

# Dictionary of Mythology Folklore and Symbols

*by*

Gertrude Jobs




The Scarecrow Press, Inc.





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Part 2



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**JEPHUNEH** Hebrew name meaning appearing.

**JERAHMEEL** Hebrew name meaning God is merciful.

**JERBA** An island in the Gulf of Cebes on which are Roman remains and ruins. Legendary home of the lotus-eaters.

**JERED (JARED)** Hebrew name meaning flowing, low.

**JEREMIAH (JEREMIAS, JEREMY, JERRY)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jah is high. (2) In the Old Testament one of the chief prophets. Born of the race of priests, he was destined of God to be a prophet, and consecrated for that object before his birth. His prophecies caused him to suffer a life filled with afflictions and persecutions. Jehoiakim threw his prophetic roll into the fire and sought his life. Zedekiah ignored his warning that the Jews would suffer seventy years captivity for their sins. He was in prison when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, who offered to release him and give him a home in Babylon, but Jeremiah chose to remain with the remnant of Jews that carried him to Egypt, where he died. Naturally mild, retiring and sensitive, ill-usage could not alienate him and he never shrank from danger; threats were unable to silence him. In art shown with a scroll, staff or wand in his hand.

Jeremiad. A lament over degeneracy or wickedness. A complaint or tale of despair, disappointment, sorrow or woe. So called from the book of Lamentations in the Old Testament attributed to Jeremiah.

**JEREMOTH (JERIMUTH)** He-

brew name meaning elevation.

**JEREMY DIDDLE** Protagonist in Kenny's Raising of the Wind. A clever, impetuous swindler. He lives on others, borrows from them, and never repays them.

**JERIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is foundation.

**JERIBAI** Hebrew name meaning Jah contends.

**JERICO** Ancient Palestinian city. It was the first city taken in Canaan by Joshua, who had miraculous aid in its destruction when, after the priests circumambulated the city for seven days, God answered his trumpets by the crumbling of the walls. Only Rahab and her household escaped. Thus the first city captured in the Promised Land. Joshua pronounced a curse upon the person who should rebuild it, and the curse fell on Hiel. All his children died, but the reconstructed city flourished, to become second in importance to Jerusalem. At Jericho, Christ is said to have healed two blind men and to have forgiven Zaccheus; it contained a school of prophets; it was the residence of Elisha who used salt to sweeten (heal) its waters. Jericho was situated in a valley of dreary limestone hills, one of which, the Quarantana, derives its name from the tradition that it was the scene of Christ's forty days fast and temptation. Anciently, the plain close by the city was well watered and fruitful; in modern times it has been known as a wasteland. The road from Jericho to Jerusalem, through narrow and rocky passes abounding with ravines and precipices, was infested with bandits and robbers, as mentioned in the story of the good Samaritan.

Proverbially Jericho has become the name of some indefinite place and it appears in many phrases.

Gone to Jericho. Gone no one knows where. Also gone to a house of pleasure, the allusion being to a house of pleasure kept by Henry VIII near Chelmsford. When he absented himself there, the expression used was, "He has gone to Jericho."

Go to Jericho. Get going, Go to the devil, Go and hang yourself, or something more offensive.

Stay in Jericho. Wait until you are older and wiser. Stay in retirement in a place of obscurity or waiting, stay in an out-of-the-way place, the allusion being to the statement in which David bids his servants who have had their beards cut off to tarry at Jericho until they have grown in again. The phrase usually is used contemptuously.

**JERMYN** Masculine name from the German, meaning bright, glittering.

**JEROBOAM** Literally, enlarger. (1) In Old Testament Jeroboam I was the son of Nebat, an Ephraimite. While an officer in Solomon's army he plotted against Solomon and was obliged to flee to Egypt. After Solomon's death he was summoned by the ten tribes to return and present their demands to Rehoboam; when the demands were refused, he led a revolt and became the first king of Israel, reigning from 937 to 915 B.C. He introduced idolatry and its attendant priesthood, with priests selected from the lowest classes to supersede the sons of Aaron. While the measure was effective, it revealed his weakness. He was the object of divine denunciation through Ahijah and the unknown prophet. He remained at war

with Judah all his life, and after the brief reign of his son Nadab his family was doomed to extinction. His name has become a byword for wickedness. (2) Jeroboam II, son and successor of Joash, in 825 B.C. He was the thirteenth king of Israel and he ruled for forty-one years. In his long reign Israel reached the peak of prosperity, but his reign was marked by luxury, oppression and vice. (3) In proverbial English a cup or goblet of great size, the name being derived from Jeroboam II.

**JEROHAM** Hebrew name meaning loved.

**JEROME (JERRY)** Masculine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning holy name.

**JERONIMO** A character appearing in the plays of Thomas Kyd. He uses extravagant language and his expressions have become street slang. On making an ill-timed statement about the king, he says to himself, "Go by, Jeronimo." This expression appears in many literary works.

**JERRY** Masculine name; diminutive of Gerald, Gerard, Jeremiah, Jerome.

Jerry builder. A speculator who erects a building in a mean or unsubstantial manner, employing materials and work that are fraudulent or inferior. Probably from Jeremiah, the prophet of decay and ruin.

Jerry Sneak. In Samuel Foote's *The Mayor of Garratt*, a hen-pecked husband.

**JERSEYAN** First of the North American glacial periods.

**JERSEY LIGHTNING** Any strong intoxicating liquor; named for the potent apple brandy formerly made



in New Jersey.

**JERUBBAAL** Hebrew name meaning contender with Baal.

**JERUBBESHETH** Hebrew name meaning contender with the idol.

**JERUEL** Hebrew name meaning foundation of God.

**JERUSALEM** Chief city of the Holy Land, where man communes with God. Its site on elevated ground was early hallowed by God's trial of Abraham's faith. The most ancient name of the city was Salem; later it was called Jebus. It was reckoned as a city belonging to Judah until it was stormed and captured by David, after which it was called the city of David or Jerusalem, and it became the political center of the kingdom. It was taken and retaken many times; it was twice destroyed. It was destroyed by the Babylonians, and captured by Alexander of Macedon. Ptolemy of Egypt took it by assault on the Sabbath, when the Jews scrupled to fight. The tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes set up an image of Jupiter in the temple, using every means to force the people into idolatrous worship. Under the Maccabees, the Jews once again recovered their independence, but a century later it was conquered by the Romans. Herod the Great spent vast sums embellishing the city and to it came Jesus. Titus again destroyed the city. Adrian planted a Roman colony on the site, banished all Christians and Jews, prohibiting their return on pain of death, and called the place Aelia Capitolina, which he consecrated to heathen deities. In the time of Constantine it resumed its ancient name of Jerusalem, which it has retained since. Chosroes, king of Persia,

slew 90,000 of its men and demolished the Christian churches. Subsequently Christians and Moslems have fought for it. At the present time, it stands as the holy city of Christians, Jews and Moslems, and symbolizes a center of religious associations and hopes. Jews assemble on Fridays, and more or less on other days, at the wall believed to have formed part of their ancient temple, where they weep and wail, taking up the lamentations of Jeremiah, and pray for the coming of the Messiah. In medieval Europe, Jerusalem was thought to be the center or navel of the earth, a place held by Troy in pre-Christian thought. Daniel saw it thriving, destroyed and rebuilt; thus life of the universe in miniature. Arabs call modern Jerusalem El-Kuds, the holy. When David named the city Jerusalem, he may merely have been reviving an ancient name; Urusalem (Jerusalem). Etymologically Urusalem yields light-essence-of-the-sun-god, or city of Eros or Horus (sun lord). City of Lament, the Harlot, Holy City, the Virgin, are epithets applied to it. It compares with Lassa (Lhassa) and Peiping (Peking).

Jerusalem pony. A donkey.

New Jerusalem. Celestial city described in the Revelation of Saint John. Future abode of the redeemed, where there are fountains and beautiful palaces, and the glory of heaven. A paradise.

**JERUSHA** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning married, possessed.

**JESHIMON** Hebrew name meaning a waste.

**JESHOHAIAH** Hebrew name meaning humbled by Jah.

**JESHU** Jesus, which see. A name cognate with Hou Chi.

**JESHUA** Hebrew name meaning God is salvation.

**JESHURUN** Hebrew name meaning the upright one. A term applied to Israel.

**JESIMIEL** Hebrew name meaning God places.

**JESSAMINE (JESHAMY, JESSAMIN)** The jasmine, which see. A spelling used to distinguish certain species found in the United States.

**JESSE (JESS)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah exists; the Lord is. Feminine form is Jessica (Jessie). (2) Grandson of Ruth the Moabitess; son of Obed, and father of eight sons, the youngest of whom was David. In Christian tradition ancestor of Jesus. Representations of the geneology as given by Matthew are shown in embroideries, glass windows and sculpture with Jesse portrayed in a recumbent position, a vine or tree growing from his loins and showing the personages of the royal and prophetic house upon its branches, while at the top is the Virgin and Child or a cross. Sometimes a tree springs from the bowels, breast and mouth of Jesse, the symbolic trunk spreading to the left and right, with branches bearing the kings of Judah said to be the ancestors of Christ. At the top, on a throne or on the chalice of a gigantic flower columbine, is Christ. Around him are seven doves, which adorn him like a cruciform nimbus, typifying the seven gifts of the spirit: counsel, fear, knowledge, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. Jesse thus typifies an ancestor of a

Messiah. Jesse is identical with Issi and from the same root as Isaiah (Jesaiah); it yields ever-existent light. (3) A branched candlestick representing the geneological tree of Jesse, and, for this reason, any branched candelabrum used in religious services. The term likewise applies to the embroideries, glass windows, sculptures and other works of art with representations of the tree of Jesse, showing the geneology of Jesus as given by Matthew.

**Jesse's rod (stem).** The animating and energizing force or light of Jesse; a geneological tree; a phallus. Sometimes represented by a vine, thus equating with the beanstalk, Jacob's ladder, or Lugh's chain. To castigate or scold is to give one a particular jesse; probably a pun on the rod.

**JESSE JAMES** Bad-man, notorious bandit, outlaw. The most feared and one of the most reckless bandits in the history of the United States. In ballads and stories he has been given a Robin Hood character, and his exploits follow the pattern of robbing the rich to give to the poor. His death was brought about by betrayal for the reward money on his head.

**JESSIS** Slavic ancient supreme god; benefactor and protector.

**JESTER** A buffoon or court fool kept in medieval noble houses. The traditional costume was a parti-colored suit and a cap with bells at the end of two horns, a cockscomb, and the ears of an ass. Members of the Catholic Church claimed that jesters and troubadours disseminated doctrines that scoffed at the mysteries and ritual of Rome; thus they were heretics disguised as singers and

story tellers. The bells, symbolic of freedom and warning; the cockscomb symbolic of awakening; the horns symbolic of light or seeing, probably typified their calling as preachers. The ears of an ass symbolized the part they played as fools or jesters.

**JESUS** (1) Christian Messiah. Second person of the Trinity. Divinely born of Mary, the incarnate of God. Mystics hailed Jesus as the Divine culmination of all preceding deities and referred to Him as Rabbi Ben Panther (Son of Panther). This is assumed to be a play upon the Greek pan and theos, meaning all the gods, and appears to be connected with the superstition that the breath of the panther was so sweetly fragrant that it allured beasts and men. Jesus was a carpenter; thus, in servile position, he served those meaner than himself, a way of life typical of sun heroes for the benefit of mankind. Like other saviors or fertility deities, He was mutilated and hung on a tree, in later tradition nailed to a cross; after His death, He rose from the dead to bring renewed life back with Him. In Holy Communion, His living flesh is torn and eaten symbolically. As one who descended into hell and rose from the dead after three days, He is compared to a lion. Metaphors applied to him are Light, Logos, Well. He gave waters of salvation, which opened blind eyes. One of his epithets was Good-Beetle, thus Good-Sun. He has been represented as an infant, as bread, conquering hero, dolphin, fish, griffin, lamb, rock, shepherd, sun, vine, wine, winged serpent. The daisy is emblematic of His innocence. The name in Hebrew, Jehoshuah or Joshua, signifies Jehovah

saves or Savior. Jesus was His common name, whereas Christ, meaning Anointed One, was his official name. Both names are used separately or together. The appellation Jesus Christ denotes His twofold mission. As Jesus (Savior) He atones for the sins of the world; as Christ (Messiah or Anointed King) He establishes the kingdom of God on earth. Early Christians, as a password to express His name, used the first three letters of ichthus (fish). His name has been written variously as G, Gesu, I, Iesus Christos, Iesu, Jeshu, Jesous, Jesu, Jesus, Jesus Christ, Jesus Christos Theos, Y, Yesha. See Christ's monograms for additional forms. His sacred number is 888. (2) A size of paper. Probably traces back to the middle ages when watermarks in papers were the secret codes or emblems by which Christian heretics communicated.

**JET** Gem symbolizing austerity, loneliness, mourning, sad remembrance, wisdom. Dream significance: sorrow.

**JETHER** Hebrew name meaning subjection.

**JETHRO** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning preeminence. (2) In the Old Testament, the father-in-law of Moses, a shepherd-prince or priest. He visited Moses in the wilderness and gave him counsel. Jethro was a worshiper of God, and he is thought to have descended from Abraham through Midian, Abraham's fourth son.

**JEW (YEHUDAH)** Originally a member of the tribe of Judah; in modern usage the term applies loosely to one of the Hebrew race. Symbolic of a person of a minority unjustly persecuted; in certain

countries prohibited from owning land or engaging in various professions; frequently used as a scapegoat. See Hebrew.

Wandering Jew. In a medieval legend the shoemaker Ahasuerus, who was condemned to wander over the earth until the end of time because he refused to permit Christ to rest at his door; hence a restless wanderer.

**JEWEL** Inexhaustible wealth, ostentation, pride, wisdom. Typifies dew, fertilizing moisture, the male or female principle, the Om or Divine Eye, omnipotence. Worn as an amulet to preserve health and protect against evil. Dream significance: money affairs. In Freemasonry the jewel of the Ancient Grand Master is a stone engraved with a builder's square and compass, the letters AG between them. See gem, precious stone or under each individual gem. In Buddhism symbolic of courage and endurance. Buddha, His Word. Emblem of non-tantric manifestations of Buddhist deities. See cintamani, mani, ratna, triratna. In China called chu; chief possession of the dragon king Ryujim. One of the three insignia of the Japanese royal family. Two jewels represented the ebb and the flow of the tide. See Empress Jingo, Hiko-hohodemi, Hojo-no-Tama, Ninigi.

Imitation Jewel. Bad luck, vanity.

Jewel crunching. Symbol of the life force. Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo were Japanese jewel crunchers; Xochipilli and Xochiquetzal were Aztec jewel crunchers.

Jewel goddesses. The Buddhist jewel goddesses number twelve and accompany Sridevi. They ride various animals or sit on clouds, are specific forms,

and wear Bodhisattva ornaments.

Jewel in the lotus. A Buddhist symbol. In the beginning of the world, Adibuddha manifested himself in a flame (jewel) rising from a lotus flower. Phallic symbol typifying male and female, union of fire and water, spirit and matter, conjunction of the divine pair. The jewel represents fire and spirit, the lotus, water and matter.

Jewels of Eriphyle. In Greek mythology jewels which brought unhappiness and death to the one who possessed them. They typified fertility, which accompanied death every harvest season. Also called jewels of Harmonia. See Alcmaeon, Amphiaraus, Harmonia.

Jewel spear. Phallus.

Jewel stalk. Phallus.

Jewel string. Charm with which to ward off evil or illness.

Six jewels. Jewels of Freemasonry, three of which are immovable, inasmuch as they belong to a specific place in the lodge, and three of which are movable. The three immovable jewels are the level, set in the west, and symbolizing equality; the plumb, set in the south, and symbolizing rectitude of life and conduct; the square, set in the east, and symbolizing morality. No jewel is placed in the north because that is the realm of darkness. The three movable jewels are the perfect ashlar, which typifies the perfected or polished state of nature; the rough ashlar, which typifies the rude or imperfect state of nature; trestle-board, representing the board on which God laid down his design of the world.

Twelve jewels. Jewels of the breastplate of the Jewish high priest. See under Gems.

Two jewels. Worn on shoulders of Hebrew high priests as amulets which obtained Supernatural inter-



vention without any action on the part of the bearer.

**JEZANIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah determines.

**JEZEBEL** A Phoenician princess who became the wife of Ahab, king of Israel. She was notorious for her cruelty, heathen fanaticism and profligacy. She instigated the murder of Habeth and by perjury secured his vineyards for Ahab, who was a puppet in her hands. Her murder, which concluded her bloody life, took place according to the prediction of Elijah, whom she had persecuted. Her name has come to stand for a bold, abandoned and vicious woman, especially one given to painting her face.

**JEZIEL** Hebrew name meaning God unites.

**JEZINKY (JAGA-BABA, JENDZIBABA, JENDZYNA, JEZENKY, JEZIBABA)** In Czech tradition creatures living in caves. They have the faces of women, the bodies of sows and the legs of horses. They put out the eyes of human beings and kidnap children, on whom they feed.

**JEZRAHIAH** Jah is shining.

**JEZREEL** God sows.

**JEZZAR AHMED** An 18th century pasha of Acra and Syria. Notorious for his cruelty and blood-thirstiness, he was nicknamed Butcher.

**JHASA** In Hindu mythology the greatest of all fish. Compares with Jastoni of Irish tradition. See Manu.

**JHOTING** Hindu ghost of a man of low caste who has died

dissatisfied. He remains in his own house or in a well or river. In the Dekkan district the spirit of a young man who died unmarried and left no relatives. He lives in burial grounds, ruins, or trees, and personifies absent husbands. He leads wayfarers astray, luring them into pools where they drown. He delights especially in attacking postmen, who remain safe only as long as they hold onto their bags.

**JHS (IHS)** Monogram signifying Jesus Christ.

**JHVH (JHWH, YHVH, YHWH)** Tetragrammaton representing the ineffably holy name of the Supreme Being (Jehovah) in the Old Testament and other Hebrew texts. See Jao, Jehovah.

**JIG** Originally a sacred dance in honor of the sun deity. Compare hey, reel.

**JIGAI** In Japanese tradition suicide performed by women as a moral obligation to atone for the disgraceful behavior of a husband.

**JIGOKU** Japanese hells, eight hot and eight freezing, with sixteen sub-hells. Compare Gokuraku.

**JIKOKU-TEN** Japanese Buddhist guardian of the East; Land-bearer. Parallels Sanscrit Dharastra.

**JILL** Feminine name, diminutive of Gillian. Jill is a generic term for a sweetheart or young woman. See Hyuki, Jack and Jill.

**JIMME** The white horse, usually an albino, kept at Shinto shrines in Japan for purposes of divination.

**JIMMU TENNU** First legendary mortal sovereign of Japan, founder of the dynasty of mikados. A descendant of Amaterasu, sun-goddess, and of Toyo-tama-hime, daughter of the sea-god Wata-tsu-mi; great-grandson of Ninigi; grandson of Hiko-hohodemi. Warrior, conqueror. Jimmu signifies son-of-heaven and is the Japanese equivalent of Jimmy, diminutive for James, which etymologically yields everlasting sunlight. Also called Kamu-yamato-ihare-biko.

**JIMMY GRANT** An Australian colloquialism for an immigrant.

**JIMNA** Hebrew name meaning prosperity.

**JIMSON WEED** Used by gamblers, especially by Indians of Mexico and Southern California, to bring good luck. As a trance-producing drug it was used by ancient Mexicans to discover a thief.

**JINA** An epithet of Buddha; in Jainism a conqueror.

**JINGLE, ALFRED** In Dickens' Pickwick Papers, a chattering, impertinent, sharp-witted actor.

**JINGO** In the 17th century a word of meaningless jargon used by conjurers as hocus-pocus was used. In 19th century England the name was applied to those who favored a strong foreign policy; hence, in any country, a blustering patriot itching for war.

**JINGU (JINGO, JINGO-KOGO)** Legendary Japanese empress, consort of Chuai, which see. Warrior empress who invaded and captured Korea. She was aided by two jewels, Kanji the

pearl of ebb and Manji the pearl of flood, given to her as a gift by the sea-god. This power to control the ebb and flow of water helped her to cross the sea safely. At the time of the invasion she was pregnant with Ojin, whose birth she delayed until after the battle; thus a woman who practiced birth control. Also called Okinaga-tarashi.

**JINN** Arabian demons of the wilderness or of deserted places. Demons of hostile and unsubdued forces of nature led by Suleyman. They inherited earth before man and cohabited with human beings, producing invisible offspring. They are described as half-wolf, half-hyena. In Mohammedan belief children of Jann led by Azazel (Eblis). Supernatural rational but intangible beings, subject to magic control, especially that of Solomon, who possessed a magic ring which gave him power over them. They are grouped as good or evil, helpful or harmful, and are said to be born of fire with the power of assuming the forms of animals, giants, snakes, etc. They usually are invisible to men but an ass brays and a cock crows upon seeing one. They roam by night and disappear at dawn, riding abroad on foxes, ostriches or other beasts. The name, meaning hidden, is plural or genie, genius, jinnee, jinni. They correspond to Rephain.

Jinnistan. Arab Fairyland.

Jinniyeh. Arabian female jinnee or spirit of the desert or wilderness.

**JIU** Japanese god of longevity. A long-headed man attended by a crane.

**JIVA** In India conscious and individual soul or spirit as distinguished from the All-spirit or

Universal-soul.

**JIVATMA** Sanscrit individual self or soul in its essence. The same as the Paramatma or Supreme-soul but separated from it by avidya or nescience.

