the plant. (2) Plant of desert places symbolizing humility, solitude. In druidic tree alphabet tree of the third vowel, Ura (U), and in the calendar, tree of the summer solstice. The red heather is a tree of passion, while the white is a protection against acts of passion. Heather-ale is a favorite restorative in Wales. Tree sacred to the Sicilian love goddess Erycina, a name of Venus.

**Heather cat.** A wild cat found among the heather; hence a person of roving habits.

**HEAVEN** Abode of the Supreme Deity and of blessed spirits. Euphemistic term for God. Infinity, light, mansion of the creator, moral law. Realm of fate, holiness, purity, salvation. Region of perfect harmony and truth. Seer of everything. State of existence after life on earth, hence a state of exalted felicity, supreme bliss or happi-

ness. Universally the active or male principle. In alchemy the essence or most subtle portion of a body. In mythical astronomy revolving sphere which carries the heavenly bodies around the earth; the region within which a planet is always confined. Symbolized by the acanthus, blue color, closed garden, moon, sapphire, stars, sun. In an Italian icon represented by a young man of noble aspect in imperial dress covered with moon, stars, and sun. In his right hand he carries a scepter; in his left hand a flame-pot with a heart in the middle of the flame. His girdle is a zodiac. A jeweled crown is on his head and golden buskins on his legs.

In ancient Egypt the heavenly spheres were ten. The first seven were those of the planets; the eighth was the firmament of heaven containing all fixed stars; the ninth, the crystalline sphere, held the precession of the equinoxes; the tenth was the primum mobile, which revolved diurnally and gave motion to the inner spheres with the planets; hence symbolizing any mainspring of action. In Greek and Roman antiquity heaven was a region reserved to gods, deified heroes, and demigods. In Hebraic-Christian tradition heaven is free of death, sin, and all other evils. It is a kingdom, an inheritance, where there are glorious lights, rapturous songs, rivers of pleasure, trees of life, crowns, feasting, mirth, robes, treasures, triumphs. The degrees of glory vary, and the most righteous dwell in the presence of God. Although Hebrews of antiquity understood heaven as the region of air, clouds, planets, and stars, it was chiefly the world of holy bliss above the visible heavens, more particularly known as third heaven, where the holy dwelt see-

ing all of God. Hebrew mystics believe that seven heavens rise one above the other: the first, the space between the clouds and earth; the second, the region of the clouds; third, through sixth, the home of various grades of angels; the seventh, the abode of God and the seraphim. The Moslems likewise have seven heavens: 1st- of pure silver, abode of Adam and Eve; 2nd- of pure gold, abode of John the Baptist and Jesus; 3rd- of pearl, domain of Joseph and of Azrael, angel of death; 4th- of white gold, realm of Enoch; 5th- of silver, where Aaron dwells, 6th- of garnets and rubies, dwelling of Moses; 7th- of glorious lights, ruled by Abraham. In Scandinavian mythology Niflheim (heaven) contained nine worlds constructed from the skull of Ymir and ruled over by Odin.

Heavenly City. Holy City, New Jerusalem.

Heavenly contemplation. Symbolized by a sapphire.

Heavenly reward. Symbolized by a palm and a rose.

Heavenly wisdom. Represented by a star or stars.

Heaven's fire. Lightning.

Heaven's river. Milky Way.

Heaven's tree. Mythical tree or vine that supposedly reaches up to heaven or down to the lower regions. American Indians describe an ever-growing tree which finally reaches the sky and by means of which a journey is made there by a mortal. Jack and the Beanstalk and other old world legends and tales describe similar trees. The Laerad, Soma and Yggdrasil are such trees. Compare World Tree.

**HEBE** Literally, youth. In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus and Hera, wife of the deified Heracles. In some accounts she is the wife of Zephy-

rus and mother of Eos. She is a dawn goddess, who remains everlastingly young (dawn cannot age), and is the cup-bearer to the gods of Olympus. In early myths she is spoken of as Ganymede, the brilliant, and in later myths she is supplanted by Ganymede, a beautiful youth. She is a spring divinity and perhaps the earth goddess in the prime of maidenhood, who provides the deities with ambrosia and nectar, and who has the power of making the old young again, i.e. bring about the rejuvenation of earth in spring. Inasmuch as she was of such distinguished rank, she exemplified the patriarchal custom in which the daughters of noble houses personally assisted in serving guests. She is portrayed as bearing a shallow dish containing ambrosia, pouring nectar from a vessel into a goblet, feeding the eagles of Zeus, offering nectar to Heracles, or as a bride of Heracles. Freed slaves hung their chains on trees in cypress groves sacred to her. She resembles the Roman Juventas and the Sanscrit Yavan.

**HEBER (EBER)** Literally, ally. Eponymous ancestor of the Hebrews, who are called sons of Heber.

**HEBREWS** In the Bible the name is first identified with Abraham, later believed to have been derived from Heber, the last of the long-lived patriarchs. Heber is said to have outlived six generations of his posterity, including Abraham. Hebrews appears to have been the name by which Jewish people were known to other nations, in distinction from their domestic name of Children of Israel. Originally the Hebrews were ancestor and idol worshipers, later monolithic. Throughout history they have been useful as



scapegoats.

**Hebrew Tribes.** Each of the twelve sons of Jacob heading many families was said to head a tribe. Jacob on his deathbed adopted Ephraim and Manasseh, the two sons of Joseph, and would have each also constitute a tribe, thus increasing the number to thirteen, one inheriting the lands of Joseph. However, under the order of God, Joshua had reckoned but twelve tribes and made but twelve lots, so

the tribe of Levi, being appointed to the sacred service as priests was given no share in the distribution of land, but received certain cities in which to dwell with first-fruits, tithes, and oblations of the people. Each tribe ruled a zodiacal house. The table following is according to the Midrash Bemidbar, Rabbinical commentary on numbers. See under gem, Jacob.

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Zodiacal House</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Gem</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
Gad	Aries	gray	shebo	tent or mounted troops
Issachar	Taurus	black (as stibium)	sappir	ass
Simeon-Levi	Gemini	green	pitdah	water pitcher and sword
Benjamin	Cancer	colors of all stones	yashpneh	wolf
Ephraim (or Joseph)	Leo	very black	shoham	cluster of grapes or an ox
Assher	Virgo	pearl	tarshish	olive branch or a cup
Manasseh	Libra	black, red, white	bareketh	palm tree or vine
Dan	Scorpio	sapphire blue	leshem	serpent or apple
Judah	Sagittarius	sky blue	jophek	lion
Naphtali	Capricornus	wine	ahlamah	African deer
Reuben	Aquarius	red	odem	man or sunburst above water
Zebulun	Pisces	white	yahalom	ship

**HEBRON** One of the four oldest cities of the world; the other being Gaza, Hamath, and Sidon. Hebron was a favorite residence of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The cave of Machpelah, in which Abraham was buried, is said to have been in Hebron. It was a Levitical city of refuge, and a seat of the government of David. Here Absalom raised his banner of revolt. Over the pool in Hebron, David hung up the as-

sassins of Ish-bosheth. Also called Kirjath-arba and Mamre. In recent times, it has been called El-khulil (the friend) by the Arabs, who call Abraham friend of God.

**HECATE** In Greek mythology daughter of the Titan Perses and Asteria or of Zeus and Asteria. Originally a moon goddess worshiped by the Thracians; later in parts of Greece, she was

identified with Artemis, Selene, and Persephone. Her name conveyed the far-reaching action of lunar rays. She was benignant, administering to childbirth, fostering human children, guarding flocks and vineyards, helping kings administer justice, giving victory in war. However, when her orb was dark, she was queen of dismal regions where she was malignant, presiding over witchcraft, haunting crossroads, where murders were committed, and sepulchers. Her sway extended over heaven, earth, and the lower world, and she was triformed, her three heads being that of a dog, horse, and lion. Her image was placed at crossroads as a charm against evil spirits. Feasts were served at the forks of roads under a full moon to obtain her favor or placate her. Offered were black lambs, dogs, eggs, honey, and milk. When queen of the underworld, she appeared as a gigantic woman bearing sword and torch, her feet and hair formed of snakes, her voice like that of a howling dog. She is most commonly portrayed in triple form, all three bodies back to back carrying a spear or a pitcher, a deep sacrificial saucer, and a torch. Other emblems are a divided serpent, hound, key, knife, lotus, rays, rope, sword. In medieval demonology she appears as a witch.

#### HECATONCHEIRES (HECATONTOCHEIROI, HEKATONCHEIRES)

In Greek mythology the three hundred-handed giant sons of Uranus and Gaea. Their names are Briareus (hurricane), Cottus (volcano), Gyges (earthquake). Each has fifty heads. In the war of Zeus against the Titans, they are allies of Zeus. Also known as Centimani, they personify the brute force of the subterranean

powers of nature and cause earthquakes.

**HECATOS (HECAERGUS)** Apollo as the god whose rays reach to the ends of the earth.

**HECTOR** In Greek mythology son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, brother of Paris. Leader of the Trojans in the War against the Greeks. He kills Patroclus, the friend of Achilles. To avenge the death of his friend, Achilles, who had retired from the battle, rejoins the conflict, pursues Hector around the walls of Troy, slays him, tramples on his body, and then with it lashed to his chariot, drags it in the dust. On the pleas of Priam, Hector's father, Achilles ransoms the body. Hector, the most magnanimous and the noblest of the Trojan heroes, is a deity of darkness pursued by the sun of dawn, Achilles, who finally tramples him to death. Hector is said to be the legendary ancestor of the kings of France. The name, meaning defender or holding fast, is related to actor, Arthur, author. In modern usage it has deteriorated to mean bully, swagger, tease.

**Hector's cloak.** The cloak of Hector Armstrong of Harlaw. In 1569, when Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was defeated, he hid himself in Armstrong's house. Armstrong betrayed his guest for the reward money, and Percy was executed. Thereafter the fortunes of Armstrong went down, and he died in rags on the roadside. Hence, wearing the cloak you prepare for another; being paid off in your own coin.

**HECUBA (HEKABE)** In Greek mythology a moon goddess. Wife of Priam, king of Troy; mother

of Cassandra, Hector, Helenus, and Paris. Before the birth of Paris she dreamed she had given birth to a flaming torch which consumed Troy. Interpreted as an evil omen, the infant was left exposed on Mount Ida. Years later he returned and caused the Trojan war which destroyed the city. In some accounts Hecuba is said to be the mother of Polydorus. To avenge his murder by Polymnestor, a Thracian king, she slew the two children of Polymnestor and tore out his eyes. Although acquitted by the Greeks, she was changed into a dog that the Thracians pursued with stones. To escape, she jumped into the sea at Cynossema (i. e. tomb of the dog). A time myth.

**HEDDA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning war.

**HEDGE** Privacy, secrecy. Dream significance: difficulty; (if jumping across) getting out of a difficulty.

**HEDGEHOG** Defense, self-armed. Also evil-one, rascal, thief (robber of vines). From its habit of rolling into a prickly ball symbolic of the sun. Dream significance: difficulties, struggle. In heraldry, provident provider. A hedgehog surmounted by a crown was an emblem of Louis XII of France.

**HEDWIG (HEDVIG)** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning war and holy.

**HEEL** Sacred part of a moon or sun hero's foot. That part which may be bruised by the serpent (earth), and that part of the hero's body which may bruise or conquer the serpent. The heel must not touch the earth (or sea); when it does the sun must

die (set). To protect the sacred (vulnerable) heel a hero frequently is provided with buskins or sandals. Some heroes with sacred heels are: Achilles, Bran, Chiron, Diarmaid, Jacob, Llew Llaw, Math, Mopsus, Talus. See foot, hobbling, partridge, shoes.

**Come to heel.** Yield with docility, in allusion to the habit of dogs, which follow at their master's heels.

**Cool one's heel.** Wait an unreasonable time attending the will of another. The allusion is to waiting on a cold doorstep for someone to open a door after the bell has been rung.

**Down (or out) at heel.** Evidence of carelessness in personal appearance or poverty.

**Heel of a shoe.** Protection for the sacred king who is not permitted to rest his heel on the ground. The Canaanite Agag, the Greek Dionysus, and other gods and heroes wore high-heeled buskins.

**HEFEDHA** Arab god worshiped for protection against danger.

**HEGEMONE** Literally, leader. Worshiped by early Athenians as one of the Graces.

**HE-GOAT, WOOLLY** Kindly, sociable.

**HEH** Hebrew letter; also he, which see.

**HEHU (HEH)** Egyptian god of infinite space. A primeval air deity represented with the head of a frog. With his mate Hehut, second pair of the Egyptian ogdoad. His name signifies endless space; sometimes it is understood to mean flood or rain water. He and his consort, phases of light and darkness, the active and passive forces of na-

ture, daily lift Khepri (young sun) over the eastern horizon. Later blended with Shu.

**HEI** In Japan the Taira family, high society.

**HEID** Norse sibyl or volva. A practitioner of mind-disturbing magic, patroness of evil women. A Van, she was three times smitten by Odin, because of her use of sorcery. The Vanir, insulted, warred against the Aesir. See Hostage. Heid was known also as Gollveig and Gulveig-Hoder. She may have been an aspect of Freyja.

**HEIDRUN** Norse she-goat standing above Valhalla. She feeds on the tree Laerad and yields from her teats enough mead (dew) every day to fill a bowl sufficient for all heroes. The name is from Icelandic, meaning bright, running stream. Personification of cloud.

**HEIFER** Fertility, giver of milk, nourishment. Emblem of the mother-goddess; in folklore frequently typifies the fairy godmother. Animal sacred to Hathor, Io, Isis, Shri. In Cinderella stories an attribute of the fairy godmother. Anciently among the Jews a red heifer was offered as a sacrifice for a national sin, the well-fed heifer being symbolic of wanton wildness. In India a red heifer typifies the dawn. In the Orient a heifer signifies wife or queen.

**Heifer of Anu.** In Assyrian antiquity the moon, because the horns of the new moon resembled those of a cow. Portrayed with a beard the color of lapis lazuli to denote light rays. An aspect of Sin.

**HELJO** Japanese legendary castle of peace.

**HEIKE-GANI** In Japanese legend the transformed angry spirits of Heike warriors who perished at Dan-no-ura. Superstitious Japanese believe that the resentful face-like imprint on the shell of the crab is that of a Heike, hence an ugly man. Heike was the name of one of the two leading feudal families of 12th century Japan. In a struggle with Genji, the other family, they met with defeat and, true to samurai tradition, committed mass suicide by throwing themselves into the sea.

**HEIMDAL (HEIMDALL, HEIMDALLR)** Literally, heaven defender. In Norse mythology he was born on the horizon or where land and sea meet, the son of nine giantesses (personification of waves): Angeyja, Atla, Eistla, Eyrgjafa, Gjalp, Greip, Ind, Jarnsaxa, Ulfrun, by Odin. He was nurtured on the moisture of the sea, the strength of the earth, the warmth of the sun. His dwelling was in Himinbjorg, (Heaven mountain), close by Bifrost, the bridge of heaven (rainbow), where, as the possessor of acute sight and hearing, he was the watchman of Asgaard and maintained an unsleeping vigil against attacks by giants or evil forces (winter). He could see hundreds of miles by night as well as by day, and he could hear the grass grow. One night, disturbed by a noise, he looked across to Folkvang and saw Loki, disguised as a fly, in Freya's bedroom, stealing her necklace Brisingamen (fertility). Pursuing Loki into the depths of the sea, he retrieved the necklace for the goddess. Heimdall was a guardian of flocks and the inventor of the Norse social system. Using the name Rig, he descended to earth and entered three homes. In a seacoast hovel, a mortal

named Edda bore his dark-skinned and thick-set son Thrall, the first of the slaves; in a farmhouse, Amma bore his blue-eyed, sturdy son Karl (Churl), the first of the yeomen or free-men, who became farmers; in a castle Mothir bore the slender, handsome Jarl, the first of the noblemen. He was mighty in arms, wore white shining armor, rode the horse Gulltop, carried a flashing sword and the Gjallarhorn. At Ragnarok, at the clarion call of Heimdal's horn, the gods and heroes answered the summons to fight the 'wolf' (world-destroying-winter). In the battle of the gods against the giants, he slayed Loki and was slain by Loki (summer and winter alternately slay each other). In early myths, probably identical with Tyr, and in rites was the personal representative of the sacred fire. The account of his birth is a personification of day dawning out of the sea or over mountains which overlook the sea or nine reincarnations. Other of his names are: Gullintani (gold teeth), Hallinskidi (ram), Irmin (whiteness), Rati (traveler or rider of a horse), Vindlir (Ice fighter). The strife between Heimdal and Loki compares with that of Michael and Satan. In medieval schemes he corresponds to Saint Peter, who keeps the door of heaven.

**HEIMER** In the Volsung Saga spirit of wind or air. Brother-in-law of Brynhild, uncle of Aslog, which see.

**HEIMGANG** German word for death meaning going home. Heim (home) is identical with Om (Sun) or omma (eye).

**HEIMIN** Japanese common people, not permitted to carry swords and possessing no in-

come except that which they earn by their hands. Divided into three classes, artisan, husbandman, and trader. Above them are the kuge (nobles) and the samurai (warriors); below them are the chori (outcasts) and hinin (beggars).

**HEINRICH VON AUE** Hero of Poor Heinrich, a medieval romance. A nobleman afflicted with leprosy, he is told he will not recover until a virgin of spotless purity is willing to die on his behalf. Heinrich, without hope for such a sacrifice, gives the greater part of his fortune to the poor, and takes up his residence with one of his vassals, a poor tenant farmer. The farmer's daughter goes to Salerno to offer herself as the victim. No sooner is the offer made than the lord becomes healthy. The girl's life is spared and she becomes Heinrich's wife. This has something of the element of beast-human marriages. See beast marriages.

**HEINZELMANNCHEN** German elves who work for people at night.

**HEI-TIKI** Maori amulet. Charm which represents the human foe-tus. It is worn to preserve the wearer against the attacks of spirits of still-born children, who are especially malicious because they believe they have been cheated out of a chance of life.

**HEITSI-EIBIB** Hottentot deity of fertility who died several times and came to life again. Resembles Tammuz.

**HEKA (HEK, HEKAU, HYK)** Egyptian god of magic who accompanies the sun god's ship on its daily journey into darkness. Personification of the soul of all the gods. Heka served as a word of power or talisman. It



yields great A or Au (sun).  
Later identified with Shu.

**HEKE-HEKE-I-PAPA** In Polynesian mythology third wife of Rangi (sky). Name signifying coming down to earth.

**HEKKENFELDT** A favorite meeting place of Danish witches.

**HEKLA** A mountain in Iceland; favorite resort of witches.

**HEKT (HEQET)** Egyptian frog goddess. Protectress of mothers and new born babies. Deity of resurrection. Consort of Khnumu. Later identified with Hathor.

**HEL (HELA)** In Norse mythology a monstrous offspring of Loki, whom Odin cast into Helheim, giving her power over the nine worlds of the dead. Her hall, Sleet-cold was located under one of the roots of Yggdrasil. Her bed was Disease, her bedcover was Unhappiness, her servants were Hunger and Tardy. She received all who died of old age and sickness as distinguished from the heroes who went to Valhalla. Hel is identical with El, and the Teutonic for holy is hel, heil, or heli. Also called Urd or Urth.

**HELEN (AILEEN, EILEEN, ELAIN, HELENA, HELENE, LENA, NELL)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bright one, light. (2) In Greek mythology variously said to have been the daughter of the Spartan king Tyndareus and Leda, of Nemesis, of Zeus, who visited Leda in the form of a swan, and of Zeus and Pyrrha (ruddy earth). The brothers of Helen were Castor and Pollux; her twin sister was Clytemnestra. She was the wife of Menelaus and the mistress of

Paris. Her name has become synonymous with beautiful woman. She also stands for agitation, beauty inspiring passion, and dissension. At Sparta, in the temple of Artemis, Theseus and his friend Pirithous saw her dancing. Although she was only nine years of age, her beauty was so overwhelming, they abducted her, and then cast lots to see which would have her. Theseus won and placed her under the charge of his mother Aethra, but she was recovered by the Spartans, and when of age became the wife of Menelaus, who thus became king. Paris, promised the loveliest of all women by Aphrodite, was led by the goddess to Sparta during the absence of Menelaus, and the beautiful Helen readily eloped with him. The Trojan War, which lasted ten years and ended in the downfall of Troy was the outcome of this abduction. After the death of Paris, Helen betrayed the Trojans to the Greeks, and she and Menelaus were reconciled. Helen probably originally was a moon goddess; her most popular legend as preserved is that of dawn, the gleaming beautiful daughter of sky and night. Her abductions by Paris and Theseus were those of the dawn by sun-heroes. On her dowry rested the curse that accompanied the treasures of all dawn or spring maids, death, as the light must die to rise anew each day, and growth must die to rise anew each spring. The treasure she brought to Menelaus was much like that of the Andvari hoard connected with the story of Brynhild. Kunopsis, an epithet of Helen, means light beams or rays. Helene is a transliteration of Sarama and is identical with Selene. Roman sailors gave Helen's name to Saint Elmo's fire. If one flame showed itself, they called it Helen and said it portended the worst of the storm was

yet to come; when more than one flame showed itself, it was called Castor and Pollux, and the worst of the storm was believed to be over.

**HELENIUM** September 2 birth-day flower, symbolic of tears.

**HELENUS** In Greek mythology a Trojan prince, son of Priam and Hecuba. A prophet, he was captured by the Greeks and was persuaded by Odysseus into using his gifts against his native Troy. He revealed that three conditions were indispensable to the conquest of Troy: the son of Achilles, Neoptolemus, must fight in the ranks of the Greeks; the arrows of Heracles must be used against the Trojans (see Philoctetes); the Greeks had to obtain possession of the wooden image of Pallas-Athene from the famous Palladium of Troy. In some accounts he fell to the share of Pyrrhus as a captive and, because he saved the life of the Greek, he was permitted to marry Andromache, his brother Hector's widow.

**HELGA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning holy night.

**HELGA-FELL** Literally, holy-fell or holy mountain. In Icelandic lore, the hill into which the 'dead died.'

**HELGE (HELGI)** In Norse mythology: (1) Son of Bele. After the death of Bele, with his younger brother Halfdan, he was co-king of Sogn. Slain by Frithiof, to whom his brother was forced to pay tribute. In another version of the legend he was accidentally killed by Halfdan. A prince of darkness. (2) King of Halogaland. In love with Thora, daughter of Cuse, ruler of the

Finns, he was ashamed to press his suit because he stuttered, and called upon his friend Hother, who spoke with charm and eloquence, to win Thora for him. This theme appears in *Cyrano de Bergerac*, a drama by Edmond Rostand, in Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, and in other modern literary works. (3) In the *Volsung Saga* son of Sigmund and Borghild. He was a mighty warrior who fought so fiercely against King Hunding, enemy of the Volsungs, he was surnamed *Hundingsbane*. After slaying Hunding, to escape those who pursued him he took the form of a wolf (i.e. disguised himself in a wolf-skin). In his wolf form he met and fell in love with Sigrun, a swan maid and valkyrie. Inasmuch as her father already had promised her to Hodbrod, Helge challenged Hodbrod and killed him. Except Dag, all the kin of Sigrun, who aided Hodbrod were slain. Helge and Sigrun were married, and Dag and Helge took vows of fellowship, nevertheless Dag, with the spear Gungner, given to him by Odin, struck Helge through the back. The spirit of Helge went to Valhalla, but every night it returned to Sigrun, who slept on his mound, and stayed with her until dawn. This is a light myth, in which Dag (Day) killed a hero of darkness. Sigrun, probably an aspect of wind, was as Helge had told her, "Doomed from birth to be the cause of great bloodshed," i.e. cause her kin, princes of light, to spread the blood of night across the dawn sky. The fairy tale *Little Red Riding Hood* echoes this myth.

**HELGRINDR** Icelandic underworld gate. Compares with Tuonen-portti.

**HELHEIM (HEL)** One of the nine Norse worlds of the dead. The holy or hollow place located deep in the earth under the roots of the Yggdrasil. In a primitive version realm of all the dead. Later a region of those who died in bed of old age or sickness, as distinguished from Valhalla, where heroes went. Still later, abode of the evil dead, a place of cold, disease, and famine. On the road to it were turbid rivers, heavy with mud, swords, and venom. A dog with blood-stained breasts leaped at those who were doomed to the realm, gates creaked harshly behind those who entered it. Also mentioned as the abode of the red cock, whose fire purified what was good and destroyed what was evil, and which each morning answered Goldcomb. Valhalla and Helheim referred to the state of things between death and Ragnarok; Naastrand and Gimle to the state of things after Ragnarok. Also called Elvidner and Niflheim. In late mythology Hel was not merely queen of the realm, but the realm itself.

**HELIADES** In Greek mythology daughters of Helios and Clymene, sisters of Phaethon. Their names were Aegle (or Phoebe), Lampetia, and Phaethusa. They favored their brother's rash act, and when he plunged into the water, the gods changed them into poplars and their tears crystalized into amber. Phases of light.

**HELIAEA** Law court of ancient Athens.

**HELICE** Cretan nymph; one of the nurses of the infant Zeus. Like Callisto, with whom she is confused, she is said to have been placed in the heavens as

the constellation Great Bear.

**HELICON** A mountain range in Greek antiquity celebrated as the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses. The fountains Aganippe and Hippocrene on its slopes were reputed to impart poetic inspiration. The name is from the Greek helice (willow).

**HELIOPOLIS** Literally, city of the sun. (1) Sacred Egyptian city where the phoenix (often portrayed as a peacock) supposedly rejuvenated itself. By Hebrews called Beth-shemesh (house of the sun), Aven and On, both meaning sun, and by the Arabs called Ain-Shems (fountain of the sun). (2) An ancient city in Syria; modern name of Baalbek. Its stupendous ruins have been the wonder of many centuries.

**HELIOS** In Greek mythology son of Hyperion (passing over) and Thia (order) or of Hyperion and Euryphaessa (far-shining). Brother of Eos and Selene. A sun god, incarnation of beauty and light, whose worship probably was introduced into Greece from Asia. His herd composed 350 cattle and 350 sheep, probably a reference to the days and nights of the lunar year. He was invoked as a witness when a solemn oath was taken because of the belief that nothing escaped his all seeing eye. He was beloved by Clytie and Leucothea; was the husband of Perse, and their children were Aeetes, Circe, and Pasiphae. By Clymene, he was the father of the Heliades and of Phaethon. He was the driver of the solar quadriga or he sailed across the skies to his palace in Colchis each night in a winged golden boat. The Colossus of Rhodes, his chief seat of worship, which was 105 feet in height, portrayed him as a beautiful youth

wearing a radiated crown, guiding the horses of his chariot with a whip. His emblems were the cock, cornucopia, crown with seven or twelve rays, horse's head, number seven, oxen, ripened fruit. Sometimes con-founded with Apollo. He com-pares with the Egyptian Ra and some forms of Osiris, with the Persian Mithra, Roman Sol, Russian Dazbog, Syrian Baal. Christianized as Saint Elias. A name cognate with Heol.

**HELIOTROPE** (1) March birthstone; gem governing the zodiacal house Aries. Symbol of courage and wisdom. It sup-posedly has the power to make the wearer invisible. If wrapped in laurel leaf with a wolf's tooth and carried on the person, will keep away slander. Also called bloodstone. (2) March 1 birth-day flower, symbolizing devotion, eagerness, faithfulness. In the language of flowers: I remain true. Typifies that which fol-lows the sun. Dream signifi-cance: long life. In Greek my-thology flower of Clytie.

**HELJAR-RAN** In Norse my-thology abode of Delling.

**HELL** Originally an underworld abode for all the dead corre-sponding to the Greek Hades or Hebrew Sheol. Now understood as a place of eternal punishment after death for the wicked. Resi-dence of the devil, Lucifer, Satan. Figuratively, any condi-tion or place of extreme evil or misery. A place where evil-doers gather, as a gambling house; a place or state without mercy. Hell is personified by a monster with an open jaw emit-ting flames; within the jaws are devils or human beings or both. To dream of Hell signifies quarrels. In Christian Science

Hell is a carnal belief, death, hatred, lust, self-imposed agony and destruction. The French word for hell is enfer, which yields one fire. Analogous to Gehenna, Naraka, Naastrond, Tartarus.

**Hell-broth.** A magical mix-ture prepared for malignant pur-poses; witch-broth.

**Hell-cat.** A furious or spite-ful woman.

**Hell-hag.** An evil old woman; also hell-witch.

**Hell-hated.** So vile, hated even in Hell.

**Hell-hound.** A fierce, cruel pursuer. Cerberus.

**Hell-kite.** A fierce bird of prey; a wantonly cruel person.

**Hell-matter.** In printer's cant broken or useless type thrown into the hell-box (waste receptacle).

**HELLANODIC** In Greek anti-quity, judge of the Nemean and Olympic games; a judge in the Spartan army. Literally Greek (Hellen) right (dike).

**HELLE** In Greek mythology daughter of Athamas (sun) and Nephele (cloud), sister of Phryxus. When Helle and Phryxus are mistreated by their step-mother, Nephele provides a winged ram with golden fleece (sun-lit cloud) for their escape. Helle falls from its back into the sea and is drowned, the sea be-ing named Hellespont to honor her. Phryxus reaches Colchis safely. Helle typifies the warm, sun-lit air; whereas Phryxus typifies the cold air, which cannot be destroyed. Helle and Phryxus correspond to the Nif-lungs, Norse children of mists.

**HELLEBORE** Flower symbol-izing calumny, scandal. In witchcraft an antidote against madness.

**Black hellebore.** Witches'



flower. In Christianity typifies the nativity of Christ.

**HELLEN** In Greek mythology grandson of Prometheus, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha. Legendary king of Phthia; eponym of the Hellenic or Greek race. Father of Aeolus, Dorus, Xuthus; grandfather of Achaeus, Ion, and Sisypus.

**HELLER** Masculine name from Old High German, meaning the bright.

**HELMET** Conflict, contest, fortification, gladiatorism, knighthood, prowess, prudence, salvation, war, wisdom. Typifies the ability to resist. In heraldry signifies surety in defense, wisdom. Christian emblem of Saint George typifying salvation. An attribute of Aides, Athena, Hephaestus, Mars, and Minerva. Typifies a cloud.

Helmet crowned by a wolf's head. Courage supplanted by astuteness.

Helmet topped by a cross or fleur-de-lis. Christian emblem of salvation.

Winged helmet. Flight, swiftness of poetic thought. Attribute of Hermes, Mercury.

**HELM GUNNAR** In Volsung Saga a great warrior defeated by a young one. Chosen for Valhalla by Brynhild because he was an old man. Odin had instructed her to select Agnar but, struck by his youth and beauty, she saved him, permitting him to smite down Helm Gunnar. As Odin had promised victory to Helm Gunnar the god punished Brynhild with a prick of the sleep-thorn and she remained asleep until awakened by Sigurd. A time myth.

**HELMUND** Afghanistan river

goddess; identical with Harahvati and Sarasvati.

**HELOISE** (1) A feminine name, same as Eloise, which see. Also a form of Louisa. (2) One of the most beautiful and learned women of medieval times. She fell in love with her tutor Pierre Abelard and, after she gave birth to a son, they were married, although she had begged her lover not to marry her as she feared marriage might ruin his career. Her enraged uncle Canon Fulbert of Notre Dame Cathedral had Abelard emasculated. Heloise entered a nunnery and Abelard became a monk. The letters written by the separated lovers have become famous. After their deaths, both lovers were placed in the same tomb. Their tragic love affair is compared to that of Romeo and Juliet and has become the theme of innumerable dramas and poems.

**HELOT** One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta bound to the soil, but owned by the state and not to be sold. The term is applied to serfdom in general, or to any bondman, slave, abject or servile person.

**HELSKO** In Norse mythology sandals or shoes bound upon a dead man's feet for his toilsome journey along Helvegr to the other world.

**HELVEGR (HELVEG, HELVIG)** Literally, Hel's way. Norse path of the dead, the long dark way along which a dead man travels to reach Helheim.

**HEMAN** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning faithful.

**HEMANTADEVI** In Buddhism one of the goddesses of the four seasons, winter. Portrayed with



an animal head. Her color is blue, her vahana is the camel, her emblems are the hammer and skull cup. In Tibet called dGungyi-rgyal-mo.

**HEMATITE** Gem symbolizing vivacity and wifehood. Used as a talisman to procure for wearer a favorable hearing of petitions addressed to kings and a fortunate issue of judgments and lawsuits. Held to stop the bleeding of wounds and to relieve pain. Anciently rubbed on the body by warriors before advancing into combat. Name derived from the Greek haima, meaning blood, because a red streak shows when scratched.

**HEMERA** Greek abstract divinity of time. Daylight. Various-ly described as an offspring of Erebus and Nyx, Uranus and Nyx, or Tithonos and Eos.

**HEMISPHERE** Earth, universe. Female principle in nature. According to the mystics an emblem of the cult of death and of lunar worship, symbolizes the asceticism of a hermit, belief in the divine quality of man, concentration, help from within, inner activity, inner transformation, intuition, moon, motherhood, night, revolution, self-deliverance. Also carries the symbolism of ball and circle.

**HEMLOCK** February 15 birthday flower. Evil omen, symbolic of death, foreboding, poison. In the language of flowers: You will cause my death. Among North American Indians a hemlock wreath indicated heads taken in warfare.

**HEMOPHILIA** The royal disease, so called because several royal families of Europe were subject to the morbid bleeding

condition, which characterizes the disease.

**HEMP** June 24 birthday flower, symbolic of fate. In Japan hemp strips are hung as a charm to bind lovers.

Stretch hemp. Be hanged, hemp rope being used in hanging executions.

**HEMSET** In Egyptian mythology a mate of Nuu, which see. Name signifying sitting, resting force.

**HEN** The female principle, maternal care, providence. Dream significance: (black) news; (colored) honest competence; (fat) wealth; (pecking) ruin; (several) gossip; (thin) mediocrity; (white) festivity. In China the crowing of a hen indicates ruin for a family. In Christianity symbolic of defender, provider. The Finno-Ugrians cut a hen's throat at a gateway immediately a death occurs, that the hen may lead the soul on its way. If the body of the hen falls into the courtyard, a new death will occur soon in the house. Among some tribes a living hen is placed in the coffin to prevent the dead from taking 'poultry-luck' away with it.

Hen eggs. In Malay placed under the armpits of a woman who has died in childbirth to prevent her from returning as a langsuvar (shrieking ghost). Beads are placed in her mouth and needles in her hands.

**HENBANE** Used as a talisman for cheerful dispositions. It supposedly adorned the robe of the Jewish high priest. In a medical superstition used as an antidote for liver complaints and ulcers.

**HENEB** Egyptian wine god.

**HENGEST (HENGIST)** Literally,

stallion. Legendary chief of the Jutes, joint founder with his brother Horsa of the English kingdom of Kent in the 5th century. In Norse mythology a name of Ivalde or a son of Ivalde also known as Gelder or Hyuki. An elf smith.

**HENRY (HAL, HANK, HARRY, HEN)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning wood and ruler, head of a house. The feminine equivalent is Henriette (Etta, Hetty, Nettie).

**HEOL** Breton sun-deity, king of stars; cognate with Helios. The name yields eternal El, and compares with Hel. The Celtic word for sun is heol, which is equal to huyl (chuy), Celtic word for beetle, and is the source of such words as hale, holy, hull, and whole.

**HEOROT** In Danish saga great hall built for warriors by Hrothgar and from which the monster Grendel regularly carried off sleeping men until he was slain by Beowulf. Heorot was the hall of night raided by the darkness demon.

**HEOSPHORUS** In Greek mythology son of Astraeus and Eos. The morning star, brother of Hesperus, evening star. Identified with Roman Lucifer.

**HEPATIC** September 3 birthday flower, symbolizing confidence.

**HEPHAESTUS (HEPHAISTOS)** In Greek mythology the son of Zeus and Hera or of Hera alone without male progenitor. God of the fire of the hearth, born puny at birth, but like a spark he soon grew strong and terrible as a devouring flame. His ugliness so displeased his mother,

she cast him from Olympus; later he took her part in a quarrel, and Zeus cast him from Olympus; he landed maimed in Lemnos and henceforth was lame. Although rejected by the gods, he fashioned many things of beauty for them, armor, arrows, chariots, golden boots, jewels, palaces, as well as the maid Pandora. The Cyclops were apprenticed to him. His workshop, which was in the heart of the volcanic mountain Aetna (Etna), where sparks from his anvil were constantly seen, was guarded by dogs. In the Iliad his wife was said to be Charis; in the Odyssey, the faithless Aphrodite; both renowned for beauty, suggesting the province of art is to lift materials from the useful to the beautiful. He was the father of the robber Periphetes. By Athena or Gaea he was the father of Erichthonius. He was revered by potters and workers in metal as the god of fire in its beneficial aspects, the celestial architect, god of the anvil, mechanical arts, metallurgy, and pottery-making, and as the god governing the zodiacal house Libra. In art, he appears as a dwarf; as a laboring man; but most frequently as a lame bearded man wearing a chiton, with right shoulder free, and a pointed cap, holding a hammer and standing near an anvil; sometimes with a thunderbolt or pincers. Other emblems were his helmet and the metal iron. The boar, calf, and pig were sacred to him. His festival was the Chalceia, which he shared with Athena. He is an analogue of Agni Yavishta. He also compares with Credne, Goibniu, Ptah, Regin, and Vulcan.

**HEPHZIBAH** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning my delight.

**HEPIALES (EPHIALTES, EPIALES, HEPIALOS)** Primitive Greek demon of nightmare.

**HEPTAGON** Seven-pointed star symbolizing human skill.

**HEQES** Egyptian god of fishermen; lord of the mouth of rivers.

**HEQET** Egyptian frog-headed spouse of Khnum, with whom she formed men and made the gods.

**HERA (HERE)** Greek queen of heaven. Daughter of Cronus and Rhea, sister-wife of Zeus. Originally a pan-Hellenic divinity of weather and fertility; later a goddess of childbirth. Also worshiped as a moon goddess and as an earth mother. She was a scolding, quarrelsome wife, frequently countermanding the orders of her husband. As Zeus typified the regions of the upper air, she typified the lower atmosphere, and its variations were thought to result from the frequent domestic quarrels of the couple. She was jealous, unforgiving, vain, vindictive. She caused the fall of Troy because Paris, son of its king Priam, had proclaimed Aphrodite to be more beautiful. She had the power to cause insanity and struck Dionysus crazy. The ugliness of her son Hephaestus displeased her and she cast him from Olympus. She agreed to suckle an exposed infant, not realizing the child was Heracles, whom she hated. When he bit hard at her breasts (the sun stung the sky), she threw him from her, drops of milk scattered over the sky and formed the Milky Way. In spite of her many faults, she was set up as the model wife and revered as the noblest of goddesses. She was invoked under various

names, among them: Chera, patroness of widows. Eileithyia and Lucina, protectress in child-bearing. Gamelia (Gamelion was the seventh and marrying Attic month), Pronuba, Teleia (consecrator), and Zugia (yoker) were names given to her as goddess who presided over the whole course of married life. Karpophoros and Kourotrophos, guardian of suckling children. Parthenos, custodian of the virginity of maidens.

She was the mother of Ares, Eileithyia or Ilithyia, a name under which she herself was invoked, Hebe. She governed the zodiacal house Aquarius. In primitive myths her name was that of a death goddess who had charge of souls of sacred kings and made oracular heroes of them. Her festival was the Heraeum (plural Heraea), and a ewe-lamb was sacrificed to her the first day of every month. Greek artists represented her as a beautiful mature woman of noble bearing, clad in a long tunic, wearing a diadem, with or without a veil, holding a patera and a scepter, seated on a throne. She also was shown with a peacock, a bird that by its cry indicates the changes in weather, suggesting her office as weather-goddess. A great matriarchal goddess, things emblematic of fertility were sacred to her: the cow, cuckoo, goose, hawk, ewe-lamb, pomegranate, serpent, sow, vine, white heifer. Her favorite flowers were the dittany, lily, and poppy. Her name is identical with era and probably is connected with the Sanscrit svar, i.e. bright sky. She is identified with the Roman Juno and resembles Khotun, Manzan Gormo, and Sati.

**HERACLES (HERAKLES)** (1)  
In Greek mythology son of Alc-

mene, by Zeus, who visited her in the guise of her husband Amphitryon. Twin brother of Iphicles, son of Amphitryon. Shortly before the birth of Heracles, Zeus boasted to Hera that the first child born that day to the family of Perseus, grandfather of Alcmena and Amphitryon, should rule over all his race. Hera, aided by Ate, the spirit of mischief, hastened the birth of Eurystheus, a grandson of Perseus, and preceding Heracles in birth he became entitled to the honor Zeus intended for Heracles, who was doomed by Hera's action to serve his kinsman. Alcmena, fearful of Hera's wrath, exposed the child. Athene, attracted by the infant's cries, prevailed upon Hera to feed the unknown baby; as soon as she did so, the child bit her breast, and she threw him from her. The milk that dropped formed the Milky Way. Athene then asked Alcmena to care for the child, and to this she willingly consented, knowing the child to be her own. Hera, discovering whom she had nursed, sent two serpents to destroy Heracles, but he strangled them both. Amphitryon, astonished by the display of supernatural strength, declared the child must have been sent as a special gift from Zeus, adopted him as his own son, and taught Heracles how to drive a chariot. He engaged as tutors; Autolycus to teach the boy dexterity in boxing; Castor, the arts of armed warfare; Eurytus, how to handle a bow; and Linus, how to play the lyre. Heracles had an ungovernable temper, and Amphitryon, fearful that the boy might come to harm, placed him in the country in the care of a shepherd.

When, as a youth, he learned that a lion on Mount Cithaeron was attacking the herds of Am-

phitryon, grazing at the base of the mountain, he killed the lion. Ever afterwards he wore the hide of the animal over his shoulders; the head served as his helmet. With Amphitryon and a few other brave men, he defended the city of Thebes. Amphitryon died in the conflict, and Creon, the king, grateful to Heracles, bestowed his daughter Megara upon the hero in marriage.

When the time came for Heracles to serve Eurystheus, he was assigned twelve labors, each corresponding to the movement of the sun through a house of the zodiac. See under Zodiac Legends.

Heracles was unable to resume a happy life with Megara after accomplishing his labors because, in a fit of madness, caused by Hera, he murdered their children. When restored to sanity, he gave Megara as a wife to his nephew Iolaus (fire). He sought the hand of Iole (dawn), but was rejected because her father Eurytus feared she might suffer the fate of Megara. Seeking purification for his murders Heracles set out on a weary pilgrimage and became the slave of Omphale, queen of Lydia. In her palace, he abandoned himself to the luxuries of an oriental life and, while she playfully doomed his lion's skin and helmet, he wore her garments and labored at a spinning wheel. When his term of bondage expired, his manliness returned, and he set out to revenge himself upon Laomedon who had failed to give Heracles his sacred horses as promised for rescuing the princess Hesione (fertility) from a dragon (drought). After killing Laomedon, Heracles asked Hesione if she wished to ransom one of the prisoners. She thereupon gave Heracles her golden diadem and asked for the release of her brother Podacres,



who ever after was called Priam, i.e. ransomed one. Heracles then wooed the beautiful Deianeira for whom he had to battle a rival, the river god Achelous. At a banquet Heracles accidentally killed a noble youth serving the wine. To atone for the boy's death Heracles banished himself, taking with him his wife and his young son Hylus. In the course of their journey, they arrived at the river Evenus, over which Heracles carried his son and entrusted his wife to Nessus, who attempted to carry her off, whereupon Heracles shot him. The dying Centaur called Deianeira to his side and gave her his blood-covered shirt, telling her that, if ever in danger of losing the love of Heracles, she had only to place the shirt on him to win him back. Arriving at the court of Eurystus, Heracles, to punish the king for refusing him Iole as a wife, stormed the palace, killed the king and carried off Iole as captive. For his victories he desired to offer a sacrifice to Zeus, and asked Deianeira for a sacrificial robe. To test the efficacy of the love-charm of the robe given to her by Nessus she sent it to Heracles. The hot flames rising from the altar heated poisons in the robe and in his agony, he implored his friends to set his body on a funeral pyre. No one but his friend Philoctetes had the courage to obey, and he lighted the pyre on Mount Oeta. Before dying he called upon his son Hylus to marry Iole. Deianeira hanged herself, and the body of Heracles was borne to Olympus by Athene, where he became a constellation in the Northern Sky. Hera became reconciled to him, and gave him as a wife her daughter Hebe, goddess of eternal youth.