**JIZO (JIZO BOSATSU)** Japanese god of mercy, guardian of children, persons suffering from toothache, pregnant women, and travelers. Playmate of infant ghosts, roadside savior. He is gentle, kind and mild, although sometimes mischievous. Bake-Jizo, his statue, like the hermae, is placed at crossroads, and presumably has the power to move around and confuse a traveler. He tells fortunes and gives prophecies and helps sufferers on earth or in the hells, especially children. Commonly, six Jizo characters are worshiped: Emmei (long life), Hosho (treasure place), Hoshu (treasure hand), Jichi (land possessor), Hoin (treasure seal), Kengoi (strong determination). When protector of children called Kosodate-Jizo (children-raising Jizo). He carries a pilgrim's staff at the top of which bells jingle to drive demons away. Wherever he steps, lotus flowers grow. Japanese aspect of the Sanscrit Bosatsu, who is entrusted with the task of saving people after the death of a Buddha until another Buddha appears. He also corresponds to the Hindu Kshiti-garbha and, in some ways, resembles Hermes.

**JNANA** In Sanscrit theosophy knowledge.

Jnana-marga. Path to God through the acquisition of knowledge; path of wisdom.

Jnana-Sakti. The creative power of wisdom, power of the higher mind. Pure consciousness is represented by a straight

line; pure knowledge appears in the form of a sword and is called the sword of pure knowledge.

Jnana-Yoga. The path to God through knowledge.

**JNO CITIZEN** An epithet of Kevin Earwicker in James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*.

**JO** Scottish lover of either sex, a sweetheart. Jo is a form of joy. Also joe.

**JOAB** Literally, Jehovah is father. In the Old Testament the nephew of David and a mighty captain in his army. He was an able general and valiant warrior, but he was imperious, revengeful, and unscrupulous. He slew Absalom, conspired with David in the matter of Uriah's death, and treacherously assassinated Abner and his cousin Amasa. For his conspiracy against Solomon he was put to death.

**JOACHIM (JOCHIM)** Hebrew masculine name meaning Lord will judge.

**JOAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is brother.

**JOHAZ** Hebrew name meaning Jah helps.

**JOAN** Hebrew feminine name meaning Lord's grace. Corresponds to the masculine John. Joan resolves into Jo or Ja (ever-existent) + an or on (one or sun).

Joan of Arc. A French heroine and martyr, surnamed La Pucelle. The daughter of poor country folk in the village of Domrémy. She was a military genius and, while still in her teens, she forced the British to raise the siege of Orleans. After crowning the Dauphin Charles VII, she was taken prisoner by the English and burned as a witch.

She was beatified by Pius X in 1909, and also is called Maid of Orleans. Her tragic story has been the subject of many dramas. Her name is often applied to a country wench.

Pope Joan. A legendary female pope, fabled to have succeeded Leo IV in the 9th century. Joan conceived a passion for the monk Folda and in order to see him donned the monastic habit. Because of a deep admiration for her learning she was elected pope and her sex was discovered only because she gave birth to a child during her enthronization. In another version she died in childbirth in the street during a public procession and was buried where she expired. The legend probably is based on a Roman tradition concerning a statue which disappeared. It probably was of a priest of Mithra and a child mistaken to represent a woman and a child. The inscription on it was unintelligible and was interpreted to be the epitaph of a female pope.

JOASH Hebrew name meaning Jah supports.

JOB (JOBUS) In the Old Testament one distinguished for his domestic happiness, honors, integrity, piety and wealth, whom God permitted, for the trial of his faith, to be deprived of friends, health and property, and plunged into deep affliction. The afflicted Job is a personification of patience and poverty. Although filled with complaints, his belief in God remained steadfast. As he sat on a dunghill suffering from boils (probably black leprosy or elephantiasis), neither his upbraiding wife nor his three false friends were able to shake his faith. His longevity places him among the patriarchs; he survived his trial one hundred

and forty years and was an old man before it began. As God gave Satan permission to test Job, he is described variously as a man tested by God or tested by Satan. Job realized he had sinned with inner pride, confessed, and received the renewed blessings of God. Thus the Book of Job teaches that apparent adversity may be only a means of increased spiritual prosperity and typifies a form of rebirth. He is honored by Moslems as well as by Jews.

Job's Coffin. A constellation also known as Delphinus.

Job's Comforter. One who, while pretending to sympathize in a misfortune, will say, "You have brought it on yourself;" hence a false or tactless comforter or friend.

Job's news. Bad news, a disagreeable report, evil tidings, unfavorable intelligence.

Job's post. A bringer of bad news.

JOBAB Hebrew name meaning howling.

JOCASTA (IOCASTE, JOCASTE) In Greek mythology wife of Laius, mother-wife of Oedipus. By Oedipus the mother of two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, and two daughters, Antigone and Ismene. Laius, upon being told that the son being born to him and Jocasta will take his life, orders the infant slain. The shepherd commissioned to do the deed instead leaves the child, Oedipus, exposed on a mountain. The child is rescued and years later fulfils the prophecy, and marries the widowed Jocasta thus becoming king of Thebes and husband of his mother. When Jocasta learns she has married her own child, she commits suicide. This is a dawn myth, Jocasta being the dawn who gives birth to and then



marries the sun.

**JOCELYN** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning of the race of Goths.

**JOCHEBED** Literally, Jah is honor. In the Old Testament daughter of Levi, wife of her cousin Amram, mother of Aaron, Miriam, and Moses. Her name was used as a talisman. By its constant repetition it was reputed to reveal hidden secrets, uncover treachery and evil doing, unfasten locked doors.

**JOCHGRIMM** Tyrolian mountain on which three maidens brew the winds.

**JOD (YOD)** Tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning hand; sometimes interpreted as first finger. Its numerical value is ten, which corresponds to wealth. Jod is the first letter in the name of God, Jah or Jehovah. Typifying a hand with the first finger extended, it represents the pointer or reading of Scriptures, indicates the directing power and all which serves to manifest it, and corresponds to the phallus of Egyptians. It symbolizes dexterity rather than actual activity, direction, potential power, skill. According to mystics, its color is yellow, its correspondence in the tarot deck is the Wheel, its planetary or zodiacal correspondence is Capricorn (according to some mystics, Virgo). Its direction on the cube of space is north, representing destruction of error; its function is digestion; its intelligence is that of will; the organs governed by it are the intestines, and it rules the sense of touch. In white magic, designates Adonay-Melech or God-King, whose attributes are the Empire, the Kingdom, and the

Temple. It gives power to the name Jah. Its influences extend to the Issim, blessed, happy and strong men located in the sphere of the spirit. By their ministry, industry, intelligence and the knowledge of divine things descend as an influx to embodied humanity.

**JOD-HEH-VAV-HEH (JHVH, JHWH)** Tetragrammation used for the ineffable name of Jehovah. According to mystics the symbolism of the letters is: Jod, the phallus or pointing finger; heh (he), the clitoris, opening or window; vav, the hook or nail, signifying capture.

**JODO** Japanese Buddhist pure land; Western Paradise presided over by the Buddha Amita. Analogue of Ching-tu of Chinese Buddhism.

**JOE** In the United States, a name used for a fellow, as "Hey, Joe." Australian term of contempt for a policeman or official on the gold fields. A drawer of water or a woodcutter is called a joey, and an up-country cook's assistant is called a wood-and-water joey.

**JOEL** Literally, Jehovah is God. One of the minor prophets of the Old Testament. He describes a plague of locusts and the land parched with drought and stripped of verdure; he summons the stricken people to fasting and penitence and encourages them by promising the removal of divine judgments and the return of fertility. His plague of locusts has been interpreted to mean hostile legions, and many understood the locusts to be invading Chaldeans, Greeks, Persians or Romans. He is portrayed holding a scroll with a lion near him.

**JOELAH** Hebrew name meaning God is snatching.

**JOE MILLER** An 18th century comic actor whose name appears as the author of a book of jests. As he had the reputation of never writing a joke, his name has become a household word for a stale or worn-out joke; also for a jestbook.

**JOEZER** Hebrew name meaning Jah is help.

**JOGAOH** Iroquois dwarf people, of which there are three tribes; Gahonga of rocks and rivers, stone throwers; Gandayah, who care for the fruitfulness of the land; Ohodowas, underground people.

**JOGBEHAH** Hebrew name meaning height.

**JOHA** Hebrew name meaning Jah is living.

**JOHANAN** Hebrew name meaning Jah is gracious.

**JOHANNA (JOANNA)** Feminine name, a form of Joan, which see.

**JOHANNES** A form of John. Identical with Iannes (Oannes).

**JOHN (GIOVANNI, HANS, IAN, ION, IVAN, JACK, JACKIE, JAN, JOCK, JOHANN, JOHANNES, JOHNNY)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is gracious, gift of God. The name yields ever-existent one (or sun). (2) In Old Testament the name of several members of the Macbean family, especially the son of Simon and brother of Judas. In the New Testament, three important Johns are named: 1- John the Baptist, forerunner of

Christ. Son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. See under Saints. 2- The apostle and evangelist. Son of Zebedee and Salome. See under Saints. 3- Nephew of Barnabas, surnamed Mark, and regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. See under Saint Mark.

**Friar John.** In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel a happy-go-lucky outspoken friar.

**John-a-dreams.** A dreaming stupid fellow.

**John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles.** Same as John Doe and Richard Roe, which see.

**John Barleycorn.** Personification of intoxicating liquors; sometimes used to designate an inn-keeper.

**John Bull.** A plump middle-aged man wearing a silk hat, coat, pantaloons and boots of the early 19th century, with a Union Jack as a waistcoat; personification of Great Britain. A name used to designate a typical Englishman as Ivan Ivanovich is used to designate a typical Russian and Johnny Crapaud a typical Frenchman.

**John Burley.** In Scott's Old Mortality, a fierce, fanatical man.

**John Chinaman.** A Chinaman or the Chinese in general.

**John Doe and Richard Roe.** In law the fictitious plaintiff in writs of ejectment is John Doe; the fictitious defendant being Richard Roe. Also used in grand jury investigations as an alias when the name of the parties under investigation are unknown. Hence the names stand for merely anyone.

**John Drum's entertainment.** Turning an unwelcome guest out of doors.

**John Falstaff, Sir.** A fat, cowardly but humorous braggart in Shakespearean dramas.

**John o'Groat's House.** A small knoll on Duncansby Head

at the extreme northeast point of Scotland. Upon it in the 16th century stood the house of John o'Groat (Jan Groot). The term has become a popular expression for the northern limit of Great Britain or Scotland. From John o'Groat's house to Land's End is from one end of Great Britain to the other, Land's End being the southwestern point of England. The expression is an analogue of from Dan to Beersheba.

John Peel. An old English hunting song.

John Tamson's man. In Scotland a husband unduly ruled by his wife. Also called John Thomson's man.

John Thomas. In England a liveried servant.

Little John. In the Robin Hood cycle a semi-legendary character. He was a huge man known as John Nailor who encountered Robin Hood, who gave him a thrashing. After the incident he was rechristened and called Little John. Robin Hood acted as godfather at the christening. Probably personifies the wind.

Pope John. According to Dante, Pope John XXII was notorious for his love of money. The image of Saint John the Baptist had been stamped on the Florentine Florin, and Dante represents Pope John XXII as being so devoted to this coin that he forsook Paul and Peter.

Prester John. In medieval legend a Christian priest and king of a great empire in Africa or Asia. He first appeared in tales of the 12th century.

**JOHNNY** A diminutive of the name John. One whose mannerisms and style of dress is designed to captivate receptive young women. A fellow, a person.

Johnny Appleseed. Nickname

given to a New England eccentric who settled in the Ohio Valley about 1800 and went about the countryside planting apple seeds and tending the growing trees. He became the hero of folktales and poems.

Johnny cake. A thin cornmeal cake. Corrupted from journey-cake, because it was made in haste for a journey.

Johnny Crapaud. A popular nickname for a Frenchman; literally, John Toad. Three toads, erect, saltant, appeared on the ancient crests of France. Or it may have come from the contemptuous epithet frog-eaters, in allusion to the once exclusively French custom of eating frogs' legs.

Johnny-raw. A beginner, novice.

Johnny Reb. During the Civil War a nickname, short for Johnny Rebel, by the soldiers of the northern army.

**JOKER** A playing card that usually is rejected, but, when used, dominates the pack. A word related to juck, a bird cry of exultation. Derived from the Fool of the tarot deck. In some sections of Pennsylvania called bauer (peasant) or bower (youngster). In some parts of England called knave child.

**JOKSHAN** Hebrew name meaning fowler.

**JOKTAN** Hebrew name meaning small.

**JOKTHEEL** Hebrew name meaning God's reward of victory.

**JOKWA** Mythical Japanese empress; royal lady of the West; friend of mankind. She waged war against the demons and giants who caused the deluge and then she set the world in order.

Identified with the Chinese Nu Kwa.

**JOLLY ROGER** A black flag on which is a design of a white skull and crossbones. Traditional banner of pirates.

**JONADAB** Hebrew name meaning God is liberal.

**JONAH (JONAS, YONATH)** Literally dove. In the Old Testament a Galilean, son of Amittal. One of the minor prophets, his book records that, in his efforts to escape the divine command to go to Nineveh and preach repentance, he embarked for Tarshish, which was in the opposite direction. At sea God raised a storm which threatened the vessel, and Jonah was thrown overboard. Jonah was miraculously preserved by being swallowed by a whale. After three days Jonah was vomited up and cast upon the shore. Hearing the words of God a second time, Jonah obeyed them. While awaiting the destruction of Nineveh, he sat outside the city's walls, where God caused a gourd to grow up in the night to shade him. The people of Nineveh meanwhile repented and God spared the city. Seeing his predictions unfulfilled, Jonah reproached God, who then sent a great worm to destroy the gourd, and Jonah increased his reproaches, whereupon God asked Jonah why the people of Nineveh, who had repented, should not be spared when Jonah had so much pity for a gourd for which he had not toiled. As one resurrected, one who has been swallowed and released by darkness or death (belly of the whale), Jonah resembles Christ, Daire, Daniel, Fionn, Orpheus, Ra. Jonah is usually portrayed as being cast upon dry land by a whale or

seated under a gourd-vine with a whale and a ship in the distance. His character is said to be stubborn. In allusion to the Biblical story any person causing disaster, grief or ill-luck, especially on shipboard, is called a Jonah.

Jonah's ship. The Christian Church. See Church.

**JONAKR** Norse lord of winterland, who marries Gudrun after she has been rescued from the sea. Their children are Erp, Hamdir and Sorli. See Gudrun.

**JONATHAN** Hebrew name meaning Gift of Jehovah. In the Old Testament a generous and valiant prince noted for his great friendship with David. Jocularly in the United States a typical American; from Jonathan Trumbull, a confidant of George Washington. Later called Uncle Sam. Also known as Brother Jonathan. See under Brother Jonathan. Compare John Bull.

Jonathan's arrows. Arrows shot to give warning but not to hurt; alluding to the arrows of the Biblical Jonathan.

Jonathan Wild. A notorious outlaw and thief. In various legends depicted as a coward, hypocrite, traitor, tyrant, never lapsing into a good or kind action.

**JONATH-ELEM-RECHOKIM** Literally, dove of the distant terebinths. Caption to the fifth Psalm, probably alluding to the mode in which it was sung.

**JONES, TOM** Protagonist of Fielding's History of Tom Jones. A foundling, later discovered to be the nephew of his patron, Squire Allworthy, whose heir he becomes. Tom is a generous dissipated fellow who finally settles down to marry the beautiful Sophia Western.



**JONGLEUR** In middle ages one of a class of Anglo-Norman, French, Provençal minstrels who visited castles and courts composing and reciting fabliaux, poems and songs, finally becoming mere story-tellers and buffoons. During one period the Catholic Church claimed they were heretics in disguise, disseminating doctrines that scoffed at the mysteries and ritual of Rome. Compare jester, troubadour.

**JONKHEER** A Danish knight; a member of the nobility.

**JONQUIL** September 12 birthday flower, symbolic of desire, evening fragrance, longings. In the language of flowers: I desire the return of affection.

**JOPHIEL** Hebrew name meaning beauty of God. One of the seven holy angels mentioned in the apocryphal book of Enoch.

**JOPPA (JOPPE)** Ancient Hebrew name of the city of Jaffa (Yafa), meaning beauty. Peter had his vision of tolerance at Joppa. Here Jonah embarked for Tarshish. It remains a great landing place of pilgrims.

**JORD (FJORGYN, HLODYN, JORDH, JORTH)** Literally, earth. Norse earth goddess. Daughter of Nat or Nacht (Night) and Annar (Water). One of the wives of Odin and, by him, mother of Thor. Also described as a daughter of Odin. Jord personifies the primitive uncultivated and unpopulated earth, and is an analogue of the Roman Terra. A husband of Frigga is also called Fjorgyn, which is one of the names by which Jord is known.

**JORDAN (YARDEN)** Literally, descend. A sacred river in

Palestine. Worshiped as life-renewing, its water is collected in a bottle called Jordan.

**JORDEGUMMA** Swedish old woman of the earth. Counterpart of Madderakka. Name now means midwife.

**JORMUNGANDR (IORMUNGANDR)** Literally, earth's monster. In Norse mythology the Midgard serpent. Offspring of Loki, spirit of evil, brother of Fenris and Hela. It lay at the root of the Yggdrasil until Odin cast it into the sea. It grew until it encircled the earth, biting its own tail. Its writhings caused tempests until it was finally killed by Thor's hammer. The flood of its venom drowned Thor. Also called Midgardsormen.

**JORMUNREK** In the Volsung Saga king of the Gauts. Father of Randver, husband of Svanhild. When Bikki, his counselor, informs him that Randver and Svanhild have spoken words of love, Jormunrek hangs his son on a gallows tree and orders Svanhild trodden to death by horses. In the Dietrich legend Jormunrek is called Ermenrich and Bikki is called Sibeche. This story reveals the great tragedy of the year, Randver, spring sun, Svanhild, the summer-maid, being killed by Jormunrek, old king of winter. The betrayal incident resembles that of Bellerophon and Antaea, Joseph and Potiphar's wife, Theseus and Phaedra.

**JORO** In Japan a woman in public life. One of the terms for a courtesan and also for one of the ladies of the ancient Japanese court. She was expected to possess Dana, power of giving; Ksanti, forbearance or tolerance; Sila, proper conduct; Upsaya, skillful means; Virya, heroic

quality. Compare Bodhisattva.

**JOSE, DON** In Byron's Don Juan, Juan's father. He is the henpecked husband of Donna Inez and worried to death by his wife's propinities.

**JOSEPH (GIUSEPPE, JOE, JOEY, JOSE, JOSEPHUS, JOZEF)** Literally, addition or increaser. In the Old Testament son of Jacob by his favorite wife Rachel. He was Jacob's eleventh son. Joseph's boast of future greatness made his brothers angry, and, when their father made Joseph a coat of many colors, indicating that he, unlike the others who were workmen, was to have special privileges, their hatred became so intense they stole the coat, threw him into a pit, and finally sold him into slavery for twenty pieces of silver. Dipping Joseph's coat in blood, they showed it to their father, saying he had been killed. Joseph was taken to Egypt where he was sold to Potiphar. When he rejected the advances of Potiphar's wife, she accused him falsely and he was thrown into prison. There, his ability to interpret dreams made him famous. The Pharaoh's dream of seven lean cattle swallowing up seven fat cattle and seven lean ears of corn devouring seven full ears of corn was repeated to him, whereupon he said the dream portended a famine, and he was made food administrator. During the famine his brothers came to Egypt for grain, and, in this manner, Joseph became reunited with them and met Benjamin (see), the full brother born after he had been sold into slavery.

Joseph has the attributes of a sun hero; the blood on his coat representing sunset, the pit into which he had been thrown, darkness. His stay in the pit, as

well as his imprisonment, is an analogue of Daniel's stay in the lion's den, Jonah's in the belly of the whale, Ra's nightly trip through the body of the serpent, and the descent of other sun heroes into the underworld and their resurrection. Like sun heroes such as Apollo and Heracles, he serves those meaner than himself; thus the sun serves man, providing him with fertility, light and warmth. Like Christ he was a companion of criminals. One tempted by a woman and falsely accused, he resembles Art son of Conn, Bata, Bellerephon, Gunasarman, Hippolytus. In the Joseph story are found many familiar folktale motifs: a best loved son despised and betrayed by his brothers, bloody coat, compassionate executioner, cup in sack, dream interpreter (riddle solver), dreamer of future greatness which causes banishment, hero thrown into pit, one exposed to and resisting temptation, one unfairly accused, one who overcomes adversity, poor boy who becomes great and rich and thus fulfils a prophecy. Joseph was one who began life narcissistically and, by the treatment he received from society, he awakened and became aware of his guilt of pride and his place as brother and man in society. In art usually represented as turning away from Potiphar's wife who holds his mantle. In the Koran he is called Yusuf, whereas Potiphar is called Kitfeer and his wife Zuleika. A long coat with a cape formerly worn by men, in allusion to Joseph's coat of many colors, is called a joseph. A jacket for women is called a josey. Resembles Gunasarman.

Joseph K. Bourgeois hero of Franz Kafka's *The Trial*. He is a bank clerk charged with a crime, the nature of which is never revealed to him. His at-

tempts to defend himself against the unknown charges are interpreted as being a symbolic quest for divine justice. See K.

Joseph of Arimathea. A wealthy Israelite who believed Jesus was the Messiah. After the death of Jesus, he went to Pilate to claim the body. As the Sabbath was at hand, with the aid of Nicodemus, he wrapped the body in spices and laid it in his own tomb. In later legends he was imprisoned for forty-two years, during which time he received nourishment from the Sangraal, in which he had caught the blood which had dropped from the side of Jesus. After his release he traveled into northern Europe with the Grail and the spear with which Linginus had wounded the crucified Christ. In Britain, he founded the abbey of Glastonbury and there commenced the conversion of the British. In another version his bones with the sacred relics are preserved in a monastery on an island in the interior of Norway, where he became patron saint. In an ancient tale he is identified as the Fisher King (which see) who slays the pagan king of Norway and marries his daughter. God punishes him for this sin and the land becomes sterile. He typifies a hero in transit through the seasons.

Joseph Prudhomme. In Henri Monnier's *Grandeur et Decadance de Joseph Prudhomme*, a serene, self-important man of experience, who deals in absurd metaphors and wordy platitudes.

Joseph's coat of many colors. Light, sign of many blessings.

Joseph the carpenter. In the New Testament, husband of Virgin Mary. His genealogy traces back to David, Judah and Abraham, and he is portrayed as an honorable pious man.

Josephine (Jo, Josepha,

Josie, Pheny). Feminine name corresponding to the masculine Joseph. In French history, a credulous, ignorant and superstitious woman born in the West Indies, who became Empress of France as wife of Napoleon Bonaparte.

JOSHAPHAT Hebrew name meaning Jah is judge.

JOSHAVIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is equality.

JOSHUA (JESHUA, JOSH, YE-HOSHUA) Literally, Jehovah is salvation or Jehovah the Savior. In the Old Testament son of Nun. One of the twelve spies appointed to survey Canaan. As he and Caleb were the only two to report favorably, they alone of their generation were permitted to enter the Promised Land. He was a valiant fighter and a great hero, and in the battle being fought on a Friday at his request the sun, moon, and stars stood still for thirty-six hours that the Jews might continue the fight against the Amorites without desecrating the Sabbath. In one account he was swallowed by a whale as an infant and spit out on a distant shore. Kind people reared him, but he grew up to be called a fool and followed the trade of public hangman. It thus fell to his lot to hang his father and marry his mother, who was offered as part of his hangman's fee. As he was about to have intercourse with her, her breasts spouted milk. Joshua knew this was a warning, and he discovered the story of his parentage. He became the lieutenant of Moses and, after the death of Moses, the leader of the Israelites through the parted waters of the Jordan. He appears to be the hero of a sun myth. Like Oedipus, Joshua is an exposed child who returns

to his people and marries his mother (the dawn); like Christ, Heracles and others, he is the long-suffering one, the fool, who eventually is victorious; like Christ, Daniel, Jonah, Orpheus, Ra, he is resurrected after passing through the realm of darkness or death (belly of the whale or realm in which sun and stars stood still); he is the young sun or new year hanging the old sun or old year. Joshua is described as a great military leader with a fearless optimism. Originally his name was Oshea; in the New Testament he is called Jesus. See Fool, Hanging.

**JOSIAH (JOSIAS)** Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning Jehovah supports or given to Jehovah.

**JOSIBIAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning Jah causes to dwell.

**JOSS** A Chinese household deity or idol. Pidgin English for deos (god).

Joss house. A Chinese temple or shrine.

Joss paper. Gold or silver cut into the form of a coin and burned by the Chinese at funerals. Probably typifies the coin which pays the fare of the dead.

Joss pidgin-man. A priest.

Joss stick. A stick of scented wood burned as incense in a joss-house; also used to measure time at night.

**JOTHAM** Literally, Jah is perfect. In the Old Testament youngest son of Gideon. He escaped the massacre of his seventy brothers at Shechem by Abimelech, his half-brother, a son of Gideon by a concubine. In a parable of the bramble and other trees, he prophetically denounced the Shechemites over

whom Abimelech ruled, and he lived to see his prophecies fulfilled. A time myth. See Abimelech.

**JOTI** Hindu astronomer or astrologer who foretells fortunes. Also applies to an inferior order of Brahmans.

**JOTUN** In Norse mythology one of the race of giants who personified the hostile powers of nature and plotted the downfall of the gods and the corruption of the world. The Jotuns were conquered by Odin as the Titans were conquered by Zeus. The three giant maids or thrice-born giantess, the mother of evil, known as Aurboda, Gulveig-Hoder, and Hag of Iarnvid, counted as one of the Jotuns.

Jotunheim. Abode of the Jotuns, a race of giants. Situated on earth's outer rim. A dark mountainous region in the extreme east, north or north-east. One of the nine worlds. A root of the Yggdrasil extends into it. Also called Utgard.

**JOUAKEHA** Same as Ioskeha, which see.

**JOURDAIN, MONSIEUR** Hero of Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme. An elderly tradesman who has become wealthy, he makes himself ridiculous by his endeavors to acquire the accomplishments of those with whom he finds himself associating. He engages dancing, fencing and language tutors, but continues to cut an awkward figure.

**JOURNEY** Hazardous enterprise. Among the Jews a journey made on the Sabbath was not to exceed the distance between the ark and the extreme end of the camp, about seven-eighths of a mile. A Hindu, upon returning



after a trip abroad, was required to pass through a rite of regeneration. For the purpose, an image of the female power of nature in the shape of a cow, a woman or a yoni was sculptured, and the person to be regenerated was pulled through it. Among the Sufis the ascetic and spiritual meditations of the mystics consisted of a journey of eight mansils or stages. In West Africa, before a man is allowed to visit his wife after a long journey, he must wash with a particular liquid and have the sorcerer place a certain mark on his forehead, to counteract any magic spell or curse which a strange woman might have cast on him. Other African tribesmen cleanse or purify themselves in various ways; the Bechuanas do it by shaving their heads.

**JOVE** Roman thunder god. Another name of Jupiter, which signifies Jovis pater or father Jove. Jove is the Roman equivalent of Jehovah and Zeus. In Milton's *Paradise Lost* Jove is placed among the fallen angels. In alchemy Jove is the metal tin; in astronomy another name for the planet Jupiter.

**JOVIAL FRIARS** Brethren of the lay order of Beata Maria, who were not required to lead an ascetic life.

Jovialness. In an Italian icon personified by a woman with wandering eyes although composed. She is scantily dressed, her crown is of amaranth. She holds fruit and an olive branch, on the top of which is a honeycomb with bees.

**JOVINIAN** A 4th century Christian monk. He opposed celibacy, fasting, etc., and twice was banished.

**JOY** Represented by a bell, lark, orange color, sun, tambourine, yellow.

Heavenly joy. Represented by a golden harp, a wreath of roses.

**JOYCE** A feminine and masculine name from the Latin, meaning joyful.

**JOYEUSE** A miraculous sword which appears in several romances of chivalry. The sword buried with Charlemagne was called Joyeuse. Typifies light rays.

**JOZABAD** Hebrew name meaning Jah endows.

**JOZADAK** Hebrew name meaning Jah is great.

**JOZON** Cornish masculine name which yields ever-existent sunlight. The same meaning underlies Hans, Janus, Johns, Jonas, Jones.

**JUANITA (NITA)** Feminine name, Spanish diminutive of Juana, feminine form of Juan (John).

**JUBA** A Negro dance which originated on the plantations of Southern United States.

**JUBAL** Literally, blast of trumpets or music. In Old Testament a descendant of Cain, son of Lamech and Adah. He invented the harp and shepherd's pipe or lyre and flute. Probably a wind and nature deity similar to Hermes or Pan.

**JUBILEE (HOBEL)** Literally, blast of a trumpet, flowing, or sounding. In Jewish history a season of rejoicing celebrated every fiftieth year from the entrance of the Hebrews into the Promised Land of Canaan. During the year no one sowed or

reaped; all were satisfied with what the earth and trees produced spontaneously; Hebrew slaves were set free with their wives and children; all lands or other possessions of inheritance that had been alienated or mortgaged reverted to their former owners or heirs of former owners. This law had been designed to prevent the rich from oppressing the poor and to remind all that Jehovah was the great proprietor and dispenser. In modern times, a Jubilee is the celebration of any fiftieth anniversary, as the founding of a church or city.

**JUDAH (JUDA, JUDAS, JUDE, YEHUDAH)** Literally, praise. In the Old Testament fourth son of Jacob and Leah. Ancestor of David, Solomon, and Christ. Founder of the tribe of Judah. The dying benediction of Jacob foretells the superior power and prosperity of the family of Judah and their continuance as chief of the Jewish race. Though not the first born, Judah came to be considered as the chief of Jacob's children, and his tribe the most numerous and powerful. After the death of Solomon, King of Israel, ten tribes under Jeroboam seceded and the remaining kingdom, consisting of the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, was known as Judah. Those of the seceded tribes were known as Israelites. In Judah, it is said, the true religion was preserved; whereas in Israel the people reverted to the worship of idols. The capital of Judah was Jerusalem. The word Jew derives from Judah. The tribe of Judah was symbolized by a lion and the color scarlet; it was associated with the zodiacal house Sagittarius.

**JUDAS (JUDAH, JUDE)** (1) He-

brew masculine name meaning praise. (2) In the New Testament, one of the apostles. Son of Alpheus and Mary, brother of James the Less. Identified with the zodiacal Aquarius. Also called Jude, Lebbeus and Thaddeus. (3) Judas Iscariot, one of the apostles. The name means man of Kerioth, and he was the only non-Galilean among the disciples. He is depicted as one who betrayed Christ with a kiss for the price of thirty pieces of silver and, after the crucifixion of Jesus, hanged himself. The pieces of silver were used to purchase Aeldama, a potter's field or graveyard for strangers. Thus he is said to be one who betrays another under the guise of friendship; one who betrays with a kiss; one who will betray for money but who fails to enjoy the fruits of his crime; one who is destroyed by a guilty conscience. In Central Europe, particularly in Germany, a straw image of Judas is burned in Easter bonfires. The ashes are planted on May Day as a preventive against blight. In various parts of the world images of Judas are hung in churches, and Judas candles are lighted. See icon, idol, image. Scholars state that with the kiss Judas attempted to place Jesus in a situation where his identity as Messiah would be unmistakably shown. They maintain that Judas stands in relation to Christ as deities of darkness or winter stand in relation to sun-heroes in fertility myths, that Judas understood that the death of Christ was necessary for regeneration (i.e., the return of verdure in the spring) and that the death of Judas had to follow that of Christ to fulfil the yearly as well as the daily cycle of light and darkness. The time of Judas sacrifices invariably coincides with the lighting of ancient fires

connected with fertility rites. Judas is identified with the zodiacal house Pisces. See Cain 2, Christ, crucifixion, hanging.

Judas colored. Red; pertains especially to the hair, from the tradition Judas Iscariot had red hair.

Judas eye. Among United States Southerners the evil eye is called Judas eye.

Judas kiss. Kiss of betrayal or treachery.

Judas Maccabees. In Hebrew tradition the most heroic of the Maccabees. He rose in revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes who tried to abolish the Jewish religion by substituting a Greek cult in the 2d century B.C., and delivered his people from tyranny.

Judas priest. A minced oath.

Judas tree. The rosebud tree on which Judas supposedly hanged himself, symbolic of guilt, remorse, resurrection. The flowers of the tree bloom before its leaves are fully out, typifying emotion outrunning reason.

**JUDGMENT** In an Italian icon personified by a naked man attempting to sit on the rainbow. He holds the compass, pendulum, rule and square.

God's judgment. Trial by ordeal, by single combat or the like, in which God supposedly interferes to vindicate the innocent.

Judgment Day. In Hebraic-Christian tradition day of word of final judgment of mankind at the end of the world; the final trial of mankind by God; Doomsday. Analogue of Ragnarok.

Judgment of Paris. A judgment which precipitates war or defeat, alluding to the award of the golden apple by Paris, which brought about the Trojan War.

Judgment Weather. Severe weather, suggesting divine displeasure or judgment.

Last Judgment. Card in tarot deck illustrated by a man, woman, and a child, the human ternary, rising from their graves as the Archangel blows the trumpet, signifying rebirth. Typifies the stage of spiritual unfoldment in which personal consciousness is on the verge of blending with the universal. Instrument of Pluto and all gods of the netherworld; ruler of internal life. Attainment: transformation. In divination corresponds to the number twenty-one and the Hebrew letter shin. Denotes: awakening, change of position, decision, motion, readjustment, rebirth, regeneration, renewal, travel; also loss through lawsuits. When card is in reverse: decision, pusillanimity, sentence, simplicity, weakness. Also called The Judgment.

**JUDICA** In Christian tradition Passion Sunday. So called from the opening words of the introit for that day, Judica me Deus.

**JUDITH (YEHUDITH)** Literally, praised. A Jewish widow who rescued her countrymen when they were besieged by the Assyrians. She gained the affections of their general Holofernes and, when he was intoxicated with wine, she cut off his head. Probably a light myth.

**JUDY** (1) A diminutive of Judith. (2) The wife of Punch in the Punch and Judy puppet show, thus any woman who excites ridicule. (3) Name given by English-speaking foreigners to a courtesan in China. (4) One of a class of Macedonian fairies who destroy those they induce to dance with them. A personification of storm or wind.

**JUG (JUGGUL)** An act of worship by which Brahmans expect

to acquire supernatural power.  
From the Sanscrit jagata (world).

**JUG** Drink, libations. Carries the same general symbolism as cup or vase, which see. As a colloquial expression, signifies a jail, prison or woman of low character. One of the eight familiar Buddhist symbols. It gives no sound when full, hence a man full of knowledge.

Empty Jug. Lack of knowledge.

Full Jug. Full of knowledge.

**JUGGLER** The name of a card in the tarot deck also called Magician, which see.

**JUGGERNAUT (JAGADNATHA, JAGANNATH, JAGGURNATH)** Hindu Lord of the World. A title of Krishna or Vishnu of the eighth avatar, or an idol of the deity. Worshiped as a remover of sin. Annually, on the occasion of his principal festival, the god is washed, at which time he presumably contracts a cold and is carried in his great car to the temple. When days later the car is dragged back, the multitude rejoices; thus the festival is one of regeneration. The erroneous idea once was held that, in a religious frenzy, many of his worshippers cast themselves under the wheels of the car. Actually, such immolation is opposed to the worship of Vishnu, as death pollutes the temple offerings. Because of this mistaken notion, a Juggernaut has come to signify that which ruthlessly and unnecessarily crushes whatever is in its path, or that which demands blind devotion or self-sacrifice, or causes infatuation, as the Juggernaut of fashion. The Sanscrit Jagannath resolves into jagat (all that moves) + natha (protector).

**JU-I** Chinese scepter with fungus-shaped head and curved stem. Primarily a diviner's wand; later emblem of power.

**JUJU** (1) Priest-king in Nigeria in West Africa. He is elected for a term of seven years and the prosperity of the town, especially the fruitfulness of the crops and the marriage-bed, are linked to his life. Should he become ill, famine and disaster would fall upon the people. At the slightest sign of infirmity he is apt to be put to death and for this reason the Juju rarely ventures to leave his compound. Compare King of the Wood. (2) In West Africa the brass idol typifying the Juju or containing the soul or spirit of the Juju, or worshiped as a fetish. Used as a talisman. An object of awe or religious veneration; hence anything inexplicably magical or mysterious. Compare joss.

Juju house. House in which fetishes are kept.

**JUJUBE (JUJUBA)** Spiny shrub plaited to make the crown of thorns with which Christ was crowned. Typifies sorrow, sacrifice. Also known as spina christi.

**JUKSAKKA** Lapp goddess of birth. Daughter of Maderakka. Her most important function was to change the girl child in a womb into a boy child and to make good hunters of the boys. Name signifying Bow Old Woman.

**JULBOCK (YULE BUCK)** In Scandinavian form of the Mumming Play a man dressed in skins. After a dramatic dance he is killed and revived; thus one who is resurrected.

**JULIA (JULIE, JULIET)** Feminine form of Julius.



**JULIAN (JULE)** Masculine name from a Roman family name; meaning sprung from or belonging to Julius.

**JULIET** The heroine of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. A Capulet, she loves and secretly marries Romeo, a Montague. The lovers suffer a tragic death because of a feud between their families.

**JULIUS (JULES)** Masculine name from a Roman family name and meaning soft-haired. In feminine form *Juliana* (*Juliane*, *Julienne*).

**JULY** Seventh month of the year named in honor of Julius Caesar. Its birthstone is the carnelian or ruby; its color is dark yellow; its flower is the daisy. The sun enters the zodiacal house of Leo about July 23. In China its emblems are the dragon and the lotus. In the West generally personified by mowers in the field.

July fourteenth. In France, **Bastille Day**.

July Fourth. In United States, **Independence Day**.

**JUMALA** Ancient Finnish All-Father. An air or sky god. Said to be invisible without attributes or distinguishing qualities. The Finnish name for God is still *Jumala*, which resolves into *Jum* (ever-existent sun) + *ala* (Allah or God who has existed forever). Also called *Ilmarinen*, which see, and *Sangke* (Light).

**JUMART** French fabled animal said to be the offspring of a bull and a mare or a she-ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow.

**JUMNA** Hindu river goddess; consort of *Varuna*.

**Jumna River.** Mythological river which normally was deep and treacherous, but which only rose to the knees of *Vasudeva* when he carried the infant *Krishna*. Compare *Red Sea*.

**JUNAK** In a Slavic tale, redeemer. Hero prince, the spirit of the steppes. Clad in gold armor, he rescues Princess *Sudolisa*, a sleeping beauty, from the spell cast over her by the ogre *Kostey*. *Junak* typifies the sun; *Sudolisa*, the summer-maid; *Kostey*, the demon of winter.

**JUNE** Sixth month of the year. From *Junius*, name of a Roman gens, which had been derived from *Juno*, the queen of heaven. Its birthstone is moonstone or pearl; its color is orange yellow; its flower is the orchid or rose. The sun enters the zodiacal house of Cancer the Crab about June 21. In China its emblems are the hare and pomegranate. In the West generally personified by horsemen galloping in chase. In Rome the month was dedicated to *Vesta*.

**JUNIPER** October 2 birthday flower, symbolic of asylum, fecundity, longevity, protection, remembrance, succor. Anciently, smoke of its green branches was the incense offered to infernal gods; its berries were burned at funerals to keep off evil spirits. In the Old Testament referred to as a ministering spirit.

**JUNIUS** Masculine name from a Roman gens name which had been derived from *Juno*.

**JUNO (IUNO)** Ancient Etruscan Great-mother. Personification of the procreative powers of each woman. In Roman times she became the wife of *Jupiter* and,



like him, a deity of light and sky. As queen of heaven and genius of womanhood watching over the female sex, she is the counterpart of the Greek Hera. In later Roman mythology she is represented as the passive productive principle and as an earth goddess with attributes of both Ceres and Cybele. As Cinxia, Domiduca, Huga or Jugalis, Matrona, Pronuba, or Unxia, she led womankind through the marriage rites and punished those who violated its duties. As Juno Callestis, she was a moon goddess resembling Astarte, and the kalends were sacred to her. As Juno Curitis (Quiritis) she was a war goddess, protectress of cities. As Juno Lucina, goddess of childbirth, protectress of women in labor, and portrayed with one hand empty waiting to receive the coming infant and in the other a lighted torch, symbol of life. As Juno Moneta, the warning one, the one who caused to remember. Her shrine on Capitoline hill was next to the public mint and this gave rise to the erroneous conclusion that she presided over the state's finances. In this manner Moneta became the source of mint, a place where coins are minted, and money. Moneta probably derives from the same root as Minerva. As Juno Regina, she was sovereign queen, sharing with Jupiter and Minerva the Capitoline temple and the dominant state cult. As Juno Sospita, she was savior. As Virginensis, she was a virgin goddess, protectress of the chastity of maidens. Juno is akin to Diana, a feminine form of Dianus or Janus, and answers to a Greek form Zenon (Zeus), a name which traces back to the Sanscrit Varuna. She usually is shown as a woman of imposing figure, beautiful and stately,

holding in one hand a scepter, which sometimes has a cuckoo at the top, and in the other hand, a pomegranate. The cuckoo, goose, lamb, and peacock were sacred to her. Also sacred to her were the dittany, lily, pomegranate and willow.

Junones. In Roman belief protectors of women. Souls of deceased mothers that became dispensers of fate. Parallel the Norse Disirs.

Junonian. A woman who is haughty, queenly, regal, stately, and possesses self-esteem.

**JUPITER (IUPPITER, JUPPITER)**  
 (1) Ancient Italian Father or Lord of Heaven, provider of fertilizing rains. Supreme tutelary god of the Romans who gradually became identified with the Greek Zeus. Lord of life, light, and aerial phenomena; ruler of the Silver Age. See under age. Son of Saturn, whom he dethroned, and Rhea; mate of Juno; father of Minerva. With Juno and Minerva, he shared the Capitoline temple and the dominant state cult. His titles were numerous; he was: Jupiter Capitolinus or Jupiter Tarpeius, protector of Rome, worshiped in a temple dedicated to him by the Tarquins and erected on the lofty Capitoline hill. As Capitolinus he presided over the Roman games. Jupiter Elicius, giver of lightning. Jupiter Fidius, guardian of law, defender of truth, protector of justice and virtue. Jupiter Fulgurator or Fulminator, deity of lightning. Jupiter Imperator (ruler), Invictus (unconquerable), Opitulus (helper), Praedator (giver of booty), Stator (supporter), Triumphator (giver of triumph), or Victor (conqueror), to whom consuls appealed on assuming office and to whom victorious generals offered thanks in the solemn processions to his

temple which marked their triumphs. Jupiter Latialis or Latiaris, presiding over the Feriae Latinae. Jupiter Lucerius or Lucsius, whose habitation was in the bright shining firmament. Lucerius corresponds to Lycius, an epithet of Apollo or Phoebus meaning light. Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the all-powerful, the best and most high. Jupiter Pluvius, rain giver, analogue of the Greek Zeus Ombrios. Jupiter Serenator, serene skies. Jupiter Terminus, protector of boundaries and enclosures, resembling the Greek Hermes and Zeus Horios. Jupiter Tonans or Tonitrualis, lord of thunder. As Dius Fidius he was witness of men's fidelity to their oaths. He was called Jove, especially in poetry. The name Jupiter is a contraction of Divis pater or Diespiter, which is derived from the Hindu dyaus, i. e. bright heaven. The Jovis or Ju in Jupiter is identical with the Greek Zeus, with the Anglo-Saxon Tiw, and the Old High German Zio. Etymologically Jupiter yields Ju (Ever-existent) + piter (Father).

Although, like Zeus, he was lord of life and death, unlike Zeus he was not controlled by the Fates or Moirae, and he never visited mankind on earth. Nevertheless, he determined the course of human affairs and made known the future through the flight of birds and other signs in the heavens. His name, like Aum and Jao, was used as a talisman. As prince of light, white was sacred to him; among medieval alchemists, Jupiter designated tin; in heraldry it stands for azure, the blue of the heavens. Sacred to him were the eagle and the ox. He usually is portrayed on a throne of ivory holding a sheaf of thunderbolts and a scepter; beside him stands an eagle. In Christianity,

Jupiter and his thunderbolts became the Christus crucifixus.