For his exploits he had been given a boat and a bow by Apollo, a bronze breastplate by Hephaestus, a coat of mail by Athene, and a sword by Hermes; his club he cut himself from an oak tree in Nemea. The animals sacred to him were the boar, bull, deer, and ram; his emblems were the club, lion's skin, and poplar leaves. Greek artists usually portrayed him as an infant in his cradle (sun boat) strangling a serpent (night); as a bull-necked youth with a club and a lion's skin, and as a youth in woman's garments with a distaff. His descendants, the Heraclidae, were: by Auge, Telephus; by Hebe, Alexiars and Anticetus; by Deianeira, Hyllus and Leichas. He had sons but no daughters and, in primitive Greece, titles were matrilinearly conveyed. His name means glory (klutos) of sky (Hera). He also was known as Alcides, Canopic (Celestial) Heracles, Heracles of Oeta, and Heracles of Tiryns.

He was the most renowned hero of ancient times, one of gigantic strength and indomitable courage. The legends woven around him incorporate almost every aspect attributed to a sun deity or to the continually dying and continually reborn Spirit of the year. Born of the sky and dawn, he is found by another dawn, Athena, and given to the female aspect of sky, Hera, to be fed. He is given to the care of a shepherd, that is raised among flocks (clouds). His fierce temper and madness are his scorching rays. His return to sanity typifies beneficial, fertilizing rays. He serves one meaner than himself and undertakes the burden of the world (relieves Atlas) because the magnificent sun toils ceaselessly for man. His arrows are deadly rays. He labors at a spinning



wheel or omphalos (navel of the earth). Compare Blanaid and Caer Sidi. He wears a woman's clothing. See Androgynous deities. The sun is the constant wanderer across the sky, never at rest, never faithful. He forsakes Iole, the dawn, for Deianeira, the gloaming, whom he in turn forsakes for Iole, and when he turns again to Deianeira, she causes his death, to which he goes down battling blood-red clouds. His death is an astronomical allegory, representing the end of the year when the sun reaches the most westerly point in its annual journey at the time of the winter solstice. After the death of Heracles, the tyrant Eurystheus asked for the surrender of his sons. The youths fled; thus on the death of the sun, the golden hues of evening flee from the sky and are not seen again until dawn. Like Christ, his birthday was celebrated on December 25 and like Christ, Izanagi, Orpheus and other sun deities, he descended into the realm of the dead and rose again. In a Christian interpretation his victory over wild beasts typifies victory and control of the higher nature over the lower. He is the counterpart of Hercules. Others whose exploits resemble his are Bata, Bhima, Indra, Krishna, Kwasind, Melicertes (Melkart), Oedipus, Perseus, Rustan, Samson Theus.

(2) Heracles of Oeta. At first an oak hero, later fused into a barley god. He originally appeared as a pastoral sacred king, the leader of his people in hunting and war. He was the sun-hero, rain and thunder maker, that is bringer of fertility. His twelve chieftains were pledged to respect his authority, but he was subservient to the Queen-of-the-Woods, whose priestess

was the tribal law-giver and disposer of the good things of life. The health of the people was bound up with his, and he was the male leader of an orgiastic rite in which he had twelve archer companions, including his twin brother Poeas (Philoctetes), moon-hero, who was spear-armed and who was he deputy. Heracles carried an oak-club because the oak provided his beasts with fodder, was useful to his people, and attracted lightning (fertile rains) better than other trees. He performed an annual green-marriage with the Queen-of-the-Woods and shortly thereafter died. In one of the varied accounts of his death: at midsummer, the end of the half-year reign, he was made drunk and led into the middle of a circle of twelve stones and blinded, castrated, flayed, and impaled with a mistletoe stake stretched into a five-fold bond. He finally was hacked into joints on the round altarstone which stood before an oak tree. His blood was sprinkled over the whole tribe to make all fruitful and vigorous. The joints were oak-roasted and his twelve chieftains danced wildly in a figure eight, singing, and eating his flesh eucharistically. The head and genitals were put in an alder-wood boat and floated down a river. Sometimes the head was cured and preserved for oracular use. His twin Poeas, who had lighted his fire, succeeded him and reigned until the New Year when Poeas was sacrificially killed by a new Heracles. The worship appears to have been connected with a group of oracular heroes of different Mediterranean nations at different stages of religious development previous to the Trojan War, who finally merged into the demi-god worshipped as Heracles. He seems to have sprung from the same

source as the Egyptian god Shu. His symbols were the acorn, mistletoe, rock-dove which nests in oaks as well as in rocks, and the serpent, all of sexual significance. Deities with whom he appears to have had things in common are Agag the Amalekite, Anchises, Cuchulainn, Dagda, Llew Llaw, Orion, Romulus, Samson, Tammuz.

(3) Heracles of Tiryns. Like Heracles of Oeta, a deity of early Greeks. He was an agricultural and pastoral king specializing in the cultivation of barley. He became lover to fifty water-priestesses of a mountain-goddess in whose honor he wore his lion's skin. His joint reign with his twin Iphiclus was about eight years because a rough approximation of lunar and solar times occur at every one hundredth lunar month. In later times, to prolong his reign, he offered a child-victim yearly in his stead. This offering of surrogates, death by fire after temporary investiture as king, explains the killing of children by Heracles either accidentally or in a fit of madness. See Surrogate. Early portraits, show him with grain sprouting from his shoulder, wearing a lion skin, and carrying a club. He sometimes is confused with Maneros, Tammuz, and Triptolemus.

Heracleian knot. A snaky compilation on a rod adopted by Greek brides as a girdle fastening, which only the bridegroom may untie. A talisman for many offspring.

Heraclidae. A descendant of Heracles; one of Spartan royalty who claimed such descent. According to tradition, descendants of Heracles and Deianeira, allying themselves with the Dorians, secured preponderance in ancient Greece. In their fifth and successful invasion of the Pelopon-

nesus they were led by Oxylus, a man with three eyes.

HERACLITUS Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. who regarded life as hopeless. Because of his solemnity, he was called the weeping philosopher; because of his literary style, he was called the obscure.

Heracleitean fire. That which cleanses, burns away; that from which all comes and to which all returns; pertaining to the philosophy of Heraclitus.

HERALDRY The art of performing the function or office of a herald. Anciently, the function was to announce public ceremonies, carry declarations of war or messages between sovereigns, proclaim the birth of a royal child, peace, or war, etc. This led to the science which treats of armorial bearings or coats of arms, which determine pedigrees, indicate the manner in which families are represented, etc. The escutcheon or shield is divided into nine points which are identified by the first nine letters of the alphabet. On the first line are A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief point; C, sinister chief point. The center is composed of D, honor or collar point; E, fess point; F, nombril or navel point. The bottom three are: G, dexter base point; H, sinister base point; I, middle base point. Tinctures are the seven colors, eight furs, and two metals. The colors and metals and their symbolic meanings are:

<u>Color</u>	<u>Represented by</u>	<u>Symbolism</u>
argent (silver or white)	white space or plain surface	faith, purity
azure (bright sky blue)	horizontal lines	piety, sincerity
gules (vermilion red) or (gold)	vertical lines	courage, zeal
purpure (purple)	dots	honor, loyalty
	lines at an angle from left to right, starting at the left, moving upward.	rank, royalty
sable (black)	perpendicular lines crossing horizontal lines, forming squares	grief, penitence
sanguine or murrey (purplish red)	same lines as purpure crossed by lines from right to left.	patriotism, sacrifice
tenne (orange, tawney)	same lines as vert crossed by horizontal lines.	endurance, strength
vert (green)	lines at an angle from right to left, starting at the right, moving upward	hope, youth

The furs which were worn on ceremonial occasions and typified both the ceremony and the rank, are:

<u>Fur</u>	<u>Represented by</u>
ermine	black dots and bell-shaped figures on a white field
ermine	white dots and bell-shaped figures on a black field
ermineois	black dots and bell-shaped figures on a gold field
pean (sable)	transparent bell-shaped figures on a black field
potent	a white figure, the shape of a crutch-head or tau cross in reverse, on blue field.
potent, counter-potent	same as potent, with the figure repeated in reverse form
vair (or vare)	white figure, which supposedly typifies squirrel skins on blue or white field.
vair, counter-vair	same as vair, with the squirrel skin design repeated in reverse.

In blazoning royal coats of arms, heralds sometimes used the names of planets; in blazoning those of nobles, precious stones were used for tinctures, the equivalents being:

<u>Color</u>	<u>Planet</u>	<u>Gem</u>
argent	Luna (Moon)	pearl
azure	Jupiter	sapphire

<u>Color</u>	<u>Planet</u>	<u>Gem</u>
gules	Mars	ruby
or	Sol (Sun)	topaz
purpure	Mercury	amethyst
sable	Saturn	diamond
vert	Venus	emerald

The positions of beasts and their meanings are:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Emblematic of</u>
couchant, lying down	sovereignty
counter-passant	moving in opposite directions
coue (tail hanging between legs)	coward
dormant	sleeping
gardant, full-faced	fearlessness, prudence
hauriant (fish on its tail)	readiness
issant	rising from the top or bottom (of an ordinary)
lodged, reposing	content
naiant (fish)	swimming
nascent	rising out of the middle (of an ordinary)
passant (walking, the face in profile)	resolution
passant gardant (walking, face full)	prudence and resolution
passant regardant (walking, looking behind)	caution
rampant (rearing, head in profile)	magnanimity
rampant gardant (erect on hind legs, full face)	prudence
rampant regardant (erect on hind legs, looking behind)	circumspection
regardant (looking back)	circumspection
salient (springing)	valor
sejant (seated)	counsel
stantant (standing still)	Unmoving
trippant (running)	Action
volant (flying)	Soaring

Heraldry is personified by a woman in medieval costume, seated, holding heraldic escutcheon. Attended by Genealogy, holding scrolls and showing family trees, and by Sphragistics in the act of sealing a document adorned with seal and ribbons.

**HERB** Appetiser, healing, nobility. American Indians believed herbs were impregnated with divine influences and consequently possessed life-giving and life-prolonging qualities. In medieval Christian belief herbs picked on Ascension Day are especially good for medicinal purposes. Emblem of Saint Cyr. By Jews used at the Passover Feast. See bitter herbs, Hazereth. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight objects used in Man-la ritual.

**HERBERT (BERT, HERB)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning army and bright.

**HERCULES** Roman deity identical with the Greek Heracles, which see. Because of his recuperative abilities (the sun continually renews itself), his power to restore health, sulphur springs were dedicated to him. Hercules was represented by Roman artists as bull-necked, muscular, and of huge proportions. After his death, he was made immortal and placed as a constellation in the Northern Sky.

Attic Hercules. Theseus, who like Hercules destroyed evil demons of drought and winter.

Hercules Barbatus. Literally, Hercules bearded, a name appearing on Rhenish inscriptions. A form of Donar or Thor.

Hercules' choice. Immortality, the reward of toil in preference to pleasure.

Hercules' labors. Difficult tasks, very great toil. The cycle of the year.

Hercules' pillars. Promontories at the entrance to the Mediterranean; one in Africa, one in Spain. According to legend, they were bound together and Hercules tore them apart to get to Gades (Cadiz). Anciently they were called Abyla and Calpe; they now are called Mount

Hacho and Gibraltar.  
Jewish Hercules. Samson.

**HERDSMAN** In the Occident the constellation Bootes in the Northern Sky. In China Ch'ien Niu the star Altair in the constellation Aquila. He neglected his duties as celestial herdsman (keeper of clouds) for love of Weaver Damsel, and the gods punished him by separating him from his love. He was permitted to meet her only once a year when they stood facing each other on opposite sides of the bridge formed by crows over the River-of-Heaven (Milky Way). His Japanese name is Hikoboshi or Kengiu, and Tona-bata is the festival celebrating the meeting of the lovers, sometimes identified as Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo. In Korea called Ching Yuh. Also known as Cowherd.

**HERESY** In an Italian icon personified by a lean old woman of terrible aspect. Flames issue from her mouth. Her hair hangs in disorder and her body is almost entirely exposed; her breasts flag. She carries a closed book with serpents coming out of it. With the other hand she scatters serpents about. The word heresy is cognate with Greek airetikos, i. e. able to choose, and with Erosy (of Eros); heretics frequently are heroic erotics.

**HERETOGA** The commander or leader of an Anglo-Saxon army. The word survives in the German name Herzog and was translated into Latin as dux. Hengist was a heretoga.

**HERFATHER** A name of Odin; literally, father of hosts.

**HERFJOTUR** In Norse mythology an Idisi or Valkyrie; spirit who causes paralyzing terror in



battle to those she regards as foes.

**HER-KA** Literally, Horus the Bull. Egyptian name for the planet Saturn.

**HERMAN** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning army and man, soldier.

**HERMAS** One of the five Apostolic fathers of the Catholic Church.

**HERMES (HERMEIAS)** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Maia, father of Pan by an Arcadian nymph. Born in a cave on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. A few hours after his birth he stole some oxen (clouds) belonging to Apollo, and on his way back to his cave, he found a turtle which he killed and then, by stretching seven strings across the empty shell, he invented the lyre. To appease Apollo's anger, aroused by the theft, he gave him the lyre, and the two brothers became fast friends. Apollo, in return gave Hermes his winged shepherd's staff, capable of uniting in love those divided in hate; permitted Hermes full dominion over flocks, herds, horses, and wild animals; and taught him to prophesy by dice and by signs, but forbade him to use speech in prophesying. Hermes tested the staff, which became his famed caduceus, when he saw two serpents fighting. He placed it between them, and they entwined around it in lasting concord. Zeus appointed his son conductor of shades to Hades and messenger of the gods, offices connected with wind deities, and presented him with a petasus and talaria. He freed Io by lulling her hundred-eyed watchman Argus to sleep with his music, and he secured

Prometheus to Mount Caucasus and Ixion to the eternally revolving wheel. He was mischief-loving and stole the girdle of Aphrodite, the arrows of Artemis, and the spear of Ares, but whatever he did was accomplished with such dexterity and grace, he always was forgiven and was a favorite of all. Thus Hermes, the wind, giver of fecundity, destroyer, mediator between the living and dead, was the companion of the sun, the moon, the sea, and the favorite of the sky. In the zodiac, he was ruler of Cancer. He encouraged athletic pursuits, he was the inventor of the alphabet and music (sounds of moving air), and of weights and measures (the balance created by the winds of the four directions, over which he was lord); he was the cultivator of the olive (carrier of seeds). He was master thief, who stole that which was in his path and penetrated or sneaked into cracks. His proclivities made him a patron of liars, rogues, thieves, and vagabonds. A god of herdsman he granted increase to flocks. Trade in ancient times was conducted chiefly by means of exchange of cattle, and so he was worshiped as god of commerce and science, protector of merchants, and the dice used in prophecies identified him as a god of luck and wealth. He was worshiped at crossroads (the place at which a man moves from one realm to another), where his image, the herm, was placed. Connected with conjuring or necromancy; later a decipherer of dreams, he evolved into a god of sleep, dreams, and magic. A bringer of fecundity, he was worshiped as a deity of health, and his image became an emblem of the medical profession.

His story symbolizes the action of the wind, emerging from

a cave to fly across the sky, fighting, playing pranks, stealing, giving fertility and taking it back again. He is portrayed as a handsome youth, nude, except for his winged cap, the petasus, and wings at his heels, the talaris. He carries his magic caduceus. Frequently he has one foot raised and is on the toe of the other foot, to indicate speed; also to indicate the moving air does not rest on the ground. As a god of eloquence, he appears with a gold chain hanging from his lips; as a patron of merchants, he carries a purse. Sometimes he wears a short chlamys. Four, the number of the winds or directions, was sacred to him; likewise the square. Honey and animal tongues were sacrificed to him as well as the cock, goat, ram, tortoise. Other emblems are the calathus, dice, fig, globe, olive wreath on a milestone. His name is a transliteration of the Sanscrit Sarameyas. He is prototype of Jizo and is identified with Anubis, Mercury, Nebo, and Thoth; his name has been coupled with that of various Egyptian deities, making him an actual aspect of such deities. He was known alternately as Agoneus, Arcus, Camillus, Terminus. Other of his names are: Hermes-Anubis (Hermanubis), jackal-headed god of the intellect; Hermes Argeiphontes, Argus-slayer, releaser of Io; Hermes Psychopompos, bearer of souls of the dead to Hades. The Egyptian god Thoth, confounded by the Greeks with Hermes, was called Hermes Trismegistus (thrice great).

Herm (Herma). A square pillar surmounted by the head of Hermes or by a phallus. Originally placed at three-road junctions, where travelers invoked him. These holy three-way posts

or trivia were so numerous, the word trivial came to mean something commonplace or of little account. In later times the hermae were placed at cross-roads, in public squares, and streets, and used as boundary-stones or place-markers.

Hermaia. Festival dedicated to Hermes.

Hermaphrodite. Union; also inner or self-conflict. Bisexuality of the ultimate; the self-engendered. Primordial creator; primitive man having looked upon the universe as a conjunction of man and woman, he worshiped androgynous symbols of life. A frequent figure in Egyptian art representing the two Niles, Upper and Lower; also night and day. The word is from Hermaphroditus. Compare Androgynous deities.

Hermaphroditus. Fabled son of Hermes and Aphrodite. While bathing, the nymph Salmacis became enamored of him and prayed that she might be so closely united they would become one body. Her prayer was heard and they were joined. Personification of indissoluble marriage.

Hermes' Fig. The first fig gathered off a tree was sacred to Hermes; thus a proverbial saying applied to all first fruits or works.

HERMIONE (HERMIA) (1) Feminine name derived from the name of the Greek god Hermes; also a form of Harmonia. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was betrothed to Orestes, but she married Neoptolemus. Orestes thereupon assassinated Neoptolemus and married Hermione. Probably an earth goddess over whom phases of light (fertility) battled.

HERMIT (1) Asceticism, con-

templation, contempt, cynicism, misanthropy, religious devotion, wisdom. Dream significance: quiet life. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a man wrapped in a large cloak supported by a staff and carrying a lantern, which represent the support and light of the occult path of science. Also called Capuchin or Sage. Typifies the Absolute, the Ancient who is above all things, preceding all and succeeding all, supporting all; Holy Ancient. One identified with cause, origin, primal will; Lighter-of-the-Path, Shower-of-the-Way; also follower of a solitary path lighted by his own lamp; searcher of truth and justice. Identified with Diogenes searching for an honest man. Attainment: aloneness. In divination corresponds to the number ten and the Hebrew letter yod. Denotes: circumspection, eternal urge to freedom, perfection, primal will, philanthropy, protection, prudence, search, wisdom of silence; and when card is in reverse: concealment, corruption, disguise, dissimulation, fear, roguery, treason, unreasoned caution.

**HERMOD (HERMODR)** In Norse mythology son of Odin. A wind deity. With Bragi he received and welcomed to Valhalla the heroes who fell in battle. A messenger of the gods, he went to Helheim to bring Balder back, but was unsuccessful. However, he brought with him the ring Draupner (fertility), which Balder had taken into Helheim. Hermod also was a war god.

**HERMON** A mountain rising into the realm of perpetual snow in Palestine. It also was called Sion and for this reason is erroneously identified with Zion.

**HERNE, THE HUNTER** In English legend a malevolent spirit; ancient keeper of Windsor forest. Accompanied by hounds he roams through the forest, especially in the vicinity of an old tree called Herne's oak. He disappears at midnight. Herne is a British oak-god, a wind deity, a hunter of souls who equates with Anubis and Gabriel.

**HERO** In mythology usually the son of a deity and a mortal; a demigod. Widely prevalent marks of the hero race are their being brought into the world by abdominal section, as Aesculapius and Macduff, and their being suckled by beasts or fed by birds as Oedipus. They are made known by doing something a mortal cannot do. Although they smite down those with whom they battle, their lives are filled with suffering and unwilling labor for the benefit of mankind. They often are bondsmen and slaves, the quarrels in which they become involved are not of their own making, they slay dragons and monsters which ravage fruitful lands or otherwise afflict mankind. The same characteristics frequently appear in heroes widely separated by time or place; Bissat (Tatar), Issi (Norse), Lugh (Celtic), Odysseus (Greek), all burned out the eye of a one-eyed giant. Heroes suffer death which puts them in an exalted rank and immortality is granted to them. Light and fertility, as opposed to darkness and drought (villain). In modern usage a hero is understood to be one distinguished for bold enterprise, courage, fortitude. The term also is applied to the chief character in a literary work.

**HERO AND LEANDER** In Greek legend, Hero, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, was the be-

loved of Leander, who nightly swam across the Hellespont from Abydos to meet her. One night during a storm he was drowned, and Hero in despair threw herself into the sea. Hero personifies dawn, Leander sun. Their love story may be compared with that of Abelard and Heloise, Paolo and Francesca, Pyramos and Thisbe, Rome and Juliet. See Ill-fated lovers under Lovers.

**HEROD** (1) The name of several rulers, puppets of Rome, of the first centuries before and after Christ. Herod the Great, king of Judea, in his desire to destroy the infant Jesus, ordered the death of all children under two years of age. Mary fled with Jesus to Egypt. In a fit of jealousy, he murdered his wife Mariamne, a Jewish princess, and her two sons. He reigned thirty-seven years as a cruel, unscrupulous, violent monarch, and the name Herod is used figuratively for any wicked tyrant, particularly for one who is cruel to children. Five days before he died one of his sons failed in an attempt to poison him; the son was executed. (2) Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, and tetrarch of Galilee, induced Herodias, his brother's wife and his own niece, to desert her husband for him. Because John the Baptist called their relations incestuous, Herodias conspired to have John killed, and Herod presented his head to Salome, the daughter of Herodias, on a platter.

Out-Herod Herod. Outdo in cruelty, noisy rant, and violent gesturing. Herod became common in morality plays as a noisy, roaring tyrant.

**HERODOTUS** Greek historian known as the Halicarnassian, after his birthplace; as the father

of history, because of his great work recording the Greco-Per-sian wars; as the father of lies, because of the many fanciful allusions in his work.

**HERON** Fertility, forgetfulness, longevity, morning, provider of children, regeneration. Symbolizes morning because, standing in water or at the seashore, it is the first to welcome Dawn as she rises in the east. Dream significance: (to the left) failure, miscalculation; (to the right) good luck.

Heron plumes. Symbol of silence.

**HEROSTRATUS (EROSTRATUS)** A Greek of the 4th century B. C. who set fire to the temple of the Ephesian Artemis, one of the seven wonders of the world. This act, he said, would make his name famous. Although the Ephesians forbade his name to be mentioned, it has become immortalized through his evil deed. Coincidentally, Alexander the Great was born the night of the fire.

**HERRING** In Norse mythology called the arrows of the sea.

Dead as a herring. Absolutely dead; from the fact that people generally know the herring only as a dead fish.

Neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring. Without the particular qualities or traits of one thing or another. The allusions are: fish as the food for monks, flesh or fowl as the food for the wealthier classes of laity, red herring as the food for the poor.

**HERSE** Greek goddess of dew. One of the Agraulid, which see. Name signifies offspring.

**HER-SHEF** Egyptian ram god,



symbolic of the male principle in nature. Patron deity of Khenen-su (Heracleopolis). He was a self-created Great Father, whose head was in the heavens while his feet rested on earth. His right eye was the sun, his left eye was the moon, and his soul was the light he shed over the world. From his nostrils, he breathed the north wind, which gave life to all living things. Identified with Osiris, or in the Greek view, with Heracles. As a wind deity, he resembled Khnumu (Kneph). Also resembled Ptah Tanen. In one statue he was represented with four heads, that of a bull, a ram, and two hawks. His emblems were a white crown with plumes, surmounted by two disks (sun and moon) and two serpents with two disks. He was associated with the goddess Atet. Plutarch regarded him as a symbol of strength and valor.

**HERTHA (AERTH)** Northern goddess identified by Tacitus as Mother Earth.

**HERUKA** In Yogacara, Buddhist esoteric doctrine, a personification of karuna (compassion). His sakti, Nairatma, is a personification of prajna (knowledge). The yoga (union) of Heruka and Nairatma leads to a realization of the nothingness of existence which results in Nirvana or Mahasukha (eternal bliss).

**Herukabuddhas.** With their saktis, manifestations of Buddhist Dhyani-buddhas and their saktis. Both have pacific and angry manifestations. Generally shown in ardhaparyankasana or in pratyalidhasana. See asanas. In Tibetan Book of the Dead known as knowledge-holding deities. Sometimes shown with one head and two arms, also in other manifestations, as with three

heads, six arms, and four legs. They are: Kamaheruka, green; Padmaheruka, red; Ratnaheruka, yellow; Vairocana, white or reddish brown; Vajraheruka, blue.

**HERU-PA-KAUT** Egyptian Great Mother of Mendes. Female counterpart of the creator god Ba-neb-tettu, who also was her son. She was represented with a fish, symbol of abundance and fecundity, on her head. Her festivals were bacchanalian. In time she was displaced by Isis as her son was by Horus.

**HERVOR** Norse fertility goddess; daughter of Angantyr. After her father's death, she rode through the fire around his burial mound to obtain the sword Tyr-fing, which had been buried with him, although he had warned her the sword would bring destruction with it. The sword typifies the rays of the sun, which bring fertility and death.

**HESED** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning kindness.

**HESIONE** Literally, lady of Asia. (1) In Greek mythology her father, Laomedon of Troy, agreed to give Heracles (beneficent sun) the celestial horses he had received from Zeus for rescuing Hesione (fertility maid) from the dragon (drought) about to devour her. When the king failed to live up to his agreement Heracles turned vindictive, ransacked the city, killed Laomedon and all his family with the exception of Hesione and her brother Priam, who became king. Hesione was given in marriage to the Greek Telamon and became the mother of Teucer. The refusal of the Greeks to return her to Troy is given as one of the causes of the Trojan War.

(2) Sea nymph, wife of Prometheus



us.

**HESIONEUS** In Greek mythology father of Dia, who became the wife of Ixion. Ixion had promised Hesioneus rich gifts for his bride, but after the marriage refused to send them, whereupon Hesioneus stole the horses (winds) which bore the chariot (sun) of Ixion. To regain his horses he invited Hesioneus to visit him and select gifts. When Ixion opened the door of his treasure house Hesioneus was consumed by fire in the pit. Drought followed the crime as Hesioneus, a river deity, was unable to supply fertilizing waters.

**HESPERIDES (HESPERIA)**

Greek nymphs variously given as three to seven in number. Aided by the dragon Ladon they guarded the garden of the gods on the river Oceanus at the western extremity of the world bordering on the region of eternal darkness, where grew the tree bearing golden apples of fertility. In some accounts said to be the daughters of Atlas; in others of Nyx. Aegle, Arethusa, Erytheia, Hesperia, Hestia are names given to individual nymphs. The nymphs also are called Atlantides and Hesperides is applied to the garden, an island paradise is the west resembling Avalon, Eden, San Hsien Shan. Hesperides typifies the beauties of western clouds lit by the sunset glow.

Hesperian apples. Apples of love and fruitfulness. Golden apples given by Gaea (Earth) to Zeus and Hera (king and queen of the sky) as a wedding gift. They were located in the garden of Hesperides (land of sunset). As his eleventh labor Heracles slew the dragon Ladon (night) and carried off the apples (fer-

tility and growth) to Eurystheus. The tree on which the apples grew represents a tree of life in a celestial paradise.

**HESPERUS (HESPER)** In Greek mythology son of Astraeus and Eos. Personification of the evening star, brother of Heophorus the morning star. By the Romans known as Vesper (Evening). Hesperus is from the Greek meaning evening or western sky. Compare Phosphorus.

**HESTER (HETTY)** Feminine name, variant of Esther.

**HESTIA** In Greek mythology one of the twelve great Olympians. Daughter of Cronus and Rhea, sister of Zeus. Personification of the fire of the hearth. The goddess of fire in its first application to the wants of mankind, she was presiding deity of the household and guardian spirit of humans. Also the guardian of the public hearth at Prytaneum, and in the zodiac, ruler of Capricornus. In art portrayed as a sedate matron whose gown is decorated with flowers and fruits. Libations in her honor were oil, water, wine. Young animals, tender shoots of plants, and first portions of all other sacrifices were offered to her. Her emblems were: fire, gate of city, house, or temple; globe; hearth; lamp; lighted torch; serpent; sickle and grain near the head of a horse (suggesting pasture); veil; vestibule of home or temple. In ancient writings, she is mentioned as one of the nymphs guarding the golden apples of Hesperides. Identical with the Roman Vesta, some of her functions answer to the Egyptian Anouka and Hindu Agni.

**HESUS** A Gaulish god; a fierce deity to whom humans were sacri-

ficed. An evergreen solar god, whose name was inscribed by Druids on the right horizontal branch of their sacred oaks. He resembled Horus in some respects. Compare Belenus, Taramis, Thau.

**HETAERA** Literally, companion. In ancient Greece, one of a class of professional courtesans or entertainers, composed of freed women, foreigners, or slaves. The hetaerae were distinguished for talents and accomplishments and became the mistresses of the wealthy. Lais and Phryne are the two most famous.

**HETMAN** Cossack chief; also commander of a Polish army.

**HETPET** Egyptian female personification of happiness.

**HEVAH** At Greek mysteries worshipers shouted "hevah" or "evoe." Akin to Jehovah. Probable source of heave-ho.

**HEVAJRA** Buddhist Yidam or tutelary god; eternal thunderbolt. Usually shown treading on animals or genii. His color is blue; his emblem a kapala (skull cup); his ornaments, Bodhisattva and Dharmapala.

**HEVE (HAVA)** Eve, common mother of mankind.

**HE-WHO-INVITES** Japanese creator god. See Izanagi.

**HEXAGON** Carries the same symbolism as six, which see. Because it has angles but approaches the shape of the circle, it represents the energy yet peace of yellow, the color of the sun.

Hexagram. Six-pointed star formed by two equilateral tri-

angles interlaced typifying the union of light (spirit) and darkness (matter). A miracle worker, used as a talisman to curb rebellious spirits and to ward off danger. A symbol of Judaism known as David's shield (Magen Dawid); implies divine protection.

**HEXE** Witch, so-called in Germany. Name related to Hecate.

**HEY** A British jig, originally in honor of Hey, i.e. immutable A (Sun).

**HEZEKIAH** Literally, strength of the Lord. One of the kings of Judah, noted for his efforts to abolish idolatry and establish the worship of Jehovah. He decreed abolition of Hebrew serpent worship. Shown crowned and carrying a scepter.

**HIA DYNASTY** Legendary Chinese emperors which bridge the gap between old Aryan deities Yao (Varuna) and Wu-shun (Vishnu) and advent of Chinese twins, the Cheokung (about 1,200 B.C.). Also known as Tokhar Dynasty.

**HIAN** In Kei Island creation myth deity, who, with his youngest brother Parpara, and another brother and sister, descended on a rope from the skyworld, discovered earth, and became an ancestor of the human race.

**HI-ASA** In mythology of Admiralty Islands Hi-asa cut her finger and collected the blood which fell from the wound in a mussel shell. Two eggs formed in the shell and from them sprang a man and a woman, who became the parents of the human race. In Oceania creation myths deities as well as humans have been formed from clots of blood.

## HIAWATHA (HAYOWENTHA)

Literally, man who combs. In American Indian legend a hero of miraculous birth who comes to bring peace and goodwill to mankind. He desires to conquer the ruler of the depths and is devoured by a sturgeon but eventually is rescued by sea gulls. This legend typifies storm goading to fury the man-devouring waters or a conquest of the watery chaos by the creative genius of light. In legendary history a Mohawk chieftain by the name conceived the idea of a union of Iroquois and Algonquin Indians to ensure universal peace. His great dream was frustrated by Atotarho, magician and war chief of the Iroquois, but six Iroquois tribes formed a confederacy, Hiawatha was raised to the status of demigod, and he combed the hair of Atotarho. The hair being the seat of power this was an insult; probably a parable for the final conversion of the warrior chief by the orator. In Longfellow's Hiawatha, he typifies advancing civilization. He is an Ojibway, son of Mudjekeewis (west wind). His mother Wenonah dies at his birth, and he is brought up by a grandmother, Nokomis, daughter of the moon. He wrestles with Mondamin (maize), and subduing him, gives man corn-bread. He teaches man navigation, overcomes Mishe-Nahma (sturgeon), and then battles Megissogwon, the magician, who gave man the fever and death and sent the white fog from the fen-lands. After killing the monstrous magician, he teaches men the science of medicine. He marries Minnehaha (Laughing Water), and establishes the institution of marriage. He teaches people picture writing and, hearing about Jesus from the missionaries, he introduces Christianity to his

people, and then departs for the kingdom of Ponemah, land of the hereafter.

Hiawatha's mittens. Magic mittens made of deer-skin. When Hiawatha wore them, he could cause rocks to split in two by striking them.

Hiawatha's moccasins. Enchanted boots made of deer-skin. When they were bound around his ankles, each step measured a mile. Compare buskin.

**HIBERNIA** Latin or literary name of Ireland.

**HIBISCUS** Delicate beauty. In Japan, called fuyo, stands for enchanting beauty; a beautiful but unhappy woman.

**HICKORY** Authority. Emblem of Jupiter.

**HIDAKA-GAWA** In Japanese legend a jealous woman. She turned herself into a serpent and coiled herself around a bronze bell in which her unfaithful lover had concealed himself and, with the heat of her body, melted it.

**HIDDAI** Hebrew masculine name meaning mighty chief.

**HIDDEKEL** One of the rivers of Paradise. Its modern name is Tigris. See Eden.

**HIDDENITE** Gem symbolizing courtship.

**HIDDEN PERSON REVEALED BY REFLECTION IN WATER** Sunrise, as in Indonesian mythology.

**HIDEYOSHI** In Japanese legend an untrained genius. Peasant who became a general by courage, shrewdness, and natural skill of arms, and who became renowned for his clemency and wisdom.

**HIDIMVA** Hindu demon.

**HIEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God liveth.

**HIERACONPOLIS** Greek name for the oldest capital city known to history; located in Egypt. A city of sun-worship. Name resolves into Hier (sacred) + ac (great) + on (sun) + polis (city).

**HIERACOSPHINX** A hawk-headed sphinx of later Egypt. Probably represented the god Ra.

**HIERARCH** An ecclesiastical chief ruler; a leader of celestial hosts. From the Greek and resolving into hieros (sacred) + archos (ruler). In Christianity, a leader of an angelic host. In Greek antiquity the officer in charge of votive offerings in a temple.

**Hieratic.** Consecrated, devoted to sacred uses, as hieratic chants or writing. The Greeks used the term to designate a form of hieroglyphic writing used by ancient Egyptian priests. Distinguished from demotic.

**HIEROGLYPH** Literally, sacred carving. Divine word in picture writing. From the Greek hieros (sacred) + glyphein (to carve).

**HIERONYMITE** A recluse; a follower of Saint Jerome (Hieronymus).

**HIEROPHANT** (1) Chief officer in Eleusinian Mysteries. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a high priest, the master of the arcana, wearing a triple crown and seated between the pillars of Solomon's Temple. With two fingers raised he makes esoteric gestures and leans on a cross. Two lesser ministers kneel before him to suggest he communi-

cates inspiration or is the holy man, revealer of sacred things. He also is known as Abbott, Patriarch, and Pope. Ruler of the three worlds, physical, psychical, and spiritual, he typifies intuition which follows reasoning or subconscious response to reasoning, or the spiritual father. The card is the instrument of the Egyptian god Ptah. Attainment: beneficence and mercy. Denotes: alliance, aspiration, control, faith, health, intelligence, inspiration, servitude, strength of will, teaching, union. When the card is in reverse, good understanding, natural ability, overkindness, oversight, self-centeredness, society, weakness.

**HIERO SOLYMA** Greek synonym for New Jerusalem. The holy city, spiritual city of the sun.

**HIERUM** Most famous sanatorium or health retreat in ancient Greece. Sanctuary of Asclepius. Hence any sacred place.

**HIGASA** Japanese paper umbrellas or sun-shades. Peasants were not permitted to carry them. See umbrella.

**HIGH** A word which equates with I or eye (sun).

High day. A holy day, solemn festival.

High Heels and Low Heels. The names of opposing factions in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, satirizing the parties of the High and Low Church.

High jinx. A noisy frolic.  
High, low, jack, and the game. Everything that is of consequence or counts, from the four material scoring points in the game of high-low-jack.

High Place. Among early Jews and allied peoples, the hill or mound, either natural or artificial, used for sacrificial pur-

poses or worship. An altar or temple. See hill.

High seas. Seas for public use. The open seas; that part of the ocean more than three miles from the coast line or outside the territorial jurisdiction of any nation.

High treason. A grave crime against the sovereign or state; the highest civil offense.

High, wide, and handsome. Distinctive bearing; outstanding in manner. Frequently used satirically.

On a high horse. Behave conceitedly or pretentiously; be overbearing or on a rampage.

**HIGHGATE** A North London suburb, where, in the 16th century, a road was turned through the park of the bishop of London and a gate was set up to collect tolls for the bishop. The village stood on a hill.

Sworn at Highgate. A custom prevailed anciently at the inns in Highgate to administer a ludicrous oath to all strangers. The traveler was sworn on a pair of horns fastened to a stick: 1- Never to kiss the maid when he can kiss the mistress; 2- Never to eat brown bread when he can eat white; 3- Never to drink small beer when he can get strong, unless he prefers to do so.

**HIGH PRIESTESS** Card in tarot deck illustrated by a priestess seated between two pillars. Her emblem is a triple phallus, symbol of regeneration. Also known as Abbess, Female Pontiff or Pope, Mother of the convent, Pope Joan. She represents the Empress before union with the Magician, and typifies the virgin state of cosmic subconscious, the spiritual bride and mother. She is the priestess of the Temple of Thoth, in-

structor and persuader, instrument of Artemis, Bona Dea, Cybele, Diana, Eve (before union with Adam), Isis, Maia, Mary, and all virgin goddesses. Ruler of art, faith, richness, and sound. Erudition, law, and the occult sciences are under her protection. In divination the card corresponds to number three and the Hebrew letter gimel. Denotes: adoration, constancy, mystery, possessing, receiving, repose, science, secrets, silence, stability, tenacity, unrevealed future, wisdom; also bringer of evil, duality, dumbness, fluctuation, laziness, resistance. When card is in reverse: conceit, moral or physical ardour, surface knowledge.

**HIISI** Finno-Ugric evil spirit, probably a forest or underground spirit.

**HIKLVTH** In the cabala, celestial palaces.

**HICO-HOHODEMI-NO-MIKOTO (HOHODEMI, HOORI, HO-WORI)** Literally, fire-subside. In Japanese mythology a descendant of the sun-goddess Amaterasu. A younger brother who has an older brother (Ho-no-Susori) in his service; also one whose curiosity destroys marriage. By nature a mountain-gift, talent for hunting, he exchanged his bow and arrow for his elder brother's magic hook, which he lost. To recover the hook, he visited the under-sea palace of Wata-tsu-mi, the sea king, who not only returned the hook but gave his daughter Toyo-tama-hime to Hohodemi as a bride and two jewels, Kanji, pearl of ebb, and Manji, pearl of flood (symbolizing divine authority and life force) with which to control the ebb and flow of tides. With these jewels Hohodemi sujugated his brother, whom



he kept in poverty, symbolizing the supremacy of a new season. When his wife instructed him not to look at her as she gave birth to her son, curiosity compelled him to ignore her request, whereupon she deserted him and the boy, thus following the pattern of divine-mortal marriages, in this myth signifying separation of sea and sun. Compare Urashima-Taro.

**HILARIA** (1) A Roman festival in honor of Cybele, held at the vernal equinox and characterized by gaiety; originally any day or period of festivity. Source of the word hilarity. (2) Feminine name from the Latin, alluding to the Roman festival and meaning cheerful, merry. In masculine form the name is Hilary.

**HILDA (HILDE)** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning war and battle, war-maiden. In the Dietrich legend the wife of Grim is named Hilde. See Grim.

**HILDEBRAND** (1) In German legend tutor of Dietrich von Bern. A magician and valiant warrior; hero, who in the Nibelungenlied slays Kriemhild and, in the Hildebrandslied, kills his son Hadubrand. The legend reflects the father-son (see) conflict theme. The Teutonic meaning of the name is battle-brand or battle-sword. (2) Name of Pope Gregory VII, noted for diminishing the powers of the German emperors; detested by early reformers because of his ultra-pontifical views.

**HILDEGARDE** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning war and protection.

**HILDEGRIM** In Dietrich legend, helmet of Dietrich, which

gave the one who possessed it more than a mortal's strength.

**HILDESHEIM** In a German legend a monk of Hildesheim, an old Hanoverian city, doubted how with God a thousand years could be as one day, until he stopped to listen to birds singing in a wood for a period he thought to be three minutes and found he had been listening for three hundred years.

**HILDISVINI** Literally, battle wine. In Norse legend horse which Freyja rides and sometimes passes off as Frey's. In reality he is her lover Ottar in that form.

**HILL** Anciently an altar of the fire god or sun. The everlasting. Heavenly pillar or support. According to mystics, typified by the letter A. Once a word for god, and identical with el (god) and with hell, hole, ill, words which probably once meant god. Like these words, hill now infers difficulty. Compare mountain. In ancient Britain an altar or grave. See cairn. In Christian tradition delectable mountains or holy hills dropped sweet wine. Heavenly communion, heavenly land, meditation, salvation. Anciently Jews worshiped on artificial elevations (hence altars), hills, and mountains. The prophets reproached the Israelites from worshipping on high places because the temptations of groves led to idol worship, and one reason why Jehovah presumably required the festivals and sacrifices to be centered in the temple in Jerusalem. In Norse mythology entrance to Valhalla; that into which the dead died. Abode where the dead feasted and occupied themselves with the affairs of their living kindred.

Hill difficulty, The. In Bun-

yan's Pilgrim's Progress, one of the obstacles met by Christian on his way to the Celestial Land.

Hill folk. Fairy folk. In Irish legend, sidh folk.

Hill of Bat. Hill on which the Egyptian heaven rests.

Hill of Howth. Literally, rocky chair. Burial ground of ancient Irish kings and queens, located on a peninsula overlooking Dublin harbor. Formerly called Ben Edar. On it is Howth Castle. It is pictured as the head of a sleeping giant, whose body is the peninsula. The hill and castle appear in the works of James Joyce, and the legend of the sleeping giant probably accounts for the role of Howth, one of the metamorphoses of the sleeping H.C. Earwicker in Finnegans Wake. Jarl van Hootheer, a pseudo-Dutch form of Earl of Howth is an epithet applied to Earwicker.

Hills of Bether. Hills over which Christ is expected to come from the east; hills of sunrise.

Hills of Frankincense (or Myrrh). In Song of Solomon heavenly lands, meditation.

**HIMATION** Large square robe of Zeus. The shawl-like mantle worn by Greeks of both sexes in antiquity. It was draped about the body according to the taste of the wearer, worn over a tunic or as the sole garment. It often was lavishly embroidered.

**HIMAVATA** Tibetan sacred mountain on which grows Zampu, a tree of life. Navel of the earth. Mountain on which the ark landed at Naubandha after the deluge.

**HIMEROS** Greek abstract deity; desire of love, longing. One of the attendants of Aphrodite and following in her train.

**HIMINBJORG (HIMINBIORG)** Norse hill of heaven. Citadel of Helmdall, situated where the rainbow bridge Bifrost approaches heaven. Icelandic for heaven-defender. Analogue of the Roman Mons Coelius.

**HIMINBRJOTER (HIMINBRJOT, HIMINBRJOTR)** In Norse legend largest bull or ox in the herd of the giant Hymir. Thor cut off the head of the beast and used it as fishing bait in trying to catch the Midgard serpent. The ox is an iceberg; the name is from the Icelandic meaning heaven-breaker or sky-cleaver.

**HINA (INA)** In Tahitian mythology the moon, daughter-wife of Taaroa. In a Society Island version daughter-wife of Tii, to whom was born a son Tii the first man. In some accounts wife of Maui.

**HINAYANA** The Little Vehicle or Buddhism of Southern India. Orthodox Buddhism. After the schism which took place in Jalandhara about 100 A.D., opposed to Mahayana. Hinayana is the doctrine which restricts salvation to the few; Mahayana, Buddhism of the North, gives salvation to all. Primarily a philosophy with rules of conduct and ethics with worship of deities secondary.

**HIND** Emblem of dawn. Symbolic of elegance, grace, swiftness, sure-footedness. Word which equates with hand. Compare hart. In the Bible an affectionate and faithful wife is compared to the hind, and Esther is called, "Hind of Dawn." In Greek mythology animal sacred to Artemis.

**HINDUISM** Popular religion of India in contrast to orthodox

**Brahmanism.** Brahmanism modified by an admixture with Buddhism and other Indian beliefs and philosophies. Its pantheon is headed by the triad composed of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, and contains innumerable deities, but the principal devotion is that given to the supreme deity Vishnu in his various incarnations. All beings have souls which go through at least 40,000 reincarnations, starting with the insect and moving on until they reach the stage of disappearance, as Hinduism promises man mortality, eventual death, or peace. The system has no place for an outsider who wishes to adopt the religion. Compare Islamism.

**HINE-AHU-ONE** Polynesian earth-formed woman, mother of mankind. Fashioned at Hawaiki by Tane. In some versions, he marries her; in other versions, she becomes the wife of Tiki, the first man, molded from earth by Tane. In still other accounts, she is sister-wife of Maui.