(2) Greatest of the planets; largest body in the solar system except the sun. Fifth in order from the sun; the royal planet; ruler of the zodiacal mansion Sagittarius; lord of Thursday. In astro-mythology shepherd of the stars connected with the productive power of nature and giver of abundance. According to mystics it symbolizes ethereal absorption into cosmic being and controls the generous and noble traits of human nature, such as goodwill, hope, spirituality, veneration. It is the great authority and provides those born under its influence with frankness, straightforwardness, uprightness and controls the solar-plexus system or nerves, producing bankers, dignitaries and judges. Its intelligence is that of conciliation. Astrologists assign the royal color, purple, to it, and the musical note B flat or A sharp. It is pictured by three suns, symbolic of earthly fire maintained by heavenly fire and rising out of the waters in the form of steam, which falls back as beneficent rain. These three suns are united by lines forming a kind of 4, which explains the hieroglyphic simplification. The symbol is placed at the head of medical prescriptions. In Mohammedanism planet presiding over magistrates and religious officials.

Jupiter Ammon. Name given by the Romans to the Egyptian god Ammon.

Jupiter's beard. House leek, which is used as a charm against evil spirits and lightning. At one time in Europe it was grown on the thatch of houses.

Jupiter Scapin. A nickname of Napoleon. In Moliere's Les Fourberies de Scapin, Scapin is a valet famous for his knavery.

Jupiter Tonans. The thunder-

ing Jupiter. A nickname of the London Times in the days of its greatness in the middle of the 19th century.

Malus Jupiter. Latin expression for bad weather.

**JURISPRUDENCE** Symbolized by the color scarlet. Personified by a man or woman in the robe of a doctor of law, holding a scroll of the law. Allegorical figures of Justice and Truth and tables of law stand in the background.

**JUROJIN** In Japanese mythology one of the Shichi Fukujin, the seven deities of good fortune. God of longevity, controller of good health. The South Pole incarnate. Short of stature with a big head, he holds a stick to the top of which is tied a book, which contains the life limit of every individual in the world. He is accompanied by a black deer, signifying an age of over 2,000 years.

**JURUPARI** Brazilian persecutor and killer of men. Chief deity of a cult pertaining to men's initiation rites. Virgin-born of beer and a fish-bite, his sacred relics were made from trees that grew out of his ashes. Women were not permitted to gaze upon his images; those who saw them became poisoned.

**JUSTICE** (1) Symbolized by balanced scales, blue color, coronal of stars, palm, the perpendicular, square. Typified by health, which is associated with proper living. In Christian tradition one of the four cardinal virtues and symbolized by a plumb line and triangle. The other virtues are fortitude, prudence, temperance. In Egyptian mythology the goddess Maat. In Europe of the middle ages

personified by a woman brandishing a drawn sword, attacking a man (Everyman). In Greek antiquity the goddess Themis, portrayed as a blindfolded woman holding balanced scales in her right hand and a sword in her left. Her inability to see indicates impartiality. In an Italian icon personified by a blindfolded virgin in white carrying a fasces in one hand and a flame in the other. An ostrich stands beside her. Also personified by a man in a long somber robe wearing a human heart as a jewel. The heart is engraved with the female image of truth or justice. The man looks down at open law books on the ground; to denote integrity in a judge he must never take his eyes off the justice of the laws and the contemplation of naked truth. In Roman mythology the goddess Justitia. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by the goddess Themis with her sword and a pair of scales. Instrument of the deities of justice. Lover of harmony and order. Attainment: active administration of law. In divination corresponds to the number twelve and the Hebrew letter lamedh. Denotes: accuracy, balance, conscientiousness, equity, exactitude, impartiality, poise, probity, rebirth; also law suits relating to material affairs and strength or force, which is arrested. When card is in reverse: bigotry, legal complications.

Jedwood (Jedburgh, Jeddart) justice. The hanging of a suspected criminal and the holding of a trial afterward. From the name of a Scotch town on the border, where raiders were subjected to this type of justice.

Poetic justice. In dramas and other literary works the reward of the virtuous and the punishment of the guilty, sometimes accomplished accidentally.

**JUSTIN (JUSTUS)** Masculine name from a Roman family name, meaning just. Feminine form is Justina or Justine.

**JUSTITIA** Roman goddess of justice. Portrayed as a blind-folded woman, inasmuch as justice is impartial, not swayed by what she sees. She holds evenly balanced scales and a sword.

**JUVENTAS** Roman goddess of youth. Her attributes also applied to the imperishable vigor and immortal glory of Rome. Identified with the Greek Hebe.

**JUZU** Japanese rosary.

## K

**K** Eleventh of a class or series; tenth if the letter J is not counted. Occult significance: nervousness; its period is for two years. It denotes magnetic, vivid individuality. Character traits: bluntness, dreamer, generosity, idealism, talent. In divination, its numerical value is eleven or two. Physical weak spot: nerves. Symbolic correspondence: strength. Tarot correspondence: Strength. Zodiacal correspondence: Leo or Mars. Among Hebrew cabalists, character traits are: forcefulness, renown, studiousness, talent. In low form: abuse of power, arrogance, dissipation. In Roman numeral notation, 250; with a dash over the letter, 250,000. Parallels the Arabic kaf (k) and kha (kh); the Egyptian hieroglyph throne, which corresponds to g or k; Greek kappa; Hebrew kaph (palm of hand), which more correctly corresponds to kf. Compare Alphabet Affiliations. K.

K. Protagonist of Franz Kafka's The Castle. He is a land sur-

veyor, whose story is interpreted to be symbolic of mankind's search for divine grace. His search sometimes is compared to that of John Bunyan's Christian. See Joseph K.

**KA** (1) In Burmese belief a name of Chinun Way Shun, the primordial creator of all nats and sender of good harvests. (2) In Egyptian antiquity, the double or second self. The spirit or astral body, the vital force. At birth every living thing, animals, men, objects, plants, was believed to have two forms, the visible and invisible or double, which lived on after death in the body of an animal, in an image, or in the mummified form in the tomb. It retained consciousness and prepared the afterworld to receive the body. The double of the Delta region (Aalu or heaven), which the soul reached after a long journey beset with perils was called Ka. Food for a person's ka was buried with the body which had to remain intact that the ba might return to it. As an alter-ego or guardian spirit, kings had many kas. Ka-Khu-Khat was an Egyptian triad representing spirit-soul-body. Akin to the Roman genius. See ba, haibet, khu. (3) In Hinduism the unknown god. An epithet of Brahma, Daksha, and Prajapati. Based on a hymn of the Rig-Veda, an independent abstract deity revered as a supreme god. (4) In Japanese ka signifies a poem or song.

**KAABA (CAABA, KAABEH)** Mohammedan shrine at Mecca. According to tradition, it was built by Abraham and Ishmael on the site where Adam first worshiped after his expulsion from the Garden of Eden, and where, after having wandered across the earth for two hundred years, he



received forgiveness. All Moslems face it when praying. It contains the sacred stone Hajar al Aswad, which is said to have been a ruby brought from heaven by the angel Gabriel and made black by the sins of those who have touched it. The stone, about seven inches long, apparently a meteorite, is in the northeast corner at a height convenient for pilgrims to kiss. From Arabic kabah (square house), and a name akin to Cuba, cube.

**KAAN (CAAN)** Mexican for heaven; kan or can is Mexican for four (as the directions or winds) and a title for the being the creator had authorized to guard the pillar or pillars that support the sky. Kan also means yellow, the color of fire. It resolves into ak-an, i.e. great-one.

**KAARE** Norse giant of the wind; son of Fornjot (storm), father of Iokul (icicle), grandfather of Snaer (snow).

**KABA (KAVA)** Finno-Ugric spirit of fate or providence. Father of Pulah, which see. Among Russians called Chuvash. Corresponds to Dzajaga, Moira.

**KABAH** Prehistoric sacred ruins in South America. A name akin to Kaaba and Kaba.

**KABAKA** Emperor; title of Uganda sovereigns.

**KABANDHA** A Hindu rakshasa (goblin or evil spirit) with an enormous eye in his breast. Slain by Rama.

**KABEIROI** See Cabiri.

**KABIBONOKKA** Algonquin hero of the north. One of the quadruplets born of the primordial

mother who died in bringing them to life. The others are Kabun, west; Shawano, south; Wabun, east.

**KABIL** Mayan deity whose name signifies He-of-the-lucky-hand. He cured the sick merely by touching them. An aspect of Itzamna.

**KABOI** Ancestral god in Bolivia and Brazil. He led the people from the lower to the upper world by bird call.

**KABUN** Algonquin hero of the west. One of the quadruplets born of the primordial mother who died in bringing them to life. See Kabibonokka.

**KACHES** Literally, brave ones. Armenian fairies or supernatural beings. Spirits usually good in themselves, but often used by God to execute penalties. Sometimes they are mischievous and steal grain and wine or kidnap and torture men, holding captive those who descend from their stock. The kaches are musicians heard singing at night, thus wind spirits.

**KACHINAS** Zuni masked gods, happy and comradely supernaturals who live at the bottom of a lake in an empty desert. They are spirits of dead Zuni, are always dancing, and participate in sacred ceremonies along with the living.

Kachina priest. Masked Zuni priest, chief of the supernatural world; impersonator of a masked god. When wearing the mask of a god, the priest becomes for the time being the supernatural himself and must assume the obligations of anyone who for the time being is sacred. He is taboo, he dances, he observes esoteric retreat, and he plants prayer-sticks. He is called the daylight



child of a kachina.

**KA-DAM-PA** Reformed Red Cap Sect of Tibetan Buddhism. Founded by Atisa. Later reforms were made by Tsong-kha-pa and the name became Ge-lug-pa (Yellow Cap Sect). Vajrasattva was worshiped as Adibuddha.

**KADDISH (KADISH)** Among the Jews a form of prayer and thanksgiving, particularly referring to the sanctification of God's name used on occasions of commemoration and mourning; an act of invocation. In death anniversary and mourning rites, the name of the deceased is recited, i.e. kept alive. To call out the name gives the deceased fresh life and vigor, the name being identical with the person. Kaddish means holy.

**KADEIN** Ladies of the Turkish palace; inmates of the harem of the sultan as distinguished from the odalisk, who are under the kadein as servants, but who may act as concubines to the sultan.

**KADESH** Literally, holy. In the Old Testament a camping place in the wilderness, whence the Israelites were turned back to begin their long wandering, after their presumptuous effort to enter Canaan by the pass Zephath immediately north of Kadesh shortly after they left Mount Sinai. They returned thirty-eight years later, and soon after entered the Promised Land. Also Kades, Kadesh-barnea. (2) Ancient Hittite goddess; a form of Astarte. The holy one or mistress of the gods, she was the patroness of prostitutes, and sacred prostitution was practiced in her rites. Also Qadesh.

**KADESHOTH** Women devoted to the Moabite god Baal-peor. They offered themselves in sacred prostitution in a small tent called a quibbah. See prostitution.

**KADMIEL** Hebrew name meaning God the primeval.

**KADOSH** Literally, holy one. In Jewish martyrology a saint; title given to persons who have died for their faith.

**KADR, AL** Night on which the angel Gabriel is said to have given the Koran to Mahomet. It is supposed to fall on the seventh of the last ten nights of Ramadan, or the night which comes between the 23rd and 24th days of the month.

**KADRU** In Hinduism the father of Sesa, the cosmic snake, also the mother of the nagas (snakes). Probably a primordial bi-sexual deity or deity of undetermined sex. See Androgynous deities.

**KAF** Moslem mountain consisting of a single emerald, believed to surround the earth. In it genii or giants dwell, and its reflection gives the azure hue to the sky.

From Kaf to Kaf. From one end of the world to the other. The sun supposedly rises from one of the peaks of Kaf and sets on an opposite one.

**KAFIR (KAFFIR)** Literally, infidel. An Arabic term of contempt applied to all who reject Islam, especially unbelievers in Africa. From this application the name has been applied to a group of South African tribes of the Bantu family. A Kafir is noted for his fine physique. The Kafirs are socially well organized, possess agricultural skill, and a warlike character.

**KAFKA, FRANZ** Twentieth century novelist who dealt with the theme that man is punished; then he seeks to discover what he is guilty of. This is opposed to Dante, in whose works punishment fits the crime.

**KAGAMI (YATA-KAYAMI)** In Japanese mythology sacred octagonal mirror which lured Amaterasu, the sun-goddess, out of the cave of darkness. Probably signifies the eight directions and the light shining in each.

**KAGUHANA** In Japanese Buddhism deity of the double-faced head, who smells all evil doing. He is at the left of the throne of Emma. Resembles Janus. See Mirume.

**KAGURA** The laughter-producing obscene dance performed by Ame-no-Uzume to lure Amaterasu, the Japanese sun-goddess, from the cave of darkness. Ceremonial dance relating to the three episodes of early Shinto religion: the sun-goddess leaving the cave of darkness; the beginning of life on earth; the ebb and flow of the tide controlled by Hiko-hohodemi.

**KAGUTSUCHI** Japanese god of destructive and purifying fire. Deity of summer heat, his birth burned the vagina of Izanami, his mother, and caused her death, whereupon his father Izanagi cut him into five pieces, and five mountain gods sprang up from his blood. Invoked against conflagrations. His name signifies shining-elder; also called Hino-haya-yagi-wono-kami and Homusubi.

**KAHIT** Wind deity of the Wintun tribe of Copehan (California) Indians. See Olelbis.

**KAHUNA** Hawaiian medicine man or shaman; a high priest who employs charms and incantations.

**KAIF** Arabian state of bliss; a condition of voluptuous and dreamy repose.

**KAIKA** In Hindu legend the cruel stepmother of the god Rama.

**KAILASA** Holy mountain, paradise. Hindu Olympus. Twin of Mount Meru.

**KAINGANG** An overly aggressive, self-destructive Indian tribe of the Brazilian highland. Also called Botocudo.

**KAIRA-KHAN** Altai-Tatar heaven or Over-god. Name meaning merciful khan (lord). His abode is placed in the seventeenth heaven. Identical with Bai Ylgon.

**KAISER** Title of Austrian and German emperors. Derived from the Roman Caesar, family name of first Roman emperors.

**KAITABHA** Hindu danava (demon) who sprang from the ear of Vishnu. With Madhu, he stole the Vedas from Brahma and, with them, entered the sea. Vishnu, assuming the head of a horse, rescued the Vedas and slew Kaitabha and Madhu.

**KAITO** Japanese legendary general and warrior hero.

**KAIWAN** Ethiopian earth-mother, goddess of plenty. Name akin to the Chinese Kwanyin, European Queen, Hebrew Chiun, Hindu Kun, Japanese Kwannon.

**KAKAITCH** Makah Indian thunderbird. His tongue makes fire (lightning), thus he is invested with a twofold character. He

feeds on whales. Also called Hahness, T'hlu-kluts, Tu-tutsh. Compare Too-lux.

**KA-KHU-KHAT** Egyptian triad representing spirit-soul-body. See Ka.

**KAKURE-KIRISHITAN** In Japan, Christians who keep their faith a secret, pretending not to be Christians.

**KALA** Literally, Black One. Brahman personification of death, destiny, or time. A supreme deity, creator and destroyer (swallower) of the universe. After each destruction the universe is reborn, but the wise who understand all things attain union with the creator and are not reborn. At different periods identified with Brahma, Siva, Vishnu, etc. (2) Bali evil spirit appeased by sacrifice. One of a class of demons.

**KALACHAKRA (KALACAKRA)** Buddhist Wheel of Time, represented as a wheel in motion. Also the name of the lord of the Wheel of Time. Usually shown with four faces, typifying the four winds, and twenty-four arms. Color, blue; emblems, khadga (sword) and vajra (thunderbolt); ornaments, Bodhisattva and a belt of vajra. In Tibet called Pal-du-chi-khor-lo or dPal-dus-kyi-korlo.

**KALAIS** In Greek mythology son of Boreas. He drives the Harpies away. Wind deity.

**KALAMAHAKALA** Buddhist Great Black Lord or Black Mahakala. A Dharmapala; protector of science. Emblem: a rosary of skulls. In Tibet called Gom-po-na-chhem-po or mGon-po-nag-po-ch'en-po.

**KALASA** A Buddhist vase or ewer for holding amrita (ambrosia). Non-tantric symbol of Amitayus, Cumda, Kubera, Maityeya, Manla, Padmapani, Vasudhara. In China the vase which holds the water of life, emblem of Kwan-yin.

**KALA-SIVA** In Hinduism an aspect of Siva, Kala meaning black and signifying death or time. Lord of the whole world, impartial to the young, mature, and old. Beginner as well as destroyer, as each time the world is destroyed (swallowed by him) it is reborn. See Kali 2.

**KALAVATRI** A fierce Hindu deity.

**KALCHAS (CALCHAS)** A Greek soothsayer.

**KALEVALA** Literally, land of heroes. Finnish collection of epics. The great hero of the work is Wainamoinen, and much of the action is developed around Sampo, an object that provides one with anything he wishes. The name is derived from Kaleva, i.e. father of heroes.

**KALI** In Hinduism: (1) Personification of the ace on a die. An evil spirit who causes Nala, the lover of Damayanti, to lose his kingdom in gambling. Thus the ace is a symbol of ill-luck. (2) The Black One, consort of Siva. A blood-thirsty avenger goddess; one of the two flickering tongues of the black-pathed Agni, the other being Karali. The supreme mother goddess Durga in destructive aspect. In her dual role, she is benefactress and universal mother on her right side, on her left side she is fury and ogress; thus she devours or takes back the life she has produced. She invented the

Sanskrit alphabet, each letter of which is one of the skulls on her necklace. Sacrifices to her are bloody; bulls and goats are offered to her in the Dussera, an autumn (death-season) festival. She is portrayed as black or dark blue with the insides of her hands red. She wears a necklace of human heads and a belt of blood-stained hands. Her protruding tongue is marked with blood. She stands on the body of Siva. In other forms, she is Chandī, Parvati, Sati, and Uma. The name of the city of Calcutta probably represents the ghat or landing place of Kali, the steps by which her worshipers descend into the waters of the Ganges.

**KA-LI-HA (KALA, KALIKA)** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen Lohan. Like Tan-mo-lo-Po-t'o, assigned to Ceylon with a retinue of a thousand arhats. His station or sphere of influence was supposed to be the lion region. He is portrayed with long eyebrows, which he holds up from the ground.

**KALIKA** In Buddhism the fourth arhat, who went as a missionary to Tamradripa in Bengal. He holds two golden trinkets. His name means the timely. In Tibet called Du-den-dorje or Dus-ldanrdo-rje.

**KALINAGO** Ancestor of the Carib Indians. When he was killed by his sons, his soul found an avatar in a terrible fish, Atraioman, who pursued his slayers.

**KALINAK (KALIYA)** Hindu black dragon or snake which had a thousand heads and withheld the waters. Drought demon slain by Krishna.

**KALIVINKA** Japanese celestial

nightingale; heavenly singer.

**KALI-YUGA** In Hindu theosophy the fourth and present age of the world, the black age, in which man has degenerated and turned to wickedness; spirituality is at its lowest point and materialism is strong. The other three ages are Krita, Treta, Dvapara. See Kalki, yuga.

**KALKI (KALKIN)** Literally, white horse. In Hinduism the tenth and last avatar or incarnation of Vishnu; yet to come. He will appear at the end of the Kali age seated on a white horse carrying a drawn sword blazing like a comet for the final destruction of the wicked, the renewal of creation, the restoration of purity. Compare Ragnarok.

**KALLAH** In Hebrew a bride.

**KALLAI** Hebrew name meaning Jah is light.

**KALLAN** Member of a tribe in Southern India notorious as thieves.

**KALLYNTERIA** In Greek antiquity a festival celebrated at Athens on the 19th of the month of Thargelion (May), when the statue of Athena was freshly beautified.

**KALMA** Finnish god of the tombs.

**KALPA** In Hindu cosmogony an aeon; 4,320,000,000 solar years. A day and night of Brahma. A cycle, the interval of time between the creation and destruction of the world. Identical with Brahma-kalpa.

**KALSERU** Rainbow serpent of northern and western Australia; bringer of rain and fertility.



**KALUK** Generic term for spirits among Burma Buddhists. Also called nat.

**KALU KUMARA YAKA** Sinhalese demon who causes fever, prevents conception, and delays childbirth. Originally a Buddhist saint who was able to travel through the air. When he fell in love with a mortal princess he lost his superhuman power, died, and transformed into a fallen angel.

**KALUNGA** Angola (Africa) death god.

**KALYB** In the Saint George legend the Lady of the Woods stole him from his nurse, raised him as her own child, and endowed him with supernatural gifts. When she was torn to pieces by demons, he enclosed her in a rock. Probably a sun hero.

**KALYDONIAN BOAR (CALYDONIAN BOAR)** In Greek mythology sent by Artemis to ravage the land of Oineus when he slighted her by failing to offer sacrifices of the first fruits of the harvest. Famine monster.

**KALYPSO (CALYPSO, KALYPSO)** In Greek mythology daughter of Atlas the sky pillar or support. She resided on Ogygia (Ogugia), the navel of the earth, and detained Odysseus on her island paradise. An aspect of the moon.

**KALYPTRA** In Greek antiquity veil which women wore over their faces and as a head-dress.

**KAMA (CAMA, KAMADEVA)** Literally, desire. In Buddhism a form of Mara, tempter of Buddha. In the Puranas, god of love; in later Hindu literature,

god of impure sensual desire. His wife is Rati (voluptuousness). He is represented as a beautiful youth attended by nymphs. He carries a bow of sugar cane with a bowstring of bees; each of his five arrows (i.e. five senses) is tipped with a distinct flower to inspire love. On one occasion, while Siva was in deep meditation, Kama interrupted him. Angered by this rash action Siva with his glance burned Kama to ashes and he lost his corporeal shape, whence he is called Ananga (bodiless). He also is known as Kandarpa (proud), Madana (intoxicating), Manmatha (confusing). Sacred to Kama are the cuckoo, dolphin, parrot, and sparrow. Cupid and Eros resemble him.