**HINE-I-TAU-IRA** In Polynesian mythology daughter-wife of Tane. When she discovered her husband to be her father, she killed herself in shame and descended to the underworld where she became Hine-nui-a-te-po, goddess of night.

**HINE-MAKI-MOE** In Polynesian mythology daughter of troubled sleep.

**HINE-NUI-A-TE-PO** Polynesian guardian of the underworld, goddess of night and death. Descendant of Tii. Ancestress of Maui, who had crawled into her. If he had emerged from her body, he and mankind would have become immortal and the goddess would have died; he did not emerge from her body, thus man is mortal. Identical with Hine-i-tau-ira.

**HININ** In Japan the lowest class, ambulant musicians, beggars, prostitutes, wandering outcasts, etc., who lived in restricted districts and were not permitted to marry, eat, drink, or associate with anyone of a higher class. To them were assigned the duties of removing and burying the corpses of executed criminals. They lived as gypsies. Their name signifies not-men or not-human-beings. Compare chori, eta.

**HINO (HENO, HINUN)** Iroquois Thunderer or Thunderbird. Guardian of the heavens. Armed with bow and flaming arrows, he is the hater and destroyer of all things noxious. He kills the water-serpent (deluge) which is devouring mankind and, with his brother, West Wind, he exterminates the race of stone giants. He is the spouse of the Rainbow. Among his assistants are Gunno-doyah, a mortal; Keneu, golden eagle (sun); Oshadagea, dew-eagle. An invisible spirit from whose eyes lightning flashes and in whose wings is the noise of thunder.

**HINOKI** In Japan wood of a superior quality, which the peasant was not permitted to use when building a home.

**HIPPA** Literally, horse. Greek goddess represented with a horse's head; soul of the world; nurse of Bacchus. Word related to the Phoenician Hip, which signifies Parent of All. Hippa or hippos probably originally meant ship; in Chaldee the word for ship was hipha. Compare Epona.

**HIPPOCAMPUS** Greek sea creature with the head of a horse and the tail of a dolphin. It drew the chariots of Poseidon and the Tritons and led the Argonauts

to safety when they were caught in the Syrtes, treacherous quicksands off the Libye coast. It was a horse which developed its legs into fins to indicate it was in harmony with its environment.

**HIPPOCENTAUR** A Centaur; the body of a man to the waist attached to the body of a horse.

**HIPPOCRATES** Greek born about 460 B.C. on the island of Cos, supposedly in a direct line from Asclepius. He is known as Father of Medicine and as Prince of Physicians. He made the fame of the Coan school imperishable. He supposedly set down on oath outlining the duties and obligations of a physician, which still is administered to those about to enter into the practice of medicine.

**HIPPOCRENE** In Greek mythology a fountain on Mount Helicon in Boeotia; created when Pegasus kicked the mountain. From it the Muses quaffed their richest draughts of inspiration, hence poetic inspiration. The word resolves into hippos (horse) + krene (fountain).

**HIPPODAMEIA (HIPPODAMIA)** Literally, horse-tamer. In Greek mythology: (1) A name of Briseis, Achilles' female slave. (2) Daughter of Oenomaus, who offered her in marriage to the man who could win a race against his horses. Pelops succeeded when Hippodameia, for love of him, weakened her father's chariot wheel by removing a spoke; thus Pelops was one who won a race against the sun.

**HIPPOGRIFF** Horse with the head and wings of an eagle. Its father was a griffin; its mother a filly. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, he carries Rogero a-

way from his beloved Bradamant to many strange adventures. Hippogriff was a common steed in medieval romances.

**HIPPOLYTA (HIPPOLYTE)**

Literally, horse destruction. In Greek mythology daughter of Ares the war-god, wife of Theseus, mother of Hippolytus. She was queen of the Amazons and received from her father the gift of a girdle which Heracles obtained as one of his twelve labors. The girdle was a sign of authority and royal power. Also known as Antiope.

**HIPPOLYTUS** In Greek mythology son of Theseus and the Amazon Hippolyta. His step-mother Phaedra, when he rejected her advances, accused him or ravishing her; whereupon Theseus, her husband, called upon Poseidon for vengeance. While Hippolytus was driving his chariot, the sea-god scared the horses with sea-calves and Hippolytus was dragged to his death. The innocence of Hippolytus proved, Phaedra hanged herself. Artemis caused Asclepius to restore Hippolytus to life. The legend of Hippolytus is a sun myth, in which the sun is destroyed because of the moon (Phaedra) by the sea (Poseidon), and is brought to life again by the celestial physician (Asclepius) at the request of another aspect of the moon (Artemis). This legend resembles that of Art and Becuma, Bellerophon and Antaea, Bikki and Svanhild, Joseph and Potiphar's wife.

**HIPPOMANE** A black fleshy substance supposedly found on the forehead of a newly born colt; sought by ancients as a love potion. Or the mucous-like substance passed by a mare in heat, also believed to be a philter.



**HIPPOMEDON** In Greek mythology brother of Adrastus and leader of a detachment of troops in the battle against Thebes. Also called Eteoclus. See Seven Against Thebes.

**HIPPOMENES** In Greek mythology a sun-hero who outstripped Atalanta in a foot race by dropping three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, which she stopped to pick up. The apples had been supplied by Aphrodite, goddess of love, and because he neglected to offer the goddess thanks for the apples, she turned Hippomenes and Atalanta into lions. In Roman accounts called Milanion. See Atalanta.

**HIPPONA** Greek goddess of horses.

**HIPPONOOS (HIPPONUS)** A name of Bellerophon, meaning destroyer of horses (or monsters).

**HIPPOPOTAMUS** Amphibiousness, awkwardness, insensitivity, materialism, oppressiveness, stupidity. Destroyer of cultivation, lack of spiritual development. Fierce in the water; mild on land. In the T.S. Eliot poem *The Hippopotamus*, symbolic of hypocritical materialism of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Totem of several African tribes, and in African folklore, the butt of smaller animals, which by cunning outwit the huge beast. In Egyptian antiquity sacred to Set (Typhon), the destroyer or evil principle.

**HIRAM (CHIRAM, HURAM)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning noble, nobly born.

**Hiramite.** A Freemason; specifically a master mason; literally a descendant of Hiram,

king of Tyre, who furnished cedar, fir, trees, and workmen to Solomon for the building of the temple.

**HIRANYAGARBHA** Literally, golden germ. Vedic creator god; creator of heaven, earth, waters, and all that lives. In one legend said to be the golden egg produced by primal waters. From the egg was born the creator Prajapati. In another legend Hiran-yagarbha was Brahma, the first male, formed in the golden egg by the first cause. After a year, by thought, he divided the egg into two parts and formed heaven and earth from the two halves, placing atmosphere between.

**HIRANYAKASIPU** In Hinduism one of the Daityas. A sea deity. He obtained the boon that he should not be slain by animal or man. His son Prahlada was a devotee worshiper of Vishnu, whom Hiran-yakasipu hated. Learning that Vishnu was concealed in a pillar at one of the Daitya assemblies, he attacked the god, who was disguised as half lion, half man, but was torn to pieces by the lion claws.

**HIRUGO (HIRUKO)** In Japanese mythology son of Izanagi and Izanami. The first kami (deity) conceived as a result of cohabitation, he was born prematurely in the shape of a jelly-fish or leech. Because he could not stand even at the age of three years, his parents set him adrift in a reed boat. He arrived at Ebisu Shore and became known as Ebisu, deity of fishermen and of daily food. Being deaf, he could not hear the summons to the assemblage of the gods in Kami-nashi-tsuki (see), and was the only kami not to attend. As an exposed child, he resembles Moses, Oedipus, Taliesin.



**HISA FEMALES** Eight Japanese thunder deities: Black Thunder, Cleaving Thunder, Earth Thunder, Fire Thunder, Great Thunder, Moor Thunder, and Young Thunder. Ugly females of the underworld; bogies which frightened children. Also called Gogo-me.

**HITOGAKI** In Japanese tradition the human hedge; circle of humans buried up to the neck and left to perish around the grave of a great personage. The ghosts following of the noble dead.

**HITOGATA** Literally, mankind shapes. In Shinto purification rites (harai) the paper silhouette forms which supposedly absorb the misfortunes or ills of the person using them. After contamination they are deposited at the temple and burned.

**HITTAVAINEN** Finnish forest spirit which provides the hunter with hares.

**HIVE** A place teeming with life and activity; a busy assemblage or organization.

**HIYEI-ZAN** Japanese Buddhist hill of evil influences. Site of a famous Buddhist monastery.

**HIYOYOA** New Guinea land of the dead, located under the sea. The ruler is Tumudurere, who lives there with his wife and children and directs the spirits of the dead where to build their gardens.

**HJAALPREK (HIALPREK)** Norse fertility lord. King of Denmark to whom Regin was smith, and at whose court Sigurd was raised after the death of his father Sigmund. Father of Alva.

**HJORDIS (HIORDIS)** In the Volsung Saga daughter of King

Eylime. Second wife of Sigmund and by him mother of Sigurd, the greatest of the Volsungs. After the death of Sigmund, the wife of Alva. She prevailed upon Regin, smith at Hjaalprek's court, to forge a sword for Sigurd. Probably personifies dawn.

**HKAUNG-BEIT-SET** Burmese consecrated objects made of gems, gold, lead, pebbles, shells, or silver, and placed under the skin as talismans.

**HKRIP HKRAWP** Burmese male spirit of earth. By Sik Sawp, heaven, father of Chanum and Woi-shun, the first ancestors.

**HKUN HSANG LONG** Burmese and Indo-Chinese creator spirit, whose abode was Mong Hsang. He made Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi, the father and mother of all sentient beings and then renamed them Ta-hsang-kahsi (Great-all-powerful) and Ya-hsang-kahsi (Grandmother-all-powerful).

**HKUN HSANG L'RONG** In Burmese and Indo-Chinese mythology he who came from the sky and ate the ashes of Thalesan (Old earth) and became a debased spirit. He cut open the two gourds of Nang-Pyek-kha Yek-khi, from which animals and mortals poured, and she became his wife. They formed Nawng Hkeo Lake and this became a sacred sea and abode of Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hseh-khi (Yatawn and Yatai) in their tadpole state.

**HKUN SAK-YA** In Burmese and Indo-Chinese mythology a name for Indra.

**HLAKANYANA** In Zulu folklore a quasi-human being; a trickster-transformer, who re-

sembles Tom Thumb.

**HLEBARD** Norse elf smith from whom Odin received a magic wand. After getting the wand, Odin stole away his understanding. In another version Loki robbed Hlebard of understanding after he had shaped the mistletoe into the magic arrow with which Balder was slain. This is a time myth; once Hlebard had shaped the winter plant (mistletoe) with which Loki was able to destroy the summer youth (Balder), Hlebard was of no further use. Sometimes described as a giant, thus seasons change their shapes.

**HLER** Norse giant of the deep sea, son of Fornjot. Identified with Aegir.

**HLDSKJALF (HLITHKJALF)** In Norse mythology Odin's high throne in Asgard, gate-seat from which he surveys the whole world.

**HLIF** In Norse mythology maid of Freyja. The protectress.

**HLIN (HLINA)** In Norse mythology maid servant of Frigga. She carries to Frigga the prayers of mortals and guards those whom Frigga would protect from danger.

**HLODYN (HLOTHYN)** In Norse mythology one of Odin's wives; mother of Thor. Personification of earth.

**HLORIDE (HLORIDI)** A cosmic title of Thor. Icelandic for bellowing thunder.

**HNIKAR** In Norse mythology Odin as giver of rain. Resembles the Old English water-god Nicor.

**HNIT-MA-DAWGYI NAT** In Burmese mythology elder sister of Min Magaye (or Mahagiri) usually worshiped with him. Creation deities.

**HNOSS (HNOS, HROSS)** In Norse mythology one of Freyja's two daughters. She typifies beauty and in Icelandic her name signifies jewel or the costly or handsome one.

**HO** (1) In Chinese mythology, with the Lo, a sacred river. Also the crane is called Ho. Next to the Feng it is the most famous bird in Chinese legend. It reaches a fabulous age, humans have been changed into its shape, and it manifests an interest in human affairs. (2) Japanese name for the phoenix, which see. Also called Foo (Chinese Foh), Hobo, Howo, O.

**HOA** Chaldean holy-one. Also known as Aos, which see.

**HOARD OF GOLD** In Norse mythology treasure of underworld dwarfs, which invariably is taken from them by sun-heroes, who in turn are slain for the treasure by princes of darkness. It is the bane of whoever possesses it, because with the wealth comes death. The treasure typifies the gold of grain or wheat, which is seized by the rays of the sun and brought to earth in spring and summer, only to be taken from the sun by deities of darkness and winter, who rebury the wealth underground.

**HOARHOUND** March 30 birthday flower. Symbolic of frozen kindness, imitation.

**HOB** (1) Middle English for Robert or Robin. Masculine name meaning bright or glory. Equates with Oberon. (2) An elf,

hobgoblin, sprite. Colloquial for mischief. In England, a clumsy rustic; a clownish country fellow.

Be in Hob's pound. Be in difficulty or embarrassment.

Play (or raise) hob. Cause confusion, do mischief.

**HOBAB** Hebrew masculine name meaning beloved. Cognate with baobab, hob-hob.

**HOBAL** Pagan Arabian idol of red agate in the form of a man at Mecca. Worshipped for rain.

**HOBBIDIDANCE** An evil mischievous fiend that anciently figured in the morris-dance. In Shakespeare's King Lear prince of dumbness.

**HOBBINOLL** In Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar a shepherd who sings in praise of Eliza, queen of shepherds (Queen Elizabeth). He represents Gabriel Harvey, hence figuratively a boor, countryman, rustic.

**HOBBLE-DE-HOY** A youth between boyhood and manhood; an awkward stripling.

**HOBLING** Sacred kings were not permitted to walk with their heels (or heel) on the ground and frequently walked on their toes with a lurching or swaggering gait, or were supplied with heeled buskins to protect the heel from the ground. Such kings personified the sun (or moon), whose heel, when injured by the serpent (earth or sea), resulted in death. Thus the vulnerability of Achilles, Chiron, Diarmaid, Llew Llaw, Math, Mopsus, Talus, etc. In ancient fertility rites, the sacrifice of the phallus, suffered by the sacred king, caused a lameness which provided the king with a sacred

heel. In later rites, where a surrogate took the place of the king, the king simulated the lame foot, aided by a heeled buskin. The maiming also represented the harvest threshing. In some rites genitals were buried as an act of sympathetic magic for rebirth in spring and hobbling dances were performed on the threshing floor to celebrate the burial. The gait sometimes was a penalty for victory or in imitation of the dislocation which was the result of a wrestling match with a divinity, as in the case of Jacob. In ancient matches legs were forced widely apart, creating a hip dislocation. The injury given to the oak-king (Adonis, etc.) was of this nature. In war-dances, performed by warriors for their women-folk, the love-dance of the cock-partridge, which flutters around with a hobbling gait because one foot is kept in readiness to strike a rival, is mimicked. In Spain, where the bull-fight has been imported from Thrace via Rome, the matador, who kills the bull with exceptional dexterity and grace, is awarded the pata, or foot. In orgiastic rites a similar dance was performed. Ancient Greek tragic actors used this gait and its erotic waggle of the buttocks has caused it to be used by prostitutes. The letters SALM, which quite frequently appear in the names of ancient kings, suggest the word saleuma, meaning a swinging of the buttocks, and Greek prostitutes were called salmakides. See Beth-Hoglah, bull-foot, buskin, dance with a limp, emasculation, foot, heel, partridge, Pesach, shoes.

**HOBBY HORSE** A horse on which one gets nowhere, hence folly. A favorite figure in English revels, especially the morris-dance. In colloquial use, a cour-

tesan, a jester, a person easily controlled by others.

Ride a hobby horse. Talk continuously about one's favorite interest or pastime.

**HOBGOBLIN** An evil sprite of frightful appearance, a frightful apparition, a mischievous imp; hence any alarming apparition, a bogey, brownie, bugbear, the pixy leader Puck, Robin Good-fellow.

**HOB-HOB** Frenzied cry at ancient solar festivals; source of hubbub; cognate with Hobab.

**HOBNIL (HOBNEL)** (1) Mayan god of food supply. With Ah-Kiuc and Chac formed a triad. (2) A Mayan word meaning belly or hollow and figuratively signified subsistence or life. Used as a title, as belly of the earth, belly of the sky.

**HOBOMOKKO** American Indian evil spirit; a devil.

**HOBOWAKA** Algonquin Indian calumet, pipe of peace.

**HOBSON** Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning beautiful and goodly.

Hobson's choice. The choice of taking either the thing offered or nothing. After Thomas Hobson, 17th century English horse renter, who obliged each customer to take in his turn the horse nearest the stable door or none at all.

**HOCUS POCUS** A term once used by conjurers, hence the trick itself or deception. Also applied to the performer. The word hoax is derived from hocus.

**HOD** In Cabalistic system, the eighth Sephira. Name signifying the Glory or Splendor. See

Sephira.

**HODEKEN** Literally, little hat. A German gnome that wears a little felt hat pulled over his eyes.

**HODER (HOD, HODIR, HODR, HODUR, HOTHERUS)** In Norse mythology the blind, silent-footed son of Odin. With a dart of wintry mistletoe, aimed by Loki, Balder's enemy, he kills Balder. Hoder, in turn, is killed by the one-day old Vali. Like Balder, Hoder is rescued after Ragnarok, at the rebirth of the world, and the two are reconciled. Hoder is the lord of wintry darkness who kills Balder, the summer sun, and is in turn killed by the spring sun. In an early version of the myth, dated before the year 1,000, Hoder, unaided by Loki, is responsible for the death of Balder. He is a legendary hero rather than a god, son of King Hodbrodd of Sweden and fosterling of Gewar, king of Norway, who instructs him in the art of warfare. He is skilled in all accomplishments, and Nanna falls in love with him. Balder, desiring Nanna, resolves to slay Hotherus, who meanwhile becomes king of Denmark, which he joins to Sweden. In a battle with Balder, he is defeated and Denmark is lost to him. In a return battle with his magic sword Misteltein (Mistletoe) he wounds Balder, who dies three days later. Years later he is slain by Bous (Vali), who himself dies of his wounds. In the Edda, Nanna is the wife of Balder; in Saxo, the wife of Hotherus; in both legends, she is the cause of the conflict between Balder and Hotherus. Also known as Bjorno-Hoder and Hromund. He resembles the Celtic Balor and the Greek Argus.

**HODGE** Masculine name; di-

minutive of Roger.

**HODMIMER'S FOREST** In Norse mythology forest which Sutr's flaming sword is unable to destroy at Ragnarok. Here Lif and Lifthrasir seek refuge and sleep through the destruction of the earth, awakening when earth is verdant again.

**HOE** Agriculture, diligence, fertility. Emblem of Saint Isidore.

**HOENER (HONER, HONIR)** In Norse mythology brother of Odin and Loki, and with them he composed the trinity which made the world from Ymir's body, ruled heaven and earth, and formed the first man, and the first woman, Embla. His gifts to the first human pair were memory, understanding, and will. After the battle of the Aesir and the Vanir, he was given as hostage to the latter and made ruler of the Vanagods in Vanaheim. Although physically beautiful and strong, his judgments were weak and he was dull and stupid except when advised by Mimer, who accompanied him. He survived after the doom of the gods at Ragnarok and appeared in the renewed world, where he chose the hlaut-vipr, a slip of wood with runes engraved on it, which gave him knowledge of the future. He was variously described as king of clay or moisture, the long-footed god, the swift-footed. He probably typified the waves. Also known as Ve.

**HOFFMAN** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning man from the court.

**HOFVARNER (HOFVARNIR)** Literally, hoof-tosser. In Norse mythology Gnaa's horse, which

runs through air and water. Personification of the wind.

**HOG** Filth, gluttony, graspingness, impurity, insensibility, selfishness, slothfulness, stupidity. The word hog yields mighty one, and pig yields the mighty hoop (sun). Both words once probably had pleasant associations; hog is related to ehog, Cornish for salmon, and pig is Welsh for pike, the fish. Compare boar and twrch.

Christian symbol of sensuality; attribute of Saint Anthony, who is said to have vanquished this demon. In ancient Egypt and Palestine represented the unclean.

**HOGARTH** Masculine name from Old English, meaning gardener from the hill.

**HOGEN-MOGEN** Literally, high and mighty. Originally applied to the States General of the Netherlands; now applied contemptuously to the Dutch people. The term is a corruption of the Dutch hoogmogend (high in might). Colloquially it means strong and is applied to liquor.

**HOGNE (HOGNI)** In the Volung Saga son of Giuki and Grimhild. His brothers are Gunnar and Guttorm; his sister is Gudrun, wife of Sigurd. With his brothers, he is involved in the murder of Sigurd for the gold which Sigurd possessed. Atli, Gudrun's second husband, murders Gunnar and Hogne for the treasure. This is a time myth, in which Hogne and his brothers, princes of darkness, slay Sigurd, sun hero, and in their turn are slain. The magic sword of Hogne, Dainslef, was made by dwarfs. See Gudrun, Gunnar.

**HO-HO (HO-O)** Chinese Immortal Pair, patron deities of



merchants. Portrayed as two boys with long hair, one carrying a box (ho), the other a lotus flower (ho), symbols of concord and harmony. Also a fabulous eagle bearing a large animal in its claws, a bird cognate with the garuda, griffin, and rukh.

**HO HSIEN-KU** In Chinese legend the only woman among the Eight Immortals (Pa Kung). The daughter of a shopkeeper, she ate the supernatural peach, became a fairy and wandered alone through the hills, existing on a diet of mother-of-pearl and moonbeams, which caused her to become invisible. Once, when she was lost in the woods and in great danger from a malignant dragon, Lu Tung-pin appeared and saved her by using his magic sword. She assists in house management. Her emblem is the lotus. Sometimes she carries the peach of immortality. Identified with the Japanese Kasenko.

**HOJO** (1) Great Japanese family, which assumed an attitude toward the shogun similar to that filled by the Fujiwara in relation to the emperor. The shogun's consort was always chosen from the Hojo family, and a shogun who attempted to assert his independence was promptly deposed. Dictators to the shoguns. Also known as shikken (Constable). (2) Ten square feet, size of a Japanese Buddhist monk's hut.

**HOJU NO TAMA** Japanese jewel of omnipotence. Attribute of divinity, jewel of the dragon king. Identical with the Chinese Chu.

**HOLD (HOLDE)** In German folklore the progeny of a witch and a demon, which assumes

forms other than those of an elf or fairy, such as a bee, butterfly, caterpillar, etc.

**HOLDA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning to conceal.

**HOLDE (FRAU HOLLE, HOLLA, HULDA)** In North German folklore the gracious lady, corresponding to the South German Berchta. In early myths she was a sky goddess who rode the winds. Snow was said to be a feather from her bed. She was also a goddess of lakes and streams in which, as a beautiful white maid, she bathed at noon. If observed, she disappeared under the water. She was a goddess of both fertility and death, representing courtesy and discourtesy, gentleness and severity, kindness and unkindness. After the introduction of Christianity she became a hag accompanied by witches, who frightened and kidnapped children. The souls of unbaptized babies went to her realm and became part of her furious host. The hero Eckhart was caught up in one of her furious rides and carried to her court on Mount Hoeselberg, where he is to remain until Judgment Day. The Grimm fairy tale Mother Holle is based on the Holde legend of opposites. The principal characters are an industrious sister, who is mistreated by her stepmother and given gold by Mother Holle, and an envious and lazy elder sister, who is the pet of her mother and on whom Mother Holle showers pity.

Holde's troop. German equivalent of the Wild Hunt. Also called Holla's troop, Hulda's troop.

**HOLDEN** Masculine name from Anglo-Saxon, meaning friendly, gracious, loyal.

**HOLDIKEN** A German sprite.

**HOLE** One of man's first homes (others were caves and trees); hence a refuge. Hole is identified with el, hell, and hill, and once probably meant god.

Hole in one's coat. Figuratively, a blot on one's reputation.

Hole in the wall. Abaco, an island of the Bahama group, so called by seamen. Any undesirable location.

**HOLGER DANSKE** Danish name of Ogier the Dane, a paladin of Charlemagne.

**HOLINESS** Represented by frankincense, myrrh, spices, spikenard.

**HOLLAND** In medieval times known as the asylum and arsenal of new ideas, the great ark of heresy, the workshop of innovators.

**HOLLER** See Ullerus.

**HOLLY** March 5 birthday flower, symbolic of domestic happiness, foresight, friendship, good wishes. In the language of flowers: Am I forgotten? When the holly has many berries, a severe winter is indicated; if kept in the house after New Year's day, it brings ill luck. Dream significance: honor well kept. In heraldry signifies truth. Identical with the word holy. In Celtic tree alphabet, tree of the eighth letter, tinne (t); ruler of the eighth (number of increase) druidic month; month of the barley harvest, from July 9 to August 5. Emblem of the Green Knight. Emblem of Christmas festivities. Anciently it was hung in churches as a sign of welcome to elves and fairies; presently used as a decoration

symbolic of eternal life and hospitality. It has become glorified beyond the oak and, with thorns, typifies suffering, the Passion of Christ; with red berries, representing drops of blood, typifies love unto death. An attribute of Saint John. Anciently in Europe, especially in Rome, the ass, later supplanted by the Christmas Fool, was killed by his rival at the mid-winter Saturnalia, with the holly. The holly, Saturn's club, was the evergreen ruling the waning part of the year. In Rome an emblem of good-will and sent as a gift at the festival of Saturn as well as at weddings, when it was a token carrying congratulations.

Holly and bittersweet garland. In the middle ages hung around a horse's neck to keep it from being hag-ridden.

**HOLLYHOCK** June 25 birthday flower, symbolizing ambition, fecundity, fruitfulness. The word yields holy great one. In Japan symbolizes jealousy and passion.

White hollyhock. Female ambition.

**HOLOCAUST** A sacrifice completely consumed by fire; so called because the victim of the burnt offering was whole. Hence complete or wholesome destruction, as by fire.

**HOLT** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the woods.

**HOLY** In practically all language, the word for holy has been derived from the divinely honored sun. Holy is identical with whole and is related to hale (free from defect) and heal (to make well), and signifies dedicated to the service of God, free from sin.

Holy chalice. Container of divine light and blessings. See chalice for further symbolism.

Holy communion. The eucharist.

Holy day. A sacred day, as the Sabbath, or one observed in honor of a sacred person or event. Also holiday, which now is understood as a day set aside for the suspension of business and for celebrations and enjoyments as well as for religious rites. A Roman holiday is a term which implies enjoyment whereby others suffer, alluding to the gladiatorial sports.

Holy Family. In Christian tradition, Joseph, Mary, and Jesus, symbolized by the manger, nativity. Anne, Elizabeth, and John the Baptist sometimes are counted in the Holy Family.

Holy Ghost (Holy Spirit). The incarnation of Buddha was brought about by the descent of the divine power or Holy Ghost in the form of a white elephant upon Maya, a human mother. In Christianity the third person of the Trinity, said to have proceeded from the Father, and to be equally the spirit of the Father and the Son. The advocate or comforter, paraclete, promised by Christ to abide with and guide his disciples. According to mystics, the Holy Spirit reigns from Pentecost until Advent (season of death or period in which the sun is in descent); whereas God the Father reigns during Advent (season of conception) and Christ reigns from Christmas to Ascension (season of growth). Gnostics identified the Holy Ghost with Mary and with Sophia. The six sins against the Holy Ghost are: despair, envy, final impenitence, impugning a known truth, obstinacy in sin, presuming on God's mercy. Emblems of the Holy Ghost are: child, dianthus flower, dove, flame, goose, orange-yellow color, S (for Spiritus), soul, SS (for Sanctus Spiritus), wind,

winged wheel. The Holy Ghost parallels pagan wind deities.

Holy Grail (Sacred Chalice, Sangraal, Sangreal). In Christian legend the chalice or cup traditionally used by Jesus at the Last Supper. It typifies fertility, heavenly hierarchy, vineyard. Knights were fed from the Grail, and a child as bright and red as fire emerged from it; the child then entered a portion of bread, which formed into a man. Compare Drona. Its quest became the occupation of the knights of the Round Table. The main object of the quest was to restore health and vigor to the Fisher King who was suffering from infirmity caused by old age, sickness, or wounds, and whose infirmity deprived his kingdom of vegetation contained in the Grail. The Fisher King was the aging or Old Year, who could be revitalized only by a knight who never had sinned (spring sun which had not yet scorched the earth). A whirling mystery, the Grail turned with greater speed than the fastest wind and equated with Revolving Castle. The Holy Grail which provided only for the virtuous, developed from the Celtic caldron of inspiration or plenty, which administered to the wants of all. A giver of plenty, it compares with the cornucopia and other miraculous vessels; its symbolism is that of the cup, drinking horn, urn, vase, water pot. See Caer Sidi, Omphalos.

Holy herb. Symbolizes enchantment. By Christians worn as a herb of grace on the person.

Holy House of Loretto. According to medieval tradition house in which Virgin Mary was born, and which was conveyed by angels to Loretto, Italy.

Holy Joe. A preacher; one who displays piety.

Holy Land. Among Buddhists, India; among Christians and Jews,

Palestine; in Greek antiquity, Elis, where the temple of Zeus was located and where a sacred festival was held every four years; the holy land of the Moslems is called Mecca.

Holy of Holies. Inner compartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, in which the ark of the covenant or the most sacred relics were kept. Only the high priest was permitted to enter it, and he only on the Day of Atonement. Hence any place held particularly sacred.

Holy place. Inner sanctuary of Solomon's Temple, in which the altar of incense, the candlestick, and the holy table were kept.

Holy rood. Cross of the crucifixion. Symbolic of beneficence, saving, and typifies man and woman or the male and female principles in nature.

Holy rood day. May 3, day the cross supposedly was invented. Also called holy cross day.

Holy Saturday. Saturday before Easter in the Christian calendar.

Holy spectacles. In John Amos Comenius's Labyrinth of the World, a revealer of surprising wonders. They supposedly were bestowed by Christ on the Pilgrim when he separated himself from Falsehood, who had been his guide in the City of Queen Vanity or Vanity Fair. The rim of these glasses supposedly was the word of God, the glass itself, the Holy Ghost, and enabled the Pilgrim to perceive and recognize fellow-Puritans, who previously had remained unseen, and other marvelous things.

Holy Spirit. Among American Indians the eagle or Thunderbird. In Christian tradition, breath, fertilizer of Virgin Mary. Also called Holy Ghost, which see.

Holy Thursday. In the Angli-

can church, Ascension Day, the last Thursday but one before Whitsunday; in the Roman Catholic Church, the day before Good Friday, Maundy Thursday.

Holy War. A war in which religious zeal or fanaticism is appealed to; a war to defend or to extend the domination of a religion. The Crusades were holy wars.

Holy water. Water from Lourdes.

Holy week. Week before Easter.

Holy Willie. A religious hypocrite. From a character created by Robert Burns.

**HOMA (HOM)** Same as Haoma, which see.

**HOME** A fixed abode; in original sense a resting place. Symbolized by a hearth, house, house interior, open fire, orange-yellow color (sun color). Home is akin to Aum (Sun), Om (Sun), and omma (eye), and is a radical of hamlet.

**HOMER** Literally, hostage, security. Name applied to the Greek epic poet (or poets) who composed the Iliad and the Odyssey. A singer of heroes and of the tragedies of war. According to Aristotle, one who portrays men superior to what they are. Homer portrays gods and demigods, personifications of natural phenomena; the incidents in which they are involved are extraordinary and miraculous, and belong to celestial realms, to the reality of the universe rather than to the reality of a small community on earth. The name Homer equates with the Persian Omar, both equating with Amor and amour, primarily meaning sunfire or sunlight, secondarily love. Prototype of Klingsor von Ungerland.

Homeric laughter. Unquench-



able, long-drawn-out laughter; from a Homeric account of the laughter of the gods in the *Odyssey*.

Homer sometimes nods. Even the most trustworthy sometimes makes a mistake. The line is from Horace's *Ars Poetica*.

**HOMETEULI** Mexican creator of the universe; First Cause; god of three-fold dignity.

**HOMEYOCO (HOMEIOCAN)** In Mexican mythology place in which exists the creator Hometeuli. Place of the holy Trinity, who by their word begot Cipatonal and a woman named Xumio, who lived before the deluge.

**HOMO FERUS** Children who have been abandoned and maintain themselves in forests apart from other human beings and develop into gnomelike creatures.

**HOMONOIA** Greek divinity typifying unanimity. Often represented on coins. Analogue of the Roman *Concordia*.

**HOMO SIGNORUM** Figure of a man identified by animal symbols (symbols of animals on man's body). Also known as *Dominium Signorum* and *Imago Signorum*.

**HOMUNCULUS** According to Paracelsus, a tiny man produced artificially and endowed with miraculous powers, hence a dwarf, mannikin.

**HONEST** Without fraud. A word which resolves into shining light of the one (sun); honest as the light of day is proverbial.

Honest Abe. The most widely known of the nicknames of Abraham Lincoln.

Earn (or turn) an honest penny. Earn a small or modest reward

for honest labor.

**HONEY** Celestial food, eloquence, knowledge, persuasion, precious results of experience, sweetness, wisdom. A term of endearment or flattery. Dream significance: success in business. In Egyptian and Hebrew antiquity symbolized initiation and wise discourse. In Greece elixir of life, a nectar of the gods. A symbol of eternal bliss, it was used to embalm the dead. It was one of the four libations offered, the others being milk, oil, and water. According to the Jews divinely given food. In Norse mythology honey mingled with the blood of Kvasir produced the mead of poets and the drink of the gods. Comparable to ambrosia, haoma, nectar, and soma.

Honeyed words. Hypocritical or insincere approval; flattery.

Honey mixed with oil. In China false friendship.

**HONEYCOMB** Incubator, industry, mirth. As a labyrinth, confusion; as a storage place, foresight, prudence.

Honeycomb, Will. A man about town and an authority on fashions and women. He was a member of the imaginary club from which the *Spectator* of Addison and Steele issued.

**HONEY-FLOWER** April 19 birthday flower symbolizing love which is secret and sweet.

**HONEYSUCKLE** November 20 birthday flower symbolizing bonds of love, constancy, domestic happiness. In the language of flowers: I will not answer hastily. Chinese symbol of sweetness of disposition. Used as a talisman to cure boils. In Greek antiquity an object of religious worship paralleling the lotus bud. Also found on Nineveh monuments.



Coral honeysuckle. Fidelity.

French honeysuckle. Rustic beauty.

Wild honeysuckle. April 21 birthday flower symbolizing inconstancy in love.

**HONEYWOOD** In Goldsmith's comedy the good-natured man, the over-generous and unselfish hero who is continuously taken advantage of. Miss Richland 'reforms' and marries him.

**HONO-IKA-ZUCHI** Japanese Fire-Thunder. Kami (god) who transformed himself into an arrow (lightning), and was one of the furies who pursued Izanagi.

**HONOR** Represented by gold, purple and fine linen, rank, rich gifts. In China represented by the color yellow.

**HONORIUS** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning honor. The feminine form is Honoria (Honor, Honora, Nora, Norah).

**HO-NO-SUSORI (HODERI)** In Japanese mythology elder brother of Hiko-hohodemi. By nature a sea-gift, talent for fishing. One who refuses to forgive and therefore is compelled to enter into the service of a younger brother. Name signifies fire-shine. Also called Hoderi. See Hiko-hohodemi.

**HOOD** Blindness, secretive-ness.

**HOOF** Cloven hoof. Mark of the evil one; Satan. Division, separation, treachery.

Unparted hoof. Inconsiderateness; intent on self-gratification and pleasure.

**HOOK** An attribute of Cronus and Saturn; Father Time. It carries the same symbolism as

sickle and scythe, which see.

By hook or crook. By fair means or foul, either rightfully or wrongfully, in one way or another. At one time, the poor of a manor were allowed to go into a forest with a hook and a crook to get wood; the branches they could not reach, they pulled down with a crook.

Give the hook. Force a performer off the stage. Formerly, actors who displeased an audience were pulled off the stage by means of a long nook held by a stagehand in the wings.

Swallow hook, line, and sinker. Be gullible, accept without consideration, as a fish seizes bait.

Take the hook without the bait. Be readily deceived, make a foolish or thoughtless response.

**HOOLOGAN** A gangster, rowdy, a street ruffian. From Hooligan, the name of a spirited Irish family whose members enlivened the monotonous life in Southwark towards the end of the 19th century.

**HOOP** Carries the same symbolism as circle, which see. Hoop is from the root op (orb or eye), and is identical with hap of happy and hope. The surname Hooper, which is composed of the two syllables of Europe reversed, resolves into Eye (hoop) of light (er).

**HOOPOE (HOOPOO, PUPU)** Filth, parental devotion, tender-heartedness, poverty. In Egyptian antiquity the khu or intelligent portion of the soul was represented by a crested bird resembling the hoopoe, and a hoopoe-headed scepter symbolized virtuous affections.

**HOP BLOOM** April 7 birthday flower symbolizing injustice, passion, and pride.

Hop hornbeam. A tree that

can withstand a wind that would fell almost any other tree, hence emblematic of stability of opinion.

**HOPE** (1) Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons. Also a feminine name; use of the abstract noun. (2) Represented by anchor, blue, cypress, green, jasmine, opal, rosebud, sapphire, sprouting leaves. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman dressed in green, crowned with flowers, a cupid sucking her breast. The word is from the root *op* (*orb*) and is identical with *hoop*.

Forlorn hope. A small body of troops sacrificed to gain an advantage for the main army; from the Dutch *verloren hoop* (lost troop); thus a project, situation, or task, which appears practically impossible of fulfillment or realization.

Hope against hope. Hope when things appear to be hopeless; from the Roman expression, "Who against hope believes in hope."

Hope Blue. A brilliant deep-blue diamond; one of the largest ever mined without a flaw. Said to bring ill-luck.

Hope frustrated. Symbolized by a broken column.

Hope of immortality. Cleft pomegranate showing seeds.

**HOPEFUL** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christian's companion after the death of Faithful at Vanity Fair.

**HOPI** Name of a Pueblo Indian tribe meaning peaceful.

**HO PO** One of the nine celebrated legendary Chinese heroes; god of the Yellow River. Compare Feng I, Shi I, Yu Po.

**HOP-O'-MY-THUMB** A dwarf,

midget, or pigmy. A name given to the tiny hero of English nursery tales.

**HOPPINGS** North English word for wakes. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *hoppan*, a religious dance or leap. An informal dance is now called a hop. Compare waltz.

**HORACE (HOD, HORATIO)** Masculine name from the Roman family name *Horatius*, meaning light of the sun. In feminine form *Horatia*.

**HORAE (HORAI)** Greek goddesses of the seasons and of the fast fleeting hours. Daughters of Zeus and Themis. They assisted every morning in yoking the celestial horses to the chariot of the sun. Originally personifications of the clouds who opened and closed the gates of heaven to pour down or shut off their life-giving streams (dew). In some parts of Greece they were worshiped as two: *Carpo*, corn or fruit bearing; *Thallo*, bloom goddess. They were worshiped at Athens as: *Thallo*, spring and bloom; *Auxo*, summer and growth; *Karpo*, autumn and fruitage. Three in number because of the notion of the ancient Greeks that nature is wrapped in death during the winter months. Outside of Athens they were worshiped as *Eunomia*, spring and wise legislation; *Dice (Dike)* summer and justice; *Irene (Eirene)* autumn and peace. When winter was counted a season, the three represented *Eunomia*, spring; *Dice*, autumn; *Irene*, winter. In later myths they became four, and finally twelve. The spring goddess was laden with flowers; the summer goddess with a sheaf of corn; the autumn goddess had her hands filled with grapes and other fruits. *Hori*, singular of *Horae*,

is a book of hours, generally illustrated.

**HORA-GALLES** Lapp thunder god. Also called Tora-galles.

**HORAI** Japanese elf-land where the palace of the Dragon King is located. A mollusk opening its shell releases a purple mist that supposedly creates a vision of Horai.

**HORAISAN** In Japan alternate name of Fuji; cognate with horizon (bounding circle).

**HOR-AKHI** In Egyptian mythology Horus of the horizons.

**HORAM** Hebrew masculine name meaning elevated.

**HORATIO** In Shakespeare's Hamlet the faithful, silent companion of Hamlet.

Horatio Alger hero. In books by Horatio Alger, Jr., the stock character of a poor but worthy boy who surmounts impossible obstacles and achieves wealth and success.

**HORATIUS COCLES** Literally, Horatius the One-eyed. Semi-mythical Roman hero of the 6th century B.C. Captain of the bridge gate across the Tiber, which he defended with two others against the advancing Etruscan army led by Lars Porsena while Romans on the bank broke up the supports of the bridge. He ordered his two companions to make good their escape just as the bridge was about to crash. To save himself, Horatius jumped into the river and swam safely to shore amid the applauding shouts of both armies.

Horatius Cocles of Horn.

John Haring of Horn. In 1573, single-handed he opposed the advance of a thousand Spaniards by

standing on top of a dyke on which two men were unable to stand abreast.

**HOREB (CHOREB)** A sacred mountain connected with the worship of Jehovah. On it the prophet Elijah rested. An alternate name for Mount Sinai. Horeb yields fire-eye, thus it was the mountain of glowing heat, the mountain sacred to the sun.

**HOREHOUND** A mint symbolizing fire.

**HOREI** A west African evil spirit.

**HORIZONTALITY** Female principle; heaviness, inertness, quietness. The word horizon means limiting circle and suggests wheel of Horus, a god frequently addressed as Horus of the Horizon (Hor-akhi). The Greek orizon resolves into or-is-zone (wheel of golden light). Horizon is akin to Arizona, Horaisan, and raisin.

**HORMUSDA** Mongol heaven god; identical with Ahura-Mazda.

**HORN (ANTLER)** Authority, divine strength, flame, good luck, intelligence, light, monarchy, plenty, protection, salvation, strength, trophy of the hunt. Also cuckoldry. The power and wealth, thus the dignity, of primitive peoples, consisted mainly of flocks and herds, and horns, to designate the social standing, were hung on altars. The horns of an elk, ox, stag, etc., as defensive arms, typify guarding, indomitability, protection against evil, and the notion of horns warding off evil has been transferred to the horseshoe. A watchfob made of horn was once a fashionable charm for men. A horn typifies the crescent moon

and the sun's rays and, as such, is a phallic symbol. Sacred to Ashtoreth, Baal, Bel, Moses, Pan, and others. The Chinese Dragon of the Infinite was horned, as was the Egyptian asp and Mexican sacred serpent. Several African tribes train the horns of their cattle into a perfect circle or into the one horn of the unicorn (einhorn or monoceros), or into spiraled spikes, all fire or sun symbols. In Britain stag horns were placed in graves as symbols of immortality. Married women among the Druses wear silver horns on their heads, and chiefs of neighboring peoples wear a horned crown. In Egyptian and Hebrew antiquity the horn symbolized fecundity, honor, and radiance.

Altar horns. In Hebrew tradition typifies light and the might of God. A flame-shaped horn appeared at each of the four corners of the Altar of Burnt-offerings. Ancients regarded the horns of an altar a sanctuary or asylum for refugees who held them; thus deity protection. In oaths Romans held the horns of the altar; anyone who broke an oath called on himself the vengeance of the angry gods.

Amalthea's horn. Horn of plenty.

Draw in one's horns. To mitigate or retract an opinion; to restrain pride. The allusion is to the horns of a snail.

Horn cups. In China called hsi chueh, symbolic of happiness.

Horned deity with bag of grain. Old Celtic god of plenty.

Horned goat of Mendes. Emblem of Typhon.

Horned headdress. Authority, divinity, royalty. Emblem of Ashur as war god and of Enlil.

Horn gate. In Greek mythology dreams left the realm of Sleep through two gates, one of

horn, one of ivory. Those which passed through the gate of horn were true.

Horn of consecration. A pictorial horn in Mycenaean art suggesting the horns of oxen, shown with a double ax and pillar. Symbol of an unidentified cult.

Horn of fidelity. Horn sent by Morgan Le Fay to King Arthur. Its virtue was such, when a woman who had been unfaithful to her husband tried to drink from it, its contents spilled.

Horn of Moses. The representation of Moses with horns may be due to a misinterpretation. The ancient Hebrew word for horn also meant radiant and shining or sending forth beams; the translator in describing Moses as he came down from Mount Sinai said, 'he sent forth horns,' instead of, 'he sent forth beams.' The horns, however, are interpreted as symbolic of the light or wisdom of God.

Horns butting. Employment of the intellect; verified in the metaphors 'ramming' a point home, 'rebutting' an argument.

Horns of gold. The new moon. In art drawn to form a crescent rhinoceros horn. Bravery.

Horns on a beast. In Hebrew tradition ravenousness, tyranny.

Horns on head of a man. Cuckoldry. See antlers.

Horns on head of the lamb of God. Christian symbol of the power against evil.

**HORN (TRUMPET)** Rallier of the Hosts of Heaven; death, salvation. Anciently, at the conclusion of labor in the field, sacred horns were blown. During the year these horns were kept in secret places for fear they might be blown during the hot season, the dangerous or evil time before the grain was ripe. In heraldry typifies hunting, high pursuits, sportsmanship. Long

telescopic horns, sometimes ten feet in length, made of copper and ornamented with dragons, are used as Buddhist ritual objects. In Christian tradition typifies the Holy Spirit, and heralds the elevation of the mistletoe in Christmas celebrations. In Hebrew tradition blown to call a solemn assembly or sanctify a congregation or a fast. Called Shofar. In Norse mythology preserved under Yggdrasil, the sacred tree. It was fabled to have the same magical properties of making the desert bloom that were assigned to the Grail. Heimdal, watchman of the guards, blows the horn at Ragnarok.

Horn of Oberon. Summoner of fairy hosts.

Horn of Roland. Olivant, the ivory horn that Roland won from the giant Jutmundus. When in danger Roland sounded it to let Charlemagne know. It was so loud, birds fell dead and the Saracen army was struck with horror. At the third blast, it cracked in two. Charlemagne heard the blast, but he reached Roland too late. The horn of Roland when associated with troubadours was emblematic of heretical preaching, a symbol of the scoffer of the doctrines, mysteries, and ritual of Rome.

Horn of Saint Hubert. One blast of his horn was sufficient to bring 100,000 warriors to his rescue. Analogue of the horn of Oberon.

**HORNBEAM** November 19 birthday flower, symbolic of extravagance, ornament.

**HORNSTONE** A variety of chalcedony also called chert. In the language of gems: You are changed.

**HOROLOGIUM** A constellation in the Southern Sky also known

as the Clock.

**HORSE** Clairaudience, endurance, fertility, force, freedom, generosity, grace, gratitude, intellect, motion, solar energy, science, speed, strength, time, triumph, understanding. Also obstinacy, pride, war. Steed of the gods typifying clouds, lightning, rays, waves, wind. When the mount of the Devil a phallic symbol. Dream significance: (black) sorrow followed by pleasure; (colored) small profit; (falling) sad news; (gray or piebald) unquiet life; (harnessed) good luck; (running) early success; (white) success, wealth. In heraldry signifies readiness for all employments whether in peace or war. In an old carving, a survival of British stone-age art, a man is shown wearing a horse-mask; this probably is the remote ancestor of the hobby-horse mummers in the British Christmas play. Celts, Danes, and Saxons venerated the horse, and the taboo placed on eating horse meat, except at the sacred autumn festival, survives as a strong physical repugnance. In Buddhism a horse or dragon is the mount of Brahma, the White Jambhala. In China animal which carries the sun through the seventh of the twelve terrestrial branches of the zodiac. Governs Hsing and Wu (Libra), the direction south, and the hours 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. The image of the king of horses is found at wayside shrines. In Christianity an attribute of Saints Aiden, Columba, George, and James the Great. In renaissance imagery a symbol of lust. Hebrew symbol of war, opposed to the ass, which symbolized peace. Anciently Semites consecrated horses to idols, and they were used as symbols of angelic and earthly powers under control of God.



Jews were forbidden to keep a large number, the object being to restrict them from growing fond of conquest, from becoming idolatrous and proud. In Hindu zodiacs the horse governs Aries, the sign controlling the head or mentality. As the constellation in which the sun starts his yearly journey, symbolic of the birth of new thought as well as the dawn of a new era. The chariot of Surya is drawn by seven green horses to typify renewal or life eternal. In Japan associated with the moon, the first hour of the day, and the seventh sign of the zodiac. In Norse mythology a horse was buried or burned with its owner to carry him over Helway. The Persians sacrificed horses to the sun daily to be used in his course through the skies. The four sacred horses of the sun were called Benik, Enik, Menik, Senik. In Russia a symbol of domestic happiness.

Airy horse. In Buddhism the lung-ta, which see.

Black horse. Death, pestilence. In Iran form of the drought demon. In Japan sacrificed to Tatsuta-hime, the wind goddess, when asking for cessation of rain.

Blind horse. Obscurity; one deprived of discernment.

Flower-laden horses. Divine reason, resurrection.

Flying horse. Deity steed. Typifies birth of intellect, science and understanding.

Four horses. The four cardinal directions. In Christian tradition the Horsemen of the Apocalypse, i.e. conquest, death, pestilence, and war. Their colors were respectively white, pale, black, and red.

Gray horse. Welsh devil.

Horse bridle. In Arabia emblem of wisdom.

Horse and chariot. Sea, sun,

or wind deity.

Horse head. In Germany, where it decorates gable ends, charm against evil.

Horseman. Bearer of immortality or prophecy; death. Dream significance: (falling off) danger of reverses; (galloping) success in an undertaking. In Christian tradition the Apocalypse. In Hebrew tradition the Messiah. Anciently worn on amulets to represent Solomon.

Horseskull. Death, mortality.

Horse and stag. Foolishness, simplemindedness.

Horse with flying mane. Sun.

Legendary horses. Some famous horses of folklore are:

<u>Horse</u>	<u>Steed of</u>
Al Bōrak	Mahomet
Aligero Clavileno	Don Quixote
Ario	Poseidon
Arundel	Bevis of Southampton
Bavieca	Cid
Bayard	Rinaldo
Bevis	Marmion
Black Bess	Dick Turpin
Blank	Cinderella
Brass	Cambuscan
Brigliadore	Sir Guyon
Bucephalus	Alexander the Great
Dapple	Sancho Panza
Dobhar	Irish legend
Fadda	Mahomet
Grani	Siegfried
Marocco	Elizabethan performing horse
Pegasus	Bellerophon
Rabicano	Argalia
Reksh	Rustam
Rosinante	Don Quixote
Seian	Seius
Sleipnir	Odin
Xanthus	Achilles

Pale horse. Death.

Red horse. War.

Seven green horses. In the East the everlasting, the evergreen.

Two horses. The Morning and

Evening Star as companions of the sun.

White horse. Intellect, mount of a saviour, purity, reason, sun-steed, unblemished innocence. In heraldry emblem of the Han-over family. Steed on which Buddha left to become an ascetic, and which saved his life from cannibal demons. Mount of Saint George and of the second coming of Christ. The white horse brings a new kingdom on earth of happiness and joy and purity. Also a horse of the Apocalypse, i.e. conquest. In Hinduism mount of Vishnu. The Japanese worshiped a white horse as a giver of purification. Confessions were made to it in the belief that it heard well because its ears were long and carried the confessions to the kami. Shrines which could not afford a live horse had a wooden horse painted white. A white horse was offered to Tatsuta-hime, the wind-goddess when rain was wanted, and with a white boar and a white cock to Mi-tosh-no-kami for a good harvest. In Norse mythology the horse of Odin was white.

White and gold horse. In Iranian mythology a form of Tishtrya, the dog-star as rain bringer. Symbolic of virility.

Wild horse. Means of punishment; untamed power.

Winged horse. Opinion and reason coursing through natural things. Pegasus.

Wonder horse. Horse with a mane like a cloud of gold in Slav folklore. He typified the light of descending truth.

Wooden horse. Deception, alluding to the monstrous wooden horse constructed by the Greeks. They pretended it was an offering to the gods. The Trojans dragged it into their city only to discover it was filled with Greek soldiers who, at night, crept

out of their place of concealment, killed the Trojan guards, opened the city gates, and set fire to Troy. A marvelous wooden horse also appeared in romances of the middle ages. The rider had only to turn its peg to fly through the air.

**HORSE-CHESTNUT** October 1 birthday flower symbolizing luxury. Because of its spiky burr, it typifies darting, piercing, radiating fire. Also called buck-eye.

**HORSE-HAIR WIGS** Worn by English judges; almost identical with the kluft worn by Isis. They supposedly endow the wearer with discernment and wisdom. Wig is derived from Hu, i.e. Hu-ig, thus a sun symbol.

**HORSEL** Swabian goddess of love and lady of the moon. A name identical with that of Ursula (Saint Ursula). A horse was sacred to her, and places of Horsel (Horse) worship are found in such names as Horselberg, Horselydown, Horsenden Hill. A hostelry is known as horsel.

**HORSELBORG** Sacred mountain which was the locale of Tannhauser's adventure with Venus.

**HORSELEECH** In Hebrew tradition an emblem of avarice and rapacity.

**HORSE-RADISH** See hazereth or maror.

**HORSESHOE** Good luck. If hung with horns up, talisman against ill luck, and nailed over doors and on masts of ships to prevent the power of witches. A survival of the belief that elk horns (horseshoe-shaped) guard against evil; also derived from the crescent moon. If horns

point downward, luck runs out. Worn as a talisman, especially by hunters and warriors. Emblem of a blacksmith, farrier, and horse-dealer. Dream significance: happy journey. Attribute of Saints Eligius and Eloy. In India typifies the yoni.

**HORTENSE (HORTENSIA)** Feminine name, form of a Roman family name, and from the Latin, meaning gardener.

**HORUS (HAR, HOR)** Literally, he who is above. Supreme god of early immigrants to Egypt; personification of the over-reaching sky. In later mythology the splendid young sun of morning and spring, the terrible slayer of his enemies, the serpents of darkness and drought. As Horus the Elder he was the hawk-headed son of Hathor and the brother of Osiris and Isis. He sometimes is identified as another aspect of Osiris. As Horus the Younger he was the son of Osiris and Isis. When Set pursued Isis after the death of Osiris she feared for the life of Horus and placed him in a chest or boat. He was rescued and raised by the virgin goddess Uazit, a serpent (earth) deity, i.e. the sun nourished by earth increased (rose) to great size and strength. Horus waged war against Set, whom he mutilated as Set had mutilated Osiris. Thus the young sun destroyed the darkness or drought as the darkness had destroyed the aged sun. The myths of Horus the Elder and Horus the Younger eventually merged into one, thus Horus became a resurrected deity. While in the underworld he had the head of a baboon and received the dead in the Judgment Hall of Osiris; he sat in the eleventh hour division of the night, where the enemies of Ra

were consumed by fire. In some localities he was blended with Ra to become Harmachis (Hor-akhi or Horus Aroeris), lord of the two horizons, those of the rising and setting suns. In Lower Egypt he was Horus of the two-eyes, the sun and the moon, and portrayed with the solar disk and the horns of the crescent moon. His image was carved above temple doors to protect them from evil. In Upper Egypt he was the All-seeing and symbolized by an eye. In one legend he is said to have lost one eye in his struggle with Set. Horus, the child in the chest, was placed in the constellation Argo; he was repeated four times and appeared at each of the four quarters of the universe, or he is said to have had four sons. The planet Saturn was known as Horus the Bull; Mars as Red Horus; Jupiter as Horus Revealer of Secrets. As Horus the child, he was Har-pi-chruti, a boy sitting on a lotus flower with a finger in his mouth, typifying the sun reborn each morning and rising in a sun-ship from the waters. Sometimes with a finger in his mouth he was carried by Hathor or Isis. The finger in mouth typified wisdom. The Greeks identified Har-pi-chruti with Harpocrates, a deity of silence, depicted with a finger at his lips. In sacred writings, he was described as Bruiser of the Serpent, Divine Healer, Giver of Rays, God of the Pole Star, Good Physician, Light of the World, Lord of the Northern Lights, Lord of the Pillars, Overcomer of the Powers of Darkness and Drought, Prince of the Emerald Stone, Prince of Goodwill and Peace, Teacher of the Way, and was regarded as symbolic of the power which leads the soul from darkness, death, and ignorance to the mansions of the blessed. He was the

representative of eternal youth and the green shoots of trees. In hieroglyphs he was represented by a hawk, the bird sacred to him because it flies into the firmament, or by a hawk-headed man wearing a pschent. His image was worn as a protective talisman. His emblems were an eye, horns of the crescent moon, the sun disc, the winged sun disk. In Egypt, Father Time was portrayed as a bald man with a single lock of hair, and that was known as the lock of Horus. An abandoned child on the waters, his analogues are Moses and Perseus; an avenger of his father, he is resembled by Hamlet; his battles with Set compare with those of Cain and Abel, Loki and Balder; a destroyer of dragons, he bears a likeness to Heracles, Indra, Marduk; lord of the sun, he corresponds to Apollo; one-eyed, he is resembled by Odin; one nourished by a beast, he is akin to Paris; one who rises from the dead, he is cognate with Tammuz. Horus, an Egyptian generic term for god, is akin to the names Ares, Eros, Horsa, Horsel, Ursula, and Urus, and is a radical of heureuse (French for happy) and of Russe (Russia).

Horus's four sons. The four sons of Horus were the guardians placed on funeral urns in which the internal organs of mummies were stored. Compare Amenti Genii. The four were: Amset, lord of the north. He had a human face and protected the large intestines and stomach. Duamutef, lord of the east. He had a jackal's head and protected the heart and lungs. Hapi, lord of the south. He had a dog's head and protected the small intestines. Kebeh, lord of the west. He was hawk-headed and protected the gall bladder and

liver.

**HORVENDIL (HORVENDILLUS, HORWENDIL)** In a 12th century Danish legend warrior and sun hero in the service of King Rorik, who gave the hero his daughter Gerutha (Gertrude) in marriage and made him king of Jutland. He and Gerutha became the parents of Amleth (Hamlet). Horvendil's brother was Feng. Probably identical with the mythological Orvandel. See Amlode, Hamlet.

**HOSEA** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning salvation.

**HO-SHEN** Chinese god of fire. Sometimes identified with Tsao-shen.

**HOSIA** In Greek mythology heavenly justice.

**HOSIOI** Delphic priests.

**HOSPITAL** Shelter, sickness. Dream significance: distress, sorrow.

**HOSPITALITY** Typified by a hearth fire, open door, orange. See eating. In Asia typified by a crow. In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman wearing a jeweled crown. Her arms are open; she carries a cornucopia. An infant catches the many things that pour from it. A pilgrim holds his hands up to her. In Russia represented by bread and salt.

**HOSPODARICEK** Bohemian word meaning master of the house. Penate or guardian genius. Believed to have the form of a snake. Parallels Zmek.

**HOST** In Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and other Christian churches, the consecrated bread or wafer

used in the sacrament. It is called Host because it is regarded as a real victim consisting of flesh, blood, and soul, offered in sacrifice. At the benediction it is exposed for adoration. It has replaced the Agnus Dei, the Lamb of God, formerly sacrificed. It typifies Christ, sacrificed at the Lord's Supper. Symbolic of sacrifice, unleavened bread, victim. Host is from the Latin *hostia*, i.e. sheep offered in sacrifice.

**HOSTAGE** In Norse mythology the war between the Vanir and Aesir was concluded when a compromise was reached, and Hoenir and Mimir of the Aesir were sent as hostages to the Vanir, and Njord and his son Frey were sent as hostages to the Aesir. The war was a battle between the dark forces of winter and the light forces of summer; the exchange of hostages provided for the normal cycle of the year, i.e. the imprisonment of fertility and the release of underground powers.

**HOT CROSS BUN** A ceremonial cake or bread marked with a cross and eaten by Christians on Good Friday. Descendant of cakes originally eaten to honor the pagan goddess Eostre. Compare bread, bun, cake, Eostre.

**HOTEI (HOTEI-OSHO)** In Japanese Buddhism one of the Schichi-Fukujin, the seven gods of happiness. God of contentment and good fortune, embodiment of cheerfulness, lover of children. He is fat with a big belly, and is always smiling. He carries or sits on a bag which is filled with the good things he dispenses. Probably identical with Miroku. Parallels Chinese Pou-tai.

**HOTOKE** Japanese Buddhas of

the dead and of hope.

**HOTOOGISU** Japanese cuckoo, guide to hades.

**HOT SPRINGS** Health, rejuvenation, youth. In Japan divine manifestation of Suku-na-riko, god of medicine.

**HOTU-PAPA** In Polynesian mythology wife of Rangī. Name signifying sobbing earth. In some accounts said to be the mother of Rongo and Tu.

**HOTURU** Pawnee god of the winds.

**HOU CHI** In Chinese mythology son of a virgin. His mother trod on a toeprint made by the Supreme God and became pregnant, later giving birth to Hou Chi. He was reared with the aid of birds, oxen, and sheep, and became the legendary founder of the Chou Dynasty. A culture hero, he taught his people agriculture. Deified as patron of grain. He compares with Christ, Horus, Romulus, Zeus.

**HOUGHTON** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the high place or manor.

**HOUMEA** Maori ogress who devours the food suppliers; a drought demon.

**HOUND** The chase, courser, divine hunt for souls (death), guardianship, intelligence, smell-outer, watcher. The word hound equates with hand and, in colloquial use, means a dastardly, despicable fellow. Compare dog. In Celtic mythology a white hound with red ears (i.e. the wind) sweeps across the sky hunting stags (souls). Companion of Garbh Ogh and Lugh. In British lore also a symbol of death-



bringing winds and called Gabriel's hounds or Gabriel's ratches. Christian redeemer, temporal savior. Christ is called the Hound of Heaven. In Greek mythology companions of Artemis.

Orion's Hounds. The constellation in the Southern Sky of the Great Dog (Canis Major).

HOOR (1) One of the Horae or

Mansion	China	Europe	Greek Antiquity	Mongol	Soyot
11 P.M. to 1 A.M.	Rat	Ram	Cat	Mouse	Dragon
1 A.M. to 3 A.M.	Ox	Bull	Dog	Cow	Tiger
3 A.M. to 5 A.M.	Tiger	Lovers	Snake	Tiger	Cow
5 A.M. to 7 A.M.	Hare	Crab	Crab	Hare	Sow
7 A.M. to 9 A.M.	Dragon	Lion	Ass	Dragon	Monkey
9 A.M. to 11 A.M.	Serpent	Virgin	Lion	Snake	Mouse
11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Horse	Scales	Goat	Horse	Dog
1 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Goat	Scorpion	Ox	Sheep	Frog
3 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Monkey	Centaur	Hawk	Monkey	Snake
5 P.M. to 7 P.M.	Cock	Goat	Monkey	Cock	Cock
7 P.M. to 9 P.M.	Dog	Waterman	Ibis	Dog	Horse
9 P.M. to 11 P.M.	Boar	Fish or Ship	Crocodile	Sow	Hare

HOURLASS Measure of time, passage of time, shortness of life, time successively renewing its course. Typifies time of night in contrast to the sun dial, which signifies time of day. If on its side symbolized time lost. In heraldry typifies mortality. In Greek mythology an attribute of Cronus.

HOORI Mohammedan beautiful damsels. Black-eyed nymphs who were delightful companions to the faithful in Paradise. They

Greek goddesses of law and order in nature. (2) According to astrologers the sun is conveyed through the mansions (hours) of the day. The carriers correspond to those that carry the sun through the zodiacal houses, the first hour corresponding to Aries. Usually the carriers are animals; some hourly calendars follow:

were everlastingly beautiful and young; their virginity was renewed at pleasure. Every believer had seventy-two of these beauties. Intercourse with them was fruitful or otherwise, according to his wish. The offspring of these unions grew to full stature in an hour. Probably typified stars.

HOUSE Hospitality, security, shelter. The body of a house typifies earth; the roof, heaven; the window, deity. Prehistoric

dwellings nearly always were circular or in sun form and were named after the sun. House is from the Anglo Saxon hus and probably related to the Sanscrit kosha, a coop, from the root kus, of uncertain meaning; perhaps signifying to cover or hide, as the roof or sky. Among Central American Indians symbolizes repose, sleep. In China two stars in the northern quadrant, winter season, are named Shih (House). It is an exceedingly propitious period.

House containing fish. Fertility; house of Ishtar.

House god. Tibetan god. Usually has the head of a pig, holds a long banner and staff, and wanders about the house, settling in a different location every month. Special restrictions and rules are observed where the god is located. Comparable to the Roman lares.

House of cards. Insecurity, uncertainty.

House of cedar. In Hebrew tradition, Temple of Solomon;

symbolic of the incorruptible and strong.

House of clay. Burial ground.

Houses of the zodiac. In astrology the heaven is divided into twelve houses or mansions by the drawing of great circles crossing the north and south points of the horizon through which the heavenly bodies pass every twenty four hours. Each house denotes a circumstance or state affecting natural phenomena as well as human lives. In casting a horoscope, beginning from the east, six of the houses are placed above, six below the horizon. The eastern houses are ascendant inasmuch as they are about to rise; the other six are descendant because they have passed the zenith, and the ascendancy or descendancy of the stars in the houses assigned to one whose horoscope is being cast governs the destiny of a person. Three houses are assigned to each of the four ages of the person. The special function of the twelve houses are:

Mansion	Carrier of the Sun	Anatomical Part Governed	Ruling Planet	Special Function
Aries	Ram	head and face	Mars	new life
Taurus	Bull	neck	Venus	wealth
Gemini	Twins or Lovers	shoulders and arms	Mercury	neighbors and mind
Cancer	Crab	breast	Moon	relatives
Leo	Lion	heart	Sun	children
Virgo (the paradise of the zodiac)	Virgin	bowels	Mercury	health and work
Libra	Scales	reins	Venus	marriage
Scorpio	Scorpion	reproductive organs	Mars	death
Sagittarius	Centaur	thighs	Jupiter	religion
Capricornus	Goat	knees	Saturn	dignities, honors
Aquarius	Waterman	legs	Uranus	friendship
Pisces (hell of the zodiac)	Ship Argo or Fish	feet	Neptune	enemies

House-top worship. Ancient Semitic astral worship. Adoration of the evening star at which cakes, served only by women, were offered. Wine was drunk and incense burned.

Sixteen houses. In Tibet the afterworld houses of torture; eight cold and eight hot.

Six-windowed house. In Tibet typifies the six senses; the sixth sense being akin to instinct. See Sipa Khorlo.

Three-cornered house. In Hebrew antiquity a house immune from uncleanness in leprosy.

**HOUSELEEK** Herb symbolizing domestic economy and industry, vivascity.

**HOUSTANIA** November 18 flower; symbolic of contentment.

**HOUSSAIN** In Arabian Nights owner of a marvelous carpet. It transports anyone who sits on it to any place he desires to go in a minute. It typifies a cloud.

**HOU-T'U** Originally worshiped in China as a god of earth (see T'u-ti Shen); later transformed into a goddess and called Hou-t'u nai nai.

**HOUYHNNMS** In Swift's Gulliver's Travels, one of a race of horses endowed with reason and remarkable virtue. They rule the Yahoos, a race of degraded brutish creatures having the shape of man. The word was coined by Swift from the whinny of a horse.

**HOVAS** In the social system of Madagascar the middle class as distinguished from the andevo (slaves) and the andriana (nobles).

**HOWARD** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning right direction.

**HOWELL** Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning sound, whole.

**HO-WO** Japanese phoenix, a manifestation of the sun. Its appearance on earth is a portent of great events, and the torii is provided for it. Talisman for benevolence, fidelity, justice, obedience, rectitude.

**HOWTH CASTLE** See Hill of Howth.

**HOYA** September 4 birthday flower; symbolic of sculpture.

**HPAUNG-DAW-U** Indo-Chinese Buddhist guardian of the lake; a water-dragon god.

**HPI (HPI-HPAI)** A spirit demon of Burma and Indo-China; an ogre which has red eyes and casts no shadow.

**HRAESVELG (HRAESVELGR, HRAESVELGUR)** In Norse mythology giant eagle that inhabits the northern extremities of the heavens, that makes the winds with its wings and produces devastating storms. It screams at Ragnarok, the doom of the gods, and gnaws at corpses. From the Icelandic meaning corpse-swallower.

**HRAFNA-GOD** Odin as a raven god.

**HREIDMAR (HREITHMARR, REIDMAR)** In Norse mythology a peasant. Father of three sons Fafnir, Ottar, and Regin, and three daughters. Hreidmar was skilled in necromancy and he compelled the three gods Odin, Hoener, and Loki to pay as ransom for killing his son Ottar enough gold to cover the skin of the otter in which his son had been disguised. He demanded that the gods were not to leave

an inch uncovered. The gold, taken from Andvare, was cursed to bring ill fortune to anyone who possessed it. Hreidmar, who was a dwarf, was slain while asleep by his son Fafnir, who desired the treasure. The outer skin was a skin of snow; the gold Hreidmar demanded was that of the rays of the sun, which would melt every inch of the covering of winter and permit spring growth to come up from the earth. The gold brings ill fortune to the possessor because deities of the underworld rob the wealth and hold it underground.

**HRIM FAXI (HRIMFAXE)** Literally, frosted mane. In Norse mythology steed of Nat. From his bit foam falls every morning that congeals on earth into dew.

**HRIMTHURSAR (HRIMTHURSEN)** Norse frost or rime giants who lived under one of the roots of Yggdrasil. In a battle with the sons of Bor, beneficent gods, which lasted for centuries, only one of the Hrimthursar, named Bergelmer, survived. See Ymir.

**Hrim (Hyrm).** Leader of the frost-giants in the battle against the gods at Ragnarok.

**Hrimgerd.** Giantess who lays in wait for ships, a corpse-hungry witch.

**Hrimgrimnir.** Frost giant.

**Hrimnir (Hrimner).** Frost giant; father of Angerboda, the east wind.

**HRINGHORN (HRINGHorni)**

In Norse mythology Balder's ship; largest of all vessels, and used as his funeral pyre. When launched for this ceremony, fire leaped from the rollers on which the ship rested, and the whole earth shook. Probably the rays of the sun in clouds or the sun itself afire as it set.

**HRODVITNIR** Literally, mighty-wolf. Father of Skoll, wolf which pursues the sun, and Hati, wolf which pursues the moon. Another name of the Fenris-wolf.

**HROMUND** In Norse legend possessor of the sword Mistel-teinn (mistletoe). Two magicians Bildr and Voli (Balder and Vali) oppose Hromund for love of Svanhit as Bildr desires her. In the conflict Hromund slays Bildr with his sword; Voli wounds Hromund but is slain. Hromund typifies darkness; Bildr, the sun; Voli, the wind.

**HRONESNESS** Headland where Beowulf was buried to guide ships through mist. Various translated as Eagle's Ness (Earnaness), Ran's Ness, Whale's Ness.

**HROTHGAR (HROAR)** In Beowulf grandson of Scyld, son of Halfdan, brother of Helgi, mate of Wealtitheow, father of Rorik. A fertilizing king, ruler of Denmark, whose abode was Heorot Hall. Beowulf delivered him from the sea and underworld monster Grendel. When Halfdan was murdered by his brother Frodi, Hrothgar and Helgi, although children, feigned madness, and their uncle permitted them to escape. They eventually killed Frodi and claimed the kingdom. Their story resembles that of other hero brothers, such as Romulus and Remus, who were exposed, expelled, or escaped, and who returned years later to claim their kingdom.

**HROTTE** In the Volsung Saga sword which was one of the treasures guarded by the dragon Fafnir.

**HRUNGNIR (HRUNGNER)** Literally, blusterer. In Norse my-

thology a frost giant. He visited Asgard seeking Freyja as a bride. Freyja poured out ale for him until he became drunk; then he was slain by the gods. As he succumbed he fell over Thor, and only Magni, Thor's three day old son, was able to lift him off the foot of Thor. His desire for Freyja suggests the power of winter trying to overcome fertility. He was lifted from the foot of Thor by Magni, the warm breeze.

**HRUNTING** Magic sword given to Beowulf by Unferth, King Hrothgar's spokesman. With it Beowulf slays the dam of the monster Grendel. Typifies sun rays.

**HSI** Chinese alphabetical character meaning happiness or joy, when doubled expresses great happiness or matrimonial bliss.

**HSIA** Golden age of China; about 2200 to 1818 B.C. The Hsia dynasty, in power during the great age of Chinese civilization and prosperity, included Ta Yu (Chinese King Alfred) and other legendary heroes.

**HSIANG** Chinese emblematic symbols composed of an unbroken line and a broken line. The unbroken line represents the yang principle; the broken line represents the yin. When placed successively over each other they form the eight Kwa (pa kua) or Trigrams.

**HSIANG CHUN** One of the nine celebrated legendary Chinese heroes. God of waterways. Male aspect of Hsiang Fu-jen.

**HSIANG FU-JEN** In Chinese mythology the two daughters of Yao. As a pair regarded as one of the nine celebrated legendary

heroes, the older named Wo Huang, the younger named Nu Ying. They became the empress and consort of the righteous Emperor Shun. Female aspect of Hsiang Chun, god of waterways.

**HSIEN** A Chinese character composed of two pictographic elements, 'man,' 'mountain.' It originally applied to men who retired from the world and lived a hermit's life in the mountains. Later applied to immortals or fairies who had the power to invoke lightning and thunder, rain and wind, and who were able to pass through fire or solid matter unharmed, who could transform their shapes, move with incredible speed, and appear at several places at once. They lived in the air, on mountains, or in water. Their most delightful abode was called San Hsien Shan (Three Isles of the Blest), and located in the Eastern Sea, where the plant of immortality was kept by them.

**HSI HAI** In Chinese mythology Western Sea, husband of Lady of T'ai Shan (whirlwind).

**HSI-LING SHIH** Wife of the legendary Chinese Yellow Emperor, Huang-ti. She supposedly introduced the culture of silk worms and the production of silk into China.

**HSIN** In China the Heart, three stars, Antares, Sigma, Tau, in the heart of Scorpio, in eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the fox; element the moon. A propitious time for weddings, and building or construction of any kind.

**HSING** (1) In China the Star, seven stars, Alpha, Iota, Kappa, two Nuns, two Taus, in the heart of Hydra, in the southern



quadrant, summer season. Represented by the horse, element sun. An unlucky period in general. (2) Cursive or running writing hand. In common use for private letters and bookkeeping.

**HSING SHEN** Chinese god of the road.

**HSI T'IEN** Chinese name for Amitabha's Western Heaven. Also called Sukhavati.

**HSI WANG MU (SI WANG MU)** Chinese queen-mother of the West; wife of Tung Wang Kung. She personifies the female quintessence of western air and reigns over San Hsien Shan (Three Isles of the Blest), where she cultivates the peach tree of immortality, Shen t'ao, which bears fruit once every 3,000 years. She is usually depicted with two handmaidens, one holding a large fan, the other a basket of peaches. A picture of her with her favorite Ma-ku is given to women on their birthdays to express the wish of a life as happy and long as that of these two. Parallels Japanese Sei-O-Ba. As creators, she and Tung Wang Kung resemble Izanami and Izanagi.

**HSU** In China, Emptiness, two stars in a straight line, Alpha in the forehead of Equuleus, and Beta in the left shoulder of Aquarius, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the rat, element sun. A lucky period.

**HSU CHEN-CHUN** Chinese dragon slayer.

**HTAMENMAS (PHARMEN-MA)** Eight animal or birdheaded goddesses holding corpses and skeletons, etc., appearing in the Ti-

betan Chonyid Bardo.

**H'TEE** Bell-shaped gilded iron canopy which crowns every pagoda in Burma.

**HU (HUGH)** (1) Egyptian generic term for god the father. (2) The name of two gods; one a nature deity, giver of abundance connected with the Nile. Associated with the birth of the sun, and in legends, accompanies the sun on the solar ship. The other, a deity of the senses, personification of feeling, taste, and wisdom; revealer of the divine word. Portrayed in the form of a man or a sphinx. Often accompanies the solar deity in his boat and, in this aspect, identified with Hu, deity of abundance. The Egyptian hieroglyph 'hu' is a dove, and Iahu is the name of Isis as dove goddess; also a name of Set. See Khu. (3) British oak and sun deity; the elementary and primitive All-pervading. God of gentleness; the first of three chieftains who obtained dominion over Britain. He established himself, not by bloodshed and war, but by justice and peace. He killed a dragon and caused the cessation of disastrous floods; he federated the people into tribes and introduced civil government; he taught them the art of agriculture, and was the first on British soil to draw a furrow with a plough. He introduced letters, literature, and history. Hu appears to be identical with the Guernsey Hou; with the Welsh Hu Gadarn, and with the Welsh Llew (Lleu). The Welsh word llew, meaning both light and lion, is probably a deterioration of el Hu (lord Hu), and equates with Lugh, the name of the Irish sun god. The syllables huish have blended into hush; thus "Hushabye baby," is unconsciously saying, "May the

light of Hu be with you, baby." Hu is a radical of hew, huge, humane, humor, Huon, wakes (hu-akes), whisper (hu-isper), white (hu-ite), wig (hu-ig), winsome (hu-insome), wish (hu-ish), wit (hu-it), and of the expression, "hue and cry," the outcry of one in pursuit of a criminal. (4) Chinese for lord and sir; Zend for boar. Cornish for sow was baneau, which yields good hu.

**HUACA** Peruvian all-pervading spirit dispersed throughout the habitable world; also any material object the spirit was believed to have entered. Later, term applied to one of the local powers or spirits believed to dominate the forces of nature as distinguished from the major Inca divinities. Also a totem, an object or place believed to be the abode of a spirit or minor god, as a certain lake, mountain, rock, or burial mound. Prehistoric Peruvian temples and tombs were pyramidal or truncated in form in honor of Huaca.

**HUA HSIEN** Chinese goddess of flowers.

**HUAMINCA** Inca word meaning faithful soldiers. Light rays; messengers of Viracocha.

**HUAN CHING** In Chinese mythology pupil of the magician Tei-Ch'ang-fang. See Kite Flying Festival.

**HUANG TI** Third legendary Chinese emperor. His conception was miraculous, after which his mother carried him for 24 months. He was born on Wussu Day, which corresponds to the element earth, and Shen Nung, his predecessor, awarded him a tablet which signified he

possessed the virtue of earth. The color of earth being yellow he was called Yellow Emperor. His reign was filled with marvelous events. He destroyed the evil god Ch'ih Yeo, he extended the boundaries of his land, he invented bricks and bamboo musical instruments, composed a calendar, and with Ts'ang Chieh developed the tadpole or bird-track script from the signs which the unicorn had brought to Fu Hsi. His consort was Hsi-ling Shih. His age symbolized the age of invention and his reign was so auspicious the phoenix and the unicorn appeared as evidences of the benignity of his rule.

**HUANG T' IEN** Chinese imperial heaven.

**Huang T'ien Shang Ti.** Imperial heaven's supreme ruler. Ruler of the dark heaven or northern sky. He floats on the back of a tortoise encircled by a serpent and drives away evil spirits.

**HUARD** In Brittany a demon which teases travelers.

**HUA YANG-TZU** In China white paper embroidery patterns pasted on doors and windows at the Lunar New Year and other festivals as charms for good fortune.

**HUAYNA CAPAC (HUANA CAP-AC)** Famous Peruvian monarch. He is deemed the eleventh Inca ruler. He brought the Inca power to its zenith; at his death, the empire was divided between his sons Atahualpa and Huascar. The name Huana is cognate with Bechuana, i.e. crocodile, an earth or fertility symbol.

**HUB** Navel or wheel of the universe. The Hub, humorously applied to the city of Boston, meaning that it is the hub of the

solar system, around which everything revolves and on which everything is dependent. The allusion is to a statement by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

**HUBERT** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning mind bright.

**HUBUR** Babylonian river of death, compares with the Styx.

**HUCKLEBERRY FINN** Hero of a story by Mark Twain. He is an adventurous, sharp-witted boy who refuses to adjust himself to the discipline of civilization. He became a vagabond and on his raft, with his faithful friend, Jim the Negro, drifts down the Mississippi into innumerable adventures.

**HUD** Moslem prophet who rebuked Shedad, king of the Adites, for his display of pride in building Ad. Hud was unheeded.

**HUDIBRAS** Hero of Butler's poem Hudibras. He is a justice, who desires to reform abuses. He is humpbacked and potbellied and wears a ragged yellow-red beard. The horse he rides on his campaign is half-blind and he himself has something of the character of Don Quixote. From this satiric poem against the Puritans came the adjective hudibrastic, meaning burlesque-heroic. Two characters in Spenser's Faerie Queene have the name; one, the lover of E-lissa, personifies rashness; the other is a legendary king of Britain. The name also refers to Sir Hugh de Bras, one of the knights of the Round Table.

**HUDSON, HENRY** Adventurer, explorer.

**HUDSON, SIR JEFFREY** Dwarf.

Page to Queen Henrietta Maria at the English court during the 17th century. He once was concealed in a pie. He was captured by pirates and escaped; later imprisoned for a time in connection with the Popish plot. He has been the subject of several romances.

**HUECOMITL** The Aztec great original vase; holder of rain. Also called Akbal.

**HUEHUETEOTL** Mexican fire god. The ancient god, the oldest of the gods.

**HUEHUETLAPALLAN** In Aztec mythology the old red land or land of the north.

**HUEMAC** Literally, the strong hand. Aztec god of earthquakes. In one myth co-ruler with Quetzalcoatl of Tollan; sometimes regarded as an aspect of Quetzalcoatl.

**HUERGO (UREGO)** Old Spanish man-eating demon. Cognate with the Roman Orcus.

**HUEYTECPATL** One of the four Meztitlan (Aztec) primeval quadruplets. Name signifies ancient flint stone (fire stone). See Hueytonantzin.

**HUEYTONANTZIN** Literally, our great ancient mother. Meztitlan (Aztec) mother of the primeval quadruplets who were lords of the four directions: Hueytecpatl, Ixcuin, Nanacatlzatzli, Tentemic. Each day her sons slew her, sacrificing her to the sun. A myth personifying the cardinal points defined at daybreak by the Dawn, who is lost to the sun on its appearance.

**HU GADARN** Welsh oak and sun deity; ancestor of the Cymry,

who led them into Britain. Allegorical champion of Welsh liberty. Probably also known as Har Hou and identical with Hu, which see.

**HUGGINS AND MUGGINS** Two characters who appeared in English comic literature during the 19th century. They personify boastful vulgarity. The phrase appears to be corrupted from the Dutch *hooge en mogende* (high and mighty), or it may be from Hugin and Munin, the two ravens of Odin.

**HUGH (GUGH, HU, HUGO)** Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning mind; serious thinker.

**HUGHLIGAN** In British political cant a member of the extreme High-church division of the Conservative party, headed by Lord Hugh Cecil. An imitation of Hooligan.

**HUGI** Literally, thought. In Norse mythology sometimes said to be a dwarf sometimes said to be a giant. In Utgard he ran against Thjalfe (Swiftness), a servant of Thor, and won the race.

**HUGIN AND MUNIN** Literally, thought (or reflection) and memory. In Norse mythology the two ravens that sit on the shoulders of Odin. He sends them out at daybreak to fly over the world and bring back its news; which they whisper in his ear; thus the expression, a bird told me.

**HUGON** In the folklore of Southern France an evil spirit or ogre, which supposedly traverses the country at night, inflicting personal injury and frightening children.

**HUHI (KHUHI)** Egyptian All-Father. Probably identical with Hu, which see.

**HUITZILOPOCHTLI (HUICHILOBOS, UITZILOPOCHTLI)**

Literally, humming bird to the left (south). Aztec god of war. Son of Coatlicue. Born magically he came into the world fully armed. In one account he had two mothers, the second being Teteionnan. He was one of the four divine brothers, the others being Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca the Black and Tezcatlipoca the Red. He had solar attributes and was a fire god, ruler of the summer sun. His aspect was that of a bird-serpent or feathered serpent, and as a rain god of the south, he was opposed to Tezcatlipoca, god of the north wind and winter sun. He was seer and sorcerer and, in the form of Huitziton, guided the Aztecs into Mexico. As a rain deity he was associated with Tlaloc. Also called Mexitli, source of Mexico.

**HUITZITON (HUITZON)** Literally, small humming bird. Aztec mythical hero. A dragon slayer who understood the language of birds, which advised him to lead the Aztecs into Mexico. Probably Huitzilopochtli in human form, and like him a soothsayer.

**HUITZNAHUA** One of the four primeval brothers in Aztec legend.

**HULDA** (1) Feminine name from the Scandinavian, meaning amiable, lovely. (2) German goddess of fruitfulness and marriage.

**HULDAH** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning weasel.

**HULDERFOLK (HULDRE-FOLK, HULDU-FOLK)** Literally, hid-

den folk. Norse mountain fairies or wood nymphs; folk of the wild hunt. Spirits of wind. The women are beautiful. They roam the hills clad in blue or gray, and have a tail. Although their songs are melancholy, they are fond of dancing and merry-making and will marry mortals. The unions usually are not happy. A Hulderman seeks to obtain a human wife.

**HULI FESTIVAL** Hindu celebration on March 31, commemorating the vernal equinox, corresponding to April Fool's Day in the West.

#### **HULL, HELL AND HALIFAX**

In an old prayer, beggars and vagabonds, asked to be delivered from the three places. From Halifax, because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without a trial; from Hell, because it loomed as their last resting place, although probably the least feared inasmuch as it was the most remote; from Hull, because it was well governed and they had little chance of getting anything without working hard for it.

**HULOT** A character who appears in several of Balzac's novels. In *The Chouans* he appears as a distinguished soldier, the elder of two brothers. He is a man of great honor and the misdeeds of his brother, Baron Hector Hulot d'Evry, hasten his death.

**HUMA** Fabulous bird of the East. A restless wanderer it is always on the wing, never resting anywhere. It brings good luck and any head which it overshadows will wear a crown.

**HUMAN BODIES** If clothed or veiled, symbolic of deception,

illusion, secrecy, subtlety. If unclad or unveiled, symbolic of candor, revelation, truth.

**Human race.** In Chinese mythology parasites which infest the body of P'an Ku, which see.

**Human sacrifice.** A practice in most primitive societies for the purpose of appeasing or humoring the gods or for the purpose of assuring the growth of vegetation and the increase of flocks. In Greek antiquity Prometheus, with his divine gifts, had created so large a race of people, the gods instituted laws of sacrifice as payments for protection. The Incas, to appease the wrath of the gods and to pray for health, offered human blood. Bells and drums accompanied the sacrifice rites. In ancient Mexico and elsewhere sacrifices were made to the sun to renew his energies of heat, light, and motion. The constant need of victims to feed the solar fire was filled by warring yearly on neighboring tribes and sacrificing the captives.

**HUMBA** An Elamitic counterpart of Enlil, the earth god. A variant of the demon Humbaba.

**HUMBABA (HUBABA, HUWAWA)** Babylonian merciless demon. Guardian of the cedar forests. His beard resembled human entrails. Enkidu and Gilgamesh cut off the monster's head. Thus the storm demon whose home was in the cedar forest of Lebanon was destroyed by wind (Enkidu) and sun (Gilgamesh).

**Humbaba masks.** In Babylon, Sumer, etc., attached to houses as a talismanic protection against the demon Humbaba. The masks had large projecting ears and a snaring grin. The markings of the head were made of a single line, giving it the appearance of having been made of entrails.



Some of the masks had a merry grin, illustrating the ancient principle of fighting demons by presenting to them a caricature of themselves. Compare Gargoyle.

**HUMBER** Mythical Hun chief. Said to have drowned in the Ouse in the days of king Lo-crine. Probably a sun hero. His name, given to one of the estuaries of the Ouse, is akin to amber, Ambres (a sun deity), Cambria (an alternative name for Wales), ember, and appears in Cumberland and Northumberland.

**HUMBERT** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning high and bright.

**HUMBLE PIE** Anciently, at hunting banquets, a pie made of the umbles or numbles (entrails, heart, liver) of the deer. The venison meat was served to the lord and his guests; the umbles were made into a pie and served to the hunters and other menials. Thus to eat humble pie, by popular etymology, is to abandon a higher position, apologize, eat one's own words, humiliate oneself.

Humble plant. September 5 birthday plant, symbolic of despondency.

Humility. Represented by the amethyst, ass, convolvulus, dove, gray color, heath, heather, hyssop, lamb, lily-of-the-valley, violet. Personified by a veiled virgin, seated, an open book on her knee, a vial of perfume in her hand, or by a virgin in white, her arms across her breast, her head inclined, a gold crown at her feet. In Christian tradition represented by Saint Andrew's cross.

**HUME** Masculine name from

the Teutonic, meaning of the home.

**HUMMING BIRD** Courage, gaiety, jealousy. In Aztec mythology an aspect of Huitzilopochtli, god of the south.

**HUMMUM (HAMMAM)** Turkish bath house, and in western countries, a name given to Turkish baths. In London's Covent Garden, two hotels were given the name, one was known as the Old Hummums, one as the New Hummums. As they were frequented by prostitutes, a hummum became known as a house of prostitution.

**HUMOR** According to an ancient theory, the humors were four: black bile or melancholy, blood, choler or yellow bile, phlegm. When one or the other predominated a person supposedly became apathetic, angry, irritable, or peevish. Thus the expressions melancholic, sanguine, choleric, and dull or phlegmatic humors.

Humorsomeness. In an Italian icon personified by a young man in a vary-colored garment. He wears a small cap in which are stuck feathers of several colors. He carries bellows in one hand, a spur in the other.

**HUMPSBACK (HUNCHBACK)**

According to a superstition, to touch one brings good luck. Dream significance: Happiness.