**KAMAAINA** Literally, child of the land. In Hawaii designation of one residing in the place of his birth. Compare kanaka.

**KAMADHENU (KAMDHAIN, KAMDHENU)** Hindu fabulous wish-cow. Goddess of plenty produced by the churning of the sea. Also called Nandini, Surabhi. Analogue of Audhumla.

**KAMADO HARAI** Japanese kitchen-range-expulsion dance. Performed the last day of each month to expel evil spirits from the stove. It includes the ringing of bells by a priest or priestess wearing carved lion-headress before a kitchen range or at Kojin shrine. See Kojin.

**KAMAIMA** Among Carib (Honduras) Indians a term which embodies all forms of black magic. It causes mysterious ailments, sudden death. A kamaima is an avenger who relentlessly follows a victim until the opportunity arrives to murder him secretly. The term also is applied to a dis-



grace or misfortune or the irrepressible lust for revenge which forces a person to commit murder or some other terrible act.

**KAMAK** Iranian drought demon. Gigantic bird which overshadowed the earth and held back the rain until the rivers dried up. It ate animals and men as if they were grains of corn. Drought demon killed by Keresaspa.

**KAMALAMITRA** Hero of the Hindu tale Descent of the Sun. His wife was so beautiful, Kamalamitra grew boastful, whereupon the gods separated the lovers, who were doomed to wander over the terrifying sea of mortality before being reunited. This is a light myth, in which the sun Kamalamitra and the dawn are separated. Kamalamitra makes his pilgrimage across the sky and both die (i.e. experience mortality) before they are reborn and reunited in the morning. His name yields Lover (Kama) + the sun (Ia Mithra).

**KAMA-LOKA (KAMA-LOKIC, KAMA-RUPA)** Buddhist world of the senses, in which sensual desire prevails. The lowest of the worlds of sentient creatures, it extends from Avichi (world of evil) to the lowest of the hells, and thus embraces eleven lokas. Above it are the Arupa-loka (formless world) and Rupa-loka (world of form).

**KAMEN** Slavonic word for stone, a sun emblem or image. It yields great (ka) Amon (men), and is akin to Kami, ancient name for Egypt, and Khama, Hebrew for sun.

**KAMI (KAMIT)** (1) Early name

for Egypt meaning land of the hot great sun. From the same source as kamen and khama. (2) Shinto title for deity. Japanese word for that which is divine or miraculous, applied to the gods, their descendants, the mikados, and deified heroes. Equal to lord, cognate with khan. The Japanese Protestant name for God is Kami.

**Kamidama.** Japanese God or spirit shelf. Shelf of unpainted white wood on which small sacred images are placed in a Shinto household.

**Kamiless month.** See Kamimashi-tsuki.

**Kami-no-kuni.** Land of gods.

**Kami-yo.** Age of the gods.  
**Way of Kami.** Way of Gods of Shinto religion.

**KAMINARISAN (RAJIN)** Japanese thunder god; he lives on summer clouds and is always naked. He has horns on his head and tusks in his wide mouth; he carries a circle of twelve round flat drums which he beats with sticks. He comes to earth and eats oheso (human navels), and that is why children are clothed.

**KAMI-NASHI-TSUKI** Japanese kamiless month. In the tenth lunar month (October), all the gods assemble at Kitsuki, shrine of Susa-no-wo in Izumo, to arrange all marriages that are to occur in the country during the coming year. Thus it is the month without gods, and verdure begins to die, except in Izumo, where it is called Kami-ari-tsuki (kami-present-month). Regarded as inauspicious for weddings.

**KAMI-NO-TSUKAI** Shinto deity messengers. Usually they are animals, birds, fish, or insects.

**KAMISHIMO** A ceremonial costume formerly worn by the Samurai in Japan.

**KAMLAT** Tartar evocation of the devil by means of magic drums.

**KAMPOS TANC** Hungarian shepherd's dance. Performed by men with a shepherd's hat and crook. Probably the outgrowth of the ancient leap dance performed for the welfare of the flock.

**KAMSA (KANSA)** In Hindu mythology an Asura; cousin or uncle of Krishna. King of Mathura, he was warned by a prophet that a child of Devaki, in most accounts said to be his cousin, would slay him and usurp his throne. Kamsa murdered the first six of Devaki's children, but the seventh, Balarama, was smuggled away (compare Achilles), and when Krishna was born, Devaki and her husband fled, carrying the infant with them. This incident compares with the flight of Joseph and Mary to Egypt with the infant Jesus. Kamsa eventually was slain by Krishna. Thus the light (Krishna) escaped the darkness (Kamsa) and returned to fulfill the prophecy. The struggle symbolizes the defeat of the old and the victory of the new spirit of vegetation. It compares with the Arthur-Modred and Moses-Pharaoh legends.

**KAMUI YUKAR** Version of the Oina, Ainu book of teachings, as related by the ill-natured gods.

**KAMU-MIMUSUBI (KAMI-MIMASUBI)** Japanese female principle, the In. Divine producing goddess. See Taka Mimusubi.

**KAN** (1) Signifies water in the

Chinese Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams) used for purposes of divination.  
(2) See Kaan.

**KANAAN** In the Old Testament son of Ham, grandson of Noah. Founder of the land of Kanaan (Canaan), or Promised Land. See Canaan.

**KANAKA** Literally, man. In Hawaii, Polynesia, etc., a native. Compare kamaaina.

**KANAKABHARADVAJA** In Buddhism the eighth arhat, who went as a missionary to Aparagohana. Name meaning bearer of the golden banner. Usually shown holding a banner in meditation mudra. In Tibetan, Dha-ra-dhva-dsa-ger-chen.

**KANAKAMUNI** In Buddhism second Manusibuddha. Mudra: right hand in abhaya, left hand in dhyana. Asana: dhyana on lotus. In Tibetan, Ser-thup or gSer-thub.

**KANAKAVATSA** In Buddhism seventh arhat; he went as a missionary to the Saffron Peak in Kashmir. Name meaning golden calf. He holds a pasa (jeweled noose). In Tibetan, Ser-beu or gSer be'u.

**KANASZ TANC** Hungarian sword dance derived from Pagan dances which celebrated vegetation rites and victory.

**KANCHENJUNA** In Tibetan Buddhism the five brothers who became the spirits of deified mountains. See under mountain.

**KANDE YAKE** In Ceylon deified spirit (yaka) of a mighty hunter named Kande Wanniya. Invoked for success in hunting. The recent dead go to the land of Kande Yake.

**KANE** (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning bright, tribute. (2) Polynesian chief deity; creator of the first human couple, fashioner of earth and the two heavens, one for the gods and one for man. His name signifies sun-light. He also is known as Tangaloa (Lord of light) and is the equivalent of Tane.

**KANG** In the Chinese zodiac the Neck, four stars in the form of a bent bow, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, Rho, in the feet of Virgo. In the eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the sky dragon, element metal. A very unfortunate time.

**KANGAROO** Emblem of Australia; colloquially, an Australian. Symbolic of a boon companion, gregariousness, peacefulness, sky-larking, sportiveness, unintelligence. Typifies a leaper, long-footedness, pouch-carrier, romper.

**KANJI** In Japanese mythology pearl of ebb. See Manji.

**KANJUR** With the Tanjur, Tibetan sacred book. Corresponds to the Tripitaka.

**KANNUSHI** A Shinto priest or god-master who, like the gods, never winks.

**KANOKAFATSO** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohans. He is said to have understood all systems, good and bad, and was stationed in Kasmir. Identical with the Sanscrit Kana-kavatsa.

**KANOOK** Evil principle in the mythology of Alaskan Indians. He was the deity of darkness and had a wolf form. He controlled the water, which he would not

release, and which Yehl, his brother, the beneficent spirit of light who had the form of a raven, obtained from him by cunning and deception for the benefit of mankind.

**KANSAN** Second of the North American glacial periods.

**KANSAS** Emblem; sunflower. Motto: Ad Astra Per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties). Nickname: Jayhawk. Also called Bleeding Kansas because of its many fights over the slavery question.

**KANTHA** In Hinduism a great gem which illumines the underworld.

**KANTHAKA** Great White horse of Buddha.

**KANTHAROS** See cantharus.

**KA-NUB (KANOBUS)** In Egyptian mythology bull typifying Ptah. Resolves into ak-an-obus, i.e. great sun, eye of light.

**KANVA** Vedic blind seer who restored the sight of Agni after he lost it. Hindu eclipse myth.

**KAO HSN** Chinese legendary child; conceived miraculously. His mother, to make away with him, left him exposed in a lane, where he was nourished by sheep and cattle. She then placed him in a forest, where he was cared for by a woodcutter. Then she laid him on an ice-covered river, where a bird covered him with feathers. Finally the mother cared for him and called him Ch'i, i.e. castaway. He grew up to become the ancestor of Wu Wang, founder of the Chou (Chow) dynasty. Probably a sun hero. Compare Oedipus, Romulus, Zeus.

**KAORU** In Genji Tales son of Prince Genji. Name signifying the fragrant. Faithful friend, quiet, reserved, tender-hearted.

**KAPALA** Human skull cup; Buddhist altar object and tantric symbol used when offering libations to the gods. Emblem of Buddhasaktis, Dakinis, Dharmapala, Ekajata, Yi-dam. In Tibet called t'od-p'or.

**KAPH (CAF, CAPH)** Eleventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of twenty. Meaning palm of hand or grasping hand, signifying to hold or master. According to mystics its correspondence in the tarot deck is The Strength; its planetary or zodiacal correspondence is Mars or Leo; its symbolic correspondence is power. Its color is violet; its direction on the cube of space is west signifying completion, mastery; its intelligence is conciliatory, the intelligence of those who seek, associated with accomplishment, concord, tranquility. In white magic it is in correspondence with Metatron, who belongs to the first heaven of the astronomic world, and by his magic the sensible world receives deific virtues. Kaph also corresponds to the heaven of fixed stars, especially the zodiacal signs, where the supreme chief is Raziel.

**KAPPA** (1) Tenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of twenty. Equivalent of English k but often represented by c; also equivalent of Hebrew kaph. Kappa absorbed koppa of the original Greek alphabet, which corresponded to English q. It resolves into ak-ap-a, i.e. great primal sun.

(2) Japanese malicious water monster who drags children to the bottom of a lake or river.

It has the body of a tortoise, the head of a monkey, the limbs of a frog; also described as a dwarf. Parallels the bogey.

**KAPPARAH** Animal which orthodox Jews sacrifice as a vicarious offering on the day preceding the Day of Atonement. The usual sacrifice is a cock by a man, a hen by a woman. Fish, geese, or plants may be substituted.

**KAPUT** Iranian storm or wind demon whose form is that of a wolf. Slain by Keresaspa. Also called Pehin.

**KARA** In Norse legend a Valkyrie, also said to be a swan-maiden. See Sigrun.

**KARA-KHAN** In Central Asian mythology son of Bai Ylgon. The Black Prince or Star. A star god who deserted his heavenly father for the underworld. Compares Jaik-Khan, Satan.

**KARALI** Literally, the terrific. In Hinduism one of the two flickering tongues of the black-pathed Agni. A name of Durga, wife of Siva.

**KARAMAZOV, FYODOR PAVLOVICH** In Dostoyevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov*, a crafty, miserly, scheming sensualist; father of the three brothers who typify the three national psychological types of 19th century Russia. The sons are: Alexey Fyodorovich or Alyosha, the youngest of the three, a religious mystic; Dmitry Fyodorovich or Mitya, the eldest, a boisterous, extravagant, violent soldier; Ivan Fyodorovich or Vanya, the middle brother, an intellectual.

**KARAMNASA** Hindu river of ill-fortune. People of low caste make a livelihood ferrying more



scrupulous people across it, as to touch its waters destroys the merit of good deeds.

**KARAO** Among the lowest castes of Hindus the marriage of a widow to the brother of her deceased husband. Compare chalitza.

**KARASHISHI** In Japan the Chinese lions; lion statue-guardians at shrines.

**KARATY-KHAN** Mongol hero who killed a man-eating demon. From the carcass of the monster, mosquitoes were born. Compare Pungeusse.

**KARE** Norse tempest giant and lord of storm giants. One of the Jotnar.

**KAREAH** Hebrew name meaning bald.

**KAREI (KARI)** Thunder god of the Semanga, a people of the Malay Peninsula. Giant size, invisible, omnipotent. Creator of man, soul-giver. Punisher and recorder of sins, especially those of familiarity with a mother-in-law, the killing of tabooed birds, or the mocking of tame and helpless animals.

**KAR-FISH** In Iranian mythology fish created by Ahura Mazda to keep the lizard created by Angra Mainyu from injuring the haoma plant Gaokerena. It possesses wonderful eyesight and can measure a ripple no thicker than a hair.

**KAR-GYU-PA** Lama Buddhist sect whose chief apostle was Mila-re-pa, Mighty Saint. Sect of the Mahamudra School.

**KARKOR** Hebrew name meaning deep ground.

**KARLIKI** Slavic dwarfs. As domovii they are domestic or house elves; as lyeshie they are fauns or satyrs; as vodyanui, water sprites; as vozdushnuie, riders of storm and whirlwind.

**KARMA** Literally, action. That which remains when a man dies, his doing, the consequence or effect of his actions, speech, and thought. The law of ethical causation regulating future life; inevitable retribution. A Brahmanic belief adopted by the Buddhists.

**KARMADAKINI** A Buddhist feminine deity of the air capable of conferring supernatural powers. Her color is green; her emblems are a kapala (skull cup), khadga (sword), khatvanga (ritual wand). Compare Dakinis. In Tibet called Las-kyi-mkhah-hgro.

**KARMAHERUKA** The Green Herukabuddha. Also called Amoghasiddhi.

**KARN** See cairn.

**KARNA** In Hindu legend son of the sun god Surya and the princess Pritha. To conceal her shame Pritha set him adrift in a basket. He was found by the charioteer Shatananda and his wife Radha, who raised him. In time he became a great warrior and was crowned king of Anga. This is an agricultural myth, Karna typifying a fertility or sun hero. His story resembles that of Moses and Sargon.

**KARNAC (KARNAK)** Ancient Egyptian temple in ruins. Probably devoted to sun worship as was Carnac, the cairn or stone temple in ancient Brittany. The name resolves into Karn-ak, i. e. Great Karn (carn or cairn), generic term for the barrow or heap



of stones anciently used in sun worship. See cairn.

**KARNU** Assyrian sky or sun god. Name akin to cairn (karn), Cronus (Kronos), Karnac.

**KAROON (KARUN)** According to the Moslems the greatest and richest of all the Israelites. The doors of his palace were said to have been of solid gold, the rest inlaid with gold. He was the Croesus of the Mohammedans, and his wealth was stored in a labyrinth. Karoon is the Arabic form of the Biblical Korah.

**KAROSS** Zulu lucky leopard skin cloak. The leopard or panther symbolizes the many-eyed watcher (sky deity). Word identical with cross.

**KARPO (CARPO)** The name of one of the Greek Horae, signifying autumn or fruitage.

**KARPOPHOROS (KOUROTROPHOS)** Greek goddess of wild things; child-rearer. Mother earth. A name of Hera.

**KARSHIPTA (KARSHIPTAR)** Iranian marvelous bird which possessed the gift of speech. A deity messenger sent to spread the religion of Ahura Mazda in the enclosure ruled by the primeval king Yima and to protect the people gathered there from the scourging winter which was about to attack them. Typifies sun rays.

**KARTTIKEYA** In Hinduism six-faced son of Siva, born without a mother. God of war. He was brought up by the Krittika (six Pleiades), hence the six faces. His mount was a peacock. Also associated with the planet Mars and in this aspect usually called

Skanda. Prototype of Cam-srin.

**KARTTRKA (KARTTRIKA)** Chopper; Buddhist altar object and tantric symbol. Emblem of Buddhasaktis, Dakinis, Dharmapala.

**KARU** Japanese legendary king and tragic lover. He married his sister. His younger brother revolted, was successful, and banished him. His sister-wife followed him into exile and together they committed suicide. A light or seasonal myth.

**KARUNA** In Buddhism compassion, personified by Heruka, which see.

**KARWAR** Figure carved from a tree by the Papuans as a progenitor spirit which will protect them from malevolent spirits. A talisman against evil.

**KASA-NAGI** In Japanese mythology, magic sword of Susa-no-wo.

**KASEEM** Circular stone temple in Arabia resembling Stonehenge. Probably used in sun worship, and Kaseem probably means Great Sun.

**KASENKO** A Japanese goddess who fed on mother-of-pearl, which made her move as swiftly as a bird. Identified with Chinese Ho-Sien-Ku.

**KASHIEL** Hebrew name meaning God's stubborn one.

**KASHIKO-DOKORO** In Japan a place of awe, private shrine where members of the court worship imperial ancestors, thus the temple of imperial ancestors.

**KASHMIR** Sacred Buddhist mountain; station of Kanakavatsa.

**KASIARA PALM** Rigidity, uprightness, from the fact that it stands erect in a storm that bends all other trees.

**KASTOR AND POLYDEUKES** In Greek mythology, excellers in athletic sports and feats of arms; outstanding exponents of valor and virtue, typifying fraternal affection. Gemini. Also Castor and Pollus, which see.

**KASWA, AL** Mahomet's favorite camel; one of the dumb animals admitted into the Moslem heaven.

**KASYAPA (KASYAPA MARICA, KESAVA)** (1) In Brahmanism tortoise form of Prajapati. Progenitor of all things on earth. Ira, daughter of Daksha, is his consort and mother of vegetation. In the Atharva-Veda he sprang from Time coincident with Vishnu; in the Mahabharata, he is the grandson of Brahma. He marries the thirteen daughters of Daksha. By Aditi he is the father of the Adityas and Vivasvant, whose son Manu is the progenitor of the human race. In the Vishnu Purana, Vishnu in dwarf form is their son. By Diti he is the father of the Asuras, and by his other eleven wives, he became the father of all kinds of living things, including Garuda, the Nagas, Pisachas, Rakshasas, and Yakshas. He and his wives lived happily in the Krta age until they were seized with a desire to attain immortality. To obtain the ambrosia of the Milky Ocean, they made the serpent Vasuki into a churning rope and used Mount Mandara as the churning stick. For a thousand years they churned, and the hundred heads of Vasuki spit venom from which sprang the deadly poison Halahala, which

burned all creation, gods and men, and Asuras alike. Mount Mandara slipped into hell and, to remedy the disaster, Vishnu took the form of a turtle and lifted it onto his back. The destruction of the world compares with Ragnarok. (2) In Buddhism, Buddha of the second world cycle; the third Manusibuddha, the luminous protector. One of the five disciples of Buddha. Asana: dhyana on lion or lotus; color: yellow; mudra: right hand in varada, left hand holds folds of robe in vitarka. In Tibet called Hod-srun or O-sung.

**KATAKI-UCHI** Japanese vendetta, rite of placing an enemy's head on the tomb of the person avenged.

**KATCINAS** Spirits of ancestors of Pueblo Indians. The magic powers or medicine of the sun.

**KATERFELTO** Generic term for a charlatan or quack. From Gustav Katerfelto, a quack who became celebrated during the influenza epidemic of 1782 in London. He was a tall man and wore a long black robe and square cap, and claimed to be the greatest philosopher since the time of Sir Isaac Newton.

**KATHARINA** The shrew in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*. Petruchio marries and tames her. Characterization probably derived from Brunhild in *Nibelungenlied*.

**KATHATAKANAVE** In Walapai legend he emerged from the Grand Canyon with his friend the coyote, who instructed him how to create mankind.

**KATHENOTHEISM** Form of polytheism in which one god is honored above all others. Re-

sembles henotheism.

**KATHERINE (CATHARINE, CATHERINE, CATHLEEN, CATHY, KAREN, KATE, KATHARINA, KATHLEEN, KATHY, KATINE, KAY, KIT, KITTY)** Feminine name from the Greek meaning good, immaculate, pure, undefiled bride. A name variant of Cinderella.

**KATIPUNERO** Originally, an insurrectionist or insurgent; later any worthless character or murderer. From the Katipunun, a secret revolutionary society organized in the Philippine Islands toward the end of the 19th century. Katipunun signifies very select society of the sons of the people.

**KATMIR (KRATIM, KRATIMER)** In the Koran, dog which watched over the Seven Sleepers. Endowed with the gift of prophecy and with a human voice. To the young men who wanted to drive it out of the cave, it said, "I love those who love God. Go to sleep, masters, and I will guard you." Without eating or sleeping the dog kept guard over them for 309 years. At death, it was taken up to heaven and is one of the ten animals in the Moslem Paradise. An Arabic proverb applying to a niggardly man is, "He wouldn't throw a bone to Katmir."

**KATONDA** African Uganda creator deity.

**KATO-SAEMON** Japanese legendary warrior who could not tolerate jealousy. When he saw the shadows of his wife and his concubine on a paper screen, their hair was transformed into serpents which fought one another. This exposure of jealousy caused him to renounce active life and

become a monk.

**KATSURA** Japanese celestial laurel which lives on the moon and is visible in the dark spots on its surface. When the moon is bright the Katsura leaves are supposed to be red as the maple's.

**KATYDID** Insect named from its call, which generally is interpreted to be a weather oracle. In certain sections of the United States, it is believed to be first heard six weeks before frost; in Kentucky, dog days supposedly begin with its first call; in Missouri, it is a warning to plant the corn; in New England, its chirping inside the house is said to be an omen of death.