**HUMPHREY (HUMPH, HUMPHRY)**

Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning high and peace, protector of the home.

Dine with Duke Humphrey. Go without dinner. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was renowned for his hospitality. At his death an announcement was made that he would be buried in

Saint Paul's, but his body was interred elsewhere. However, visits were made to a grave on the south side of Saint Paul's by those who misunderstood the grave to be his. When these visitors left for dinner, the poor, who had no dinner to go to, or those who feared to be arrested for debt once outside the precincts of the cathedral, remained, and jokingly said they would dine with Duke Humphrey.

Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker. The masculine principle in James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*. The events of the novel are presented through his dreams and nightmares. See under Earwicker.

**HUMPTY DUMPTY** Anything that may be irretrievably shattered. A short, dumpy person. The allusion is to the character, an egg, in the Mother Goose nursery rhyme, which developed into a favorite character in pantomime. In James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*, Humpty Dumpty stands for Lucifer, Tim Finnegan, and mankind in general.

**HUMPTY JACK** A character in a Mumming Play.

**HUN-AHPU AND XBALANQUE** Among the Kiches of Guatemala twin hero gods. Magicians who overthrew earth-giants and underworld lords and raised 4,000 buried youths to become adored stars in heaven. They were born of the spittle of Hunhun Ahpu by the maiden Xquiq.

**HUNCHED UP SHAPE** By demons in Dante's *Inferno* regarded an attitude of prayer.

**HUNDING** In *Nibelung Ring* the husband of Sieglind. He warred against the Volsungs, in *Valhalla*, he was given bondsman's

tasks, and set to cut wood, groom horses, leash hounds. A storm deity.

**HUNDRED-EYED** Argus Panoptes, which see.

Hundred-handed. The Hecatoncheires, which see.

**HUNGER** Dream significance: vain efforts.

Hunger strike. The refusal of a prisoner to take any food until he obtains some desired concession or is released. This practice is frequently followed by political prisoners and probably originated in Russia. During the early part of the 20th century it was employed by Irish political prisoners, suffragettes in England and the United States, and by the Indian nationalist leader, Mohandas (Mahatma) K. Gandhi. Compare black fast, fasting.

Hungry as a bear. Extremely hungry, referring to the excessive hunger of a bear after its hibernation period.

**HUNG SOCIETY** Chinese secret society, whose ritual symbolizes a journey through the underworld. Its five signs represent the five elements and are: 1- earth (center of the universe) typified by a hand over the abdomen to signify gross matter, the physical body which is destructible, hence destruction; 2 - fire (lightning) represented by hands above the head, sign of distress or helplessness; 3- gold (or metal), hands raised above heads and fingers touching to express exultation; 4- water, hands on hips with thumbs forward, a reins sign; 5- wood, represented by hands crossed downward to express impotence and humility. Originally it was a religious society; then active in political revolts. In recent times the society has been dreaded as one engaged in criminal and ter-

rorist activities, and a hand shading the eyes with the other over the heart is used when one is attacked; a fellow member then immediately lets go. Fingers crossed indicates membership in the society. Also known as the Triad Society, the triad being heaven, earth, and man.

**HUNHUN AHPU** Kiche of Guatemala divinity who every evening restored to life the 400 barbarians (stars) which every morning were slain by Zipacna. From his spittle by Xquiq was born the twin hero gods Hun-Ahpu and Xbalanque.

**HUNIMAN** Same as Hanuman, which see.

**HUN-PIC-TEK** Literally, eight thousand flints. Mayan thunder god. See flint.

**HUNTING** Catching, killing, pursuing, searching. Dream significance: useless labor. American Indians hunted scalps and the Dyaks of Borneo hunted heads, which were preserved, not merely as trophies of war or of the hunt, but as talismans which supposedly provided the possessor with the strength of the deceased enemy. In Aryan tradition the hunt by departed souls was conceived in four different ways: 1- The host of women in ecstatic exaltation bordering on madness, girdled with snakes and hissing like snakes, tearing living animals apart and devouring the flesh, as the Greek Maenads and the Indian Senas. 2- Spectral army composed of the souls of warriors slain in battle. The Northern Einherier or tradition of ghostly battles and spectral combats, heard but not seen, were of this class. 3- The spectral hunt of the type of Artemis-Hecate, Dionysus-Zag-

reus, or of the Wild Huntsman of German folk literature. 4- The theriomorphic hunt; the phallic demons of fertility with their companion groups of beautiful women, as that of the Greek satyrs and nymphs, the Indian Ganharvas and Apsaras.

Among the Letts there is the hunt by child souls; dead babies and children feeling cheated, become malicious spirits hunting the souls of the living. A similar hunt is that in many primitive mythologies of women who have died in childbirth and resent being separated from their children. Almost all these hunts are personifications of hurricanes, storms, tornadoes, winds. In ancient Japan hunting was a means of divination. Wild beasts were hunted in order to foretell the outcome of an invasion by the results of the chase.

Happy Hunting Ground. Paradise of North American Indians.

Hunter. He who seeks to devour another, thus one who causes another to go astray. In Christian tradition the Devil, one who desires evil.

Hunting Dogs. A constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Canes Venatici.

Hunting horn. Dream significance: sorrow.

**HUON, SÎR** Hero of the medieval French romance. He was a knight who traveled from Syria to Babylon, and on his way met Oberon, king of the fairies. Oberon gave to Huon a horn which yielded the costliest wines or which with one blast called up 100,000 warriors in an hour of need when blown by a good man. When Oberon went to Paradise he appointed Huon his successor as lord and king of Mommur, the forest in which he had lived. Huon married Esclairmond and was crowned king of the fairies. The

horn of Huon (or Oberon) compares with the cornucopia, the Sangreal, and other vessels of plenty.

**HUR** Literally, free, noble. Chief man among the Hebrews in the absence of Moses in the desert. He strengthened the hand of Moses at Rephidim as well as by fulfilling the prophet's place while Moses was absent on Sinai.

**HURAKAN** Central American deity of rain, tempest, thunder, and the sky. Among the Kiche of Guatemala, the first man, created by Qabauil and Gucumatz. Among the Mayans, he had three manifestations: lightning, thunder, and the thunderbolt, or lightning flash, its track, and the bolt. God of the mighty wind and sender of cyclones and whirlwinds. His name has been adopted into English as hurricane, French as ouragan, German as orkan, Russian as urahan, Spanish as huracan, Swedish as orkan, etc.

**H'URARU** Pawnee mother earth. Also called Atira (Mother) because she brings forth. She brings forth all life and all life returns to her to await the appointed time of rebirth. Omniscient, she knows all places and all acts of men.

**HURRAH** Cry of approval, exultation, triumph. Hurrah yields fire of the great A (fire of the great sun). It is akin to eureka and to ooororake, with which fiends are said to have hailed Lucifer. Vulgarized into hooray.

**HURUING WUHTI** In Hopi Indian myths of the beginnings only water existed with two women; one living in the east, and one living in the west, both called

Huruing Wuhti. Each day the Sun made a journey from one to the other.

**HUSBISHAG** Assyrian-Babylonian goddess of the underworld. Wife of Namtaru; keeper of the tablets on which the hour of each person's death is recorded.

**HUS BROTHERS** In Wintun legend the two brothers who created death. They had the shape of buzzards.

**HUT** Shelter. Dream significance: isolation, solitude. The word hut equates with heat, hot. Compare house. Used in the Jewish Sukkoth festival to commemorate the tents in which Jews lived in the wilderness. Originally probably connected with the symbolism of trees, the taking of fruits from trees in autumn or the use of palm branches and willow boughs for the building of shelters during the harvest or for the purpose of worshiping numen dwelling in the trees.

**HUXLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning huckster.

**HUYEN-THIEN** Indo-Chinese Buddhist dragon god. Guardian of the north of the heavens which keeps danger away and subdues devils. National tutelary deity; protecting spirit of Tongking. Also known as Nguyen-quan and Tran-vu. In China worshiped as Huyen-vu.

**HUYL (CHOUIL, CHUYL)** Celtic name for beetle; equal to heol (haul or houl), Celtic name for sun.

**HUZRUWAUQTI** Pueblo goddess. Woman of hard substances, coral, shell, etc. Located in the western home of the sun.

HVAR Zend sun deity.

HVA-SANG A preacher of Mahayana Buddhism. An historical person deified. He holds a mala (rosary) and a sankha (conch shell). He is fat and happy and usually surrounded by others. He wears a shawl over his shoulders and his belly is exposed. Sometimes included in the arhats to make eighteen.

HVERGELMIR (HVERGELMER) Literally ancient kettle. Norse fountain or spring in the midst of Niflheim, the realm of death, which was the source of several rivers, including the cold and venomous rivers Elivagar and Gjol. It was at the base of the Yggdrasil, the tree of life, where Nidhug and his brood were ever gnawing at the roots of the tree.

HYACINTH (1) Feminine name, alluding to the flower. (2) Color of absolution, constancy, consummation, hope, perfection. (3) Jewel of January; emblematic of faithfulness. In the language of gems, We must part. It supposedly bestows second sight. Dream significance: sincere affection. (4) March 7 birthday flower. Symbolic of faith, prudence, resurrection, wisdom, woe. Also games, play, sports. Flower governing Taurus. Dream significance: heavy storm. In Christian tradition typifies desire for heaven, peace of mind, prudence. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In Greek mythology, according to some accounts, formed from the blood of Hyacinthus (see); according to others, formed from the blood of Ajax, who went mad when he lost the arms of Achilles to Odysseus and killed himself uttering as a sigh, "ai" (alas or woe), the initials of his name,

said to appear on the flower. The hyacinth formed the couch of Zeus and Hera.

Blue hyacinth. Constancy.

Purple hyacinth. Jealousy, sorrow.

White hyacinth. Modest loveliness.

HYACINTHUS (HYAKINTHOS) Greek spring vegetation deity. A youth of great beauty, the son of Amyclas, king of Sparta. Apollo and Zephyr both fell in love with him. According to one account he preferred Zephyr, the west wind, and Apollo, becoming enraged drove one of his quoits (rays) into the youth's head and killed him. In another account Hyacinthus chose Apollo and Zephyr, becoming jealous, blew the quoit out of the hand of Apollo and caused the mortal blow. Apollo, unable to save Hyacinthus, changed him into a flower (hyacinth). A dying god, one sacrificed for rebirth. Resembles Adonis and Tammuz.

Hyacinthia. Greek festival which marked the death of Hyacinthus. Its first days were devoted to a demonstration of grief; its last day was one of rejoicing, signifying the alternating dying and revival of vegetation. In some sections of ancient Greece, it lasted eleven days and was celebrated during May; in other sections, it was a three day festival celebrated during the summer.

HYADES Literally, to rain. In Greek mythology daughters of Atlas by either Aethra or Pleione. They were guardians or muses of Bacchus; described variously as three, four, or seven in number. The names when seven were given as Ambrosia, Coronis, Eudora, Pedile, Phyto, Polyxo, Thyene (or Dione). When their brother Hyas was killed in the chase, they wept incessantly and



were honored by a place in the heavens as a reward for the love they bore him. Zeus placed them as a cluster of stars in the head of Taurus, and the ancients believed that, when they rose simultaneously with the sun, rainy weather followed. They thus typify rain clouds. Sometimes they are confused with the Heliades, nymphs who mourned the loss of their brother Phaethon.

**HYAENAE** Literally, sows. Iranian women celebrants at the orgies of Mithras at which a bull was sacrificed and eaten raw. Compare Agave, Leontes.

**HYAGNIS** A Phrygian satyr.

**HYAS** (1) In Greek mythology a name of Atlas as father of the Hyades. Also the name of a son of Atlas, a vegetation deity, who was killed accidentally. (2) Phrygian tribal deity who eventually became a god of vegetation and wine.

**HY-BREASAIL (HI-BRASIL)** Gaelic land of everlasting pleasure and feasting. Many men have sought the beauties and wonders of this mythic land and it appears on old maps. Some adventurers in the Spanish service thought they had discovered it and called the land they found Brazil. Also known as Breasal's Island. Analogue of Elysium.

**HYDRA** (1) In Greek mythology offspring of Typhon and Echidna. Demon of drought and darkness. A nine-headed water-withholding serpent that ravaged the country of Argos and dwelt in the Lernean swamp near the well of Anymone. As his second labor, Heracles was directed to slay it, but its middle head was immortal and, every time

Heracles cut it off, it grew on again, until, with the assistance, of Iolaus, Heracles burned the head and buried it under a rock. By dipping his arrows in the Hydra's blood, Heracles rendered them fatal. Heracles accomplished this task in the month of Taurus. After its death, the Hydra was made whole again by the gods and placed in the Southern Skies as the constellation also known as the Sea Serpent. (2) Any calamity or misfortune springing from a multitude of sources; a difficulty which appears to increase as it is combated; an evil hard to overcome. In heraldry a many-headed serpent signifies conquest of a powerful enemy.

Hydra-headed multitude. The mob, the rabble, which is many-headed, and which seems to increase the more it is attacked.

**HYDRANGEA** January 5 birthday flower. Symbolic of boastfulness, heartlessness, remembrance, and cold beauty, inasmuch as it is a beautiful flower without scent. In Japan enchanting beauty, a fascinating but fickle woman.

**HYDRIA** Greek naiad or water nymph. A vessel used for carrying water is called hydria; it has a large body and a narrow neck with handles at the sides and a larger one at the back.

**HYDROGRAPHY** In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in silver cloth which resembles the waves of the sea. Above her are stars. She holds a chart of navigation, a compass and a ship. The mariner's compass is on the ground.

**HYDRUS** A constellation in the Southern Skies also known as Water Snake. In legend, it is a

hater of the crocodile (devil or evil), which it destroys.

**HYENA** Brutality, carnivorousness, cowardice, ghoulishness, nocturnal prowling, sneakiness. Also fiendish, mirthless laughter. According to ancient belief it has the power of changing its sex, thus symbolic of deception, one who is changeable, fickle, two-faced. Inasmuch as its habits are nocturnal and it feeds on corpses, it typifies vice, one who preys on corruption. In African folklore the butt of smaller animals who, by cleverness, outwit him. A messenger of witches it opens graves and digs out the dead. Totem of the Nandi tribe. In the Orient symbolic of sorcery.

**HYGEIA (HYGIEIA)** In Greek mythology variously described as the daughter of Asclepius and sister of Machaon, Panacea, and Podalirius, and as the granddaughter of Asclepius and the daughter of Machaon. A goddess of health, her function was to maintain the health of the community. She is usually shown with a serpent drinking from a kantharos, which she holds. She is one of the symbols of the medical profession.

**HYKSOS** Literally, Bedouin chief. The dynasty of shepherd kings in Egyptian antiquity. They supposedly were of Semitic origin and sometimes are connected with the residence in Egypt of the Israelites. One of them, Apepi or Nub, is believed by some to be the Pharaoh who made Joseph his prime minister.

**HYLAS** A beautiful Greek youth who was a favorite of Heracles. When the Argonauts stopped at the island of Mysia, Hylas went ashore to have a

drink at the fountain of Dryope. Dryope and her nymphs drew him down beneath the waters of the spring, and he was never seen again. Hylas is a Phrygian form of Heracles who dies ceremonially every year in fertility rites. Hylas may also represent a male who trespassed into a woman's realm and was sexually assaulted in a murderous way, suggesting a fertility sacrifice. Among certain savages men are punished for trespassing in the vicinity of mysteries being celebrated by women. Compare Agave, dying god, Endymion.

**HYLLUS** In Greek mythology son of Heracles and Deianeira. After the death of Heracles, he and his brothers fled the tyranny of Eurystheus. The flight typifies the disappearance of the brilliant hues of twilight from the sky after the sinking of the sun.

**HYMAN** Masculine name from the Hebrew Chaim, masculine form of Eve, meaning life.

**HYMEN** Greek marriage song; later personified as a god of marriage and accounted a son of Apollo and the muse Urania. His love for his wife was so great, his name became synonymous with conjugal felicity. He was represented as a youth, older and graver than Eros, carrying a bridal veil and a torch. The name Hymen is identical with hymn.

**HYMETTUS** A mountain in Attica famous for its honey and marble.

**HYMIR (HYMER)** Norse ice giant, lord of the winter sea. He is a Van god, son of Fornjot, brother of Aegir, and owner of a great kettle and the ox Himin-

brjoter. Thor obtained the kettle by subterfuge to brew ale for the Asa gods invited to Aegir's banquet. He also used the head of Hymir's ox as bait to catch the Midgard serpent, but Hymir cut the line, and the serpent fell back into the sea. The legend of Hymir and Thor typifies the everlasting struggle between the forces of winter and death (darkness) and those of spring and growth (light). The giant ox typifies an iceberg, the kettle is a caldron of fertility, which lies hidden in the underworld of darkness until released by warm rays.

**HYMN** In Greek antiquity hymns accompanied the dances at sacrificial ceremonies. Generally, they were composed in honor of the gods and contained an account of their famous actions and the gifts they conferred on mankind as well as invoking their continued favor.

**HYNDLA** Literally, she-dog. In Norse mythology one of the Ivthjar (wood giantesses). Sister of Freyja. She was skilled in genealogies and in the fates of giants and men. Freyja kindled a fire (flaming aurora of the morning) about Hyndla to gain from her the drink of remembrance (dew).

**HYPAPANTE** A festival in the Greek Church commemorating the meeting of the child Jesus and His mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple. Corresponds to Candlemas in the Western Church.

**HYPASPIST** In Greek antiquity armor or shield-bearer; one of the royal foot-guards of the Macedonian army.

**HYPERBOREA** In Greek my-

thology land in back of the North Wind. Land that is up, hence land to the north of beautiful gardens and eternal light, of joyousness and peace, of perpetual health, sunshine, and youth. Over it Apollo wandered after the death of Asclepius and shed tears of gold. A celestial paradise comparable with Avalon, Eden, and Hesperides; in attempts to identify it as an actual place, it is said to be the frigid arctic or a land of the Celts beyond the Caucasian or Rhiphaean mountains in which Boreas dwelled. Any people of the far north, such as the Eskimos, are now called Hyperborean, and Hyperborea is applied to the arctic or cold regions, rather than to regions of eternal spring. The name resolves into hy-pere (high power) + borea (Boreas or north wind).

**HYPERION** (1) A Greek Titan. Son of Uranus and Gaea; brother-mate of Thia by whom he was father of Eos (Dawn), Helios (Sun), and Selene (Moon). The name of his wife sometimes is given as Euryphaessa. Hyperion, whose name is said to signify height, passing over, or superiority, is a primitive aspect of the sun, and poets frequently use his name for the sun; he also is treated as a wanderer. He is portrayed as a superbly handsome man. (2) Seventh satellite of Saturn.

**HYPERMNESTRA** In Greek legend daughter of Danaus, wife of Lynceus. She was the only one of the fifty daughters of Danaus who failed to slay her husband on her bridal night; thus typifies a disobedient daughter; one whose love for her husband is greater than that for her father. See Danaides.

**HYPERSTHENE** In the language

of gems: You are the sun of my life.

**HYPHENATED AMERICAN** An American citizen of alien origin whose legion is divided or whose loyalty is really to the land of his birth or forebears. Theodore Roosevelt popularized the expression.

**HYPNUS (HYPNOS)** Greek god of sleep. Son of Nyx and Erebus. With his twin brother Thanatos (death), he lived in the realm of shade. Father of Morpheus. He was universally loved as a benefactor of mankind, a bringer of rest and freedom from pain; whereas Thanatos was feared and hated. Represented with his eyes closed; usually he carries a poppy, and is attended by Morpheus and dreams. Analogue of the Roman Somnus.

**HYPOCRISY** Represented by an ape and a mask. In an Italian icon personified by a pale woman in linsey-woolsey; her head inclined to the left. A veil covers most of her forehead. She has the feet and legs of a wolf. She carries beads, a mass book, and drops a piece of money to a lame beggar.

**HYPSIPYLE** In Greek mythology queen of Lemnos a land of warrior women and only one man, Thaos, her father. When the women massacred all the men of the island she saved him by disguising him as Bacchus and setting him adrift on the sea in a hollow coffer. Later, the women weary of their single existence, enticed the sailors of the Argosy, who remained with them for a while. By Jason, Hypsipyle became the mother of a son named Euneus. In some accounts she is said to have borne twin sons. The massacre of the

men probably is related to the massacre in fertility rites, or it may represent males who trespassed into a woman's realm during the celebration of mysteries as Pentheus was murdered by Agave.

**HYP SISTARIAN** One of a 4th century heretical Christian sect, which worshiped God only as the Most High and regarded fire and light as his special symbols.

**HYP SISTOS (HYP SESTUS)** Literally, the most high. Greek name for the Phoenician god Elioun. Culture hero slain in a conflict with wild beasts and deified as a sun or sky god. His death parallels that of Adonis by a boar. His name is akin to that of the Greek Hephaestus, god of fire and metal working.

**HYRIEUS** In Greek mythology father of Orion. Owner of a great treasure, he engaged Agamedes and Trophonius, brothers who were architects, to build a vault to hold his wealth. The brothers left a stone loose in order to enter the vault secretly at will and steal the gold. Hyrieus, astonished at the lessening of his wealth, set a snare in which Agamedes was caught. Trophonius cut off the head of his brother to keep Hyrieus from identifying the body. Agamedes typifies the pole or axis god trapped in the world of darkness, i. e. underworld vault which contains the wealth of the world. Compare Rhampsinitus.

**HYROKKIN** Norse giantess or hag who launched the ship Hringhorn on which the pyre of Balder (the sun) was set. Her steed was a wolf and her bridle was a snake. Hyrokkin, an aspect of Angerboda, was a winter storm goddess.



**HYSMINAI** Abstract Greek deity of battle. Descendant of Eris.

**HYSSOP** January 14 birthday flower. Symbolic of cleanliness, holiness, humility, purification. In Christian tradition typifies baptism, innocence regained, penitence, and purgation. Old Testament plant not clearly identified, used in ceremonial sprinklings in purificatory and sacrificial rites. It is contrasted with the lofty cedar, to which it apparently was related as the mistletoe is to the oak. The hyssop, the plant of the winter solstice, may have grown in the fissures of old cedars where leaf mould kept it alive, and, mythologically, the union of the cedar and the hyssop typifies the whole course of the sun from its birth at the winter solstice to its prime at the summer solstice and its decline back to the winter solstice.

**HYSTERIA** A form of religious ecstasy. The hysterics of the Pythonesses or priestesses of Apollo were regarded as the utterances of the sun deity. In Dionysian and other mysteries, the offering of human sacrifices frequently was accompanied by frenzied or hysterical dancing and singing.

**HYUKI AND BIL** In Norse mythology a small girl and boy who had been sent out at night by Vidfinner (Ivalde), their father, to draw song-mead from the mountain spring Byrger (the hidden). They filled their pail Saeger and were carrying it away on their pole Simul, when Mani, the moon god, seized them and carried them up to the moon. They are the spots seen at night, and Bil sometimes sprinkles her song-mead for the minstrels. In one legend Hyuki is attacked by

his father, who wounds him in the thigh (see emasculation) and steals the song-mead Hyuki had brought up to the moon. Hyuki, also known as Gelder, Hengest (Saxon name), Ide, and Slagfin-Gjuki, was a favorite deity of skiers. This tale is told widely in Asia and Europe in a variety of forms. It is the source of Jack and Jill of nursery rhyme. Compare Garuda, Nini, Rona.

## I

**I** Ninth in a class or order. Among gnostics the Ever-Existent, the Holy One, the Axis or Pole of the Universe, a male phallic symbol, a pillar or column. In metaphysics the spiritual personality; that which is aware of its own existence; the Ever-Existent. Occult significance: dominates sensitivity; its period is for nine years. Character traits: exag-gerate the favors of others and depreciate those rendered; for-giving without forgetting; insight; prudent; quiet with strong imagin-ation; reticent; understanding, uprightness. Physical weak spot: liver. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Leo. Symbolic correspondence: wealth. Tarot correspondence: Hermit. I echoes the mystic words I am and reflects the Latin word ego, which resolves into great O. Phonetical-ly, it is eye, the orb or sun. I and J formerly were identical and only separated in recent times.

Celtic death letter. In Chris-tian tradition stands for Iesus (Jesus). Hebrew cabalists char-acter traits are: cautious, pru-dent, sincere. In low form: fearful, guileful. In Roman nu-meral notation, one. If repeated twice, as II = 2; if three times = 3. Before V, X, etc., signi-fies minus; if after signifies plus. Parallels the Anglo-Saxon



ic, the Celtic idho (yew), Danish and Swedish jag or jeg, Dutch and Old English ik, the Egyptian hieroglyph of parallels, French je, German ich, Greek iota, Hebrew yod (hand), Icelandic ek, Lithuanian asz. (See Word roots, Alphabet Affiliations, I - O).

**IA (IO)** Name root, pointing to the violet tints of morning, as Iamus, Iasion, Iokaste, Iole, Iona.

**IACCHUS (IAKCHOS)** Mystic name of Bacchus used in Eleusinian Mysteries. Also the festal song in his honor. The name resolves into Iak or Y-ak (Great Ghost, Spirit or Breath) + chos (goose).

**IACHIMO** In Shakespear's Cymbeline, an Italian libertine.

**IAGO** (1) Masculine name; Spanish form of John. (2) In Shakespear's Othello, a scheming perfidious villain, whose treachery causes Othello, in a jealous rage, to murder his wife, Desdemona.

**IAH (JAH)** A contracted form of Jehovah, Hebrew God. Found in hallelujah, Hezekiah, Jeremiah, Keziah, Obadiah, Uriah, Zedekiah, etc.

**IAHU** Egyptian title meaning exalted dove, and in early mythology applied to Set, later a title of Horus; also a name for Isis as dove and moon goddess. Akin to Elath-Iahu, Iacchus and to Iahu-Bel (Canaanite Bel or Jehovah).

**IAKIM** British Columbia Indian sea monster.

**IALMENUS** In Greek mythology son of Ares fighting for the

Greeks in the Trojan War.

**IAM** In the cabala, The Being; Eheieh (existence); the First Ancient; God in connection with the wonders of the ten plagues.

**IAMBE** In Greek mythology an old maid-servant in the employ of Celeus and Metaneira who, by playful jests, eased Demeter's sorrow over the loss of Persephone.

**IAMUS** In Greek mythology son of Apollo and Evadne, born on the banks of the Alpheius. Fearing the wrath of her father, Evadne abandoned her son on a bed of violets, where he was nurtured by two grey-eyed snakes (earth's wisdom) until he was found by his grandfather, who recognized the marvelous qualities of the child by the wondrous light which surrounded him. Iamus personified the dawn sky. Apollo had touched his ears, and so he understood the voices of birds, from the serpents and from the waters of the Alpheius, he gained a knowledge of things hidden from the minds of men, and he became famous as a seer, and his descendants, the Iamidae, became the famous prophets of Olympia.

**IAN** Masculine name, Scotch form of John.

**IANTHE** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning violet and flower.

**IAO (IAΩ)** (1) Gnostic Ineffable Name; Jehovah, the Supreme Spirit, i.e., Ever-Existent Ao. Worn as an amulet. Cognate Aos, Jao, Tao. (2) Ionian four-fold transcendent deity; in winter, Hades; in spring, Zeus; in summer, Helios; in autumn,

**Bacchus (Iacchus or Iao).** By Orphics known as the four-eyed Phanes (from phaino, i. e., I appear), first born of the gods. The four eyes probably typify the four directions.

**IAPETUS** Literally, intention. In Greek mythology son of Uranus and Gaea, brother of Themis, whose husband he sometimes is said to be. The goddess Asia is also mentioned as his wife, as is Clymene. His sons are Atlas, Epimetheus, Menoetius and Prometheus. He is said to have been the creator of man. In another account Epimetheus and Prometheus formed man from clay. Iapetus was an antagonist of Zeus, and his antagonism culminated in Prometheus's championship of mankind. Iapetus is thought to be identical with Japhet of the Bible. The human race is sometimes called genus Iapeti, the progeny of Iapetus.

**IARNVID** Literally, Ironwood. Norse black forest of iron trees on the world's edge. Inhabited by witches. Abode of Gulveig-Hoder.

**IASION (IASIUS, IASUS)** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Electra, a mortal. Brother of Dardanos. Beloved of Demeter, he lay with her in a thrice-plowed field and, for his presumption, Zeus struck him dead by a thunderbolt. Plutus was born of the union. Possibly originally a deity or hero of agriculture, who was sacrificed at the end of his reign in the manner of Adonis or Tammuz. The myth probably is derived from a ritual symbolizing the fertilization of the fields.

**IAW** Gnostic God, Jehovah. Represents the creative principle.

Worn as a talisman for protection, understanding, vitality. Identical with Iao.

**IBERIA** A name for Spain. In Greek antiquity, when the known world extended beyond Avernus (Italy), Iberia was the land where the light of day was extinguished; the site of Hades. Ancient Celts believed their ancestors, the Milesians, came from Iberia.

**IBEX** See goat for symbolism. In heraldry an antelope depicted with serrated horns projecting straight out from the forehead; used as a charge.

**IBIS** Christian symbol of carnal desire, filth, laziness. In Egypt symbolized dawn or morning because, standing in the water, it was the first to welcome Dawn as she rose in the east. Revered as a drinker of pure water and a destroyer of venomous serpents. It represented aspiration and perseverance, and was an emblem of Thoth. Called Techu, which was a name of Thoth. In European zodiacs the bird governing Aquarius. In Greece sacred to Hermes.

**Ibis-faced ape.** The moon-faced Thoth, god of learning and writing, reformer and regenerator, as he sits in the judgment scene.

**IBN** Arabic prefix meaning son. It corresponds to the Gaelic mac (son), Hebrew ben (son), and Irish O' (son of).

**IBRAHAM** Moslem equivalent of Abraham.

**IBUKIDO NUSHI** Shinto evil deity. Master of Spurting-out-place; deity who spurts offenses into nether regions. The heavenly offenses he spurts out are the destruction of rice fields, water

courses, etc.; the earthly offenses he spurts out are the calamities from creeping things, the cutting up of dead or living bodies, incest, leprosy, etc. Compare Haya-Sasura-hime.

**IC** Monogram of Iesus Christos (Jesus Christ).

**ICARIUS (IKARIOS)** An Athenian who received Dionysus hospitably and to whom the god taught the cultivation of the vine. Icarus, wishing to bestow a boon upon men, gave a band of shepherds some wine. They drank too freely and became drunk. Believing they had been poisoned they killed Icarus and buried his body under a tree. Erigone, daughter of Icarus, searching for her father, was led to the spot by the howling of his dog, Maera. When she discovered the body she hung herself for grief. Icarus was placed in the sky as the constellation Bootes or the star Arcturus in Bootes, Erigone as the constellation Virgo, and Maera as the star Procyon, which rises in July, shortly before the dog-star. Probably an agricultural deity.

**ICARUS** In Greek mythology son of Daedalus, who fashioned wings from wax that both might escape from Crete. Although warned by his father that the wax would melt, he soared close to the sun; the wings fell off and he was drowned. Thus one who soars too high and gets burned. Icarus may typify one who acted as a surrogate, which see. Resembles Etana.

**Icarian.** Name given to the sea into which Icarus fell. When used as an adjective, icarian means high flying, presumptuous, rash, venturesome.

**ICCHA-SAKTI** Hindu sakti

pregnant with desire for manifestation. Symbolized by a double curved line (elephant goad).

**ICE** Death, winter. Also symbolic of the abstract principles of mathematics or science. Dream significance; ambushes, dangers.  
Iceman. Death.

**ICELAND MOSS** Symbolic of health.

**ICELOS** In Greek mythology son of Somnus. Personification of dreams that appear real. With Phantasos and Phoboter an attendant of Morpheus.

**ICENI** Ancient British tribe to whom the boar was sacred.

**ICE PLANT** January 6 birthday flower symbolizing an old beau, frigidity, rejected.

**ICHABOD** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning glory has departed; where is the glory? (2) In the Bible, the grandson of Eli and the son of Phinehas. The day he was born they both died as well as his mother. Probably an early Semitic sun god.

**Ichabod Crane.** In Washington Irving's Sleepy Hollow, a typical yokel. A gullible schoolmaster, he is the suitor of Katrina Van Tassel, until his rival, disguised as a headless horseman, frightens him away from the community. The headless horseman was probably inspired by the Hindu Dund or the Irish Dulachan, spirits of the wind.

**ICHEIRI** Carib household gods, kindly and familiar intermediaries between man below and heaven above. Resemble the Roman lares and penates.

**ICHI-NO-MIYA** Shinto temples of the first grade, whose deities

are spirits of great daimyo, nobles, princes; or deities of elemental forces, fire, sea, wind; or clam gods, gods of destiny, harvests, longevity.

**ICHOR** In Greek mythology the ethereal fluid which supposedly flowed, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods. It never engendered disease and, when shed, had the power of producing new life. In medical lore the acrid fluid discharged from ulcers or wounds.

**ICHTHUS (IKHTHIS)** Greek word for fish, which resolves into ik-theos, i.e., great god. Because the letters of the word form the notarikon of the Greek phrase Iesous CHRISTOS THEOU Uios Soter (Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior), it became a talisman of early Christians and, with the fish form, a symbol to indicate the owner was a Christian. The fish also symbolizes Christ. Ichthus is used as a password of initiates in secret Christian societies.

**ICON** In the Eastern Church, an illustration, mosaic, etc., representing Christ, the Virgin Mary, some martyr, or saint, worshiped by incense, kissing, lights, etc. From the word developed the word iconoclast, i.e. image breaker; one hostile to image worship, especially one of a group of 8th century reformers of the Greek Church.

**ICONA** Mexican Indian great father. A word akin to cone and icon.

**ICOSAHEDRON** Symbolic of water.

**ICXC** Early and medieval monogram of Iesous Christos (Jesus Christ). From the Greek letters

iota-sigma-chi-sigma.

**IDA** (1) Feminine name from the Germanic meaning labor, and from Old Teutonic, meaning happy. (2) An ancient mountain in Crete connected with the worship of Zeus. Sometimes personified as a great Earth-Mother, who nourished or nursed Zeus. (3) Name of a sacred mountain in Asia Minor. Scene of the judgment of Paris, the rape of Ganymede, and the rites of the cult of Cybele. (4) In Hindu mythology the universal or Great-Mother formed by Manu, the thinker, out of the waters which were impregnated by the heavenly seed. She became the wife of Dyaus.

**IDAEAN MOTHER** (1) Rhea, mother of Zeus, who haunted the uplands of the Cretan Mount Ida accompanied by a train of Dactyli. (2) Cybele, who had a temple on Mount Ida in Asia Minor. She was accompanied by the Corybantes.

**IDAHO** Its emblem, the syringa; its motto, *Esto Perpeius*; its nickname: Gem.

**IDAKERU** Japanese deity, son of Susa-no-wo; introducer of the seeds of plants and trees.

**IDALAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning memorial of God.

**IDALIA** A name of Aphrodite from Idalium, a town in Cyprus, where she was worshiped.

**IDAS** Greek light hero and demi-god. Son of Alphareus. He abducted the nymph Marpessa, wooed by Apollo. In the conflict that followed Zeus allowed Marpessa her choice. Fearful that Apollo would desert her when she

grew old, she chose Idas, who would grow old with her. He participated in the Argonaut expedition and, with his twin brother Lynceus, in the Calydonian boar hunt. Idas and Lynceus quarreled with their cousins, Castor and Pollux. Idas killed Castor; whereupon Pollux slew Lynceus. Idas was killed by Zeus. Idas and Lynceus typify devoted brothers, and are the Messenian doubles of the Dioscuri. The battle typifies the conflict between various stages of light and darkness.

**IDAVOLD (IDAVOLIR, IDAVOLL, ITHAVALL, ITHAVOLL)** Literally, Plains of Ida. Originally the site of Asgard, location of the throne of Odin; site of Gladshain, temple of the gods, and of Vingolf, mansion of the goddesses. After Ragnarok the gods held a council of justice on Idavold.

**IDDAHEDU** In Babylonian mythology ship of Nabu, god of wisdom.

**IDDAWC** In Arthurian legend owner of a horse which, on exhaling, blows into the distance those he pursues, and which, on respiring, draws them back into his nostrils. Arthur sent him to reason with Mordred; instead of delivering the gracious words Arthur had sent, he incited Mordred against Arthur. Iddawc personifies an aspect of storm or wind.

**IDEA** In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman walking on clouds. Her nakedness is covered only by a white veil. A flame is on her head, which is circled by a gold band set with jewels. She holds the infant nature in her arms and give it her breast, as she points

below.

**IDEALS** Represented by stars.

**IDENTIFICATION MOTIF** Deities, demi-gods, heroines and heroes, long lost or separated from their families or friends, are recognized by an article, implement, piece of jewelry or by a scar. The legendary Norse king Hadding, when wounded, was nursed by Ragnhild, who left a ring in his wound. At a later time, when her father instructed her to choose a husband from an assembly of suitors, she felt their bodies, and selected Hadding by means of the ring. The divinity of abandoned children is made known by the glow that lights up their bodies.

**IDES** In Old Roman calendars, the 15th day of March, May, July and October; in other months the 13th day. It always was the 8th day after the nones; intermediary days between the nones and ides were reckoned backward from the ides.

Ides of March. A day of certain danger or impending disaster; alluding to the warning Julius Caesar had received from a soothsayer to beware of the ides of March. Caesar was killed according to prophecy.

**IDGAH** Literally, place of festival. A section, outside a city, set apart by the Moslems for prayer on the feast of Sacrifice, and for the feast of the breaking of the fast after Ramadan.

**IDIOT** For general symbolism, see crazy, fool, jester. Dream significance: upset.

**IDIPTU** Babylonian storm deity. Name signifies whirlwind.

**IDISI** Norse female spirits or



supernatural women. A name probably derived from Disir, which included the Norns and the Valkyries. In battles they bound (paralyzed) with fetters or loosened fetters on prisoners of war, according to whether they favored them or regarded them as foes.

**IDLENESS** In an Italian icon personified by a hag in rags, sitting in careless posture on a stone, her head bound in black cloth, inclined and supported by her left hand which rests on her left knee. A torpedo fish is also on her knee. Her right elbow rests on her right leg. Her motto, "Torpet iners," shows sloth and aversion to labor.

**IDMON** Son of Apollo. A seer; an Argonaut.

**IDOCRASE** Gem symbolizing justice.

**IDOHO** Primeval creator god of Society Islands.

**IDOL** (1) Occultist Creator, a material name for God. (2) Object to which is ascribed consciousness or mental powers. An image of a divinity or an object used as a medium of worship. Articles worshiped as idols range from monuments, portraits and sculpture to small coins and neilli carried by peasants. Some nations of antiquity worshiped a rough stone. Jews of antiquity regarded idol worship as Paganism. The dream significance of an idol is bad luck. Compare icon, image.

**Idolatry.** Represented by a dragon, golden calf or figure typifying a deity. In an Italian icon personified by a blind woman on her knees offering incense to the statue of a bull.

**IDOMENEAN** According to mystics a race with but one sense, that of sight, and which conceived space as having but two dimensions.

**IDOMENEUS** In Greek mythology king of Crete and one of the major chiefs of the Greek army in the Trojan War. With the destruction of Troy he made a vow to sacrifice whomever he first encountered, if the gods provided him with a safe return to his home. He first came upon his son and, to fulfill his vow, sacrificed him. A plague followed, and he was banished from Crete as a murderer. Compare Iphigenia, Jephthah.

**IDRIS** Welsh giant; a prince.

**IDUN (IDHUNN, IDUNA, IDUNNA, ITHUN, Y'DUN)** In Norse mythology daughter of the dwarf Svald and Sol, wife of Bragi. Keeper of the golden apples, which preserved the youth of the gods. Her brother, the giant Thjasse-Volund, aided by Loki, abducted her from Asaheim to Jotunheim. To carry her Loki, who had taken the form of a falcon, transformed her into a nut. With her departure, the trees shed frozen tears and the gods, unable to obtain the golden apples, felt old age approaching, and demanded her return. Loki finally yielded to their demands and brought her back in the form of a quail. This is a fertility or rebirth myth, in which Idun personifies the year between March and September, when the sun is north of the equator. When the sun descends below the equator, she is carried off to the frost-giants in the form of a nut, an autumn fruit; she returns in the form of a quail, the first bird of spring. Her apples are the fruit of eternal youth, i.e.

eternal growth and rejuvenation. She resembles Persephone and the daughters of Atlas.

**IDURMER (ILUMER, ILUWIR)** Semitic god of rain and thunder. Identical with Adad.

**IDZUMO (IZUMO)** Japanese realm of the gods ruled by Ohokuni-nushi. Early name for Japan; later a shrine to which those desiring an auspicious marriage made pilgrimages. It probably signifies sacred quarter; Iz (Idz) corresponds to Is (or Ish), which means light.

**IELLA** Same as Attabeira, which see.

**IFING** Norse river which never freezes, and which separates the realms of giants and gods.

**IGAL** In the Old Testament: (1) The faithless spy of the tribe of Issachar; (2) One of David's mighty men.

**IGART BAT MAHLAT** In Jewish folklore a queen of demons who rides in her chariot followed by a train of eighteen myriads of demons.

**IGDRASIL** See Yggdrasil.

**IGEAL** Hebrew masculine name meaning deliverer.

**IGERNA (IGERNE, IGRAINE, YGERNE)** In Arthurian legend wife of Gorlois with whom Uther Pendragon was in love. By Uther, Igerna became the mother of Anne and King Arthur. See Uther Pendragon.

**IGIGI** Assyro-Babylonian group of cruel celestial spirits led by the god Anu. In incantations associated with the *anunaki*. Probable source of the concep-

tion of angels.

**IGNARO** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* personification of ignorance. He walks one way and looks another, because ignorance is always "wrong-headed."

**IGNATIUS (IGNACE)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning ardent, fiery.

**IGNIS FATUUS** Literally, foolish fire. Also known as fair maid of Ireland, friar's lanthorn, Jack-o'-lantern, spunkie, walking fire, will-o'-the-wisp. It is a phosphorescent light, probably caused by spontaneous combustion of gas from decaying animals, seen above the ground in marshy places, and deluding those who try to follow it; thus, an aim, hope or thing that misleads, or any Utopian scheme that is utterly impracticable.

**IGNOBILITY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a short dress, her hair disheveled to denote low thoughts. She has the ears of an ass and an owl sits on her head. The owl has no known pedigree and therefore lacks nobility. She sweeps with a broom.

**IGNORANCE** Represented by a dragon, a dunce-cap, and a man with an ass's head orating. In Buddhism, the basic cause of all pain and suffering.

**IGUANA** Central American lizard-god, provider of food and nourishment.

**IHAI** Japanese Buddhist soul-commemoration. Mortuary tablets or list of household dead placed in a *Butsudan* (household shrine). Compare *Mitama-shiro*.

**IHA-NAGA-HIME (IWA-NAGA-HIME)** Japanese goddess. Because she was ugly, Ninigi-nomikoto refused to have her as his wife; in revenge she brought about death for mankind. Her name signifies Rock-long-princess and her descendants lived as long as a rock. Sister of Ko-no-hana-sakya-hime.

**IHA-NO-HIME** Japanese goddess. Name meaning Rock-princess, indicative of prosperity and long life. Wife of Nintoku. Noted for her jealousy.

**I-HE-WEI** Taoist abstract self-created trinity. A name related to Hebrew Yahweh.

**IHI-YORI-HIKO** Japanese fertility deity; one of the four faces of Futa-na Island. Name signifying Prince-Good-Boiled-Rice.

**IHOH** Cabalistic name for the Deity, the absolute creator and destroyer, author and regulator of motion and time, male and female principle. Related to Io.

**IHRAM** White cotton dress, consisting of two cloths, one worn around the waist, the other over the left shoulder, worn by Moslem pilgrims to Mecca. Ihram is also applied to the state of the pilgrims after assuming the costume and to the regulations binding the pilgrims.

**IHS** Monogram signifying **IHSOUS**, i. e. Jesus. Originally a corruption of the Greek **IHΞ** (for **IHΞΟΥΞ**). Used as a symbol during the middle ages, and appears in the iconography of 15th century saints. This symbol, as well as **JHS**, in error has been regarded an abbreviation of **Iesus Hominum Salvator** (Jesus, Savior of Men) and of

In hac [cruce] salus (in this [cross] safety). **IHS** is a mystic surname of Bacchus: **I**(ota) = **Iacchus**; **H**(eta) = **Helios**, the sun; **Ξ** (sigma) = son or incarnation of the sun.

**IHVH** Jehovah, the divine name.

**IJA-KYL** In Yakut belief the life of the shaman depends on the life of this spirit animal, which appears to the shaman three times, viz., at his call to office, in the middle of his shaman life, and immediately before death, when the spirit animal also dies. The animal is the shaman's means of conveyance to the other world and is taboo to the clan of the shaman.