**KATYUFONG** Philippine Islands mud hut in which the poor live.

**KATZENJAMMER KIDS** Two mischievous young boys; imps of a comic strip invented by the cartoonist Rudolph Dirks.

**KAUA** Polynesian hero of great strength. He could uproot trees. In combat he was able to stretch himself until he was as thin as a spider's web. He vanquished Kapipikauila, who lived on a mountain top (heaven). He tore down the cliff and hurled great pieces of it into the sea, which to this day are called the Rocks of Kaua. An aspect of the wind or the moon. Resembles Hercules, Samson.

**KAUKABHTA** Syrian goddess identified with Astarte.

**KAUKAS** Lithuanian household dwarf spirits. Resemble the pukys.

**KAURAVAS** In the Hindu epic the Mahabharata the descendants

of Kuru, sons of Dhritarashtra. Enemies of the Pandavas, which see. Spirits of darkness or winter.

**KAUSIMA** Among Choroti Indians of the Gran Chaco of South America a girl's puberty dance. Performed with rattles by the mother, other women, and medicine men, to exorcise demons.

**KAUSTUBHA** In Hindu mythology the greatest of gems; created when Kasyapa churned the Milky Ocean. The sun.

**KAVAH** Literally, blacksmith. In Persian legend the intrepid patriot who marches against the cruel tyrant Zohak, using his apron as a banner.

**KAVI (KAI, KAVAN, KAVYA)** Indo-Iranian seers endowed with supernatural foresight. In later Persian legend a title applied to a line of kings.

**KAVI USAN (KAI KAUS)** In Iranian legend the frivolous king. He was married to a Turanian woman named Sudabah who approached Syavarshan, his son by a previous marriage. The youth rejected her love, and she calumniated him to Kavi Usan. The youth fled and was put to death by King Afrasiyab. A light myth which resembles that of Theseus and Hippolytus. Kavi Usan as agricultural or underworld lord was the owner of a wonderful ox, to whose judgment all disputes were referred as to the boundary between Iran and Turan. He also had a wise administrator, Aoshnara, but becoming weary of the wisdom of his sage, he put him to death. Usan was not only fickle but presumptuous. He attempted to restrain the Mazainyon demons only to be led into a trap by them. They made

him discontented with his earthly sovereignty and flattered him into aiming at the sovereignty of heavenly regions. Usan attempted the flight by fastening four eagles to the corners of his throne and attaching raw meat to four spears just out of reach of the eagles. Compare Etana. He failed in his attempt, his troops were beaten by the Mazainyon, and he lost his khvarenanh (glory) to Afrasiyab. Nairyosangha, messenger of Ahura Mazda, was about to slay him when the fravashi of Haosravah, his grandson yet unborn, implored that his grandfather be spared on account of the virtues that he would possess. See *Kavya Usanas*.

**KAVYA USANAS** In the Vedas sage renowned for his wisdom. He drove the cows (clouds) on the path of the sun and fashioned the thunderbolt with which Indra slew Vrtra. He also aided Indra in destroying Susna, the drought demon. The name is identical to that of Kavi Usan of Iranian legend; the difference in the characters of the two is due to the antagonism which existed between the religious systems of the Avestas and the Vedas; angels in one became devils in the other.

**KAY** Masculine name; Welsh form of Caius, Roman name probably meaning rejoiced in.

Sir Kay (Kai, Kee, Queux). In the Arthurian cycle son of Sir Ector and foster-brother of King Arthur, who appointed him seneschal. A magician, he could hold his breath under water for nine days; he could make himself as tall as a tree; his natural heat was so great, on the coldest day he was like a glowing fuel and warmed his companions; when it rained, wherever he was remained dry, indicating he was

a personification of fire. In later Arthurian legends he degenerated into a buffoon and chief of cooks. He became boastful and rude; the first to attempt an achievement at which he rarely was successful; malicious and treacherous, he murdered Arthur's son Llacheu and attempted the abduction of Arthur's wife Guinevere.

**KAYANU-HIME-NO-KAMI**

Shinto goddess of grasses and herbs. One of the separated spirits of Toyo-uke-bime, goddess of food.

**KAYURANKUBA** Zulu storm spirit.

**K'DAAI MAQSIN** In Yakut mythology chief blacksmith in the underworld who provides human blacksmiths with their skill.

**KEANE** Masculine name from Middle English, meaning the bold or sharp.

**KEB** Same as Seb, which see.

**KEBEHSENUF (KEBHNSNAUF, QEBHNSNAUF)** In Egyptian mythology one of the four sons of Horus who assisted in funerary embalming rites. He represented the west and, on canopic vases, guarded the liver and gall bladder. He was portrayed as hawk-headed.

**KEBLAH** An object of devotion or passionate desire. The direction of the Kaaba in Mecca toward which Moslem worshipers turn in prayer, marked on the interior wall of a mosque by a mihrab or niche.

**KEDAR** Literally, powerful. In the Old Testament son of Ishmael; ancestor of a tribe of nomadic Arabs noted as desert

brigands. Their tents are of black camel's hair, and Kedar's tents is a phrase meaning houses in the wilderness.

**KEEL** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Carina. Keel is the keel of Argo.

**KEEN** Irish lament for the dead. Said to have been invented by Brigit. Always sung by women, frequently professional mourners. An expression of grief, which originally may have been intended as a howl to call the soul back from the dead.

**KEH** Primeval Egyptian god represented with the head of a frog.

**KEHAMA** In Southey's *The Curse of Kehama*, the Hindu raja who drinks the amreeta, or draught of immortality, which he thinks will bring him immortal happiness, but which brings him immortal death and he is forced to bend his proud neck and become the fourth support of the throne on which sits Yamen, the lord of death. Kehama pronounces a curse which becomes a blessing to Ladurlad, the man against whom it is directed.

**KEIDOMOS** Greek demon of battle noises; companion of Ares.

**KEI-KUNG** Taoist thunder god; mate of T'ien Mu, goddess of lightning.

**KEITH** Masculine name from a Scotch family and place name, and from the Gaelic, meaning the wind.

**KEK (KEKU, KEKUI)** Egyptian primeval deity of darkness. With Keket (Kekut), his mate, the third pair of the Egyptian ogdoad. Sometimes called Emen (Hidden).



**KEKEKO** Indonesian wonder bird who speaks and provides food for orphans.

**KEKRI** Finno-Ugric god who multiplied cattle. At the Kekri feast, which corresponds with the Catholic All Saints Day, fires are burned for the purpose of driving away evil spirits.

**KEKUI** Primeval Egyptian god. With his consort Kekuit, phases of light and darkness, the active and passive principles of nature.

**KELAIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is light.

**KELLY** (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning warrior. (2) A high silk hat worn by the Irish in Saint Patrick's Day parades in the United States.

**KELP** Used by the Kwakiutl Indians of the Pacific north coast as a charm to summon the wind.

**KELPI (KELPY)** Scotch water sprite. Frequently mischievous. He sometimes appears in the form of a horse grazing on the bank of a lake or river, lures travelers into mounting him, and then plunges into the water and drowns them. To see him portends death. At night, he sometimes helps millers by turning the mill-wheel. Compare nix.

**KELVIN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning warrior friend.

**KEM** An ancient title of the land of Egypt. Yields Great-sun and is cognate with Rem (Fire of the sun).

**KEMIAH** An amulet carried for good luck by superstitious Jews.

**KEMOSH** Ancient Moabite god

of thunder and lightning.

**KEMP** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning champion, warrior.

**KEMUEL** Hebrew name meaning God stands.

**KEN** (1) In the Chinese Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams) used for purposes of divination, signifies hill. (2) In England a low resort, a boozing-place.

**KENAIMA** Among Carib Indians a member of a class with the power of bringing death; avenger of murder.

**KENAZ** Hebrew name meaning side.

**KENDRICK** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning royal king.

**KENELM** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning defender of kin, faithful.

**KENEU** In Iroquois tradition the golden eagle which assists Hino, the thunderbird.

**KENGIU** In Japanese mythology the Herdsman (see), lover of Weaver Damsel. Also called Hikoboshi. In China called Ch'ien Niu; in Korea called Ching Yuh.

**KENNAQUHAIR** Literally, know not where. In Scotland any imaginary place; no man's land.

**KENNEBEC** The name of a river in Maine, from the Indian meaning snake.

**KENNEDY** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning clan chief.

**KENNEDYA (KENNEDIA)**

Herb symbolizing mental beauty.

**KENNETH** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning handsome, leader.

**KENNICK** The lingo spoken in England by wandering tinkers among themselves.

**KENNO** In Scotland a type of cheese prepared for the feast given at the time a birth occurs.

**KENSON** Japanese elaborate ritual observed at every meeting or visit.

**KENT** Masculine name from a family and county name in England; from the Celtic meaning chief; from the Cymric meaning the radiant.

Kentish cousins. People who are distantly related.

Kentish fire. Din, noise, especially the loud applause or derision at political and public meetings.

**KENTAUROS** See Centaur.

**KENTUCKY** Emblem; trumpet wine. Motto: United We Stand; Divided We Fall. Nicknames: Blue grass; Dark and bloody ground. Nickname of natives: corncracker.

**KENYON** Masculine name from the Cymric, meaning white or blonde-haired.

**KEOUT** Irish expression for a sharp-tongued cur; hence any man who is contemptible and vulgar.

**KER** Greek death demon, a ghost or spirit which carries off the soul. Dreaded as a source of evil and eater of the flesh of the dead. A source of corrup-

tion in man; bringer of blindness, disease, madness, old age, and death. Each individual presumably had a divinity called Ker appointed at the moment of birth. This Ker developed with the individual and, when the ultimate fate of a mortal was about to be decided, the Ker was weighed to determine whether the individual should die or be permitted to live, inferring each person had the power to prolong or shorten his own existence. Homer refers to the Keres as goddesses who delighted in the slaughter of the battlefield. The Keres probably originally were underground fructifiers who became malevolent spirits in later myths. Compare Harpy.

**KERANA** In Persia a long trumpet which signals sunset and midnight.

**KERAUNIA** A title given to Semele in allusion to her death by the lightning of Zeus.

**KERAUNOS** A title of Zeus meaning thunderbolt.

**KERBELA BEADS** Talisman against thieves. Hung on the necks of horses to protect them from stumbling. Kerbela is a holy city in Asiatic Turkey.

**KERE** Tibetan for unicorn; also known as serou and as tsopo. Kere resolves into ak-ur, i.e. great fire.

**KEREMET** (1) In Finno-Ugric mythology place where a hero, who will continue to direct his people although dead, had lost his life, and where sacrifices are offered to him. Compare Arthur, Bran. (2) In Russian and Siberian tales a devil, brother of God. Resembles Lucifer, Satan.

**KERENHAPPUCH** Hebrew name meaning horn of paint. Keren, Hebrew for horn is cognate with Cernunnos, corne, Cronus (Kronos), Karnac.

**KERESASPA (GARSHASP)** Literally, with slender horses. The name also signifies manly-minded. One of the great heroes of Iranian legend. Son of Thritha Athwya, who was the father of Thraetaona, of whom Keresaspa seems to have been a doublet. Youthful and godlike, he purged the roads of highwaymen and killed evil monsters, especially drought and storm demons; among them: Arezoshamana, Gandarewa, Hitaspa and his nine sons, Kamak, Kaput, Pitaona, Srvara, Vareslava. His conquests were possible because, when for the third time the Khvarenanh (Glory) departed from Yima, he seized it and was protected by its strength. He was conquered by a woman, the witch Khnathaiti, who became his wife. Under her influence, he neglected to maintain the sacred fire; for this sin Ahura Mazda permitted him to be wounded in his sleep. He remained in a state of lethargy, protected by the third part of the Khvarenanh he had taken from Yima. In this state he will remain until the end of time, when Azhi Dahaka, fettered on Mount Damavand, will be released by the powers of evil. Azhi Dahaka will devour a third of mankind and commit all possible abuses. Then Ahura Mazda will send the angel Sraosha to arouse Keresaspa. He will call three times, and at the fourth summons the hero will rise and with his monstrous club slay Azhi Dahaka. At the same time he will kill Angra Mainyu (Evil Creation) and Druji (Falsehood). The death of these fiends will inaugurate the

era of happiness. On the plea of Zarathushtra, the soul of Keresaspa was admitted to Garotman (Paradise). In early literature he was called Sama Keresaspa Naire-manah; later his name was split to account for several different personalities. As Sama, he became the grandfather and, as Nariman, the great grandfather of Rustam. His legend is an agricultural myth; Keresaspa, is the sun who brings fertility and who sleeps during the winter months, when the demons of evil become free to destroy the world. The conflict in which he engages at the end of time resembles Ragnarok.

**KERESAVAZDAH (GARSIVAZ)** In Iranian legend brother of Afrasiyab. Jealous of the honors Afrasiyab had conferred on his son-in-law Syavarshan, he falsely accused Syavarshan, and Afrasiyab had his son-in-law put to death. Afrasiyab and Keresavazdah represent demons of drought who destroy the bestower of fertilizing rains.

**KERETH** Literally, the smooth. Name under which the serpent was worshiped at Piton in ancient Egypt.

**KERH** Early Egyptian god. With his consort Kerhet phases of light and darkness, the active and passive forces of nature.

**KERIMAS (KEYURI)** Tibetan Buddhist eight cemetary goddesses. They are of human form; each carries a different part of the human body.

**KERIOTH** Hebrew name meaning cities.

**KERKIOS** Driver of the chariot of Castor and Pollux. Name, like Kerkuon, suggests turning

to the left.

**KERKUON** In Greek mythology son of Agamedes. An Impeller or Axis god. Inventor of wrestling. He wrestled with Theseus at the pole or axis and bent down the tops of trees or the overarching branches of the Universe Tree. His name suggests turning to the left, whereas Theseus, the heavens-god, fought for the right order of the Universe.

**KERLAUG (KERLAUNG, KERLOGAR)** In Norse mythology rivers of the dead. Two of the four rivers through which Thor is obliged daily to wade to attend the Thingstead of the gods. He may not travel over the Asa bridge (Bifrost) for he would shatter it.

**KERMESS (KERMIS)** In the Low Countries of Europe originally a church festival or mass on the feast day of a patron saint; later an annual outdoor festival, a fair.

**KERMIT** Masculine name from the Celtic, probably meaning the dark or free.

**KERM SCARLET** Color worn by Jesus during his triumphal entry into Jerusalem to fulfill a messianic prophecy.

**KERNABABY (CORNBABY, KERNBABY)** In England and Scotland the Maiden; a rude corn image made from the last gleamings from the last field and adorned with flowers. Carried as a charm for fertility to a kern supper celebrating the harvest gathering and treasured from autumn to the following spring, when frequently it is tossed into a river or stream. Probably derived from ancient fertility

rites in which the doll or image typified the earth goddess. Baby is from baba, i.e. parent of parents. See Cora, Ivy Girl.

**KERNEL** Symbolic of deep knowledge; the meat or secret. Word akin to Cora, ker, kerna-baby.

**KERNOS** A winnowing fan used in the Eleusinian mysteries. Also the name of a vessel formed of several cups used in the mysteries.

**KEROS** Hebrew name meaning bent.

**KERRES** Italian mother goddess worshiped in a sacred grove. Probably an early form of Ceres.

**KERYKEION** In Greek mythology a herald's staff. Attribute of Hermes and those who performed ceremonies of purification.

**KESAVA** Name by which Vishnu was hailed in boar form.

**KESIL** Name understood to mean fool or giant. In Semitic lore associated with the constellation Orion. Probably Nimrod, the mighty hunter who rebelled against God. Kesil tried to reach heaven and was seized by God who placed him there in fetters as a sign to other rebels. As he must also serve a term in Sheol, he disappears from the horizon every autumn. His flight compares with those of Etana and Kavi Usan.

**KETCH, JACK** See under Jack.

**KETHER** In the cabala omnipotent father of the universe. The supreme crown or head of the Tree of Life. Typifies both male and female principles in



nature. Jehovah manifest with Shekinah; never separated from Chokmah (Wisdom). See Androgynous deities, Sephira.

**KETTLE** For general symbolism see caldron. The Mandan (Siouan) Indians have two kettles which are tribal fetishes. When drought threatens a feast is held and the two kettles are used in prayers for rain. In Norse mythology symbolizes the rock basins or shores which contain the sea.

Nice (or pretty) kettle of fish. An awkward, confused, or perplexing state of affairs.

The pot calls the kettle black. One person reproaches another for an error common to both.

**KETTLEDRUM** Carries the same general symbolism as drum, which see. An informal afternoon tea party for ladies is called kettledrum; the term originated in India, where drum-heads served for tables. In ancient Sumer the instrument with which the festival of Sin, the moon god, was celebrated on the 15th day of each month, the day of the full moon. Also the festal days of the moon's quarters were celebrated on it.

**KETTU (KITTU)** Literally, justice or truth. In Babylonian mythology son of Shamash, brother of Misor. Typifies the spring sun and waxing moon. Also called Sydyk.

**KETU** In Hindu mythology tail of the dragon of which Rahu is the head, thus headlessness. Moon in descending node, demon of disease. With Rahu, who eclipses the sun, he interrupts the regular order of the zodiac. Usually depicted riding an owl.

**KETURAH** Hebrew name mean-

ing fragrance, incense.

**KEU WOO** Chinese typhoon deity, sex undetermined, although frequently called typhoon mother in allusion to being the gale which gives birth to numerous offspring, which blow from every direction.

**KEV** In James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*, the good little boy, as opposed to Dolph, the bad little boy.

**KEVALINS** In Jainism single-ones or those possessed of the highest knowledge, sages.

**KEWPIE** One of a good-natured race of quaint and impish fairy babies. The kewpies were invented by the artist Rose O'Neill and appeared as drawings and dolls.

**KEY** Authority, fidelity, knowledge, life, orderliness, phallus, release, secrecy, wardenship. That which displaces a difficulty or solves the unintelligible, as the key of a code, military position, or riddle; that which opens or prepares a way to other objects or steps and renders possible further progress; that which permits or hinders passage, therefore controls. A talisman, worn for prudence and remembrance of things past. Dream significance: appointment missed. In Freemasonry circumspection and silence. In heraldry dominion, guardianship. In medical superstition a key slipped down the back will stop a nose bleed. Universally in religion opener of the doors of heaven and hell; attribute of many divinities. Ancient priests and priestesses carried keys as a token of their authority. In China given to an only son to lock him into life. In Christianity possesses the power

to absolve the contrite sinner; symbolic of the authority of the pope as successor of Saint Peter. Emblem of Saints Benno, Genevieve, Martha of Bethany, Peter, Petronilla. In Europe of the middle ages delivering up the keys of a castle or fortress was a symbol of surrender. In Gaul a woman laid her keys on the corpse of her husband in token of relinquishment or freedom from obligation, as where a widow lacked the means to meet the debts of the deceased. In Germany a key in a cradle keeps fairies from stealing the child. Hebrew symbol of power and trust. The iron keys of a synagogue placed under the pillow of a dying child supposedly will release it from the agonies of death. In rabbinical lore three keys are mentioned: key of rain; key for the resurrection of the dead; key of the womb, which opens the way to the birth of a child. In Ionian Islands an iron key is placed on the breast of the dead; iron to keep off evil; key to open the doors of the underworld. In Japan symbolizes happiness, love, wealth. In Mediterranean countries a charm against the evil eye. In Morocco used as an amulet to stop impotence. In Serbia, to prevent pregnancy, a woman would lay a lock and key on the floor and walk between them uttering magic words.

Bunch of keys. Saint Peter.

Crossed keys. Knowledge and love. In Freemasonry: in Encampments of Knight Templars and in Symbolic Lodges, silver jewel of the treasurer (jewels are of gold in Grand Lodges and of silver in subordinate Symbolic Lodges). Two keys crossed and with a trowel enclosed by an equilateral triangle, is the silver jewel of the treasurer in Royal and Scarlet Councils.

Gold (or yellow) keys. Authority, power, purification, superconsciousness.

Keyhole. The yoni. The keyhole is believed to be the place of entrance for demons, devils, nightmare hags and witches. Keys are left in the hole or it is stuffed with something to prevent its use by evil spirits, especially those who are apt to substitute changelings. Blowing through the church keyhole on Good Friday is recommended as a cure for urinary disorders common to children. On New Year's night looking through the keyhole into a church reveals the persons at the altar who are doomed to die during the coming year. On Saint Valentine's morning in England maidens peek through the keyhole into the barnyard; if a cock and a hen are seen strutting together, the sign is one of their own marriages inside the year.

Key pattern. Meander design symbolizing eternity, that which is without beginning or end. In China symbolic of thunder.

Silver (or white) key. Discernment. Powers of subconsciousness. For use in Freemasonry see above under crossed keys.

Two keys. Heaven and Hell.

**KEYSTONE** Firmness and stability. Outline of the head of the Sphinx, hence silence. Emblem of the state of Pennsylvania. Figuratively, the basic or essential element, as of a doctrine or science.

**KEZER-TSHINGIS-KAIRA-KHAN** A Tartar ancestor of man and flood hero. He taught man how to prepare strong drinks. Resembles Jaik-Khan, Noah, Noj, Pairekse.

**KEZIZ** Hebrew name meaning border.

**KH** Word terminal anciently signifying majesty. Thus Sutekh, Syrian demon, was identical with Set, the Egyptian demon, as vowels are interchangeable.

**KHADAGA** Sword with thunderbolt handle used in Buddhist services against demons and evil spirits. Tantric symbol of Avalokitesvara, Cunda, Karmadakinī, Mahamayuri, Mahasahasrapramardani, and Manjusri.

**KHADLJAH** In the Koran Mahomet's first wife. One of the four perfect women, the others being Asia, Fatima, Mary.

**KHAFRA** Egyptian despot and tyrant, successor to Khufu, builder of the great pyramid at Giza. Builder of the second largest pyramid. He and Khufu were so hated, Egyptians refused to call the pyramids by their names and called them by the name of Philitis, a shepherd who grazed his flocks near them.

**KHAIRA-KHAN** Tartar heaven-spirit dwelling in the highest heavens at the pole-star. Supreme deity.

**KHAKI** A dull yellowish color symbolizing higher mental development, hidden potencies, sophistication, subtlety (as used in modern warfare).