**IKE-NO-NUSHI** Shinto deity of ponds.

**IKHNATON** See Akhenaten.

**IKKAKU SENNIN** Japanese fallen deity. Miracle performer who lost his supernatural powers because he yielded to human passion by succumbing to the beauty of a woman and drinking the wine she offered. Name signifying one-horned. Resembles Satan.

**IKU-GUHI-NO-KAMI** Japanese life-integrating deity. Younger sister and wife of Tsunu-guhi-no-kami (Germ-integrating deity). One of the Seven Divine Generations; deities born without parents.

**IKU-TAMA-YORI-HIME** Japanese Life-jewel-good-princess. Nightly she was visited by a handsome youth who disappeared through the keyhole. One night she pierced his garment with a needle which contained three strands of thread and in this manner discovered that he returned to his shrine on Mount Miwa (three

threads). From this union a son, **Oho-tata-ne-ko**, ancestor of the Dukes of Miwa and Kamo, was born. Resembles Danae.

**IL (ILU)** (1) Equivalent of El, ancient Semitic title for god. (2) South Arabian moon god. Name corresponding to Allah, El or Elohim. Identical with Wadd, Warah. Also Ilah, Ilmu-gah.

**ILA (IDA, IRA)** Vedic sacrificial goddess. Daughter of Manu, with whom she recreated the world after the deluge; she also passes as the child of Mitra and Varuna. Personification of the sacrificial food in the Vedic offering, which consists of butter and milk. She is known as butter-handed and butter-footed.

**ILAMATECUTLI** Literally, old goddess or old mother. Aztec mother of the gods; ruler of the thirteenth hour of the day. An aspect of Ciuateotl. Sometimes portrayed as the earth-toad Tlaltecutli swallowing the stone knife.

**ILANCUEITL** Literally, old skirt or old woman. In Aztec mythology first wife of Iztac Mixcoatl. An earth goddess.

**ILAT (ALILAT, ALLAT, HAL-LAT)** Early Arabian mother goddess; in North Arabia, an earth goddess; in South Arabia, a sun goddess. Mother of the gods, mate of Il. Identified with Astarte.

**ILBHREACH** Irish deity, son of Manannan; probably a fertility god.

**ILDICO (HILDA)** A legendary Teutonic princess said to have killed Attila on the night of their marriage. Heroine of a time

myth.

**ILEX** The holly-oak symbolizing aspiration and eternal life. Among early Britons it typified the Great Spirit. In Christianity symbolic of the Passion of Christ. An attribute of Saints Jerome and John the Baptist.

**ILI-ABRAT (ILABRAT)** Babylonian chief messenger of Anu, a winged angel. Carries a staff or wand in his right hand. Identical with Ninsubur and with Pappukkal.

**ILIAD** The most celebrated epic poem extant. It is in twenty-four books, identified with the twenty-four hours of the day, and describes the siege of Ilium (Troy). While generally ascribed to Homer, it is believed to be the work of several poets. The work deals with the conflicts of nature, the constant battle of drought and rain, growth and decay, light and darkness, storm and sunshine, summer and winter. Practically every calamity known to man is treated, all the horrors of war, forced concubinage on captive women, the loss of young men to their families, pestilence, and probably every range of human character is revealed, courage, cowardice, good humor, hate, integrity, intelligence, madness, meanness, petulance, self-interest, self-sacrifice, stupidity, as well as hate for war and a desire to be done with it.

**ILITHYIAE** Greek goddess who presided over childbirth, a midwife. An attendant of Hera, and later confounded with Hera. She aided Leto, when Hera, in jealousy, caused the birth of Apollo and Artemis to be delayed. Her emblem is a torch. Compares with the Roman Lucina.

**ILJUM (ILION)** Another name for Troy.

**ILKA** Feminine name from the Scotch, meaning each and every one.

**ILLAHUN** Name of one of the Egyptian pyramids, which yields lord-everlasting-immutable-one.

**ILLANN** Literally, the fair. In the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend son of Fergus. A light hero.

**ILLA TICCI** Epithet of Viaracocha, Peruvian omnipresent god.

**ILLEGITIMACY** In heraldry the bar sinister sometimes is taken to mean illegitimacy. See bar sinister, bend sinister.

**ILL-HEALTH** When a result of improper living, typifies injustice. In modern literature sometimes associated with the aesthetic or artist, the individual in conflict with his society or withdrawn from his society, in opposition to the practical (healthy) individual who adjusts to or is in harmony with the conventions of his society. Hans Castorp, in the Magic Mountain by Thomas Mann, is such a character. Dream significance: melancholy, sorrow.

**ILLINOIAN** Third of the North American glacial periods.

**ILLINOIS** Its emblem is the wood violet; its motto: State sovereignty, National union; its nickname: prairie; nickname of its natives: sucker.

**ILL-OMEN** Typified by a raven or a vulture.

**ILMARINEN (ILEM, ILMA, INMAR, ISMARONEN, JEN,**

**JUMLA, SANGKE)** Finno-Ugric sky god. Son of Ilmatar. His image is unknown. When sacrificing to him his worshipers faced the sun. Under the name Ilmaris worshiped as a wind god. He forged the heavens of blue steel and made the magic Sampo and other talismans. He formed one of his wives out of gold and silver and breathed life into her, but she was so cold, whatever came near her froze. He practiced agriculture, had green pastures, excellent cattle, and bees. Some of his train of deities had wings. He conquered the terrible fresh-water monster, a devouring pike. In Christian times his wife Kildisin was merged into Virgin Mary. He resembles Jehovah and Zeus.

**ILMATAR** Literally, daughter of the air. Finnish celestial virgin, daughter of Ilma. Creatrix of the universe. She descended to embrace the surface of the primeval sea and was tossed about by the waves for seven hundred years; then she shaped the earth, sun, moon and vault of heaven from the six golden eggs and one iron egg laid by the celestial duck. Her sons were Ilmarinen, Lemminkäinen and Wainamoinen, to whom she gave birth after being miraculously impregnated by wind when air, light and water were the only primeval materials. Ilmatar resolves into El-mater, i. e. God-mother. The legend of the eggs reappears in the fairytale The Ugly Duckling.

**ILMUQAH** Principal deity of the Sabaeen pantheon. A moon deity. Identical with Il.

**ILSAN THE MONK** In the medieval epic, Rose Garden at Worms, Ilsan is a blustering friar who gathers fifty-two garlands in Kriemhild's Rosegarten



and presses the thorns of his garlands into the flesh of his fellow friars until they consent to pray to God for the forgiveness of his sins. Also known as Monte Ilisan.

**ILU** The one-great-god of ancient Assyria.

**ILU LIMNU** Assyrian evil god; a ghost.

**ILUS (ILOS)** In Greek mythology, descendant of Zeus and Electra, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede, father of Laomedon, grandfather of Priam. Founder of Ilium or Troy. A deity of darkness.

**ILU-TASHMIT** Designation of Nebo as god of revelations.

**IMAGE** In primitive societies worshiped as the deity or the body or house in which a deity resides. Ancients frequently believed their national power resided in a god's image. For this reason, the conquerer would carry off the images of the vanquished. In fertility rites straw figures on a bonfire represented a fertility god or an offering to a god, and in resurrection rites represented the old king (autumn sun) losing his old age (life) and in exchange receiving rebirth. Injury to an enemy's image caused the foe himself to feel pain. Compare shadow. Image, in the Old Testament, usually applied to false gods, graven, painted, etc.

Image of mother and child. Universally a symbol of fertility, typifying the virgin mother and divine child. The mother is usually an earth or moon goddess or the planet Venus; the child usually grows into the youth who is sacrificed for the benefit of mankind, killed at the harvest

festival to assure the return of verdure in the spring.

**IMAM** Literally, guide or teacher. A title of the Sultan as spiritual successor of Mohammed. The title was conferred on Ali, Mohammed's adopted son, and his ten successors. Mahdi has the title. In Moslem mosques, the officer who receives the prayers and directs the devotions of the faithful is called imam. In Turkey an imam conducts the burial, circumcision and marriage ceremonies.

Imam Mahdi. The expected Messiah of the Moslems. He will signal the last hour, the end of time, by chanting the Adzan in so mighty a voice, the sound will roll around the world.

**IMANA** Warundi (African) Supreme Being, ancestor of the race; chief of ancestral spirits.

**IMDER** In Norse mythology daughter of Aegir and Ran. One of the fire maids who set off sparks of fire from the World Mill; also one of the Vana-mothers of Helmdal. A personification of waves. See Vana-mothers.

**IMGIG** Sumerian chaos and storm demon. Lion-headed eagle, foe of the sun, whence it became a symbol of the sun. Identical with Zu. Also associated with the constellation Pegasus.

**IMHOTEP (IEMHETEP, IMHETEP)** Wisest man of his age. Counselor to King Zoser of first Memphite dynasty, designer and probable builder of Zoser's pyramid, the first constructed in Egypt and known as the step pyramid of Sakkara. He was skilled in medicine and priestly magic and, in Ptolemaic times, deified as god of medicine and science, patron of builders and craftsmen.

Said to be the son of Ptah and Sekhet and, with these two, formed the triad of Memphis. Later identified with Thoth as scribe. His name means one who comes in peace. By ancient Greeks called Imuthes and identified with Asclepius.

**IMITATION** In an Italian icon personified by a woman with pencils in her right hand, a mask in her left, and an ape at her feet.

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION** Scarcely a nation is without the tradition of the existence of a savior god born to an immaculate virgin, and frequently the name of the mother is related to the name Maria or one equivalent, pointing to the sea (mare). Adonis was born of the virgin Myrrha; Buddha was born of Maya; Christ of Mary; Hermes of Maia. The virgin mother of the Siamese Savior was Maya Maria. According to Harold Bayley, "The immaculate purity of the various Mother-Marys is explained by the mystic tenet that Spirit in its element was like water, essentially pure, and that sin and materialism, being merely foreign bodies, would in the course of time settle into sediment and leave the Spirit in its pure pristine beauty." In the Roman Catholic Church immaculate conception is the immunity from original sin, divinely granted to the Virgin Mary. See virgin mother.

**IMMANUEL** Same as Emmanuel, which see. Cognate with Immanuence.

**IMMANUENCE** An alternate name of Lud. Akin to Emmanuel and to immense.

**IMMORTALITY** Represented

by acacia, cypress, emerald, evergreens, fir, green color, lotus, palm, peacock, phoenix, pine, scarabaeus, serpent, stork, tortoise.

Eight Immortals. See Pan Hsien.

**IMMOVABLE** Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons.

**IMOGEN (IMOGENE)** Feminine name; origin and meaning uncertain. It probably first appears in Shakespeare's Cymbeline, where Imogen is a model of conjugal fidelity.

**IMP** An evil spirit of low rank; a puny, small, contemptible supernatural being; a small or young demon; a hobgoblin. Imp is applied to a mischievous person, especially a child; an urchin.

Imp of Lincoln. A small grotesque carving in the chancel of Lincoln Cathedral, England. It supposedly is a memorial of a visit to the cathedral by the devil. Also known as Lincoln devil.

**IMPERIAL AUTHORITY** Represented by the fasces, sword. Imperial Dignity. Represented by crown, robe, scepter, throne. In China, typified by the color yellow; in Japan by the phoenix.

**IMPLEMENTS OF FREEMASONRY** Cement typifies the binding of masons in a common fraternity; square, level and plumb represents the degree of fellow crafts; trowel, the degree of master mason; twenty-four inch gage and gavel, degree of entered apprentice.

**IMPOSSIBILITIES MOTIF** In folklore men giving birth to babies, metal-gnawing animals, or other impossible feats, usually are used to illustrate to a tyrant the

impossibility of complying with his commands or to expose the cruelty of a tyrant in demanding the fulfilment of an impossible or superhuman task, thus the impossibilities motif is an exposition of a ruler's injustice.

**IMRAM** In the Koran, father of Virgin Mary.

**IN** Female principle of Japanese mythology. The passive principle, ruler of the north. Opposite of Yo, the male principle. Analogue of the Chinese Yin, Sanscrit Yoni.

**INA (HINA)** Polynesian maid who was seduced by Tuna, an eel, who turned out to be a beautiful youth in disguise. He finally instructed her to cut off his head and bury it. From it the coco-nut tree sprang and the face of Tuna, who sacrificed himself for the benefit of mankind, can be seen on the husked nuts of the fruit. The story typifies a beauty and the beast incident. The burial of his head resembles that of other heroes, such as Arthur and Bran. The sacrifice of Ina resembles that of fertility heroes, such as Adonis and Tammuz, who give their lives to assure rebirth.

**IN-AB** In Babylonian-Sumerian mythology pilot of Ea's ship.

**INACHUS** Greek river god who became the first king of Argos; father of Io. Also the name of the river in which Pallas-Athene bathed each year to renew her virginity. See Canathus.

**INADA-HIME** Shinto goddess of love; name signifying Lady-of-the-Eightfold-Hedge.

**INANNA** Sumerian goddess of war. Wife of Dumuzi, whom she

resurrected each year; thus mother-goddess resembling Ish-tar.

**INAPERTWA** Australian rudimentary human beings, incomplete men who lived along the sea-shore in the form of a round mass in which the outline of the various parts of the body might be seen vaguely in outline. Two sky beings came to earth with stone knives and chiseled men and women from the inapertwa.

**INARI-M'YOJIM** Japanese goddess of rice. Invoked for prosperity, good fortune in love and long life. Her messenger is a fox. Sometimes worshiped as a male deity. Also known as Uka-no-kami.

**INCA** King or royal prince of ancient Peruvians; later the name was applied to the ancient tribe.

**INCENSE** Adoration, confession, deity offering, flattery, homage, libation, propitiation, protection, purification, act of prayer, caster of spells in divination and prophecy, fire worship. In Freemasonry signifies a grateful and pious heart. Compare funeral fire. In China scholarship. Among ancient Hebrews typified atonement, authority, favor, power. To offer incense, known also as frankincense, was an office peculiar to the priests, for which purpose they entered into the holy apartment of the temple each morning and evening. Its use for other than sacred purposes was forbidden, and the Levites were not permitted to touch the censers. On Yom Kippur the high priest burned incense as he entered the Holy of Holies, and the smoke prevented his looking with too much curiosity on the ark and the mercy seat; interpreted to mean a cloud protected

the rabbi in the inner room against the Shekinah. To see the Shekinah meant death. Also interpreted to be the manifest Shekinah, hence God, as well as the protecting agent. Thus the expression, to hate a thing as the devil hates incense.

Incense Burner or Pot. Symbolism identical to that of incense. Buddhist ritual object. Kept burning as a symbol of everlasting fire. See lamp. In China called ting; symbolic of ancestral worship.

Incense Smoke. Believed to carry prayers or sacrifices to the sky, drive out demons and evil spirits, and to aid the soul in its last flight.

**INCEST** Source of the human race. A theme world-wide in cosmogonic tales. The primeval mother marries her son, to whom she gave birth as a virgin without cohabitation, or the primordial man marries the daughter he had fashioned, to become the procreator of the human race and sometimes of the animal world. Sometimes a primordial pair, brother (sky) and sister (earth) are the progenitors of the human race. Heroes frequently are born of incestuous relations.

Incest of brother and sister. In some societies, the marriage of a brother and sister is regarded as calamitous; in others, as in ancient Egypt, a marriage of royalty.

Incest of mother and son. A frequent folklore theme typifying the marriage of the present or new day or year to the past or old day or year. The son, the new day, who marries his mother, as in the Oedipus story, meets disaster, i.e. he suffers the ravages of time.

**INCONSTANCY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in

blue walking on a crab, which is like the Cancer of the zodiac. She holds a crescent moon.

**INCORRUPTIBLE THINGS** According to Dante those things which are acted upon by the secondary influences of the stars.

**INCROYABLE** During the French Directorate a member of the Royalist party, who affected a fantastic extravagance in language, in which "r" was dropped from speech, and absurd foppery in dress, imitating the singer Garat, who was the rage at the time. The name was a pun on one of their catch words, "C'est incroyable ma paole d'honneur (Incredible! On my honor!)."

**INCUBUS** The nightmare or form in which it appears; in the middle ages, a demon which supposedly cohabited with sleeping women, who thus became an instrument of virgin birth. The incubus was thought to be a male spirit of the air, not completely evil, but far from angelic. In Taino Indian tradition form in which the soul of the dead returns to earth; it possessed all bodily members except a navel. Incubus is from the Latin incubare, to lie on.

**INDECH** Celtic Formorian king who aided Bres in his war against the Tuatha De Danann. Son of Domnu. Killed in single combat with Ogma at the battle of Mag Tured. Deity of darkness.

**INDIA** Represented by an elephant, red lotus, silver star in the center of a blazing sun.

**INDIAN** A constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Indus. American Indian. Personifies

cunning, woodcraft, sagacity.

Apache Indian. Emblem of the state of Arizona.

Indian corn. Maize, especially the variety used as food for animals and for making meal, as distinguished from sweet corn, which is eaten as a vegetable.

Indian cress. Plant symbolizing resignation.

Indian file. Single file. On expeditions the one behind carefully stepped into the footprint of the one before, the last man oblitterating the track, to keep an enemy from tracing the track or estimating the number of the invaders.

Indian giver. One who offers a gift with the expectation of one in return or who expects the gift made to be returned.

Indian paintbrush. Plant symbolizing the state of Wyoming.

Indian plumb. Privation.

Indian summer. Season of warm weather occurring after an early frost. Usually early in October and often the finest and mildest part of the whole year in North America. So called because Indians harvested their corn during this season.

Sioux Indian. Typifies North Dakota.

**INDIANA** Flower; carnation; nickname Hoosier.

**INDIGO** Symbolic of evil and night. Ancient astrologists associated with the planet Saturn; modern astrologists associate with the planet Jupiter. Its corresponding musical tone is A natural.

**INDOCILITY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman of ruddy complexion lying on the ground holding an ass by the bridle. The elbow of her other arm rests on a hog. She wears a black cap.

**INDRA** In Hinduism Son of Dyaus and Nistigri, consort of Indrani, Mahendrani, and Sacti. In some accounts his father is said to be Tvastr. In early mythology god of the firmament and fertilizing rains. In the Vedas he is king of heaven; in the Purana he falls to secondary rank, is worshiped little, and is conceived as a sensuous deity in a celestial paradise surrounded by Apsarases and Gandharvas. A king of heaven, Indra is wielder of the vajra (thunderbolt), he has a beard which flashes like lightning, he is possessed of inscrutable wisdom, is the bringer of rain and harvest, and bestower of wealth on his pious followers. He battles Vritra and Panis, who steal his cows (rain clouds), until he frees his herds that their milk may once again refresh earth. Because of his victory over Vritra, he sometimes is called Vritrahan (slayer of Vritra). Panis keeps the cows hidden in a cave beyond the Rosa, a celestial stream, and when Indra rescues them and drives them before him, he is called Parjanya (Rain-bringer). He battles the strangling snake Ahi, and Ushas, the dawn, which suggests dawn being obscured by thunder-storm. The gods exclude him from the soma because of his sins, which include: feeding Yatis to the hyenas, insulting his teacher Brhaspati, and killing Visvarupa. When he is excluded from the soma, the whole warrior race is excluded with him, so he steals it from Tvastr, gets drunk (rains to excess), and has to be cured. After defeating Vritra, he flees and lives concealed in a lotus stalk, whereupon earth becomes desolate, forests wither. Nahusa is set to rule in his place, but after receiving his new rank Nahusa abandons himself to idle enjoyment, and Indra is then



prevailed to return. This is a seasonal myth; the return of Indra coincides with the rainy season. In one legend Gautama curses him for his inability to restrain his passions and as punishment causes a thousand eyes to appear on his body which, in compassion, he later allows to disappear. (Stars which disappear each morning). Best known as an irresistible deity of battle, who defeats the foes of mankind. One of the great national gods of the Indo-Aryans, he is an atmosphere god; generator of heaven and earth; lord of the East (rain); lord of kine (rain clouds); lord of light; a sky support (axis god); a storm god; a sun god; the watcher, lord of stars (thousand-eyed). In one aspect he absorbs the attributes of Vayu, the wind deity. He is shown with golden locks falling over his shoulders and with unerring arrows that have a hundred points and are winged with a thousand feathers (rays). He holds a golden whip and is borne across the heavens in a flaming chariot drawn by gold and red horses, the Harits. Later he rides the elephant Airavata (rain cloud) and carries the elephant goad (lightning) and varja. In early representations his body is marked with a multitude of yoni (probably to symbolize the fertility which rain brings to the earth); later the yoni appear as eyes and he is the watcher. His charioteer is Matalli; his flagstaff is Vaijayanta, the blue and gold (firmament) colors; his steed is Uccaihsravas; his wish-cow Sarvakamadugha; his chief weapons the conch Devadatta, the spear Vijaya, and the vajra made from the bones of the seer Dadhica. His brow is lighted by seven rays; seven great rivers flow from him; he sometimes is shown with

seven arms, carrying a diadem, a discus, a goad, prayer beads, sickle, sword and thunderbolt. His mother is described as a cow, he as a bull, and he was willed to be born unnaturally through her side. Indra wins the earth by running around it three times. See Vishnu. He does not kill his enemy but wounds or imprisons him, thus his battle with drought is everlasting. The name Indra, which has many meanings including dew, moisture, sap, yields One-Enduring-A, i.e. enduring primal cause or enduring sun. In Buddhism, as Inda, he is subservient to Buddha and king of the Devas. In the Iranian Avesta he is known as Andra, and is one of the Daevas or evil spirits. He is opposed to Asha-Vahista (Supreme Virtue), plays on distress and gloom, and waits on the bridge Cinvat to hurl souls into hell's torments. He is prototype of Atlas, Heracles, Ninurta, Perkun, Phra In, Thraetaona, and Lucifer.

Indra's sheep. Fleecy clouds.  
Indrani. Hindu fertility goddess; wife of Indra. She remained forever young.

**INDUS** A constellation in the Southern Sky, also known as the Indian. Name from the Persian meaning river.

**INDUSTRY** Represented by a beaver, bee, beehive, cogwheel, distaff, machine, spider, tool.

**INESCUTCHEON** In heraldry shield of pretence; a small shield borne within another. Testimony of the claim of a prince to the throne or by the husband of an heiress who claims his wife's lands.

**INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLIERS**  
The vessel of plenty, the mystic

container, frequently endowed with the power of speech and wisdom, and controlled or owned by a mother goddess, sun god, or lord of the wealth contained in the infernal regions. For the release of the wealth contained in the vessel, heroes, such as Arthur, Cuchulainn, Gwydion, Heracles and others, have traveled into the world of no return; various sacrifices have been made; demigods of fertility, such as Adonis and Tammuz, have been mutilated; children, youths and sacred kings have been slain at the harvest to assure a supply of plenty with the return of spring. Among the inexhaustible suppliers, i. e. symbols of earth's fecundity, are the Andvari Hoard, ark, caldron, cornucopia, horn of Amaltheia or Oberon, goblet of Jemshid, lamp of Aladdin, lotus, Round Table, Sangraal, shell of Aphrodite, ship, table of the Ethiopians, Tree of Life, well of Apollo Thrysis, wishing quern of Frodi, World Mill, yoni.

**INFANT AND ANIMALS** The Nativity.

**INFERNAL DIVINITIES** Ahhazu, Alastor, Alu lumnu, Asmodeus, Azhi Dahaka, Beelzebub, Belial, Gallu limnu, Hades, Labasu, Leviathan, Lilitu, Lilu, Lucifer, Mammon, Persephone, Pluto, Samael, Satan, Tiamat, Vritra, Yama. See demon.

**INFIDELITY** Typified by a cuckoo.

**INFINITE ONE** Supreme Deity, typified by blue color, a circle, and by fire.

**INFORMATION** Typified by a candle and by a bird.

**INGCEL** In Irish legend a spy

who had only a single eye, and who invaded Ireland. Probably the moon.

**INGEBORG (INGEBJORG)** The name of several heroines in Icelandic solar legends; probably personifies dawn. In the Frithiof Saga, daughter of King Bele, sister of Halfdan and Helge. She loved Frithiof, the solar hero, but was given by her brothers to the aged King Ring. After his death, she married Frithiof.

**INGENUITY** In an Italian icon personified by a daring young man. He wears a helmet, on the crest of which is an eagle; otherwise he is almost naked. His wings are vari-colored, and he holds a bow and arrow as if he were about to shoot.

**INGNERSUIT** Eskimo fire-people who dwell in cliffs or in crevasses between land and sea. They are of two kinds: one noseless, enemies of men; one pug-nosed, kindly to men.

**INGOMA** East African war dance.

**INGRAM** Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning raven.

**INGRATITUDE, FILIAL** In Japan typified by an owl.

**INGUN (YNGVI)** Aspect of Freyja as a fertility goddess. A form of mother-earth.

**INGUNAR-FREY** In Norse mythology Frey of Ingun, or lord (husband) of Ingun (Freyja).

**INGO** Masculine personal name from the Greek, meaning fiery.

**INI-INIT** Philippine sun-man or god, who each day remakes the sun. Husband of Aponibolinayen.

Also called Aponitolau.

**INISFAIL (INISHAIL)** Poetic name of Ireland, meaning Isle of Destiny.

**INITIATION RITES** Anciently elaborate rites accompanied the unfolding of a neophyte into the mysteries of an ancient religion, such as the Eleusinian or primitive Christian baptism, or the admission of boys as full-fledged members of a tribe, including change of name, circumcision, mock death and resurrection, tattooing and other physical markings, and a journey through the underworld, in which boys are made acquainted with the roaring of ghosts. The Kouretes' dance and sword dances originally were connected with initiation rites. Initiation rites have become part of the ceremonial admission into a secret order or society such as a college fraternity or Masonic lodge or at the introduction to any system of esoteric teaching. See bull-roarers, death and resurrection, Kouretes.

**INJUSTICE** In an Italian icon personified by a man in a spotted white garment. He holds a sword in one hand and a goblet in the other. The broken tablets of the law are on the ground. His right eye is blind and he tramples on scales. In literature injustice in society frequently is typified by ill-health.

**INK-CAKE, BRUSH PEN, BRUSH REST AND INK-SLAB** In China represents calligraphy, one of the four elegant accomplishments.

Ink-cake, brush pen and Ju-i scepter. In China signifies: May things happen as you desire.

Inkhorn. Learned employments, liberal arts. Christian emblem of Saints Herman and

Joseph.

**Inkstone.** In China called yen, symbol of the scholar. Egyptian emblem of Thoth.

**INKLE** Hero of a Spectator story by Richard Steele. A young Englishman who is lost in the Spanish main and falls in love with a beautiful Indian maiden, Yarico, with whom he consorts. When a vessel arrives to take him to Barbadoes he sells Yarico as a slave.

**INKTONMI** Siouan trickster-transformer; hero of cosmogonic events. Parallels Manabozho.

**INMAR** Finno-Ugric heaven or sky god; son or husband of Kildisin, birth goddess.

**INNER TEMPLE** See Inns of Court.

**INNINI (NINANNA, NININNI, NINSINNA)** Sumerian mother goddess. Created by Anu, heaven god, as his female counterpart; mother of Nergal and Ninurta. Her name signifies queen of heaven, and the pictograph first used to write her name was a serpent twining a staff, an earth or fertility symbol. When a virgin goddess of childbirth she is called Nintud, and her husband-son is Dumuzi (Tammuz). She is identified with the morning star, female principle of heaven, and is identical with Belit-ill, queen of the gods; Ereshkigal, underworld goddess; Ishtar or Mah, the mighty goddess.

**INNIS** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning from the Island.

**INNOCENCE** Represented by a daisy, dove, lamb, lily, maiden, white color. Personified by Columbine and by Pierrot wearing a white skull cap. In Chris-

tian tradition, represented by the lamb of the Christ Child, by Parsifal, by the saints Agatha, Agnes and Margaret, and by Virgin Mary with the unicorn.

**Massacre of the Innocents.**

The slaughter of the male children of Bethlehem, two years of age and younger, at the command of Herod the Great at the time Jesus was born, when a prophecy was made that a babe was destined to become King of the Jews. The Feast of Holy Innocents commemorates this event on December 28. The omen received by Herod resembles that received by Acrisius, Laus and Priam.

**INNS OF COURT** The set of four buildings occupied by the four legal societies of London, i. e. Gray's Inn, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple. These four societies have the privilege of calling law-students to the bar, and the names of the buildings apply to the societies themselves.

**INNUMERABLE EYES** The night sky, stars. Also typifies the Supreme Deity as watcher.

**INO** In Greek mythology daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia. For her Athamas, king of Orchomeus, deserted his wife Nephele, and she became the mother of Learchus and Melicertes. She was so cruel to her stepchildren, Phrixus and Helle, that Athamas pursued her. With her sons she fled to the seashore, where in a fit of madness, she killed Learchus and plunged with Melicertes into the sea. The Nereides received her kindly, and she became the sea deity known as Leucothea; Melicertes a deity known as Palaemon. This is a daylight myth; Ino typifying the brilliant lights of dawn for which

Athamas deserted Nephele, the mist. See Dionysus.

**INOSHISHI** Japanese lady boar which chases away vicious snakes; the mere mention of her name is a charm against snakes.

**INQUIRY** Symbolized by candle, microscope, test-tube.

**INQUISITION** Roman Catholic Church court or tribunal, commonly called the Holy Office, for the examination and punishment of heretics. Torture as a means of extracting evidence was first authorized by Innocent IV in 1252, and the practice was confirmed by succeeding popes until 1820.

**INRI** Sacred monogram of Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews). The sacred tetragram of the Hebrews: Iaminim (water), Nour (fire), Ruach (air), Iebschah (earth). Also the monogram of the Rosicrucians: Igne Natura Renovatur Integra (By fire nature is perfectly renewed).

**INSCRUTABLE HEIGHT** Cabalistic name of God. See Sephira.

**INSECT** Typifies short life. See individual insects, such as ant, bee, for further symbolism.

**INSPIRATION** Typified by an altar with flames, descending dove, dove on shoulder, flame, Pegasus, wind, yellow color. In an Italian icon personified by a glittering ray darting on the breast of a young man who looks up at the star-lighted heavens. His knotted hair is mixed with serpents. He holds a naked sword with the point on the ground and a sun flower. In Irish mythology frequently obtained from a mystic caldron, as that of Cerridwen. See Taliesin.

### **INSTANTANEOUS GROWTH**

Characteristic of a nature deity. Heracles, the sun deity, rapidly acquires great size and strength, as does Hermes the wind god. The might of Zeus closely follows his birth. The three-day old Magni rescues his father Thor, and Vali, when only a night old, avenges the death of Baldur. The divinity of abandoned infants, such as Oedipus, Paris, Romulus and Remus, is recognized by their marvelous growth, as well as by the glow which hovers over them.

**INSTRUCTION** In an Italian icon personified by a venerable old man in a long robe with a mirror in his hand. The mirror is surrounded with a scroll on which is written, "Inspice, Cautus, Eris," (To cast an eye upon our own faults, so that, finding blemishes in ourselves, we may endeavor to clear ourselves of them).

**INTEGRITY** Typified by a dog.

**INTELLIGENCE** (1) Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons. (2) Symbolized by a book, elephant and a horse. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a gold-colored gown, crowned with a garland, holding a sphere in one hand and a serpent in the other. Angels sometimes are called Intelligences, as are the spirits of the planets. Centaurs are called perfected lower intelligences.

**INTEMPERANCE** Typified by a bottle, or a whiskey or wine glass.

**INTERLACING** Symbolizes cooperation, divine providence, mystery of life.

**INTERPRETER, MR.** A char-

acter in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress representing the Holy Ghost.

**INTESTINES** In Chinese antiquity believed to be the seat of affection and compassion.

**INTU (INTI)** Inca sun deity; father of the world; source of light and life.

**INUA** Eskimoan signifying owner, as a dead man is the inua or owner of his grave, the soul is the inua of a lifeless body. Animals and stones, all things in nature, have an inua, which is separable from the object of which it is the owner. The spirit or power which dominates the forces of nature. Resembles manito, oki, orenda, otgon, wakanda.

**INUUS** A name of Faunus meaning fertilizer.

**INVENTION** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a white robe on which is written, "Non Aluinde." Her head is winged. In one hand she holds an image of nature; on the other she wears a cuff engraved with the motto, "Ad Operam."

**INVESTITURE OF A KING** In many primitive societies the prosperity of the country is bound to the strength of the king. At Nami, in the worship of Diana, the king was crowned by the prize of single combat; if he lived too long, someone was engaged to murder him, that he might be replaced by a more vigorous man, as crops and weather depended on the state of his health and vigor. In time, kings succeeded in getting the lives of other accepted in place of their own as offerings to the fertility-mother. The death of the king typified the death



of a fertility god to reassure resurrection in spring; therefore the substitute had to be invested for the death occasion with the attributes of a divine king. Originally, the king's son was the surrogate, later the most beautiful youths and even maidens of the tribe were used, and still later animals, finally various offerings, clothing, food, symbolizing a blood sacrifice, were proffered. As late as 1591, Shah Abbas the Great of Persia, to avert the danger of an omen made by his astrologers, abdicated his throne and an unbeliever, probably a Christian, named Yusoofee was invested as king. He enjoyed the power for three days and then, to satisfy the decree of the stars, was put to death. When Abbas reascended the throne, his astrologers promised him a long and glorious reign. In Lhasa a temporary king, called King of the Years, painted half white and half black, typifying day and night, summer and winter, was periodically crowned for the purpose of the expulsion of evils, the greatest evils being lack of fertility and lack of abundant herds. Although he was not deliberately killed, the torturous rites he underwent usually killed him. When he died the people accepted his death as an auspicious omen. In India the mantle with which the officiating priest invested a king was called the womb, and the ceremony was regarded as one of rebirth.

**INVINCIBLE POWER** Represented by a griffin, tornado, whirlwind.

**INVISIBLE, THE** God. Also a Rosicrucian, as one belonging to a secret fraternity.

**I-O** As understood by the mys-

tics, I is the Author of the Universe, the Holy One; O is the Regulator of Time and Motion. I typifies the energizing rod or staff, the lingam; O (eau or water) typifies the generative crater or cup, the yoni. The symbolism underlying the Maypole and ring, the rod topped by a ball, or the spear with a broad head.

**IO** (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Ianchus, king of Argos; beloved by Zeus. To save Io from the jealous intrigues of Hera, Zeus transformed her into a white heifer. Gaining possession of the heifer, Hera placed it under the care of Argus Panoptes. Hermes, at the bidding of Zeus, rescued Io by putting Argus Panoptes to sleep with his flute, whereupon Hera tormented Io with a gadfly, which drove her from land to land. She journeyed through Thrace, across the Bosphorus (heifer's ford), she visited the Graeae (fog) and the Gorgons (night) until she finally reached Ethiopia (land of the well of the sun), where she returned to her original shape and gave birth to her son Epaphus (touch). The metamorphosis of Io is that of the moon, which is subject to changes, suffering and wandering. She is the virgin of heaven upon whom the sky (Zeus) looks with love, but upon whom the queen of daylight (Hera) looks with hate and jealousy; she is placed under the care of the guardian of the night sky (Argus Panoptes), whose eyes (stars) open according to the revolution of the heavens, and he is finally put to sleep by the whisper of the morning breeze (soft tones of the flute of Hermes). The shapes of Io are those from the full moon through those of the various stages of the horned moon and back to the full moon. She is finally released from the

watchful eyes of the stars as is the moon each morning as it lingers in the sky after dawn. In art represented as a heifer or as a horned maiden. She is considered to be identical with Isis. (2) A term which appears in the chants and theogonies of many peoples. Among the Mayas of Mexico it implies all which is alive or moves; the Infinite One. Among the New Zealand Maoris it is the First Cause. Akin to Ioh.

**IOBATES** In Greek mythology king of Lycia. Father of Antaea. When Bellerophon scorned the love of Antaea she accused him of attempting to seduce her, whereupon her husband Proetus asked him to deliver a letter to Iobates. The letter asked that Bellerophon be put to death, but Iobates did not read it until after Bellerophon had eaten a meal. Iobates therefore did not wish to perform the deed for the same reason Proetus had failed to do so; he did not wish to break the laws of hospitality as Zeus became hostile to anyone who did. Instead, Iobates imposed superhuman tasks on Bellerophon. Bellerophon accomplished each mission and won the admiration of Iobates, who then gave the hero another of his daughters as a wife. Lycia was a land of light; Bellerophon being a sun god, he could not be killed by the king of the land of light. Iobates is analogous to Eurysheus.

**IOCASTE (IOKASTE)** See Jocaste.

**IOCAUNA** Taino Indian Supreme and Eternal Being. Father Sky. Son of a mother with five names, the most popular of which is Attabeira. The name Iocauna signifies maize or yucca spirit. Also known as Guamaoncon and

Yocahuguama.

**IOCE** Greek abstract deity. Rout.

**IOD (YOD)** Tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English I, which is found in most words relating to water, as fluid, humid, liquid. According to the mystics, its general meaning is wealth, it represents the principle of creation, and typifies the reflection of the will.

**IODAMA** Literally, healer of the people. In Greek mythology, a beautiful maiden loved by Zeus, by whom, after the flood, she became the mother of Thebe, a spring nymph. Identical with Europa.

**IODHAN MORAN** Ancient Celtic breastplate of judgment. Compares with the breastplate of the Jewish high priests.

**IODHI** In Baltic mythology spirits of the air or souls of the dead. Also called murgi.

**IOLAUS** In Greek mythology son of Iphicles and Automedusa; nephew of Heracles, to whom he was companion and charioteer. He helped Heracles slay the Hydra by holding a torch to the numerous heads of the serpent as Heracles chopped them off. An aspect of fire which accompanies the sun. See Heracles.

**IOLE** In Greek mythology daughter of Eurystus, king of Oechalia. Her father promised her in marriage to the suitor successful in an archery contest, but refused to fulfil his agreement when Heracles won because Heracles, in a fit of madness, had killed his children by Megara and Eurystus was afraid the same fate might

befall his daughter. Some time later, Heracles sacked Oechalia, killed Eurystus and carried off Iole, whom he gave to his son Hyllus as a wife. Iole personifies dawn, loved by the young sun, who kills darkness (Eurystus) to become reunited with her. The name is from ion (violet) and signifies the violet-tinted clouds frequently seen at sunrise.

**ION** (1) In Greek mythology descendant of Prometheus, son of Apollo and Creusa. When Creusa gave birth to Ion, fearing the anger of her father she concealed him in a cave, where he was found and placed with the Delphic priestess who raised him. After abandoning her child, Creusa married Xuthus and, when they sought advice at the temple in reference to offspring, the oracle advised them to accept Ion as their son. Creusa, believing Ion to be the son of Xuthus by another woman, attempted to poison him, when trinkets that had been found on him were brought to her, and she recognized Ion as her own child. He became the leader of the Ionic race. Ion is likened to the Hebrew Samuel who likewise was brought up in a temple. His name probably is derived from On, i. e. Sun. (2) In a drama by Thomas M. Talfourd, Ion is a prince of Argos who sacrifices himself to the gods to bring an end to a pestilence.

**Ionia.** One of the three great divisions of ancient Greece, the other two being the Aeolian and the Dorian. Ionia was noted for its great schools of art and philosophy.

**Ionic column.** Second order of ancient Greek architecture, falling between the Doric and the Corinthian. Its volutes were formed in imitation of sea

shells or the young petals of the honeysuckle before expanding. It also incorporates the egg and spear-head design, typifying the male and female principles.

**IOSKEHA (IOUSKEHA, JOUSKEHA)** Literally, growing white. Huron sun deity. Virgin born, he married his grandmother At-aentsic. Creator of the universe and of mankind, he drove off his twin brother, Tawiscara, the dark one, and opened a cave from which came animals to inhabit the earth. He instructed men in the art of making fire, which he had learned from the great tortoise; he taught men how to grow maize and how to hunt. His home was in the East. He was a slayer of monsters, including the frog, which swallowed all the waters. Also called Tharonhiawakon. Parallels Heracles.

**I-O-W** Symbol under which Druids invoked the Omnipotent Power; the Spirit of Creation. Akin to Ioh.

**IOWA** Flower emblem: wild rose; motto: Our liberties we prize and our rights we maintain; nickname: Hawkeye. Iowa, an Indian name, is akin to ihoah, a Hebrew word which means who is and who will be, and to Ioh.

**Iowan.** Fourth of the North American glacial periods.

**IOWAHINE** Hawaiian first woman on earth, wife of Tiki and, like him, formed from earth by Tane.

**IP** (1) Word root. Identical with ap, op and cognate with eye. (2) Among medieval sects I stands for Holy One, P for Parent or All-Parent.

**IPHICLES (IPHIKLES)** In Greek mythology son of Amphitryon and

Alcmene and twin brother of Heracles, who was the son of Zeus and Alcmene. The separate paternity of the twins was ascertained when Hera put serpents into the cradle with the infants and Heracles strangled them, thus proving his divine parentage. Iphicles, who was the owner of cattle (fertile clouds) renowned for their beauty and strength, was the companion of Heracles (sun) in many adventures. See Heracles.

**IPHIGENIA (IPHIGENEIA)** In Greek mythology daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Agamemnon sacrificed Iphigenia to Artemis for a safe voyage to Troy to rescue Helen. As the death blow was about to be struck Artemis seized the maiden, placed a deer on the altar in her place and carried her off to Taurica, where she was installed as priestess of the temple. There she remained offering human sacrifices until rescued by her brother Orestes. Iphigenia typifies the gloaming, which vanishes that dawn (Helen) may return. She is said to be an aspect of Artemis, and Helen was known also as Iphigenia; thus the beautiful lights of twilight return at dawn. Compare Isaac, Jephthah's daughter.

**IPHIS** In Greek mythology lover of Anaxarete, which see.

**IPOMOEIA** Herb symbolizing attachment.

**I-QONG** Literally, night. In Melanesian Banks Islands mythology deity of night, who sold night to Qat for a pig.

**IR** (1) Monogram frequently used in the middle ages for Jesus Redemptor. (2) In Celtic mythology a son of Miled, brother

of Eber and Eremon. All Irish genealogies trace back to the three brothers.

**IRA** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning vigilant, watcher. (2) Assyro-Babylonian war god. Also Irra. (3) In Hinduism daughter of Daksha, consort of Kasyapa, mother of vegetation.

**IRAGHON KALAM** Occult hour of ill omen. Also called Rakalon. Compare Khonlighei Kalam.

**IRAN** A name of Persia. In old Persian stories Iran, land of light, is in conflict with Turan (Turkey) land of darkness. The word Aryan has been derived from Iran.

**IRAQI DESERT** Site of desolate sandswept remains of the once glorious city of Ur.

**IRA-WARU** Polynesian dog deity. Brother-in-law of Maui, who transformed him into a dog for having eaten fish-bait belonging to Maui.

**IRELAND** Symbolized by Blarney Castle, bog oak, golden harp, green color, green grass, high felt hat with clay pipe in ribbon, shamrock, shillalagh (club). Poetic names for Ireland are Erin, Hibernia, Inisfail, Inish-Faithlenn, Inis-fallen, Isle of Destiny.

Irish apricots. Potatoes.  
Irish turkey. Corned beef and cabbage.

Irish wedding. A fight. A person with a black eye is said to have been at an Irish wedding.

**IRENA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of Ireland. The tyrant Grantorto withholds her inheritance, and Sir Artegal (justice) goes to her aid. Grantorto is slain; Irena is restored



to her throne and reigns in peace.

**IRENE** Literally, peace. In Greek mythology daughter of Themis and Zeus. She is the gayest of the Horae (Seasons). Sometimes portrayed as a companion of Dionysus. Analogue of the Roman Pax.

**IRGOLL LOSCENNLOMM**

In Celtic mythology Fomorian warrior who aided Bres in the battle against the Tuatha De Danann. Deity of darkness.

**IRIS** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning rainbow; also alludes to the flower. Akin to Eros and Osiris. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Thaumas and Electra. Messenger of the gods, especially of Zeus and Hera, when disunity is intended. Hermes is the messenger of the gods on peaceful missions. The rainbow is the bridge or road let down from heaven to carry her. Like the rainbow, she comes and goes without warning, and she cuts the last thread that binds dying souls to their bodies. Represented in art as a beautiful young woman in a varicolored robe, carrying a herald's staff. She has the wings of a butterfly, sometimes talaria on her feet. On occasions she is seen seated behind the chariot of Hera. (3) September 6 birthday flower. Symbolic of eloquence, hope, light, power, primeval fire, royalty. In the language of flowers: I have a message for you or My compliments. Flower governing Gemini. In Flemish paintings the royal lily of Virgin Mary; in Memling paintings emblem of Christ, also of Saint Barbara to indicate her royal birth; in Spanish paintings symbolizes immaculate conception.

In France called fleur-de-lys (flower of fire). In Germany known as the sword lily, signifying I burn. In ancient Greece dedicated to Hera. In Japan called kakitsubata or shobu; a flower used for felicitous occasions; however prohibited for weddings on account of its purple color which is a color of mourning. Emblem of May, flower of Boy's Doll-day (May 5). Charm against evil spirits.