**KHAKKHARA** Buddhist long wooden alarm staff with a metal top. Non-tantric symbol of Ksitigarbha, Maudgalyayana, Sariputra. Compare danda.

**KHALDI** Urartian (pre Armenian) sky god. A supreme god; one of a triad with Artinis, sun god, and Theispas, weather god. Urartians believed themselves to be Khaldi's children and called themselves Khaldians (Chaldeans).

Identified with Bag-Mashtu.

**KHAM (KAM)** Small replica of a hand used as a charm by the Arabs. In Arabic signifies five fingers; in Hebrew means heat.

**KHAMA** Hebrew for sun. Akin to kamen, Slavic for stone; Kami, ancient name for Egypt; kham, Hebrew for heat.

**KHAMBABA** Old Persian royal name; probably originally the name of a sun god. The name yields Great Sun (Kham) + father of fathers (baba).

**KHAMMURABI** Same as Hammurabi.

**KHAMSA** The number five in Arabic. Regarded so powerful and mystic, it is believed to bring back luck if mentioned and for this reason it is not pronounced; Arabs say two-three instead.

**KHAM SIN** A hot wind in Egypt that comes from the Sahara. It carries particles of sand and prevails for about fifty days before the vernal equinox. A dust or sand storm, simoon.

**KHAN** In Mongol, Tartar, and Turkish tribes, sovereign ruler, as successor of Genghis Khan. In Persia an important civil officer or a nomadic chief. Word signifies lord or prince. In Sanscrit the word means sun, and it is related to Can, name of the Mayan serpent god. Possibly the root of or allied to king.

**KHANDAVA (KHANDAVAPRASTHA)** In Hindu legend country and forest awarded to the Pandavas when Dhritarashtra divided his kingdom.

**KHAN-IKI** Ostiak earth-watching man. Youngest son of Over-god. Name signifying Prince Old Man.

**KHANSAMAH (KHANSUMA)** Anglo-Indian house servant; a butler.

**KHANUM** In Tartar countries a woman of distinction or rank; feminine form of khan.

**KHARA (KHAR)** Iranian primeval fish corresponding to Leviathan. Described as a gigantic three-legged ass with six eyes, nine mouths, and one horn, which stands in the middle of the sea Vourukasha. With the aid of his sharp eyes he overcomes evils and assists in the orderly management of the world.

**KHARIF** Rainy season in the Egyptian Sudan; autumn.

**KHAT** Egyptian for body. See ka-khu-khat.

**KHATVANGA** Buddhist ritual wand with a thunderbolt (vajra) top; flame (trisula), skull, and two heads above it. Symbol of Dakinis and Padmasambhava.

**KHAYBET** In Egyptian mythology a manifestation of the ka.

**Khaybet-ba-sahu.** Egyptian triad representing shadow-soul-mummy.

**KHEM** Occult generative power in nature.

**KHENEN-SU** City of ancient Egypt; by the Greeks called Heracleopolis. The bennu or phoenix lived there; its patron deity was Hershef. Scene of the great creation myth of sun worshippers.

**KHEN-PA** Tibetan Old Father. In control of sky demons. He is shown with white hair and is dressed in white. He rides the white dog of the sky and carries a crystal wand. Compare Khonma.

**KHENSU (CHONS, CHUNSU, KHONSU)** In Egyptian mythology son of Amon-Ra and Mut, and at Thebes worshiped with them as one of a trinity. He was the sailor or wanderer, a moon god. In later belief he was a healing god. He was an architect, measurer of months; divine physician; hunter and messenger of the gods; love deity. He made crops to ripen, and his oracle was consulted by those who desired offspring or wished to increase flocks and herds. As a wind god he gave the air of life to the newly born. In the Unas hymn he slaughters the souls (stars) of gods and men, a myth which explains why the stars vanish before the moon. As Khensu-Hor or Khensu-Ra he typified the spring rain. Depicted as a young man wearing the horned disk, as a youth with sidelocks standing on a crocodile, or as a hawk-headed young man with lunar attributes; sometimes shown as a child. His emblems are an ankh and staff. Occasionally he is equated with Thoth as god of wisdom, but Thoth usually is shown with an ibis head. By Greeks identified with Heracles.

**KHENTAMENTI (KHENTAMEN-TIU)** Literally, he who is in the west. In Egyptian antiquity a jackal-god of the dead. God of the cemetery at Abydos. Later called Ophois or Up-uaut, and still later identified with Osiris.



**KHEPERA (CHEPERA, KHEP-RER, KHEPRI)** Egyptian infant or morning sun. Born of the Abyss, he was lifted over the horizon by Hehu and Hehut. He was self-created, and by saying his name, he made a solid place on which to stand. Then he masturbated, that is, he copulated with his own shadow and ejaculated Shu, the air, and Tefenet, moisture. Both names are derived from roots meaning to spit. Daily he lost one eye, which wandered abroad as the sun and which was brought back to him by Shu and Tefenet.

The roving eye constantly quarreled with the other eye. This quarrel compares with those of twin brothers of light and darkness. From the tears (rays) of Khepera man was created. Compare Izanagi. The Abyss from which Khepera emerged was filled with dragons, serpents, and other monsters. Nightly, in the form of a scarab, he warred against these abysmal powers, and each morning he returned to the upper world, bringing light with him. Thus, like Ra, he was resurrected or reborn each morning. He usually is portrayed as a man with a scarab for a head or as a scarab rolling his egg (sun) across the sky. When shown with two eggs, they represent the morning and evening sun, but he usually represents only the weaker sun as it appears in the morning when the solar egg is being formed. Identical with Mentu and Tum.

**KHI-DIMME-AZAGA** Literally, child of the renowned spirit. In Babylonian mythology daughter of Ea, god of the deep. Great mother goddess. She may be identical with Belit-Sheri.

**KHIDR (EL KHIDR)** The green-one; a figure of Arabic folklore.

He is the only man to have tasted of the Fountain of Immortal Youth, far in the east. He is identified with Elijah of Jewish lore and their legends are almost identical, thus is revered as a sun deity, the sun renewing his youth each morning in the seas to the east. Among Arabs of modern Syria he is worshiped as a sea-spirit and called he who walks on the sea. As Khidr Khwaja he is a Moslem saint and, on a river, his followers launch small boats filled with offerings in his honor to rid themselves of threatening misfortunes or sins.

**KHIDV** A Moslem spiritual and supernatural prophet, who was endowed with omniscience while on earth. He is revered as the coming Mahdi or Mohammedan Messiah.

**KHIN-ORT** Northern Ostiaks prince of sickness. His son steers the boat of the dead.

**KHNEMU (CHNEMU, CHNOUMES, EF, KHNUMU, KNEPH, KUEPH)** Literally, builder or joiner. Egyptian Great Father. At the First Cataract he was worshiped in a triad with two wives, Anqet and Satet, as master of Hades and guardian of the waters coming from the lower world. The sun was lost at night in his dark realm. Later he was transformed from a cataract god to a creator and he was the mate of Heqet. From the primeval river's mud he shaped a cosmic egg, from which he formed the universe. On his potter's wheel he molded men and gods; sometimes he was called the Potter. He was merged with the ram god Min and usually portrayed as ram-headed, although he sometimes was given serpent form. His name was incorporated into the Egyptian name of Khufu (Chufu) as Khnumu-Khu-

fu, by the Greeks called Cheops. In later myths Khnumu was the name given to the seven (or nine) architects who assisted Ptah. They had the form of elves and were believed to have the power to reconstruct the decaying bodies of the dead. The city which was the scene of the beginning of creation also was called Khnumu. Compare Amen-Khnum, Hu.

**KHODA** Persian supreme deity.

**KHOJA** A title of respect given in the East to persons of distinction and wealthy merchants. Also applied to a Hindu converted to a Mohammedan sect but retaining many Hindu customs.

**KHOLUMOLUMO** Bantu cannibal monster that swallows cattle, fowl, people, etc.

**KHONLIGHEI KALAM** Sanscrit hour of good omen. Compare Iraghon Kalam.

**KHON-MA** Tibetan Old Mother. In control of earth demons. She rides on a ram holding a golden pasa (noose). Her face has eight wrinkles. Compare Khenpa.

**KHONSU (KHONS)** Identical with Khensu, which see.

**KHORSAN** Iranian desert. Literally, region of the sun.

**KHOSODAM** Cannibalistic demon woman of Northern Siberians. Creator of mosquitoes, female ruler of the dead.

**KHOTUN (KUBAI-KHOTUN)** Yakut goddess of birth living in the lake of milk under the tree of life, nourisher with breasts as large as leather sacks. The plenteousness of her milk being the origin of the Milky Way.

Identical with Ajysit. Compare Ardisura Anahita, Hera, Manzan Gormo.

**KHRUT** Heraldic bird of the Burmese whose appearance at the Thagyan (New Year) festival indicates a season of high winds. Another name for Galon. Corresponds to the Garuda.

**KHSHATHRA VAIRYA** Literally, desirable sovereignty. One of the Amesha Spentas or six angels of Zoroastrianism. Aid and attribute of Ahura Mazda; personification of Ahura Mazda's might and sovereignty, triumph of his power over evil on earth. Guardian of metals. His flower emblem is the royal basil. In the court of heaven, his auxiliaries are Aniran, Asman, and Mithra; his antagonist is Sauru.

**KHU (KHOU)** (1) Egyptian god of light. Name signifying glorious, shining; akin to Dyhu (Dy-aus), Hu, Taou. (2) The soul, a form of the ka, which was the double of the intellect and represented intention or will. Sometimes conceived as a crested bird now known as the hoopoo or pupu. See ba, ka.

**KHUBILGAN** Buriat soul animal; protector of a shaman in the form of an animal or bird which becomes taboo to the clan. Compare ija-kyl, utkha.

**KHUBUR** Babylonian river which had to be crossed to reach Aralu, underworld of the dead. Parallels the Styx.

**KHUDJANA** Among the natives of North Transvaal, Africa, son of the sky-god Ribimbi. Maker of the earth.

**KHUFU (CHUFU)** Egyptian who seized the throne and became

first king of the Fourth Dynasty. The burden of taxes he imposed was intolerable, and he forced hundreds of thousands into slave labor. The hatred for him as oppressor and tyrant lasted for several centuries, until his tomb was raided and his mummy torn to pieces. Egyptians refused to call the pyramid he built by his name, and called it by the name of Philitis, a shepherd who grazed flocks near it. He supposedly composed a religious work called the Sacred Book, which is used by mystics. Also called Khnumu-Khufu, suggesting he descended from the god Khnumu. By Greeks called Cheops.

**KHULATER** Among North Siberian tribes ruler of the dead.

**KHUNS** Same as Khensu, which see.

**KHURAN-NOJON** Buriat lord of rain. He is believed to have nine barrels of rain; when he opens one, rain falls for three days.

**KHURI EDZHIN** Buriat master or spirit of musical instruments. He teaches men to be skillful musicians.

**KHVARENANH** Literally, glory, light, luster. In Iranian mythology the emanation or divine essence of kings. Element which made gods and the souls of the dead powerful; it gave the sun, moon, stars, and water their benign influences and endowed humans with the power to overcome evil demons. According to the Avesta, this glory is found in cosmic space, milk, or reeds, or swims in the sea. When Yima spoke falsely the Khvarenanh deserted him and passed in turn to Mithra, Thraetaona, and

Keresaspa, and finally sought shelter in the world ocean. It attaches itself to monarchs as long as they are worthy representatives of divine power. Also called Farro.

**KHWAI-HEMM** In Bushman folklore the all-devourer, father of the porcupine.

**KI** Sumerian earth mother. Her mate was An, the sky god, and both were produced by Nammu. They were joined physically and separated by Enlil, air god. From the union of Ki and her son Enlil came the living things of earth. Identical with Ki are Ninhursag, Ninmah, Nintu.

**KIAKLO** Zuni culture hero who visited Pautiwa in the underworld in search of the breath of life. His story resembles that of Orpheus and Persephone. See Ashiwi.

**KIAORA** Literally, may you live. Maori salutation used throughout Australasia.

**KIARA** African Wankonde Father, the supreme god. Also called Mbamba.

**KIA-T'ANG** Chinese household shrine or tabernacle for ancestor worship. Compare Ts'i-t'ang.

**KIBLA (KIBLAH)** (1) Direction toward which Moslem worshipers turn their faces. Also keblah. (2) Trumpet used by Jews in ceremonial observances.

**KIBROTH-HATTA AVAH** Literally, grave of lust. Encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, where they desired of God flesh for their sustenance, declaring they were tired of manna. Quail was sent in great

quantities, but while the meat was still in their mouths, many of them were attacked by a deadly plague. The bird, sacred to Melkarth and tabu to his worshippers, was believed to have brought the affliction.

**KIBU** Mabuiag (Melanesian) land of the dead; island far to the west.

**KICHELL** A holy bread. A cake godfathers and godmothers used to give to their godchildren when they asked a blessing. Compare cake.

**KICHIGONAI** Genii of light, maker of the day, of the Kiche (Quiche) Indians of Guatemala.

**KICVA** In Brythonic mythology wife of Pryderi. Because of the curse on the land of Dyfed, she is forced to become a saddler, shield-maker, and shoe-maker successively. Probably a fertility goddess who changed with the seasons.

**KID** Playfulness, youthfulness. In Astronomy the triangle formed by small stars near Capella in Auriga; their rising was regarded as a portent of hurricanes. In Greek mythology form into which Zeus changed Dionysus to save him from the wrath of Hera.

**KIDD, CAPTAIN** William Kidd, a British sea-captain, who was sent to suppress piracy in the Indian Ocean in 1696 and turned pirate. He was treated as treacherously as he had lived, as on a promise of pardon he surrendered for trial and was sentenced to be hanged. His life has become the subject of many legends, and his treasures are said to be buried in various parts of the world, especially on Long Island.

**KIDNEYS** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eight sacred organs; seat of emotional feelings.

**KIEHTAN** Maker of all things of Massachusetts Indians.

**KIEN NIU** Same as Ch'ien Niu, which see.

**KI-GULLA** In Babylonian mythology son of Ea, god of the deep. World destroyer.

**KIHUNAI** In California Hupa Indian mythology beings who inhabited the world before the Hupa. They still live to the east, west, south, and above the Hupa.

**KIKIMORAS** Slavic Russian female genii which play the role of household gods. They live in ovens and make noises which disturb sleeping people. They are invisible and do not grow old, but manifestations of their presence portend trouble.

**KIKU-JIDO** In Japanese legend Chrysanthemum Boy, who resides in the fountain of youth; eternal boy.

**KIL (KILL)** Literally, cell. Celtic church or churchyard.

**KILDARE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning in battle array.

**KILDISIN (KUGU-SHOTSHEN-AVA)** Finno-Ugric birth goddess. Mother or wife of Inmar, god of heaven or sky. Prayed to for husbands and children. Name signifying procreating heaven. In Christian times merged into Virgin Mary.

**KILHWCH** Same as Kulhwch, which see.

**KILILI** In Assyrian and Baby-



Ionian mythology Ishtar in the aspect of a harlot. Queen of windows, evil spirit which brings woe to men. Analogue of Abtagigi.

**KILIN (KIRIN, KYLIN)** Chinese mythical auspicious animal, a unicorn; fabled to have appeared at the birth of Confucius.

**KILKENNY CATS** In Irish legend two cats which fought until nothing remained but their tails; probably a parable of a local destructive contest between Kilkenny and Irishtown. Thus to fight like Kilkenny cats is to fight to the point of mutual destruction.

**KILLIAN** Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning well tried.

**KILROY** A phantom figure of World War II, which led to the expression Kilroy was here.

**KIMIDINS** Hindu goblins who traveled in pairs and were hostile to mankind.

**KI-MON** In Japan, demon-gate; garden shrines which face north, the direction from which evil comes, to protect the home.

**KIMPURUSHAS** A class of Hindu spirits. Servants and followers of Kubera. They have human heads on horse bodies. Often identified with the kinnaras, also servants of Kubera, who have horse heads on human bodies.

**K'I-MU** Chinese mystic bag containing the essences of life.

**KINA** Among Yahgan Indians of South America dance of masked men led by a shaman. They perform before women to remind them, with threats of a horrible fate, to be submissive to men.

According to one myth, in former times, women, led by Moon, terrified men in the same manner. Sun discovered their secret, killed all women except small girls, and adopted the kina festival to insure male supremacy. Compare Kloketen.

**KINCHIN-COVE** An inexperienced young thief who robs children.

**KINE-KINE-BORO** In Indonesian tales an ogre who lassoed his victims with his plaited hair.

**KINEUN** In Menominee legend the Golden Eagle, chief of thunderbirds.

**KING** (1) Symbolized by a castle, crown, eagle, lion, orb, scepter, sword, throne; in Egypt, by a male sphinx. Early rulers, believed to have been descendants or reincarnations of divinities, were priest kings. A king's word was the law by divine right; he could do no wrong; his judgment was infallible and above the law; his promises were irrevocable. A dead king was looked upon as a celestial benefactor of the people. The word king is from Anglo-Saxon cyng (tribe); is allied to khan, and also may be a corruption of saint. In primitive ceremonies the king played the role of a god, as in Babylon, where he acted the part of Tammuz in the mysteries which contained a rite in which the king actually was sacrificed; in later times a surrogate was offered. See Fertility rites, Investiture of a king. For the five Buddhist kings of Tibet see Mahapancaraja. In Egyptian antiquity the king walked around the walls of a temple in a ceremony intended to keep the sun on its course and assist it in moving across the sky. In Japan the king or emperor is

Son of the sun. In Scriptures the word king does not always imply a high degree of power or great amount of land. Pre-Israelite kings were no doubt like the sheikhs of Arab tribes in modern times. The Israelites had no king before Saul, having first been governed by elders, as in Egypt; then by rulers appointed by God, as Moses and Joshua; then by judges, as Ehud, Gideon, and Samuel. When kings finally became the rulers, they were anointed by a prophet or high priest, who placed the crown upon the king's head and the scepter in his hand. Thus the Israelites had both a temporal and sacred leader comparable to the Dalai and Tashi Lamas of Tibet. (2) Card in the tarot deck typifying father, symbolizing spirit, essential self in man. The king of clubs represents the idea of spirit; of hearts, the pattern of spirit; of spades, the processes requisite to the manifestation of spirit; of diamonds, the actualized manifestation of spirit.

King Arthur. Dragon slayer, liberator of the enchanted, protector of women. He and his knights gathered around a round table, i.e. circle of the sun or perfection. See under Arthur for his legend.

King asleep. In various legends a king is said to be asleep, awaiting a call to rise and save his country from defeat. Among those who are prepared for a call are: Arthur, British king. Barbarossa of Germany (Frederick I, probably confused with Frederick II). Charlemagne, king of the Franks. Dobocz, Carpathian robber king. Don Sebastian of Portugal. Earl Gerald of Ireland. Fionn of Ireland. Meher of Armenia. Mucukunda, Hindu king. Olaf Tryggvesson of Norway. Robert

Bruce of Scotland. Wenzel, king of Bohemia.

King Brown. King Bruin, a title of King Lud, a British sun deity alternately known as Immanuence.

King cup (buttercup). March 10 birthday flower symbolizing brilliancy. In the language of flowers: I wish I were rich.

King Fisher. Christ. Also see fisher king.

King George. A corruption of Saint George.

King Goldemar. German folklore house spirit. Although invisible, he could be felt and touched. He was talkative, fond of playing at dice and on the harp, and was a great revealer of secrets. In one tale a person who tried to find him was cut to pieces by an unseen hand. Probably a wind demon. Also known as King Vollmar.

King Horn. In early English and French romances, an exiled prince who during his travels abroad falls in love. After many hardships he wins his bride.

King Lear judgment. Short-sighted judgment. For the legend of King Lear, see under Lear.

King Log. In Aesop's Fables when the frogs asked for a king, Zeus gave them a log; when they objected that the log was too spiritless, Zeus replaced their king by King Stork, who devoured them. Thus one who rules in peace without making his power felt.

King Lud. British sun deity. Alternately known as King Brown or Bruin. London was known to the Welsh as Caerlud, i.e. seat of Lud.

King Noble (or Nobel). Lion in medieval satirical beast epic, Reynard the Fox. Typifies royalty. Compare Reynard.

King of Bath. Title of Beau Nash.

King of beasts. The lion.

King of beggars. Bampfylde Moore Carew, famous 18th century English adventurer and vagabond who joined a band of gypsies and was elected king.

King of birds. The eagle.

King of Cows. In China an ugly image frequently found at wayside shrines. Worshiped by cowherders for protection from evil spirits and disease.

King of Horses. Image frequently found at Chinese wayside shrines; worshiped by horsebreeders to protect horses from evil spirits. The image is an ugly monster with three eyes and four hands in which it bears weapons of war.

King of Ireland's Son. A legendary Irish character. A type of romantic youth invariably lured away to the lands of the immortals by fairy-women.

King of Kings. God or Christ. Also a title assumed by several Oriental rulers.

King of metals. Gold.

King of Misrule. Officer who, in the middle ages was attached to English aristocratic households. He presided over Christmas revels, and he and his attendants, grotesquely attired, provided with dragons, hobbyhorses, and musicians, created a great din. At the end of the ceremonies the king suffered a mock death to the feigned grief or genuine delight of the populace. Also called Abbot of Unreason, Bishop of Fools, King of the Bean on Twelfth Night, Lord of Misrule, Master of Unreason. Direct descendant of the King of Saturnalia.

King of Saturnalia (King Saturn). In Roman antiquity king who impersonated the god of the sprouting seed. After five days of glory and dissipation he was slain in a fertility rite. See fertility god, King of the Wood.

King of Tenedos. Ancient

Italian king who passed a law that anyone who committed adultery should be beheaded with an ax and did not spare his own son.

King of terrors. Death.

King of the Bean on Twelfth Night. See King of Saturnalia.

King of the forest. The oak

King of the jungle. The tiger.