Iris leaf. In Japan symbolizes a sword.

Yellow iris. Flame, passion.

**IRKALLA** Assyro-Babylonian underworld. Also the name of the underworld ruler, sometimes said to be a god, sometimes a goddess.

**IRMAN (AIRYAMAN)** Iranian god of healing.

**IRMIN (ERMIN, HERMIN, IRMEN)** Saxon deity of wisdom. Probably identical with Er (Ir), war god. In the Dietrich story the ruling god. Irmin is identical with ermine and the source of Ackerman.

Irmin's Way. The Milky Way, also called Bil's Way.

**IRMINSUL (HERMINSUL, IRMENSAULE)** Sacred pillar, universe column supporting all things, World Tree. Worshipped among Germanic peoples, especially among the Saxons. Originally revered as the seat of ancestral souls, later as the seat of the gods, and then corrupted into Hangman's Stone, i.e. gallows on which sacrificial fertility victims were hung. See hanging. The name denotes Soul (or Stone) of Irmin. Compare Veralden tshould, Yggdrasil.

**IRON** Constancy, cruelty, dependability, hardness, patience,



strength, stubbornness, tenacity. Charm effective against vampire spells. In Anam used an anket on a child's foot to frighten the evil eye. In China signifies determination and justice. In Egyptian mythology non-magnetic iron was the metal of black magic and of the evil god Set, who was pursued by the beneficent celestial gods with a magnetic iron, Hebrew symbol of affliction, fortitude, resolution, slavery. Moses compared bondage in Egypt to a furnace for smelting iron. God threatened the perfidious and ungrateful that He would make earth into iron and the heavens into brass, i.e. make earth barren and the heavens rainless. In India and Malaya a talisman which protects the birth chamber from natural and spiritual foes.

Iron Age. Fourth age of man. In Greek mythology age of sin, in which Zeus let loose the deluge which drowned everyone except Deucalion and Pyrrha. The last and most degraded period in the existence of the human race, iron age is used to designate any degenerate, impious or unjust period. See ages of man under age.

Iron Chariot. Anciently, some chariots had arms with iron scythes and spikes, which projected from the wheel hubs and cut down those with whom the chariot came into contact. A murderous chariot.

Iron Cross. A Prussian military decoration awarded for valor in the field of battle.

Iron Crown. The crown of Lombardy; made of a gold circle containing a narrow band of iron supposedly made out of one of the nails of the crucifixion. Used at the coronation of Charlemagne and now in the cathedral at Monza, Italy. It is said to have been given to Theodelinda,

wife of the King of Lombardy, by Pope Gregory I about 591 A.D. This date conflicts with the crucifixion story; until the 7th century Christ was worshiped as a hanging god.

Iron Hand. Nickname of Goetz von Berlichingen, 15th century knight, who led many feuds and was twice arrested for robbery. In a battle he lost a hand which he replaced with one of iron. The subject of considerable literature.

Iron hand in a velvet glove. Cruelty or severity cloaked by courtesy.

Iron Maid of Nuremberg. In middle ages, the iron frame in the figure of a human, fitted with spikes pointing inward. Her hinges moved mechanically, and torture victims were placed in her embrace.

Iron tree. Gallows. See gallows and hanging. In China a type of palm that supposedly flowers only once in a hundred years is called the iron tree.

Iron yoke. Bondage, slavery. Man in the Iron Mask. A mysterious state prisoner held in the Bastille and other prisons in France for forty years during the reign of Louis IV. His identity has never been absolutely ascertained. Many conjectures have been made, and he has become the subject of innumerable dramas.

**IRONSIDES** A name applied to faithful, valiant warriors. A nickname of Cromwell and to the soldiers who fought under him. The West Saxon king Edmund II was called Ironsides because he used an iron harness. The term Old Ironsides was given to the United States frigate Constitution because of her notable history as a battleship.

**IRONWOOD (IARNVID, IARN-**

**VITH, YARNWID)** In Norse mythology a black forest of iron trees inhabited by witches. A-bode of Gulweig-Hoder.

**IRONY** Dramatic irony. A device in which a speaker utters words which convey to the audience information of which he is unconscious. Thus when Oedipus, in the Sophocles drama, calls for the destruction of the slayer of Laius he does not realize he is pouring curses on his own head.

Irony of fate. The curious destiny which turns events and brings about consequences quite the reverse of what might be expected.

Socratic irony. Feigning ignorance as a means of asking questions and leading on and perplexing an antagonist in an argument.

**IROQUOIS** Literally, real adder. A member of a powerful confederacy of American Indians.

**IRPEEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God is healer.

**IRRA (GIR, GIRRA, IRA)** Assyro-Babylonian devil corresponding to Satan. A fire god, god of pestilence and war; hater of the righteous. Foe of Marduk. In one myth destroyer of the world by flood. A title of Nergal in evil aspect.

**IRRESOLUTION** In an Italian icon an old woman sitting on a rock, a black cloth wrapped around her head. In each hand she holds a crow which seems to be croaking.

**IRRLICHT** German name for Will-o'-the-wisp.

**IRUS** Nickname given to Arnaeus, an Ithacan begger who ran errands

for Penelope's suitors. When Odysseus returned home disguised as a begger, Irus, who feared to lose his place, challenged him and with one blow Odysseus broke his jaw. Portrayed as a tall, gluttonous parasite, and so poor he inspired the expressions, "poor as Irus," "poorer than Irus." The name Irus is a play on Iris, messenger of the gods.

**IRUWA** African sun personified. High god to whom prayers for protection are addressed.

**IRVING (ERWIN, IRVIN, IRWIN)** Masculine name from a family name and a place name.

**IS** (1) Medieval monogram signifying Jesus Salvator, promised deliverer. Also written, \$ which evolved into the dollar sign. (2) An ancient name for God which means light. Akin to the Hebrew ish (man) and isha (woman). It appears in such names as Esther (vowels being interchangeable), Isabella, Israel, Issi.

Is Temple. Literally, Temple of Light. Temple with a hundred brazen gates; one of the Wonders of Babylon. Probably associated with Belus worship. Also Ish.

**ISA** Lapland goddess corresponding to Isis. A name related to Isia, a Greek variant of Isis, meaning holy one, intelligence, perception. In Old High German used as a feminine name and meaning ironlike.

**ISAAC (YITSHAG)** Literally, laughter. In Hebrew tradition he typifies a test of faith. Son of Abraham and Sarah, brother of Ishmael, husband of Rebekah, father of Jacob and Esau. A patriarchal ancestor of the Hebrew nation and of Christ. He was a child of prophecy and promise in the old age of his parents. God

tested the faith of Abraham by commanding him to sacrifice Isaac upon Mount Moriah; as Abraham was about to draw the knife, a ram was provided miraculously to take his place. Isaac lived to the age of 180 and was buried in the tomb of Abraham. He was humble, meditative and tranquil; he was devout, full of faith, and submissive to the will of God, but was in conflict with his brother. Isaac represents light, and like other sun heroes, his birth was prophesied, he was provided with omnipotent power, and he underwent many hardships for the benefit of mankind. His deliverance typifies resurrection. He may have been offered as a surrogate for Abraham. See Surrogate. His journey into Mesopotamia, ordered in his 137th year, signifies the wanderings of the sun across the sky. His conflict with Ishmael resembles that of Agamedes and Trophonius, Ham and Shem, Set and Horus. Compare Iphigenia, Jephthah's daughter, Idomeneus's son.

Isaac of York. In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Rebecca's father and a friend of *Ivanhoe*. He is a wealthy Jew from whom Front de Boeuf tries to extort money by placing him in a dungeon where two slaves chain Isaac to the bars of a slow fire. Isaac is rescued and he and his daughter leave England.

**ISABEL (BEL, BELLA, BELLE, ISABELLA, ISOBEL)** Feminine name, variant of Elizabeth. From the Hebrew, meaning worshiper of God, consecrated to God. *Isabella* yields beautiful light (Is = light; bella = beautiful), and is a name frequently given to beautiful heroines in literature.

**ISAAH (YESHAYAHU)** Hebrew

prophet and statesman. Son of Amoz. A visionary with the power to foretell the future, he was regarded a messenger of God.

**ISANDROS** In Greek mythology, contender against Hippolochos for the throne of Lycia, which was to go to the man able to shoot a ring from the breast of the child Sarpedon without hurting him. A sun myth, the arrows typifying rays. Source of the *William Tell* story.

**ISATPRAGBHARA** Jain paradise shaped like an umbrella to which go souls which have been finally perfected. Above it is Sila.

**ISENBRAS (SIR ISUMBRAS)** In Medieval romance a proud and presumptuous man made humble and penitent by adversity.

**ISENGRIN (ISGRIM, YSENGRIM)** Literally, surly fellow. In the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*, the wolf who afterwards is created Earl of Pitwood. Isengrin represents the barons, Reynard the church, and the tale shows how Reynard bamboozles his uncle Isengrin.

**ISEULT (ISAUDE, ISAULTA, ISOLE, ISOLT, ISOTTA, ISOUDE, ISULTE, YSEULT, YSOLDE)**

(1) In Arthurian romance the name of two heroines, both in love with Tristan. Tristan is sent to Ireland to court Iseult the Fair for his uncle King Mark of Cornwall. She becomes the wife of King Mark and the mistress of Tristan. When their love is discovered Tristan is forced to flee and marries Iseult of the White Hands, daughter of Hoel, duke of Brittany. Through the treachery of his wife Tristan dies. Iseult the Fair succumbs in consequence, and Mark has the two

buried in one grave over which a rose bush and vine are planted. The branches of the bush and vine intermingle so that no man can separate them. Iseult the Fair typifies the beautiful dawn married to the old king of night, Mark, and in love with the young prince of day, the sun Tristan. Iseult of the White Hands is the gloaming or twilight which causes the death of the sun. The legend resembles that of Brynhild-Gunnar-Sigurd-Gudrun and Guinevere-Lancelot-Arthur-Elaine. (2) In James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*, Humphrey C. Earwicker, in one role, is Tristan; his wife and daughter are the two Iseults.

**ISH** Word root meaning light. It appears in Elisha, Ganesha, Ishah, Ishtar, Krishna, Vishnu.

**ISHA** Eastern form of Jesus, meaning fish.

**ISHADHARA** Chinese Buddhist sacred mountains over which Chu-ch'a-Pan-t'o-ka, one of the eighteen Lohan, rules.

**ISHAH** In Old Testament Eve's name before the fall, because she was taken out of man (ish).

**ISHAR** Sumerian title of Adad and of Nergal signifying just.

**ISHBAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning appeaser.

**ISHBAK** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning free.

**ISHBIBENOB** Literally, dweller on the mount. Hebrew giant who was about to kill David in battle but was slain by Abishai.

**ISHBOSHETH** Literally, man of shame. In the Old Testament, son and successor of Saul. All

accepted Ishbosheth except David, who ruled at Hebron over Judah. After a short unsuccessful reign, he was assassinated. In Dryden's satire *Absalom and Achitophel*, Ishbosheth is meant for Richard Cromwell, whose father Oliver is called Saul. Like Ishbosheth of the Bible, he was the only surviving son, he became king on his father's death and was accepted ruler by all but a few royalists, and after a short and unsuccessful reign, he retired from the throne.

**ISHI** A name of the Phoenician primeval deity of light.

**ISHIDORO** Japanese sacred stone lanterns or light receptacles.

**I-SHI-KO-RI-DO-ME** Japanese goddess assistant of the celestial smith Amatsu-mara. She was charged by him to make the mirror which lured the sun goddess Amaterasu from the cave and restored light to the world.

**ISHKUR (IMMER, MER, MIR, MUR)** In Sumerian mythology son of Enlil by whom he is given control of winds which issue from the underworld realm of Enlil. Parallels Aeolus.

**ISHMAEL** Literally, God hears. In Hebrew mythology son of Abraham and Hagar, brother of Isaac. When born he was believed to be the son promised Abraham by God, but when Sarah gave birth to Isaac, he was driven from his father's house. Overcome by heat and thirst and then miraculously relieved, he remained in the wilderness of Paran, took a wife from Egypt, and was the father of twelve sons, who became the heads of Arab tribes. Ishmael, the outcast and wanderer, is described as a belligerent, one whose hand is against every other



hand. He typifies darkness, was perhaps an early moon deity. See Isaac.

**ISHMAIAH (ISMAIAH)** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah hears.

**ISHMERAI** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is keeper.

**ISHOD** Hebrew masculine name meaning man of honor.

**ISHTAR (ISTAR)** Chief goddess in Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, daughter of Sin and Ea, twin sister of Shamash, virgin mother-mistress-sister of Tammuz. Invoked as giver of plenty, deliverer from evil and sickness. She corresponds to the planet Venus; as morning star she was a war deity; as evening star, deity of love and harlotry. Thus she may have been male at sunrise, female at sunset. See **Androgynous deities**. She was a lucky planet to whom human sacrifice was offered. A sacred king mated with her priestesses, forms of the goddess herself, and was killed at the end of each year, a new mate being chosen to replace him at her festival. Compare investiture of a king, prostitution. In one legend she causes to be sent the sea-serpent that deprives Gilgamesh of immortality, and in other ways she betrays the sun hero. Each year she emasculates and slays her lover-son; then in remorse she descends to Arallu, the underworld, to recover him. For her descent she dons a garment, crown, necklace and ornaments of lapis lazuli (celestial colors). Her sister Ereshkigal (Allatu) admits her to the land of darkness on condition that at each of the seven gates of the kingdom she will relinquish a portion of her queenly apparel (verdure of summer). When ushered into

the presence of the queen of Arallu, she is completely nude and Ereshkigal strikes her with blight (decay of vegetation). Her parents, to rescue her, create Uddushu-Namir, who sprinkles Ishtar with the waters of life and escorts her back to the upper world. Ishtar carries Tammuz with her. At each of the seven gates on the return journey various articles of her clothing are restored (thus she germinates), and when she reaches the earth's surface, she is completely clothed. This legend typifies the overpowering desire of a woman for her lover; her desire is so intense, she exposes herself to peril and indignities. The clothing Ishtar loses at each gate of the underworld may also represent the darkening phases of the moon; she sometimes is identified as a moon goddess, who is in daily pursuit of the sun. Also said to be her father are Anu, Enki, and Nannar. In myths in which the universe was held to have had a female origin, she was worshiped as the source of all life. Her name yields Light (Ish) + daughter of (tar), and was written with a character standing for a house with the sign for fish within it, thus a house filled with fertility. As creatrix, she was known as Bau Gula, Mama, Mami, Zerpanitum, all preservers and healers, also destroyers. Her titles were: Minu-anni (Minu-ullu), i.e. she who apportioned unto men sanctions or denial, thus a fate goddess. Qadishtu, Babylonian word for harlot and patroness of temple prostitutes; a spinning goddess. She absorbed the attributes of Nin Ella, great lady of the waters. Her identification with other goddesses has caused her myth to become confused and her name has become a generic term for goddess. The plural of Ishtar for



goddesses in general is Ishtarate. Goddesses with whom she has been identified are Anat, Anunit, Aruru, Ashdar, Asherah, As-tarte, Ashtoreth, Athtar, Beltis, Innimi, Kili, Mah, Meni, Nana, Ninharsag, Ninlil, Nintud. Her name is identical with Easter and Esther. The dove, ear of wheat, forked tree, lion and serpent are her emblems. The ornamented cone, pillar or tree stem, typifying a phallus, represent her image. She also is shown as a beautiful woman wearing a turreted crown.

**ISHUAH (ISHUAI, ISHVI)** Hebrew masculine name meaning self-answering.

**ISHULLANU** Assyro-Babylonian gardener in the service of Anu. Beloved by Ishtar. A fertility hero. According to one version when she tired of him she smote him so that he was unable to move. In another version when he scorned her love, she turned him into a hog and caused him to live in misery. Compare Circe.

**ISHUM** Sumerian deity; messenger and mediator of Nergal. Defender of men in the hall of justice; lover of the righteous; allayer of the wrath of Nergal. Probably a beneficent deity of the wind akin to Hermes.

**ISIA** A Greek variant of Isis signifying holy one, intelligence, perception. Akin to Isa.

**ISIAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah's salvation.

**ISIDORE (ISIDOR, IZZY)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning gift of Isis. Feminine form is Isidora.

**ISIS** Literally, she who weeps. Principal goddess of the Egyptian pantheon. Daughter of Qeb and Nut, sister of Nepthys; sister-wife of Osiris; virgin-mother of Horus, who was conceived after the death of his father Osiris. Thus Isis, the moon, was wife and mother of the sun. A faithful wife, she ruled over Egypt while he traveled abroad. When he was murdered and dismembered by Set she searched the land for the fourteen parts of his body that Set had scattered. She found and buried all the parts except the reproductive organs, and for this reason vegetation ceased to grow. She was doomed to wander cheerlessly on earth for the last fragments of her husband's body. On her search she was accompanied by seven scorpions, which protected her. Her first tears (dew) for the dead Osiris fell into the Nile to begin the inundation which brought about the food supply. In one legend she was a mortal, an enchantress and magician, who wished to become a deity. She obtained some spittle of Ra and mixed it with earth, which she molded into a snake and left in Ra's path. The snake bit Ra and in agony he called for help. Isis refused to help him unless he revealed his sacred or secret name. He tried to deceive her but the pain continued until he yielded to her request. This knowledge gave her the power to demand immortality. See Name. The soul of Isis was believed to reside in Sirius, the dog star. She was revered as the Great Mother; giver of barley and wheat and teacher of agriculture; goddess of medicine and wisdom; lady of the waters, patroness of sailors. Among her many titles were: Lady of the Beginning, Lady of the Emerald, Lady of the Turquoise, Mother of God, Our Lady, Queen of Heaven, Star of

the Sea. At Bubastes she was worshiped under the name of Sekhet; at Dendera she absorbed the attributes of Hathor the Cow; at Thebes she was called Mut. Her emblems were the ankh, crescent, disk, ear of wheat, horns of a cow, staff, pear, sistrum, thot, vase. Sacred to her were the duck, scorpion, sow, swallow, white heifer. The hieroglyph of her name was a throne, indicating she originally personified the throne from which the king arose or was born. In art she appears as a mother suckling her son Horus, who is on her lap; with a crown surmounted by a disk and cow's horns; as a queen standing on a crescent moon surrounded by twelve stars; as a hippopotamus; as a white heifer; as a serpent. Isis and Nephthys, the sisters and wives of Osiris, who mourned his death, were represented by two women at actual funeral services in ancient Egypt. The name Isis is from the same root as Ursa, and Plutarch interpreted it to mean knowledge. Isis has been identified with Ash-toreth, Io, Ishtar and other virgin mothers. Milton in Paradise Lost places her among the fallen angels.

Issa. Initiates of the mysteries of Isis.

Veil of Isis. Deep mystery. The inscription, "I am that which is, has been, and shall be, and no one has lifted my veil," was found on one of her statues. Thus to lift the veil of Isis is to penetrate a great mystery.

**ISKANDER BEG** Name of Alexander the Great in India and the East generally.

**ISLAMISM** The Mohammedan religion. The word means resignation or submission (to the will of God). According to Mo-

ammed, the religious system of the Almighty Potentate Allah into which every child is born and the true faith in which he would continue if not led astray. In contradistinction to Hinduism, all that is necessary to become a member is to state a formula. The observance of it consists of five duties: (1) Bearing witness there is but one god. (2) Reciting daily prayers. (3) Giving legal alms. (4) Observing the Ramadan (a month's fast). (5) Making the pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime.

**ISLAND (ISLE)** Isolation. Dream significance: abandonment. In mythology gathering place of souls, paradise, supernatural world in which dwell the gods as well as the dead, such as the American Indian Blissful Isle, Brythonic Avalon, Celtic Annwfn, Greek Happy Islands, Maori Aotea-Roa, Roman Fortunate Islands, Blessed Isles (Isles of the Blest). In China the San Hsien Shan. There were three paradisaical realms, Fang-chang, P'eng-lai, Shan, ruled by the fairy queen Hsi Wang Mu, where grew the peach tree of long life. In Western tradition, Isles of the Blest, known to the Greeks as Happy Islands, and to the Romans as Fortunate Islands, were legendary lands in the Western Ocean (lands beyond the sunset) to which the favorites of the gods were conveyed at death to dwell in everlasting joy.

Floating Island. Celestial paradise; Utopia. The term is applied to a collection of debris or alluvial soil found in lakes and rivers.

Island of Fair Women. A paradise in which a mortal is in danger of dying of love by succumbing to the enticements of a beautiful goddess. The theme is world-wide. The mariners who

land on these island never escape. Sometimes they are transformed into animals or other shapes, as in the Circe legend.

Island of Joy. A Celtic paradise; those on it laughed continuously. Bran passed it on his way to Tirnam-Ban.

Island of Lanterns. In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel, an imaginary land inhabited by the Lanternois, pretenders to knowledge, literary charlatans, pedants and the like. Rabelais was ridiculing the divines assembled at the Council of Trent.

Island of Saint Brandan (Brendan). Legendary floating island, which supposedly lay west of the Canaries. So called from the Irish saint who, in the 6th century, went in search of Islands of Paradise. It has been identified as the site of the last retreat of the 8th century hero Roderick, the island from which he did not return, and has appeared on charts dated as late as 1755.

Island of Seven Cities. A paradise or Utopia, supposedly settled by seven bishops driven from Portugal and Spain by 15th century Moorish invaders. Many are said to have visited it, but none have returned.

**ISMENE** In Greek mythology daughter of Oedipus and his mother-wife Locasta; thus a child of an incestuous union. Ismene is timid and practical, wavering in her loyalty to her father; her character contrasts strongly with that of her sister Antigone. In the end, Ismene asks to share the tragic fate of her sister, who has sacrificed her life in order to provide her brother Polynices proper burial. Probably a goddess of night.

**ISODIA** Feast of the presenta-

tion of Virgin Mary in the Temple. Celebrated November 21.

**ISOL** Essence of light of god; eroded to form soul.

**ISRAEL** Literally, contender or striver with God; sometimes said to mean God's champion or who prevails with God. Name given to the patriarch Jacob after wrestling with the Angel-Jehovah at Peniel. Israel has been interpreted to be an extension of Ezra (rising of light); also a personification of the soul wandering in the wilderness, derived from Is (light of) + Ra (wandering sun) + El (first cause). In some accounts, on the marriage of Jacob to Rachel, his name was changed to Israel, i.e. Man (Ish) of Rachel. A royal marriage constituted a symbolic ritual of death and rebirth, in which names were changed. The kingdom of Israel applied to all the seed of Jacob (Israel) and to the descendants of those who returned from Babylonian captivity. Figuratively, the chosen people of God, the elect, thus those dedicated to noble and righteous purpose. See Hebrew tribes. In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel Israel stands for England.

Israelite. One of a Semitic people whose socio-cultural situation was dominated by the patriarchal father, and therefore by a patriarchal God.

**ISRAFIL (ISRAFEL, URIEL)** Moslem angel who brings the orders of Allah to their proper destination and puts souls into bodies. He is angel of music as well as messenger, and possesses the most melodious voice of all God's creatures. He is the angel who will sound the trumpet at resurrection. With Gabriel, and Michael, he warned Abraham of Sodom's destruction.

**ISSACHAR** Literally, hired or recompense, rewarded. Ninth of the twelve sons of Jacob; named by his mother Leah. The name is akin to saker (falcon) and to sacre (French for anointed) and to sacred. His descendants, an agricultural people, were numbered one of the twelve tribes of Israel. The tribe was associated with the zodiacal house Taurus and symbolized by an ass crouching beneath its burden, the color black (or blue) and the gem sapphire. See Hebrew Tribes.

Issachar's ears. The ears of an ass, alluding to the Biblical expression, "Issachar is a strong ass crouching down between two burdens."

**ISSEDONES** Legendary people evicted from their country by the one-eyed Arimaspians. Presently identified as a Scythian tribe.

**ISSI** In German legend the Devil, coming upon a man molding buttons, asks him what he may be doing. When told eyes are being made, the Devil asks if the man will give him a new pair, and he consents to being tied to a bench to get them. He asks the man his name and is told that it is Issi (self). Molten lead is then poured into the sockets of the Devil's eyes, he rushes about in his agony carrying the bench with him, crying "Issi teggi" (self did it); whereupon he is told to lie on the bed he has made for himself. The story is borrowed from that of Odysseus (Ulysses), where the syllable isse (ysse) also is found, and where no doubt it means self (soul) or fire (light).

**ISSLAND** In Niebelungenlied Kingdom of Brunhild.

**ISTHMIAN GAMES** Greek

games consisting of boxing, chariot races, running, wrestling, etc. held on the Isthmus of Corinth every alternate spring. The races in which horses and chariots competed were the main events and held to honor Poseidon for his gift of the horse to mankind. Pine wreaths were awarded to event winners. Epsom and other racing events have been called Isthmian in allusion to the Greek festival.

**ISSUNBOSHI (ISSUNHOSHI)** Dwarf in Japanese mythology; name means One-inch-boy. Corresponds to Tom Thumb.

**ISUM** Assyrian fire god.

**ISVARA** Hindu Supreme Being, the lord, master. An epithet of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. Sometimes applied to Durga and other sakti (goddesses).

**ITALUS** Legendary king of Oenotrians, Pelasgians or Sicilians. He married the daughter of Latinus. Italy supposedly was named after him. An agricultural hero.

Italy. In an Italian icon personified by a comely woman in a sumptuous robe and a mantle. She sits on a globe. She is crowned with a tower and holds a spear and a cornucopia. A bright star shines above her head.

**ITCHING PALM** Inordinate desire for money; willingness to accept bribes. According to a superstition, one whose right palm itches will receive money.

**ITH (IATH, IR)** In Irish mythology son of Bregon, uncle or brother of Miled, brother of Bile. In some versions said to be a son of Miled. With ninety followers he sailed from Iberia

(Spain) to Ireland, where he was asked to arbitrate an argument by three Tuatha De Danann kings, who were unable to partition the country satisfactorily. "Act according to the laws of justice," Ith advised them, and then spoke enthusiastically about the climate and fertility of Ireland. The three kings thought he might take the country from them so they killed him. Ith's companions brought his body back to Iberia, the Irish Hades. Miled set out to avenge his death and became the legendary ancestor of the Irish Celts. All Irish geneologies trace back to Miled or Ith. The name is also applied to a goddess, otherwise known as Eire or Eo-Anu, and is said to mean hunger, i. e. desire for fecundity.

**ITHACA** Home of Odysseus, land of light or of the sunrise.

**ITHAMAR** Hebrew place name meaning land of palms.

**ITHAVOLL (IDAVOLL)** Norse great plain in the center of Asgarth. It withstands the destruction of Ragnarok, and there the surviving gods rebuild the universe.

**ITHEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God is.

**ITHRA** Hebrew masculine name meaning eminence, excellence.

**ITHREAM** Hebrew masculine name meaning remnant of the people.

**ITHURIEL** (1) Name from the Hebrew, meaning discovery of God. (2) In Milton's Paradise Lost angel sent with Zephon by Gabriel to search for Satan, who had entered into Paradise. Ithuriel was armed with a spear

which exposed deceit, thus, when Satan squatted like a toad close to Eve's ear, Ithuriel forced him to resume his proper shape.

**ITHYPHALLUS** Phallus shaped amulet. Anciently used in fertility rites.

**ITJE** Siberian hero. His parents were devoured by the giant Punegusse. Itje kept slaying the monster, which kept being re-born; he finally burnt the carcass. From the ashes mosquitoes were born. A frost myth; when the giant of snow or winter was conclusively overcome by heat, the season for mosquitoes had arrived.

**ITOKI** Nicaraguan mother-scorpion dwelling at the end of the Milky Way. She sends forth the souls of the newly born and receives the souls of the dead. She has many paps for suckling infants.

**ITONIA** Surname of Athena; referring to her shrine at Iton in Thessaly.

**ITSHI** Siberian invisible nature god ruling the air, forests, skies or articles, such as spinning wheels, vessels and especially weapons or tools with which one may harm oneself.

**ITSUKU-SHIMA** Japanese god of the sea.

**ITTAI** Hebrew masculine name meaning being, living.

**ITTAKAZIN** Hebrew masculine name meaning kindred of the extremity.

**ITYLUS (ITALOS)** In Greek mythology son of Aedon, queen of Thebes. Aedon intended to slay the eldest son of Niobe and by



mistake killed her own son. She died of grief and was given the form of a nightingale to sing her plaintive songs of mourning for Itylus. A light myth.

**ITYS** In Greek mythology son of Tereus and Procne. When Tereus raped Philomela, sister of Procne, the two sisters to punish him, killed Itys and served him to his father. The unhappy trio were changed by the gods into birds; Tereus into a hoopoe, Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale. A sun hero killed by wind spirits.

**ITZAMNA (CHICKEN ITZA, ZAMNA)** Mayan culture hero, serpent god of the East, who led his people into Yucatan and who instructed them in agriculture and letters. He was the giver of names to all places he passed and to trees and herbs and fruits, and he taught the people which were to be eaten, which were to be used as medicine and which were poisonous. He was civilizer, deviser of the calendar, law maker. He was a dew bringer, and the deity who ruled the sky, sun, wind and rain. In art he is portrayed as a white-bearded man resembling Wotan. His name contains the same radicals as the words for dawn and morning, also that which trickles in drops as rain from the sky, milk from teats, or semen, thus the name may mean milk of the mother of dawn or son of the mother of morning. Other names by which he was invoked were: Kabil, He-of-the-Lucky-Hand, curer of the ill; Kin-ich-ahau, Lord-of-the-Sun's-Face; Kin-ich-ahau-haban, Lord-of-the-Sun's-Face-the-Hunter, whose rites were sanguinary.

**ITZCUINAN** Aztec divinity whose name means bitch-mother.

An aspect of Xochiquetzal, most fecund of the divinities. Patroness of childbirth and sexual pleasure.

**ITZPAPALOTL** Aztec butterfly deity. An aspect of Ciuacoatl. Occasionally shown as a deer. A female demon, a form of fire.

**ITZTLACOLIUHQUI** One of the four divine brothers of Aztec legend; god of cold and dryness. Probably an aspect of Quetzalcoatl.

**ITZTLI** Toltec stone-knife god; ruler of the second hour of night. God of blood-letting penance and of human sacrifice.

**IUCHAR (IUCHAIR)** In Irish mythology a Tuatha De Danann wind deity. Son of Buan-Ann or Danu. Brother of Brian and Iucharba. The three brothers, called the three gods of Danu (fate or knowledge) were married to Banbha, Eire, and Fodhla, the three princesses who owned Ireland. Iuchar and his two brothers and Cian and his two brothers were enemies. See Cian for the conflict.

**IUCHARBA (IUCHURBA)** In Irish mythology, a Tuatha De Danann wind deity. Brother of Brian and Iuchar, which see. Also see Cian.

**IUTURNA** Ancient Italian spirit of springs and streams. A kindly goddess gifted with prophecy and song. A wife of Janus and mother of Fons (Fountain).

**IVALDE** Norse watchman of the Hvergelmer and the rivers Elivagar at the root of the Yggdrasil. By his first wife Sol he was the father of Idun and the swan maids. By his second wife Greip, he was the father of Bil and the

wonder-smiths, Egil-Orvandel, Ide, and Thjasse-Volund (Hyuki). With his sons, the elf-smiths, he made false golden locks to replace those Loki had cut from the head of Sif. He and his sons also constructed chariots of gold for the sun and moon, the ship Skidbladner for Frey, and the sword Gunger for Odin. The many treasures constructed by these marvelous artificers had a curse placed upon them, which doomed anyone who became possessed of them; thus the golden chariots brought death to the sun and the moon in the west; the gifts associated with fertility brought death to the things which grew. As Father of Hyuki and Bil, Ivalde was known as Vidfinner. He sent his son and daughter to fetch the song mead from the fountain spring Byrger. When Hyuki and Bil were carried up to the moon with the mead Vidfinner followed them, stole some to drink, and for this he was condemned to dwell in the moon in a state of eternal drunkenness and called Svigdur (champion drinker). He also was known as Slagfin and, by the Saxons, called Hengest, a name sometimes applied to his son. Ivalde and his family appear anciently to have been associated with star worship, and perhaps he and his sons dominated pre-Odin mythology. Compare Sindre.

**IVAN** Masculine name; Russian equivalent of John; identical with Evan.

Ivan Ivanovich. Literally, son of Ivan. Used to designate a typical Russian, as John Bull is used to designate a typical Englishman. The Russian people.

Ivan the Terrible. Sixteenth century Russian czar. A man of great energy infamous for his cruelties.

**IVANDER** Hebrew masculine name meaning divine man.

**IVANHOE** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the ivy cliff.

**IVITHJAR** Norse wood giantesses, of which Hyndla was one.

**IVOR (IVER)** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning uncertain, and from Old Scandinavian, meaning archer, bowman.

**IVORY** Firmness, purity, strength, wealth. Christian symbol of moral fortitude; the immaculate purity of Mary.

Ivory gate. In the Aeneid, gate through which pass dreams which elude mortals. Prophetic dreams pass through the horn gate.

Ivory tower. A place withdrawn from worldly acts and attitudes; a retreat. To live in an ivory tower is to close one's eyes to the facts of life. Christian emblem of Virgin Mary.

**IVY** (1) Feminine name alluding to the plant. (2) March 13 birthday flower. Symbolic of ambition, constraint, fidelity, memory, obscurity, sadness, tenacity, that in want of support, wedded love. A burial flower because it symbolizes immortality; an evil omen because it kills that which it embraces. In the language of flowers: I die where I cling.

In heraldry typifies strong and lasting friendship. The word is from the root av and is akin to alive, life, love. In Celtic druidic tree alphabet associated with the consonant gort (g), and tree of the eleventh druidic month, October 1 to October 28 in the modern calendar. Because it grows spirally, it was dedicated to resurrection. Ivy ale was a highly intoxicating

medieval drink, and it still is brewed at Trinity College, Oxford. In Britain an ivy bush is the sign of a wine tavern; hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." Christian symbol of attachment, death, undying affection.

**Ivy Girl.** Kentish name for Kernababy (Cornbaby) used in harvest ceremonies. As the ivy plant does not enter into the ceremonies, the name no doubt equates with Eve (mother of all living things) or with Ave. In Scotland Ivy Girl consists of a handful of corn set out in the form of a cross.

**Ivy sprig.** September 24 birthday flower. Symbolic of longings. In the language of flowers: I desire to please.

**Ivy wreath.** In Greek antiquity emblem of Thalia, muse of comedy and idyllic poetry, also of Bacchus and Dionysus.

**IWERIDD** Brythonic earth-mother. Wife of the sea god Llyr, by whom she is the mother of a son, Bran, and a daughter, Branwen. Name signifies Ireland.

**IX** Greek monogram for Iesus Christos (Jesus Christ).

**IX-CHEL** Mayan rainbow goddess. Giver of fecundity, guardian of women in childbirth, patron of the art of medicine, sender of fertilizing showers. Wife of Izamna, light god; mother of the Bacabab. Also called Chibillas.

**IXCOCAUHQUI** Nahuas Indian yellow-visaged god of fire; destructive lightning.

**IXCUIN** Meztitlan (Aztec) deity. One of the four primeval quadruplets; four guardians of the directions or winds. Name

signifies He-who-has-four-faces; the derivation is from *ixtli* (face) + *cui* (to take) + *na* (four). See Four divine brothers; Hueytonantzin.

**IXCUINA** Aztec goddess of pleasure.

**IXION** In Greek mythology the scorching midday sun. Son of Phlegyas or an aspect of Phlegyas; father of Pirithous. King of Lapithae in Thessaly, he married Dia, daughter of Hesioneus, to whom he promised rich gifts for his bride, but once married Ixion failed to send them, whereupon Hesioneus stole the immortal horses which bore the flaming chariot of Ixion across the sky. To regain his horses Ixion invited Hesioneus to visit him and select his gifts. When Ixion opened the door of the treasure house Hesioneus, bending over the pit, fell in and was consumed by fire. Famine followed the crime as the dead Hesioneus, a river deity, was unable to supply fertilizing waters. Zeus purified Ixion and invited him to a banquet. He made love to Hera, and Zeus, to protect her, substituted a cloud in her shape, by which Ixion became the father of the Centaurs. For his crimes Zeus ordered Hermes to bind him to an eternally revolving four-spoked wheel, i.e. a fiery cross throwing rays into the four directions. The Centaurs typify vapours which expand from a cloud. In his attempt to reach Hera, the highest point in heaven, he was bound to fail. His myth resembles that of Sisyphus and Tantalos, and, like Tantalos, he belonged to a religion superseded by Olympianism, and priests of Zeus gave him an odious character. His name is akin to axis.

**IXQUINA** Aztec goddess of

love. Identical with Tlacolteotl, which see.

**IXTAB** Yucatec goddess of paradise-abode of those who hanged themselves. See hanging.

**IXTLILTON** Literally, little-black-face. Aztec god of darkness.

**IX TUB TUN** Mayan goddess who spits out precious stones (rain). Her form is that of a snake.

**IYJAR** Hebrew month corresponding to May in the Gregorian calendar. Also known as Zif.

**IYNGE** A love potion.

**IYNX** A magic wheel.

**IZ** Word root meaning life or light. Same as is.

**IZA** Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning iron.

**IZAMNA (IZONA)** Mayan deity who made men and all things. Light god. By **Ixchel**, the rainbow, he was the father of four sons, the Bacabab. Also called **Canil**, meaning he-who-gives-gifts or serpent, strong one, or yellow one; **Kinich-ahau**, eye-of-the-day (sun); **Uac-metun-ahau**, lord-of-the-wheel-of-time; and **Xax-coc-ahmut**, first-to-know-and-hear-events.

**IZANAGI AND IZANAMI** Literally, He-Who-Invites and She-Who-Invites. In Japanese mythology a pair of the Seven Divine Generations, deities born without parents. The last primal pair so born. They are the Yo-In, male-female principle, brother-sister, husband-wife, father-mother. They viewed chaos from Ama-no-uki-hasi,

floating bridge of heaven (Milky Way or Rainbow), churned the primeval sea with their jewel-spear (phallus) and, with drops from the spear, created the island of Onogoro, where they settled, copulated, the first divine pair to do so, and begat elemental deities, forests, islands, water, winds, etc. **Hirugo**, their first born after copulating, had the shape of a jelly-fish or leech, which displeased them. They set him adrift on a raft, but he was saved and became a deity of fishermen. When giving birth to **Kagu-tsuchi**, the fire-god, **Izanami's** vagina was burned and she died. **Izanagi** visited his wife in **Ne-nokata-tsu-kuni**, the underworld, where she informed him that she had partaken of food and therefore was unable to return to earth (myth paralleling that of **Demeter** and **Persephone**, **Orpheus** and **Eurydice**). Her monstrous shape frightened him and he fled. Humiliated and angry, accompanied by demons (spirits of storm), she pursued him, but he tossed peaches, a fruit of phallic significance, to those who followed and in this way slowed up their pace (myth paralleling that of **Atalanta**). Upon leaving the underworld he performed purifying ablutions and **Amaterasu**, the sun-goddess, was born from his left eye; **Tsukiyomi**, the moon god, was born as he washed his right eye; **Susanowo**, sea-god, came from his nose (births resembling those of **Dionysus** and **Athena**). By sowing the teeth of a comb he created the human race. Compare **Cadmus**. The pair resemble the Chinese creator pair, **Si-Wang-Mu** and **Tung-Wang-Kung**.

**Izanami**. Goddess of marriage and of the underworld, or instant at which breath fails at coming of death. In the underworld without **Izanagi**, she produced deities

from her feces, urine and vomit.

**IZAR** (1) Long veil-like garment worn by Moslem women.  
(2) The name of a star in Bootes.

**IZAYEMON** In Japan old man feared by snakes. The mere mention of his name was a charm that supposedly drove them away.

**IZDUBAR** Chaldean sun hero; probably a deified king. In a Babylonian text hero of twelve labors. Considered a prototype of Nimrod; may be the same as Gilgamesh.

**IZEDS (IZEDI)** (1) In Zoroastrianism the thirty arch-angels of Ormuz. They presided as guardian spirits over the thirty days (dies, or lights) of the month. Ized, Persian for fair, is akin to the Celtic izod, also meaning fair. (2) An Izedi (or Yezdi) is a member of an Oriental sect which, in the Occident, is said to worship the devil.

**IZEHNE (IASSEN, IZASHINE)**  
A religious book of the Parsees.

**IZHAR** Masculine Hebrew name meaning shining.

**IZLUCOCO** Tree of life on which Mexicans supposedly subsisted during the third age of man.

**IZOLTA** Same as Iseult.

**IZRAHIAH** Masculine Hebrew name meaning Jah is appearing.

**IZTAC CIUATL** Aztec giantess; the White Woman. Mountain seat of Tlaloc, the rain god, and holy mountain on which he was worshiped.

**IZTAC MIXCOATL** In Aztec mythology father of the seven sons from whom all the seven tribes

speaking the Nahuatl language descended and who were the founders of the seven cities. The seven sons emerged from seven caves in the north or northwest land of Aztlan. According to one tradition he was the father of Quetzalcoatl by Chimamatl. While in some accounts given as the father of Tezcatlipoca, Mixcoatl is another name for Tezcatlipoca. Iztac Mixcoatl signifies white serpent of the clouds or white cloud twin. See Tona-catecutle.

**IZUSHIO-TOME** In Japanese mythology girl loved by two brothers, Aki-yama-no-Shitabi-onoko (autumn), the elder, and Haruyama-no-Kasumi-onoko (spring), the younger. When she married the younger, the older brother failed to give them a gift. Their mother (nature) became angry and laid a curse upon Aki-yama and he withered.

## J

**J** Tenth in a class or series, from its position as tenth letter of the English alphabet. Historically, a variation of I. Medieval writers treated the two as one letter, using them interchangeably. They were separated in recent times. In archaic use signified the final i (one) in Roman numerals, as xiiij = 13. On rare occasions still appears for one in medical prescriptions. Y also has been given the same value as J. In divination its numerical value is one or ten. Occult significance: leadership, an elevated station in life; its period is for one year. Character traits: energetic, originality in action and thought, pioneering. Physical weak spot: lungs. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Virgo (or Capricorn). Symbolic cor-



responsiveness: wealth. Tarot correspondence: wheel. Parallels the Hebrew Jod (Yod). See I for additional symbolism. Also see Alphabet Affiliations.

**JA** Word root meaning ever-existent as in Jah, Jehovah. Interchangeable with ia, ya. All vowels are interchangeable.

**JAAKAN (JABIN)** Hebrew masculine name meaning intelligent.

**JAAKOBAB** Hebrew masculine name meaning to Jacob.

**JAALA** Hebrew name meaning elevation.

**JAANAL** Hebrew masculine name meaning answerer.

**JAAREOREGIM** Hebrew masculine name meaning forester.

**JAASIEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God is master.

**JAAZANIAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is hearing.

**JAAZER** Hebrew masculine name meaning He will help.

**JAAZIAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is determining.

**JAAZIEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God is determining.

**JABAL** Literally, moving. In Old Testament son of Lamech and Adah, a descendant of Cain. Supposedly he is the first to have chosen the nomadic mode of life and to have invented portable tents, perhaps of skins. He was a patron of flocks and tents.

**JABARITE** Literally, necessity. One of an extremely fatalistic sect of Moslems.

**JABBERWOCK** In Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*, a dragon-like monster, thus any terrifying apparition, animal, or creature.

**JABBOK** Literally, flowing, running. In the Old Testament Peniel, where Jacob wrestled with the Angel, was a fording place of the river Jabbok.

**JABESH** Hebrew name meaning dry place.

**JABEZ** Hebrew masculine name meaning He will cause pain. In the Old Testament the name is given to a descendant of Judah, whose distinction appears to have been owing to his prevalence in prayer.

**JABIN** In the Old Testament a powerful king who organized a league to crush Joshua and brought about his own ruin.

**JACHIN AND BOAZ** Twin pillars in the porch of King Solomon's Temple typifying the gateway to eternity. Phallic pillars of beauty and strength. Jachin is said to mean Foundling, God confirms, He shall establish; Boaz is said to mean His strength. Jachin popularly is believed to have been the right-hand pillar as one faces east; Boaz the left-hand pillar. According to Robert Graves, a glass dish of the Seleucid epoch establishes that the pillars originally were known as Boaz and Jachin; that Boaz was the pillar on the right hand or lucky side, it was spirally fluted, a symbol of blessing, growth and waxing sun, and corresponded to Gerizim; that Jachin was the pillar on the left or unlucky side, it was vertically fluted and symbolic of cursing, decay and waning sun, and corresponded to Ebal. Later, when the New Year was made to

correspond with the autumn vintage festival, the symbolism became confused.

JACINTH Modesty. Dream significance: success. Another name for the hyacinth.

JACK A nickname of John; also of the Knave in the tarot deck, signifying son. A lover, any man. A buffoon, a rustic (thus the clumsy jack), a sailor, a saucy fellow, a trade or attendant of a trade (thus a boot-jack). The male of an ass, hence jackass. As used by Shakespeare in his sonnets, key of a virginal.

Colonel Jack. A Defoe hero. Born a gentleman and bred a pickpocket, he goes to Virginia, where he climbs through all stages of colonial life, from that of a slave to that of an owner of a plantation and slaves.

Every man Jack. Every man without exception.

Jack Adams. A blockhead, fool.

Jack-a-dandy. A fop.

Jack-a-mend-all. In English history, a nickname of John Cade, 15th century rebel who promised to remedy all abuses.

Jack Brag. Hero in Theodore Hook's novel of the same name; a snob who fails in his attempts to enter into wealthy society.

Jack Drum's entertainment.

A dismissal, sending one about one's own business, turning out of doors. Compare dine with Duke Humphrey under Humphrey.

Jack Frost. Frost personified.

Jack gentleman. Parvenu, upstart.

Jack Hamlin. A reckless gallant and gambler who appears in Bret Hart stories.

Jack Horner. Hero of a nursery rhyme. He puts his

thumb in a pie and pulls out the plum. The allusion is to an historical event in which Jack Horner, steward to the Abbot of Glastonbury during the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, was carrying to the king a pie, in which was concealed the deeds of the Manor of Mells. On the road, he lifted the crust (put his thumb in the pie), extracted the deed, and became lord of the property.

Jack in Green. A boy covered with leaves in a May-day game. Derived from old fertility celebrations.

Jack in office. A contemptuous or overbearing official.

Jack-in-the-box. A cheat or rogue, from the toy in which a grotesque figure springs up unexpectedly when a box top is released.

Jack and Jill. Fairy tale name of Hyuki and Bil, twin children accompanying Mani, driver of the chariot of the moon, in Norse mythology. Lunar pair and, by extension, any boy and any girl, lovers, any man and his sweetheart or wife. In mythology, Hyuki and Bil (Jack and Jill) account for the dark spots on the moon. From them is derived the expression a good Jack makes a good Jill, i. e. a good husband makes a good wife, a good master makes a good servant.

Jack Ketch. Executioner during the reign of James II, notorious for his barbarity. His name has become a synonym for executioner or hangman.

Jack-o'-clock. A figure in old clocks which tolls the hour by striking on a bell.

Jack-o'-Lantern. A wandering fire; a pale bluish light seen over graveyards and swamps. A deceptive attraction, a delusion. Also known as Corpse candle, Jack-o'-wisp, Will-o'-wisp. In

France called Feu Follet. In the United States a lantern formed out of a hollow pumpkin but cutting holes to represent eyes, ears, nose and mouth and carried on Halloween to suggest a ghost or witch.

Jack-o'-Lent. A stuffed figure once carried in processions in England during Lent. It was pelted by the populace. The figure is said to have typified either the Devil or Judas Iscariot. The rite is related to one associated with old pagan fertility festivals in which the deity of darkness (or winter), who robbed the earth of verdure, was drowned or stoned or in other ways destroyed to assure the return of the spirit of growth.

Jack Robinson. One whose stay is brief. From a legend about an eccentric man who was in the habit of calling on his neighbors. His visits were so short, he was gone before his name was uttered, hence the expression, "Before you can say Jack Robinson."

Jack Sheppard. Notorious outlaw and thief.

Jack Sprat. A dwarf or exceedingly thin man; hero of a well-known nursery rhyme.

Jack Straw. A nickname given to one of the leaders of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. The name also was applied to a revolutionist against England in the 19th century; hence a rebel, especially one who destroys property by burning it like straw. Chaucer refers to Jack Straw in the Nun's Prologue and from his reference the name became attached to worthless persons. A straw figure or scarecrow is called Jack Straw, hence a man without influence, position or resources.

Jack Tar. A sailor, probably alluding to the fact that his clothes and hands are tarred by

ship tacking, or Tar may be short for tarpaulin. Also simply Tar.

Jack and the Beanstalk. A nursery tale in which a lad is sent by his mother to sell a cow and parts with it for a bag of beans. The angry mother spills the beans on the ground. During the night one takes root and reaches into the sky. Jack climbs the beanstalk and discovers a giant whom he robs of a red hen which lays golden eggs (sun), money bags (rain), and a harp (wind-maker). The giant chases the fleeing Jack, who escapes with his plunder by cutting down the stalk, causing the giant to fall to earth in a death plunge. This tale is derived from a Norse myth, in which man (Jack) receives gifts from a giant (All-Father), which provide him with great wealth (verdure). The beanstalk typifies the Yggdrasil or World Tree. Similar stories appear in all parts of the world. See beanstalk, Jack the Giant Killer.

Jack the Giant Killer. Hero of a legend, which in similar form appears among peoples in all parts of the world. Jack is the owner of a magic cap (wisdom), coat (invisibility), shoes (swiftness) and sword (rays) which never fails to pierce that at which it is aimed. He is the slayer of many giants. In the European version he is said to have been derived from Corineus the Trojan, companion of the Trojan Brutus, a good-humored giant who killed only local giants to become king of Cornwall; or from Jalk, name assumed by Odin when he killed evil giants. Jack typifies light, the giants typify darkness.

Jack-the-Ripper. A notorious undetected criminal who in 1888-1889 committed a series of brutal murders and mutilations on women, especially prostitutes, in

the East End of London. A name applied to any brutal and mysterious murderer.

Yellow Jack. Yellow fever; the quarantine flag.

**JACKAL** Carrion-eater. Figuratively, one who acts basely or cowardly to serve another's purpose, from the mistaken idea that the jackal finds prey for the lion. In western zodiacs animal carrying the sun through Taurus. Among African tribes it appears in folktales as a hero embodying benevolence and shrewdness. It is believed to have stolen divine knowledge and given it to mankind. Associated with Christ as a guide of souls. In Egyptian mythology the maker of paths or tracks, corresponding to the European fox, and called Up-uat (opener of ways). Sometimes confused with the dog. Symbolic of logic and wisdom. In early Christian religion a power of darkness or death; the animal which drew the bark of the sun during the night.

Jackal-headed man. Typifies astuteness, discernment, discrimination, intellect, keen sense of smell. In Egyptian mythology Anubis, the pathfinder, and the crucified Osiris. The gnostics used as a figure for Christ in a riddle.

Jackanapes. Absurdity, conceit, impertinence; the term supposedly meaning jack-of-apes or one who exhibits performing apes. Jackanapes was applied as a derisive nickname for William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (murdered in 1450), whose emblem was a clog and chain such as those used for tame apes. The name also is said to be derived from Jack (monkey) of Naples (Napes) as, in the 15th and 16th centuries, England imported apes or monkeys from Italy.

Jackdaw. Empty conceit, vain

assumption, also imitativeness, inasmuch as it can be trained to imitate human speech.

**JACOB (JAH-ACEB, YA'AGOB)** Literally, heel-god or heel-holder; sometimes said to mean supplanter. In the Old Testament younger son of Isaac and Rebekah. Progenitor of the Israelites. While still in his mother's womb, as he and his older twin, Esau, were about to be born, he clutched the heel of Esau; in intimation of the future, in which, coming from behind, he would supplant Esau. Isaac loved his elder son Esau, Rebekah loved Jacob. When the twins grew into young men Jacob, meek and peaceable, lived at home tending the farm lands; Esau, fierce and turbulent, passionately followed the hunt. Returning home hungry one night after hunting, Esau sold his birthright to Jacob for a bowl of pottage. Later the smooth-skinned Jacob, disguised by Rebekah to feel like the hairy (wooded) Esau, received from his blind father the blessing of primogeniture. The anger of Esau forced Jacob to flee for his life. On his travels he stopped to sleep and dreamed of a ladder reaching from earth to heaven; when he awoke, he called the stone he had used as his pillow, Beth El (House of God). At Peniel he was forced to wrestle with a man all through the night. Jacob's opponent, unable to vanquish him, smote his thigh and it became disjointed. At daybreak the man wished to depart, but Jacob refused to let him go until he revealed his identity, whereupon the man asked for Jacob's name. When Jacob gave it, the man informed him that in the future Jacob was to be known as Israel (strives with El), as he was El. The emasculated hero went on to toil in the fields of his uncle Laban; he worked for



seven years to obtain Rachel as his wife, but he was given Leah, her elder sister, instead; he toiled for another seven years and was given Rachel. For twenty years he remained in the service of Laban, and by his two wives and their handmaidens Bilhah and Zilpah he became the father of twelve sons, who became the ancestors of the twelve tribes of Israel. Jacob is regarded as a sun-deity, and, like sun deities, was forced to wander (across the sky), he had an injured thigh, which caused him to have a sacred heel or toe that did not touch the ground; he served others as a menial for the benefit of mankind (tilled the soil); he was in conflict with the deity of darkness, Esau, the moon-deity, whom he outwitted, he was associated with stone worship. Leah typifies the dawn; Rachel the moon; his children the stars. In cabalistic tradition Jacob was under luna influence and Esau under solar domination and, for this reason, Jacob was destined to rule over nations here on earth, whereas Esau was destined to rule in the world to come. See Beth-Hoglah, Heel, Hobbling, Lame king.

Jacob's ladder. Typifies soul's approach to perfection. A universal axis or World Tree. Equates with Ama-no-Hashidate, the Beanstalk, Lug's chain, stem of Jesse, Yggdrasil. A rope ladder used on ships or any steep, ladderlike ascent is called Jacob's ladder.

Jacob's shell. The palmer's or pilgrim's shell, alluding to the shell of Saint James the Great, and worn as a talisman by pilgrims to his shrine at Compostella in Spain. Jacobus is the Latin form of James.

Jacob's staff. Phallus, pilgrimage. The allusion is to the wanderings of Jacob. The name

is applied to three bright stars in Orio.

Jacob's stone. Another name for Lia Fail, sacred stone of Scotland.

Jacob's voice, but the hands of Esau. Pious utterance combined with unscrupulous action, in allusion to the incident in which Jacob appears before his father disguised as Esau.

JACQUELIN (JACQUETTE)  
Feminine name, diminutive of masculine Jacques.

JACQUES (1) Masculine name, French form of James, equivalent of Latin Jacobus. (2) Generic term for a poor artisan in France. From a rough, sleeved waistcoat, reaching almost to the knees, which they formerly wore. The name also is given to an absent lover. A Swiss girl was brought to the miniature Swiss village Marie Antoinette had ordered constructed at the Little Trianon in Paris. The girl sighed so for her Jacques, she became a source of amusement at court; her lover was sent for and their marriage arranged. (3) In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a cynical melancholy, philosophic lord.

Jacquerie. Insurrection of French peasants in 1358, when the French King John (Jean II) was a prisoner in England; hence any revolt of peasants. The nobles, in contempt, called the peasants Jacques Bonhomme (Goodman Jack).

JADATSKY Northern Siberian rain-maker. Shaman who offers prayers to the rain gods.

JADDUA Hebrew masculine name meaning very knowing.

JADE July birthstone. Symbolic of power and purity. In the



language of gems: Unloved but remembered. Held to bring the wearer good luck, and a favorite of racing men. Health talisman. By the Aztecs revered above gold. Symbolic of immortality. In China revered above all other gems. It is said to embody the five cardinal virtues: charity, courage, justice, modesty and wisdom. It symbolizes harmonious living, intelligence, longevity and strength, and has the power to inspire bravery and prevent harm; presented to the first wife; the second wife wears diamonds. As a talisman its harmlessness equals virtuous action; its high polish, knowledge; its spotlessness, purity; its smoothness, benevolence; its sweet notes, music; its unbending firmness, righteousness; its way of exposing every flaw, ingenuousness; its way of passing from hand to hand without being sullied, moral conduct; its hardness, eternity. It supposedly is imbued with the energy derived from the yang (male) element or the divine energy of heaven. It prevents decomposition of the dead and is placed in the mouths of the dead to afford them protection on their journey and assure them long life in the next world. It is used for religious purposes in the form of altar objects, ritual vessels, etc. Because of its holiness, no woman is permitted to approach a lapidary cutting the stone.

Ground Jade. Used in mixtures by Chinese mystics; said to contain the draught of immortality and the philosopher's stone.

Jade Emperor. In China, Yu Huang; also called Lao-t'ien or Shang-ti. Supreme ruler of Taoist heaven and the universe. His palace is the fathomless immaculate jade palace situated in the constellation Ta Wei (Ursa Major). He is forgiver, giver

of life, judge, vitalizing power of nature. Also called Pearly Emperor.

Jade gong. In China called Te ch'ing; symbolic of discrimination.

Jade links. In China symbolizes everlasting friendship.

Jade ring. Chinese Buddhist emblem of Mo-li-Ch'ing.

Six jade objects. In China placed in coffins as homage to heaven, earth and the four cardinal points. They are: chang (red jade) at the head to honor the south; hu (white jade) on the right side to honor the west; huang (black jade) at the feet to honor the north; kwei (green jade) on the left side to honor the east; pi (green jade) at the back to honor heaven; tsung (yellow jade) on the abdomen to honor earth.

White jade with a hole. In China represents heaven. The emperor, son of heaven, communicated with heaven through its magical qualities.

**JADEITE** In Mexico worn as a talisman to prolong life, protect the warrior in battle, restore youth.

**JADON** Hebrew masculine name meaning judging.

**JAEL** Literally, chamois. In Old Testament wife of Heber the Kenite. In the song of Deborah celebrated as a great heroine. She offered Sisera, the Canaanite general, refuge and while he was sleeping killed him with a tent-pin. Sisera's death was the more disgraceful because it was brought about by a woman.

**JAFNHAR** Literally, equally high. A name of Odin.

**JAGUAR** Bloodthirstiness, ferocity. Dream significance; bad

omen. Animal sacred to the Inca creator deity. Among Mexican Indians called ocelotl. It symbolizes learning, skill, and is feared as a self-transformer, sorcerer, soul-eater. It typifies the nocturnal heavens dotted with stars and is an aspect of Tepeyotlotl.

**JAH (AU, IAH, JE, YA, YAH, YA'U, YHWH)** Jehovah or Yahweh in contracted form; often used in proper nouns. Hebrew Supreme Being. The Ever-Existent, God, Lord. Interchangeable with El as a name for God. In cabalism God when producing the miracle of the Red Sea. Probable source of awe, and the names Haw and Hay.

**JAHAD (JEHAD, JIHAD)** A religious war; war of the Moslems against the enemies of Islam. Resembles the crusades.

**JAHANNAM (JEHANNUM)** Moslem Hell; identical with the Hebrew Gehenna.

**JAHATH** Hebrew name meaning comfort, revival.

**JAHAZIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah sees; sometimes expresses opposition.

**JAHAZIEL** Hebrew name meaning Jah reveals.

**JAHDAI** Hebrew name meaning guide, leader.

**JAHDIEL** Hebrew name meaning Jah gives joy.

**JAHI** In the Avesta a malicious fiend, a harlot. She embodied the spirit of whoredome destructive to mankind. She aroused Angra Mainyu from his long sleep and induced him to pour poison on the body of Gaya Maretan and

caused conflict in the world. The poison of Angra Mainyu was frost.

**JAHIEEL** Hebrew name meaning Jah waits.

**JAHMAI** Hebrew name meaning Jah protects.

**JAHRZEIT** Anniversary of the death of a parent among Jews. Observed with prayers for the dead and other ceremonies.

**JAHVEH (JAHWEH)** A form of Jehovah meaning Ever-Existent fire or life. In early times an androgynous deity, Jah being a male syllable; Havvah, female.

**JAHZEEL** Hebrew name meaning Jah apportions.

**JAİK-KHAN** Literally, flood prince. Hero in Siberian flood tales. Prayed to as intervener between Over-god and man. Sacrifices to him are offered on a high mountain. Called Jajutshi (Orderer), he sends messengers with souls for new-born children. As one of the Kudai he deserts the realm of his father Over-god for the underworld, where, as prince of floods, he escorts souls bound for hell.

**JAIRUS** Literally, enlightener. A leader of a synagogue, whose deceased twelve-year-old daughter Jesus is said to have raised from the dead and restored to health.

**JAJPUR** A place of pilgrimage in Bengal, India.

**JAJUTSI** Altaic god or fate of the heavens. Ruler of providence; also decreer of birth. Writer of man's good deeds, opposed to Kormos who writes a man's evil deeds. Resembles Dzajaga, Kaba, Norms, Tien-ming, Zajan.

**JAKEH** Hebrew name meaning harkening.

**JAKES FARMER** A privy cleaner. In colloquial English, jakes is an expression for filth, untidiness.

**JAKIM** Hebrew name meaning a setter-up.

**JAKIS** Japanese malignant air spirits which cause illness.

**JALK (JALKR)** Name assumed by Odin when he brought judgment upon an evil-doer and when he killed the giant Vafthrudnir. Origin of Jack the Giant-Killer.

**JALOUSIE** A blind which admits light but excludes rain and sun. Symbolic of jealousy and of secrecy. Jalousie is French for jealousy and the name was chosen because it prevents others from seeing in.

**JALYOGINI** Panjab spirit which lives in streams and wells and casts spells on children and women which cause death and sickness.

**JAMAICA** An island in the Greater Antilles symbolized by a black crocodile.

**JAMBHALA** Buddhist Yidam or tutelary deity; a form of Kubera. In some localities and manifestations worshiped as a wealth god. His emblems are: jambhara (lemon), nakula (mongoose), sankha (conch shell), trisula (trident). His vahana (mount) is a horse dragon. Color: black or white. Ornaments: Bodhisattva. In Tibet called Dsam-bha-la.

**JAMBHARA** Buddhist non-tantric symbol, a lemon.

**JAMBRES AND JANNES** Two of

the principal Egyptian magicians who opposed Aaron and Moses by attempting to imitate the miracles which they exhibited. They are called sons of Balaam.

**JAMBU** Hindu tree of life. Universe or World Tree over which Siva is lord and which yields the soma, drink of immortality. Its roots are in Yama's underworld, its trunk is the sustaining axis of the universe, it crowns Mount Meru, its tips are in heaven and it casts its shadow on the moon. Identical with the Jambutri-shring; resembles Parijata and Yggdrasil.

**JAMBUDVIPA (JAMBUDWIPA)** In Buddhism the world. Chinese Buddhist realm presided over by Pa-no-ka. In Hinduism island of the Jambu tree. In Jainism continent on which we live.

**JAMBUTRI-SHRING** Tibetan Buddhist tree of knowledge with roots in Lamayin and fruit in Lhayul. Identical with the Jambu.

**JAMES (JAMIE, JEM, JIM, JIMMIE)** Masculine name; a variant of Jacob. In Latin rendered Jacobus. Usually interpreted to mean supplanter.

James the Great (or Elder). Christian apostle. Son of Zebedee and Salome, a follower of Jesus; brother of John. Zebedee and his two sons were fishermen. By Jesus, because of their energy and zeal, the brothers were nicknamed Boanerges (sons of thunder). James, put to death by Herod Agrippa, was the first Christian martyr. He is identified with the constellation Sagittarius. Symbolized by a scallop shell or staff because he was a pilgrim.

James the Just. Sometimes identified as a brother of Jesus,

and identical with James the Less. He supposedly was stoned to death about 62 A.D.

James the Less (or Younger).

One of the twelve Christian apostles. Son of Alphaeus or Cleophas and Mary. He is called the less or younger to distinguish him from James, son of Zebedee. First bishop of Jerusalem. Identified with the constellation Gemini. Symbolized by a fuller's pole as he was killed by a blow on the head by Simeon the fuller, with a pole.

**JAMIN** Hebrew name meaning right hand, prosperity.

**JAMSHID (GIAMSCHID, JAMSHYD)** Legendary king of the Peris. In punishment for his boast of immortality, he was compelled to assume mortal form and dwell on earth, where he became a mighty king of Iran and ruled for 700 years, 300 of which were extraordinarily happy and prosperous. He had the Deevs, or Genii, as his slaves. He possessed a seven-ringed golden cup, which was filled with the elixir of life, which predicted the future, and which surveyed the whole world. Jamshid was the material and spiritual educator of mankind. He taught men the arts of weaving, the cultivation of the soil, healing, the use of iron and wine-making, and he introduced the solar year. He was ruler during the golden age, which was followed by the reign of Azhi Dahaka, who destroyed him. In the Avesta, he is the son of Vivanghvant, and the first to offer haoma to Ahura Mazda. He is said to be the mortal form of Yima Khshaeta, a sun hero. After his reign as a mortal he became sovereign of the abode of the blessed dead, in which role he compares with the Hindu Yama. Because of his wisdom,

he is likened to Solomon. His cup of plenty resembles the cornucopia and Sangraal.

Jewel of Jamshid. Famous ruby. Called torch of night and cup of the sun because of its splendor.

**JAN** Sun nat of the Burmese Kachins. With Shitta (moon) worshiped once each year by the chief.

**JANARDANA** Hindu god, who takes the name of Brahma, Vishnu or Siva, accordingly as he creates, preserves or destroys.

**JANE (JANET, JANICE, JEAN, JEANNE, JEANNETTE, JENNY, NETTI)** Feminine name corresponding to masculine John.

Jane Eyre. Heroine of a novel of the same name by Charlotte Bronte. Jane is intense and timid with a deeply rooted sense of duty; she is strong in adversity.

**JANI** City gates of Rome; after Janus.

**JANICOT** Basque oak god. Identical with Janus.

**JANIZARY** A member of a brutal and violent military corps recruited from young prisoners. For centuries it furnished the bodyguard of the Turkish sultan and became very influential in the government. Mahmoud II in 1826 suppressed the organization by ordering thousands of its members massacred. The term is still applied to a Turkish soldier.

**JANN** Arabian demon of the lowest order. In some accounts the name Jann is given as the father of the jinn.

**JANNES** See Jambres.

**JANOAH** Hebrew name meaning

resting place.

**JANUARY** Period of winter. Personified by a man seated at a table set with wine glasses. Symbolized by the azalea, cardinal bird, garnet, snow drops and Waterbearer, emblems of Aquarius. The name is derived from Janus, Roman god of all beginnings. Yule celebrations extend from about December 25 into the first days of January. December is designated the former yule, January the after yule, because one comes before the sun turns itself about (at winter solstice) and one after.

January First. Among most peoples day celebrating the conclusion of the festival of rejoicing because of the return of the sun. Christian Feast of Circumcision or Feast of Fools.

January Seventh. Japanese festive day on which rice gruel cooked with seven kinds of herbs is eaten as a charm against bad luck and disease. Noble families attend the Grey-Black Horse Ceremony at the palace. Those who see it supposedly escape disaster for a year.

**JANUS (DIANUS, IANUS, JANUS BIFRONS)** Ancient Italic sun and supreme deity. His wife's name is given as Jana, and he is said to have been the lover of Cardea, goddess of hinges (on which the year swings). In later mythology he ranked second to Jupiter, the sky god. Janus opened and closed the gates of heaven morning and evening. Doorkeeper of heaven, he was revered as divinity presiding over entrances, gates, etc. After him, city gates were called Jani. When Jupiter supplanted him as the leading deity, he was appealed to as mediator through whom petitions and prayers were transmitted to the other gods. The

first hour of each day, the calends of each month and the first month after the winter solstice were all sacred to him. Sacrifices consisting of barley, cake and wine were offered to him. His special feast was the agonium celebrated January 9. Under his archway, supplemented by a temple, which was open in times of war, closed in times of peace, Roman warriors, to whom he gave special protection, marched off to war. In 700 years these gates and temple were closed three times. He usually is portrayed with two faces, one facing east, one facing west, said to symbolize beginnings and endings, his knowledge of past and future events, light (or good) and darkness (or evil), the two sides of a door, or his post, which was at the turn, or doorway, of the year. He carried a key in one hand and a rod or scepter in the other. In rare instances he was portrayed as four-faced, typifying the four directions, and his temple was of quadruple design, all four sides being equal. Occasionally represented by cattle or rams with two horns pointing fore and aft respectively. His usual aspect has made Janus-faced a synonym for deceit, misleading, two-faced. In one legend Janus was king of Italy. He received exiled deities with great kindness and shared his throne with the exiled Cronus, whose name became Saturn. Their joint reign was so peaceful and prosperous, it was called the golden age. His name is the source of janitor and January; it yields ever-existent one light or sunlight; it is akin to Hans, Johns, Jonas, Jones. A surname of Janus is Quirinius. Compare Aker, Brahma, El of Gebal.

**JAO (IA, JA)** Gnostic variation for the hidden name of Jah



(Jehovah). The letters themselves carried because of their talismanic power. Akin to Abraxas, Ao, Aum, Jaoth, JHVH, Tao. See name.

**JAOTH** Designation used by Babylonians meaning god or lord. Compare El, Jao.

**JAPHETH (JAPHET)** Literally, enlargement or extender. In Hebrew tradition eldest of Noah's three sons, born 100 years before the flood. He was the ruler of the cold north, and his seven sons with their posterity are said to have been the ancestors of the Aryans or Indo-Europeans as distinguished from the Hamitic or Semitic peoples. According to one legend Japheth was the father of Histon, from whom descended the British, French, German and Italian peoples, and the "enlargement" has now reached into the United States. In an old Irish legend the father of Magog, ancient ancestress of the people of Ireland. He is said to be identical with Iapetus, the Greek Titan, represented as progenitor of the Greek race.

**JAPHIA** Hebrew name meaning high.

**JAPONICA** December 21 birthday flower symbolic of excellence. In China the love tree, symbolic of married happiness.

**JAQUENETTA** In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour Lost* a country wench.

**JAR** A burial place. A rain charm and source of plenty. A jar carries the same symbolism as a vase, which see.

Bottomless jar. In ancient Greece placed on the graves of unmarried women, thirsty ones, who supposedly put an end to

drought when their own thirsts were quenched.

Canopic jar. Used by Egyptians of antiquity for the burial of the viscera removed from bodies in process of mummification. Four jars were used and placed under the special protection of the four gods of the dead: Amset, lord of the north, who had a human head, and protected the large intestines and stomach; Duamutef, lord of the east, who had a jackal's head, and protected the heart and lungs; Horus Hapi, lord of the south, who had the head of a baboon or dog, and protected the small intestines; Kebeh, lord of the west, who had a hawk's head, and protected the gall-bladder and liver. The four were the sons of Horus.

**JARASANDHA** In Hinduism one of miraculous birth, having been born of two mothers. He was of remarkable strength and increased daily as the moon does in its first phase. Probably a moon deity. His birth compares with that of Huitzilopochtli and Osiris.

**JAREB** Hebrew name meaning avenger.

**JARED** Hebrew name meaning descent.

**JARESIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah gives a couch.

**JARIB** Hebrew name meaning striving.

**JARL (RIG-JARL)** In Norse mythology son of Heimdal in his human form known as Rig Mothir. Ancestor of the jarls or earls (noblemen). Taught runes by Heimdal. In Scandinavia a jarl is a chieftain or leader next to a king. See Churl, Heimdal, Thrall.

**JARLEY, MRS.** In Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop the kind-hearted owner of a traveling wax-works show. She befriends Little Nell. Mrs. Jarley is often applied to an entertainment in which the actors assume the poses of wax figures.

**JARMUTH** Hebrew masculine name meaning height.

**JARNDYCE, JOHN** In Dickens' Bleak House guardian of Esther Summerson. A shrewd and amiable philanthropist; a constant litigant in Chancery in the case of Jarndyce v. Jarndyce, which Dickens intended as a satire upon the English court of Chancery and its dilatory methods.

**JARNSAXA** In Norse mythology by Thor the mother of Magni (Night) and Modi (Wrath). She was one of the Vana-mothers of Heimdal, and she crushed iron which came from clay and the sea in the World Mill. A personification of the waves. See Vana-mothers.

**JARNVID (JARNVITHR)** Literally, Ironwood. Norse forest east of Midgard. The leaves of its trees were of iron, and it was the abode of a race of giant witches, the Jarnvids (Jarnvidthiur), one of which was the dam of many wolf-shaped giant sons (frost and storm demons).

**JAROA** Hebrew name meaning new moon.

**JARPHOONK** Hypnotism as practiced by conjurers in India.

**JAR-SUB** Siberian earth deity; name signifying land-water.

**JARVIS (GERVAIS, JERVIS)** Masculine name; first element from the Germanic through Nor-

man French, meaning spear; second element from the Celtic, meaning vassel.

**JASHEN** Hebrew name meaning shining.

**JASHER** Hebrew name meaning upright, noble-minded.

**JASHOBEAM** Hebrew name meaning the people return.

**JASHUB** Hebrew name meaning turning back.

**JASMINE (JESSAMINE)** Amiability, beauty, delicacy, folly, fragrance, love. Emblem of the morning star and of North Carolina. Sacred flower in Ceylon and Persia. In China typifies feminine beauty and sweetness. Attribute of Virgin Mary, and because of its star-shaped blossom, symbolic of divine hope, grace and heavenly felicity.

Cape jasmine. Joy.

Carolina jasmine. Separation.

Indian jasmine. In the language of flowers: I attach myself to you.

Night blooming jasmine.

Love's vigil.

Spanish jasmine. Sensuality.

White jasmine. Amiability.

Variety usually referred to in poetry.

Yellow jasmine. April 22 birthday flower; symbolic of elegance and grace.

**JASON (IASON)** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning healer. Probably a Greek form of the Hebrew name Joshua. (2) In Greek mythology son of Aeson, king of Iolcus, who was dethroned by his brother Pelias. To save the life of his ten-year-old son, Aeson placed him in the care of the Centaur Chiron, where Jason remained for ten years and then returned to demand the king-

dom which his uncle had usurped. Pelias agreed to surrender the throne if Jason obtained the Golden Fleece (sunlit clouds) from Colchis. Jason assembled a group of about fifty heroes, the Argonauts, built the ship Argo, and set out on the perilous expedition. After many strange and dangerous adventures, including a visit to the land of the Amazons and passage through the treacherous Symplegades, he reached Colchis, where the king demanded he plough fields with a fire-breathing, brazen-hoofed bull and sow them with dragon's teeth, from which an army of warriors sprang. With the assistance of the king's daughter Medea, a sorceress, he accomplished the tasks, destroyed the warriors, gained possession of the treasure, and, accompanied by Medea, fled in his ship the Argo. Jason deserted Medea for Creusa (or Glauce), whom Medea killed. Jason typifies the sun, which is carried across the sky in a ship to the land of night, where he is aided by the dawn (Medea), whom he deserts for the gloaming (Creusa). The adventures of Jason resemble those of Cadmus, Heracles, Odysseus and Theseus. See animal nurse under nurse, Argo, Argonauts.

**JASPER (GASPARD, KASPER)**

(1) Masculine name from the Persian, meaning treasure-master. (2) Courage, joy, praise, pride of strength, wisdom. It supposedly provides constancy. Dream significance: love returned. One of the stones in the breastplate of the Hebrew high-priest and one of the foundation stones of the wall of the New Jerusalem. The Biblical stone may have resembled green chalcedony. The name comes from the Hebrew jaspeh or yashpteh. It yields ever-existent

light.

Jasper seal. Used by Roman emperors as a charm.

Opal jasper. Humility.

Ribbard or striped jasper. Despair.

**JASTONI** Fish on which Saint Brendan and Irish monks who accompanied him on his seven-year journey in search of the Islands of Paradise held Easter Mass. Analogue of Jhasa.

**JATAKA** One of the legends relating to the successive existence of Buddha. It contains the birth story and other doctrinal material and is one of the sources of Aesop's Fables and innumerable fairy tales, folk legends and songs.

**JATHNIEL** Hebrew name meaning God is giving.

**JAVELIN** Carries the same symbolism as spear, which see.

**JAVERT** In Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables* personification of relentless law. He pursues the ex-convict Jean Valjean, but finally commits suicide rather than arrest his prey.

**JAVERZAHARSES** Nymphs of Armenian legend. Probably female kaches. They were invisible and endowed with an imperishable knowledge. They could learn nothing new, nor could they forget what they knew. They loved rejoicings, singings and weddings. Although their name means perpetual bride, they were held to be mortal.

**JAY** (1) Masculine name derived from a family and a place name. (2) Because of its noisy, restless character, bird symbolic of chatterbox, coarse or loud woman, poor actor, simpleton,

unscrupulous windbag. Colloquial for nag, scold. In United States a country bumpkin, dupe for sharpers, greenhorn. Thus a jay walker is one who crosses the street without observing traffic regulations, one who, like a country Jake or Jay, is unfamiliar with the ways of the city.

Jayhawker. In United States a free-booter, guerilla, particularly one of the border ruffians, in the free-soil conflict in Kansas during the Civil War, who combined pillage with guerilla fighting in neighboring states, especially Missouri. Hence a designation for a native of Kansas.

Jayhawk State. Kansas.

**JAZER** Hebrew name meaning fortified.

**JC** Jesus Christos; Jesus Christ.

**JE** (1) A symbol noting that portion of Pentateuch which bears traces of Jehovistic and Elohistic origin. (2) French form of the pronoun I. Je yields ever-existent, and appears in Jehovah, Jimmu, Jove, Jumala, Jupiter, vowels being interchangeable.

**JEALOUSY** Typified by a crouching leopard, green color, green eyes. In an Italian icon personified by a winged woman in a program gown covered with ears and eyes. A cock sits on her arm, and she carries a bundle of thorns.

**JEAN** Used as both a feminine and masculine name; a form of Joan and of John. Feminine form is usually written Jeanne.

Jean Baptiste. Nickname given to Canada or the typical Canadian peasant.

Jean Crapaud. Sobriquet for a Frenchman. Also Johnny Crapaud.

**JEBEL MUSA (MOUSA)** Formerly called Abyla; one of the Pillars of Heracles. Also known as Ape's Hill. Jebel Musa is Arabic for Mountain of Moses.

**JEBERECHIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is blessing.

**JEBUS** Hebrew name meaning trodden down. The name of Jerusalem before the time of David.

**JEBUSITES** In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel the Roman Catholics, alluding to the fact that England was Roman Catholic before the Reformation.

**JECHOLIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is able.

**JECHONIAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is establishing.

**JED** A symbol noting that portion of Pentateuch bearing traces of Johovistic, Elohistic and Deuteronomist origin.

**JEDIAH (JED)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is knowing.

**JEDDLER, DR.** One who looks upon the world as a great practical joke, too absurd to be regarded seriously by a rational man. From the character in Dickens' Battle of Life.

**JEDEDIAH (JEDIDIAH)** Hebrew masculine name meaning Beloved by Jah. A name given to Solomon at his birth by Nathan the prophet.

**JEDIAEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah knows.

**JEDWOOD JUSTICE** Putting an undesirable person to death and

then placing him on trial. Along the border of England and Scotland meted to mosstroopers. Also known as Jeburgh or Jeddart justice. From the name of a borough in Scotland.

**JEFFERSON BRICK** An impulsive loud politician. From the character in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

**JEFFREY (JEFF)** Masculine name, variant of Geoffrey.

**JEFFREYS, GEORGE** English judge, 1st Baron Jeffreys of Wem. Notorious for his brutality and injustice.

**JEGAR-SAHADUTHA** Heap of stones erected to mark the scene of the covenant between Jacob and Laban. The name is from the Aramean signifying heap of testimony or witness.

**JEHANNUM** Same as Jahan-nam, which see.

**JEHDEIAH** Hebrew name meaning union of Jah.

**JEHEZEKEL** Hebrew name meaning God strengthens.

**JEHIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is living.

**JEHIEL** Hebrew name meaning God lives.

**JEHIZKIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is strong.

**JEHOADAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah unveils.

**JEHOADDAN** Hebrew name meaning Jah gives delight.

**JEHOAHAZ** Hebrew name meaning Jah upholds.

**JEHOHANAN** Hebrew name meaning Jah is gracious.

**JEHOIACHIN** Hebrew name meaning God establishes.

**JEHOIADA** Hebrew name meaning Jah knows.

Jehoiada box. A box with a slot to receive coins used as a child's saving bank or a box in which donations are received.

**JEHOIAKIM** Hebrew name meaning Jah sets up.

**JEHOIAKIN** Hebrew name meaning Jah's appointed.

**JEHOIARIB** Hebrew name meaning Jah contends.

**JEHONADAB** Hebrew name meaning Jah is liberal.

**JEHONATHAN** Hebrew name meaning Jah gives.

**JEHORAM (JORAM)** Literally, Jah is high. A wicked Hebrew king who departed from his faith and worshiped false gods. In some accounts he was murdered by Jehu, one of his generals, and his body was left to rot in a field; in some accounts he died of an incurable disease, which gave his body a loathsome smell. His manner of death is said to have been a punishment for heresy. Compare Asa.

**JEHOSHABEATH (JEHOSHEBA)** Hebrew name meaning Jah makes oath.

**JEHOSHAPHAT** Hebrew name meaning Jah is Judge. In the Old Testament the name of the valley of the judgment of God. Metaphorical name of a place where, at the sound of the last trumpet on Judgment Day, all souls in heaven and hell will meet



and listen to their eternal sentence, after which they will return to their respective places. In attempts to apply the name to an actual place it is said to have been where the great battle was waged by King Jehoshaphat, and that souls, while on earth, resumed their bodies to listen to their sentences. Since the third century the name has been applied to a deep and narrow glen east of Jerusalem.

**JEHOSHUA** Hebrew name meaning Jah saves.

**JEHOVAH (IAH, IAO, IAW, IE, IEU, IEUE, JAH, JAHVE, JAHWEH, JALDABAOth, JAO, JEHOVA, JHVH, YAHWEH, YAHOWAH, YAW, YHWH)** Among the Hebrews signifies He is or I am, the eternal and self-existent. In English version generally rendered Lord. Since the time of Moses a name which designates the covenant God of the Hebrew people. It never has the article before it, nor does it appear in plural form. Jews do not pronounce the name, and in scripture readings substitute Adonai (Lord) or Elohim (God) except in the expression Adonai Jehovah, for which is said Adonai Elohim (Lord God). His abode is in heaven, He is all powerful, most wise, and without equal. He created the universe in six days and established the Sabbath as the seventh day of the week. He fashioned man and He formed woman out of the rib of man. He fructified the earth and He healed the sick. He is the Aleph-Tau (Beginning and End), the Logos, the Universal Mind, the Word. He is the all-knowing and all-seeing; when man became wicked, He sent a flood, saving two of all seed that life on earth might be revived. He appeared to Abraham, Isaac,

Jacob, and Moses. In early worship he appears to have been God of the south and of the noonday sun, and the original deity of the Passover was, according to some, like Dionysus Sabazius, preeminently a protector of barley and the vine. His early rituals also corresponded to those of Dionysus, incorporating barley-sheaves and new wine, animal sacrifices, ecstatic dances, libations and love-making. The serpent, the antagonist of Jehovah, probably in early rites was associated with Him or was one of His aspects as an earth or fertility deity. He is symbolized by a hand emerging from clouds, a seven-branched candlestick, and His name in Hebrew characters inscribed within a nimbed equilateral triangle is used as a talisman. His symbolic colors are blue for glory, purple for dignity and splendor, red for love and sacrifice, white for joy and supreme purity. Chavah, an alternative name of Eve, is akin to Jehovah, which yields Ever-existent (Je or Ya) fire or living A (hovah). Other forms in which His name appears on papyri and in the cabala are Astaphaios, Eloaios, Lord of Sabaoth, Oraios, Q're. He resembles Ea and Enlil. Compare Adonai, Elath-Iahu, Elohim, Iahu, Jephthah.

**Jehovah Elohim.** In the cabala a name of the third Sefhira, Binah. See Sefhira.

**Jehovahjireh.** Hebrew name meaning Jehovah will provide. The name was given by Abraham to the place where he had been about to sacrifice his son Isaac, and alludes to incident in which God provided a substitute offering.

**Jehovahnissi.** Hebrew name meaning Jehovah is my banner.

**Jehovahshalom.** Hebrew name meaning Jehovah is peace or prosperity, and given by Gideon

to an altar which he built where the Angel-Jehovah had appeared to him and saluted him by saying, "Peace be unto thee."

**Jehovah Tzabaoth.** In the cabala a name of Netzach, the seventh Sephira, signifying Lord of Armies. See Sephira.

**Jehovahtzidkenu.** Hebrew name meaning Jehovah our righteousness. A name given to Christ.

**JEHOZABAD** Hebrew name meaning Jah endows.

**JEHOZADAK** Hebrew name meaning Jah is just.

**JEHU** Literally, Jah is he. In Old Testament son of Jehoshaphat. A general in Jehoram's army, he used his chariots in a furious attack and killed Jehoram, Ahaziah and their issue, and became king of Judah. From his name has come Jehu, meaning a fast or furious driver, a reckless driver, or, humorously, a coachman or driver.

**JEHUBBAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah conceals.

**JEHUCAL** Hebrew name meaning Jah is able.

**JEHUD** Hebrew name meaning honorable.

**JEHUDI** Hebrew name meaning a Jew.

**JEIEL** Hebrew name meaning God snatches away.

**JEJAMO-KARPO** Tibetan Buddhist princess of the Yaksas. Also called Pho-zem-na-po.

**JEKABZEEL** Hebrew name meaning God gathers.

**JEKAMEAM** Hebrew name

meaning standing of the people.

**JEKAMIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah avenges.

**JEKUTHIEL** Hebrew name meaning Jah is mighty.

**JEKYLL, DOCTOR** Hero with a dual personality in Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Doctor Jekyll, a kindly physician, discovers a drug that transforms him into a brutal criminal who becomes known as Mr. Hyde. By the use of another drug, he returns to his own kindly personality. After committing a murder, he resolves to have nothing more to do with his evil self, but the effects of the drug are too strong and he lapses into Mr. Hyde unwillingly. When he is unable to procure an ingredient by which he can recover the form of Dr. Jekyll, he commits suicide. He typifies the dual aspects of good and evil within one man, the desires of the body, which war against the rules of the mind.

**JELLYBY, MRS.** In Dickens' *Bleak House* an untidy woman who, in her devotion to foreign missions, neglects her household and forgets charity begins at home. Her children are shamefully neglected and a poor beggar dying of starvation is ordered from her door.

**JELLY FISH** A weakling. In Japanese mythology a form of Hirugo (see), a merry patron of good fortune.

**JEMIMA (JEMIMAH)** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning a dove, fortunate, pure.

**JEMINY (JIMMINY)** A corruption of Gemini or of Jesu Domine (Jesus Lord). Used in mild

oaths.

**JEMSHID** See Jamshid.

**JEMUEL** Hebrew name meaning God is light.

**JEN** Lightning god of the Ziryen, a Finno-Ugric people. He slings lightning against Kul (devil).

**JENGHIS KHAN (CHINGISKAN, GENGHIS KHAN)** A Mongol conqueror, a military genius and ruthless plunderer. A title signifying greatest lord. His original name was Temudjin.

**JENGK-TONGK (KUL-JUNGK)** Finno-Ugric water spirit. Fishermen sacrifice to him.

**JENKIN** In English folk custom, the roughest and tallest village lad was chosen to play the part of Jenkin each year in the performance of the Merry-Men Masque. Jenkin (or Little John) was one of Robin Hood's deputies or lieutenants and noted for his skill with the bow. Probably a frost spirit. Root of the names Jackson, Jenkinson, Johnson.

**JENKINS** Colloquialism for one who is a flatterer of persons in high official or social position or of the society reporter of a newspaper. A contemptuous term.

**Jenkins, Mrs. Winifred.** In Smollett's *Humphry Clinker* a lady's maid noted for her bad spelling and ludicrous mistakes in English. Probably the original of Mrs. Malaprop.

**JENNIFER** Feminine name; variant of Guinevere.

**JENNY L'OUVIERE** A fanciful name for the typical hard-working Parisian seamstress.

**JENNY WREN** Regarded as sacred by the druids who drew auguries from her chirpings, i.e. from the wisdom of her speech. In nursery rhyme, the sweetheart of Cock Robin (Robin Redbreast), who promises she shall feed on cherry pie and have currant wine to drink, but she replies she must wear her "plain brown gown," and "never go too fine."

**JEPHTHAH (JEPHTE)** Literally, opposer. In the Old Testament son of Gilead and a harlot, probably a sacred prostitute. His father's legitimate sons cast him out, and he became a robber chief noted as an able and courageous fighter. The Ammonites invaded their territory, and his brothers called upon him to lead them. He consented provided he was to remain their leader after the war, as well, and his brothers agreed to appoint him judge. Thus an outlaw, he became judge. For his success, he vowed to sacrifice the first person he met on his return home; that person was his only child, a virgin daughter. The sacrifice was thought to have taken place at the winter solstice and, in the belief that wells were unfit for use during this period, they were said to be poisoned by the blood of Jephthah's daughter. As one who sacrificed his daughter, Jephthah typifies one who placed his devotion to God above all else. It may represent a surrogate. See surrogate. Interpreters state his daughter was saved, as were Isaac and Iphigenia. The suggestion that his mother was a prostitute connected with the temple indicates that early worship of Jehovah was orgiastic. Jephthah may have been a sun deity. Paul numbers Jephthah among the saints of the Old Testament.











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