King of the May. Medieval European vegetation spirit. In festivals in his honor the king is represented by a person who, like his attendants, is dressed in bark and decked with garlands of flowers. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the king is allowed a short start; then is pursued by the armed attendants. If overtaken, he suffers a mock decapitation, and the pretended corpse is borne on a bier to the next village. This ceremonial death is followed by a resuscitation. See fertility rites.

King of the Wood. In Roman antiquity priest-king of the grove of Diana at Nemi, where grew a sacred oak. Only a runaway slave was permitted to attempt to break off one of its golden boughs. Success entitled him to fight the incumbent in single combat; if he killed the reigning priest, the office of King of the Wood or Rex Nemorensis passed on to him, and he became the mate of Diana. His soul became embodied in the sacred oak, a form of Jupiter the oak god. He thus was an incarnation of the oak spirit, the king intended to be ritually slain after his reign like the King of Saturnalia. His death was necessary before he became decrepit to keep the full power of fertility preserved by passing it to a more vigorous king. If the priest held office too long, a husky slave was sent to slay him. The shrine of the goddess supposedly had been founded at Aricia on Lake Nemi in Sicily by Orestes who, with his sister Iphi-

genia, had fled from Tauri with the image of the Tauric Diana (Artemis). The first priest-king of the grove was Virbius. The bloody ritual of the Tauric Diana was modified, and a surrogate in the form of a slave was permitted. The flight of the slave typifies the flight of Orestes; his combat with the priest suggests the human sacrifices which once were offered to the Tauric Diana. See Golden bough, Nemi Wood.

King Pecheur. In Holy Grail romances a celebrated angler, uncle of Percivale and possessor of the Holy Grail and sacred lance.

King Petaud. One only nominally a king; one whose imaginary subjects ignore his authority. From the French phrase, King Petaud's court, meaning confusion, disorder.

King Sacripant. In Tassoni's poem, the Rape of the Bucket, a brave but boastful and boisterous man.

King's Castle (Kingly Castle). Another name for Revolving Castle. See Caer Sidi.

King's evil. Scrofula; from the belief which once prevailed that the disease could be cured by the royal touch.

Lame (or maimed) king. Holy kings acquired lameness either as a penalty for victory or in imitation of a dislocation suffered in a wrestling match. Anciently legs were forced widely apart causing a hip dislocation. Jacob, who wrestled all night with an angel, was so lamed. The gait may have been the result of injury to the phallus of the fertility king, so maimed after his mating with the queen; a rite of sympathetic magic, i.e. harvest crops must be cut, the earth made barren or pass through a winter season before regrowth in spring. Adon-

is was such a king. The priest of a holy king wore a heeled buskin, which gave him a lame gait, to protect his sacred heel from the serpent, i.e. when the heel of the sun (or moon) touches the earth-serpent the whole body is soon swallowed. Sometimes the lame king was connected with the mysteries of smithcraft, as Hephaestus, or he was ruler of a diseased kingdom to which drought or winter had come, the land's health being tied to the king's health, as that of the Fisher King in Grail legends. See Emasculation, Hobbling, Partridge.

Sacred king. Anciently the king was deified during his reign; he was believed to possess magical powers and the prosperity of his land was coupled with his strength. He frequently was not permitted to die a natural death; such a death might have brought the world to an end. His term of office usually expired with the harvest or death season. To maintain his post the sacred king had to observe certain taboos, he had to meet any challenger to his office, his body had to be unblemished, he had to be young and virile. In Egypt the sacred king (pharaoh), after a thirty year reign, was devoured at the Heb-Seb festival so that his spirit might enter his successor and the land and the people have prosperity. This gave way to a mock sacrifice, as in the Saturnalia, at which the king supposedly was reborn. Still later, animals were substituted to represent the sacred king or nature god. Mexican Indians treated a prisoner as a king for a time, giving him every comfort, luxury, and pleasure, before sacrificing him as the king's surrogate, indicating that riches and pleasure may turn to poverty and death. Compare El Bugat, Fertility rite,



Fisher king, Oak king.

Unblemished king. Typifies spring sun, the ruler of a flourishing kingdom. Compare Lame king above.

**KINGFISHER** Calm. Ancient Sicilians believed the kingfisher laid its eggs and incubated for fourteen days before the winter solstice on the surface of the sea, during which time Thetis kept the waters placid. Another name for the bird is halcyon, compounded of hals (sea) and kuo (to brood on). Some believe its dried body averts thunderbolts; if kept in a wardrobe, it preserves woolens from moths; if hung by a thread from a ceiling, it points with its bill to the direction of the wind. In China symbolic of beauty, also of gaudy raiment.

**KINGSLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the king's lea.

**KINGU (KINGUGU)** In Babylonian mythology offspring and mate of Tiamat after the death of Apsu. Keeper of her books of fate and leader of her flocks (demons of wind and other destructive nature spirits). Marduk bound him in the underworld and took the tablets of fate; then he burned Kingu and used his blood for the creation of man. Compare Ymir, Zu.

**KINHARIGAN** Dusun (Borneo) creator god; maker of the world and of mankind. With his wife Munsumundok, he killed one of his children, cut it into pieces, which he planted in the earth. From these grew animals and plants to feed mankind. Compare Ymir.

**KINICH-AHAU (KINISH-KAKIMO)** Mexican deity; an aspect of

Itzamna in the form of the red macaw. Name signified Lord of the Sun's Face or Lord Eye of the Day.

**KINMONT, WILLIE** A notorious 16th century Scottish marauder, whose full name was William Armstrong of Kinmont. His rescue from a prison in Carlisle became a ballad subject.

**KINNARAS** A class of Hindu spirits. Heavenly musicians, said to be the sons of Kasyapa and followers of Kubera. Also said to have sprung from the toe of Brahma. They had the heads of horses and bodies of men. Probably spirits of wind. Usually shown playing vina (lutes). Compare kimpurushas.

**KINNUI** The secular name of a Jew as distinguished from his synagogal name.

**KINTARO (KINTOKI)** In Japanese legend a child of nature, son of Yama-uba, the mountain woman. Sturdy and courageous, he fears nothing and plays with wild animals. A Japanese Siegfried.

**KINTU** In African Uganda mythology first man, mate of Nambi, the daughter of heaven.

**KIOSK** In Persia and Turkey an ornamental summer house or open pavilion. Imitated in other countries in gardens and parks, especially for use as a display booth or refreshment counter.

**KIOUSA** Among Indians of Florida and Virginia idol which kept watch over the dead. Also Oki.

**KIOWA** Literally, human being. The name of a North American Indian tribe.

- KIRI** Flower sacred to the mi-kado. Japanese symbol for December. The kirinomom (kirimom) is one of the two imperial crests. It consists of three flowers and three leaves of the paulownia or kiri. The other crest is the kikunomom (kikumom) consisting of an open crysanthemum flower.
- KIRJATHHUZOTH** Hebrew name meaning city of outplaces.
- KIRJATHJEARIM** Hebrew name meaning city of forests.
- KIRK** North English and Scottish for church; word akin to cherub. Compare kil.  
Kirkgarth (kirkshot). Churchyard or graveyard.
- KIRKE** Sorceress. Same as Circe, which see.
- KIRKRAPINE** In Spenser's Faerie Queene lover of Abessa (Superstition) and robber of churches. Personification of the plundering of the Church by clergy. Kirkrapine is torn to pieces by the lion of Corceca (the Reformation).
- KIRSTEN** Feminine name from the Scandinavian; corresponds to the masculine Christian.
- KIRTTIMUKHA** In Hindu mythology lion-headed monster which survived self-destruction. It was produced by Siva when he was challenged by Jalandhara, and embodied the destructive power of the god. The ravenous monster, deprived of his legitimate prey, Rahu, fed on the flesh of his own body, starting with his feet until only his face remained. Siva then declared that henceforth the face would be known as Kirttimukha (Face of Glory) and would be worshiped as a symbol of protective wrath. The face was placed on temple lintels as a guardian. Probable source of the gargoyle.
- KISANI** Navaho underworld people with whom the descendants of the Atse Estsan and Atse Hastin intermarried and populated the earth.
- KISH** Early Mesopotamian urban community; flourished about 3,500 to 3,000 B.C. Supposedly first city founded after the flood. In Hebrew the name means bow.
- KISHAR (KISSARE)** In Babylonian mythology with her mate Anshar, second pair born to the chaos deities Apsu and Tiamat, or grandchildren of Apsu and Tiamat and children of Lachmu and Lachamu. A primeval female deity. With Anshar she represented the entire cosmos, the heavens, earth, and lower world, and by him begetter of Anu, male creative energy.
- KISHIBOJIN (KISHIMOGIN)** Japanese goddess of babies and children. Demon woman who devoured children; later protected them from disease. Derived from Hariti, Hindu she-devil, eater of children. Usually portrayed holding a child.
- KISHION (KISHON)** A river in Palestine; scene of the defeat of the Canaanites by Sisera. Name from the Hebrew meaning hard.
- KISI** Among Indians of southwest United States a shelter or temporary dwelling for the watchers of growing crops.
- KISMET (KISMAT)** From the Turkish, appointed fate or lot.
- KISS** Affection, allegiance, peace, salutation. An act of ad-

oration or prayer; anciently kisses were thrown to statues of deities or the feet of the statues were kissed. Gamblers kiss cards for luck. Dream significance: betrayal, deceit. In amorous correspondence symbolized by X; a hug is symbolized by O. Children who hurt themselves have the place kissed to make it well. In certain sections of the world kisses are classified according to the part of the body kissed and the use of arms, hands, tongue, etc. In folk legends a kiss brings forgetfulness, causes awakening, disenchantments one bewitched, re-suscitates, or transports into another world. By Chinese and Japanese looked upon as an erotic exercise. In early Christian church a pledge of charity and peace. The practice of kissing a corpse farewell was forbidden by medieval Jews inasmuch as the act was believed to cause death by contamination to the kisser. Kissing the Torah is a reverential act controlled by certain tabus; it must not be kissed by a man after he has kissed his wife or child, or after intercourse.

Kiss away. Lose through amorous dissipations; squander in pleasures.

Kiss hands. Be endowed with high office by the sovereign, whose hand or hands are kissed on the occasion of the presentation of the seals of office. Also an act of appreciation, humility, submission.

Kiss of Judas. Betrayal.

Kiss the book. Take an oath as by pressing the lips to the Bible.

Kiss the dust (or ground). Be conquered or killed; be defeated or humiliated. Bow in defeat or reverence.

Kiss the rod. Humble oneself before correction; submit

to punishment.

**KISSOS** In Greek mythology, Dionysus as god of ivy.

**KISSYBION** In Greek antiquity a wine cup of ivy wood or cup adorned with ivy leaves. It probably had one handle.

**KIT-CAT** A convivial association founded in London in 1688. Named from Christopher Cat, proprietor of the house near Temple Bar, where the members, composed of Addison, Congreve, Steele, Walpole, and leading Whigs, ate mutton pies.

**KITCHIE BOY** A male Cinderella in Scottish ballad. He is a kitchen boy with whom the lord's daughter falls in love. Afraid of her advances, she outfits him with a ship. As its captain he marries her.

**KITE** (1) Bird of prey; flesh-eater. (2) A device symbolizing experiment, theory, venture. In colloquial usage, to go with great rapidity. A shrewd bargainer, a sharper who exchanges checks for the purpose of gaining time, or who obtains credit or money by using commercial paper of doubtful value.

Kite-flying. In China believed to lengthen human life. A kite-flying festival, called Chung Yang, is celebrated on the 9th day of the 9th moon. According to one legend this festival goes back more than 2,000 years, when Huan Ching, a pupil of the magician Fei-Ch'ang-fang was warned by the magician to take himself and his family into the mountains to escape a calamity which was about to overtake the district in which he lived. Huan Ching went into the mountains, wiled away the day flying kites, and escaped an overwhelming catastrophe.

Huan Ching compares with Noah.  
Higher than Gilderoy's kite.

Exceedingly high; an allusion to a notorious robber named Gilderoy who had been hanged in Edinburgh in 1636 on an unusually high gallows.

**KITHLISH** Hebrew name meaning separation.

**KITMIL AND MAGIGI** In Pelew Islands mythology survivors of the deluge.

**KITRON** Hebrew name meaning little.

**KITSHI MANITOU (GITCHE, GITCHY MONEDO, KITCHI MANITO)** Literally, Great Good Spirit. Chippewa Supreme Being, creator of the world. Symbolized by the sun. In conflict with Mitsi-Manitou or Mudje-Monedo (Great Bad Spirit), who is symbolized by the serpent.

**KITSUKI** Shinto shrine of Susano-wo in Izumo, where all deities assemble in the tenth lunar month to arrange all marriages that are to occur during the coming year. See Kami-nashitsuki.

**KITSUME** Japanese bewitching fox which plays mischief on human beings and has the ability to change its shape to that of a mortal, plant, or other animal. Messenger of Inari-sama (Ukano-kami), deity of rice. He sees that farmers pay due offerings to the shrine and protects the farms of the pious.

**KITTEL** A long coat worn by Polish Jews. The grave coat worn by married orthodox Jews in special ceremonies on Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur, and at burials.

**KITTEN** Childishness, playfulness.

**KIUSHIU** Japanese island famous for its pirates.

**KIVA** Sacred circular ceremonial room and lounging chamber of the Hopi Indians. Devoted to secret rites, it is built beneath Pueblo dwellings, and is entered through the roof.

**KIYAMAT-TORA** Finno Ugric prince or judge of death. Also called Tamek-vui, Tuoni. His assistant is Kiyamat-saus.

**KIYOMORI** In Japanese mythology usurper, warrior.

**K. K. K.** Monogram of the Ku Klux Klan.

**KLABOTERMAN (KLABAUTERMANN)** The kobold or spirit of the phantom ship Carmilhan. Also one of a class of helpful beings that dwelt in the wooden masts of ships. A sapling would be cut in order to pass a sickly child through it. If the child died, the soul remained in the tree which then was used in a ship mast, as the soul presumably became a klaboterman.

**KLAFT** Headdress worn by Isis. It supposedly endowed the wearer with divine wisdom and discernment. Compare horse-hair wigs.

**KLAUS** German masculine name meaning people's victory. Same as Nicholas (Nicolaus). Source of Santa Claus.

Peter Klaus. German legendary figure; prototype of Rip Van Winkle. Klaus, a goat-herd, follows a young man into a dell, where twelve silent men play skittles. Seeing a keg of wine, he drinks some, and is overpowered with sleep. When he a-



wakes and returns to his village, he is startled to discover twenty-years have passed.

**KLEHANOAI** Navaho moon-carrier; husband of Yolka Est-san. His abode is in the east. Also called Bekotshidi.

**KLEO** In Greek mythology a woman who remained pregnant for five years until she came as a suppliant to Asclepius, the god of medicine. She lay down in his sacred chamber and slept. As soon as she left the sanctuary she gave birth to a son. When the baby was born he washed himself in the fountain and crept around his mother. Earth-mother of the sun. Compare Jingu.

**KLEPHT** Brigand, resistance worker, robber. Alluding to the Greek (Epirote) nationalists who, from the 16th century until independence was won, fought Turkish rule. They went into the mountains and lived as bandits, plundering the valleys. Their pyrrhic dance has become one of the open rounds danced in Europe. Those who were employed to guard the valleys against their attacks were called armatoles. Their name is from kleptes (thief) and klepto (steal).

**KLIEG LIGHT** Bright arc light used in the filming of motion pictures. Klieg eyes are eyes inflamed and tearing from excessive exposure to intense light.

**KLIENG** Warrior and trans-former hero of the Borneo Dyaks. He was born from a knot in a tree, and his greatest exploit was the war he waged against the sky.

**KLINGSOR (KLINGSHOR), NICOLAUS** A 13th century minne-

singer credited with the powers of magic. Wagner introduces him in Parsifal, where in revenge for being excluded from the knight-hood of the Grail, he attempts to corrupt the knights by his art. After failing with Parsifal, he and his enchanted castle are destroyed.

**KLINGSOR VON UNGERLAND** Said to have lived in the 13th century and to have been the author of the Nibelungenlied. Like Homer believed to have been a legendary figure.

**KLOKETEN** Ona (South American) Indian initiation rite. Young boys are gathered in a hut where, for several months, they are exposed to many ordeals. At night, men, masked and painted, impersonate demons to frighten the youths and women. The secrets of the tribe are eventually revealed to the boys but are withheld from the women, who are kept in subjection. Compare kina.

**KLONDIKE** Gold fields, wealth; alluding to the mines in the Yukon Territory of Canada.

**KLU-DBAN (LU-VANG)** One of the five Tibetan Buddhist great kings. King of speech. Color, red; emblems, ankusa (elephant goad) and gada (mace); vahana, blue crocodile or blue mule. Also called gSun-gi-rgyal-po. See Mahapancharaja.

**KLYTAIMNESTRA** Same as Clytemnestra, which see.

**K'MUKAMTCH** Klamath Indian Old Man; creator who is tricky rather than edifying in character.

**KNANINJA** Mystic name of Australian totem ancestors living as spirits in the sky.

**KNAVE** Originally signified boy, subsequently servant, and finally applied to a rogue or trickster, one deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent. A card in the tarot deck, also called jack and page. See page. The word knave is cognate with Kneph.

**KNECHT CLOBES** German for Santa Claus. Knecht signifies knight, and Clobes, identical with Globes, yields Great-orb-of-God. Knecht Clobes equates with Oberon, fairy king.

Knecht Ruprecht. A hobgoblin who appears to children at Christmas, striking with a switch those who have been naughty and rewarding those who have been good with nuts he carries in a bag.

**KNEES** Anatomical denomination governed by Capricornus. Among primitive peoples, knees drawn up signifies circumcision or a boy about to pass through the initiation rite which will make him a full-fledged member of a tribe.

Kneeling. Conscience, humility, prayer, submission.

**KNEIPE** A social assemblage of German university students characterized by drinking bouts.

**KNEPH (CNUPHIS, KNEPHIS, KNEPTH)** Literally, breath, spirit, wind. Egyptian deity of primeval darkness. Probably an atmospheric deity. Kneph is cognate with knave and probably is the source of nave and navel. He is usually represented with the body of a man and the head of a ram. The colors black and blue are associated with him. In some portrayals he is blue with a girdle around his loins, a scepter in his hand, and a plume of feathers on his head. Also known as Khnemu, which

see.

Knephaios. Darkness, inscrutability.

**KNIFE** Death, martyrdom, sacrifice, threat. Figuratively to strike a blow that will end in another's defeat or ruin; to ruin another by secret underhand methods, thus to knife in the back. Dream significance: danger, peril. Buddhist tantric symbol called churi. In China called tso tao; used in worship. In Christian tradition typifies flaying. Emblem of saints Bartholomew, Ebba, James the Great, and William of Norwich. In Eastern mythologies typifies a flame or fire. In Hebrew tradition an attribute of Abraham.

Knife accompanied by an ear. Saint Peter.

Knife, flint or stone. American Indians used in sacrifices made to prolong the lives of the gods. Symbol of birth and fecundity. In Aztec mythology, 1,600 earth gods sprang from the knife of Citlalinicue. Compare Cadmus.

Knife-pierced pot or wine-bag. Mexican Indian blood or life-giver.

**KNIGHT** (1) Chivalry. One of gentle birth bred to the profession of arms, especially in single combat in defense of a cause, ideal, or woman. Probably derived from the Roman Salii. In medieval legend one who questions the fisher king on the meaning of the Grail and the Lance. In some tales the mere questioning restores fertility to the king and to the land; in others, the knight must go through various ordeals. Probably a Christianized version of a soldier of light or a protector of fertility deities; also of the youth in primitive puberty rituals who passes through a series of ordeals. See Initia-

tion rites. Like knave, the original meaning of the word was boy, then servant. (2) Card in the tarot deck; typifies a bachelor. Symbol of focus of energies, of the personal sense in selfhood which constitutes the ego. The knight of clubs is the idea of personal energies; of hearts, the pattern of personal energies; of spades, the processes requisite for the manifestation of personal energies; of diamonds, the actualized manifestation of personal energies.

Carpet knight. A civilian knight; one who earned his honors at court, kneeling upon a carpet before his sovereign, rather than on the battlefield.

Knight errant. In medieval times a wandering knight in search of adventure.

Knight of La Mancha. Don Quixote. Also called Knight of the Lions and Knight of the Rueful Countenance.

Knight of Saint Crispin. A shoemaker.

Knight of the Ku Klux Klan. Member of a lawless, violent secret society organized in the United States. Its emblem is a burning cross, which constitutes a threat of death or violence.

Knight of the post. An offender who has experienced the pillory or whipping post. One prepared to bear false witness for a consideration; a sharper.

Knight of the Swan. A figure which appears in Germanic folklore. A swan, which turns into a knight and jumps ashore from a skiff. The knight marries, has children, and then, usually after seven years, disappears. The origin is explained in the story of a queen who bore seven children, each with a silver chain around its neck at birth. Through the enmity of the king's mother, the children are set adrift in a skiff and saved by a

hermit. The grandmother pursues and attempts to slay them, but succeeds only in getting the necklaces of six, one, Helyas, being absent. With the necklaces gone, the children turn into swans, and Helyas guards them. Later five recover their necklaces and return to human form, but one remains a swan as his necklace had been melted to make a goblet. Typify clouds or mist. See Lohingren, Swan Maiden.

Knights of Labor. A secret society formed in the late 19th century in the United States for the protection of laboring men. Forerunner of American Federation of Labor.

Knights of the Golden Circle. A secret organization formed in the United States before the Civil War to overthrow the government.

Knights of the Rosy Cross. Rosicrucians.

Knights of the Round Table. Stars. The members of King Arthur's court who seek the Holy Grail. Their numbers vary; sometimes represented as twelve to typify the signs of the zodiac. The table is round to typify the sun. In an erroneous interpretation the table is said to be round in token of perfect equality, where no one seated has preference of place.

Knight who has never sinned. Spring sun which has not yet scorched earth.

**KNOCK ON THE DOOR** Death.

**KNOT** Agreement, endlessness, immortality, marriage; also difficulty, entanglement, worry. Emblem of love; to tie the knot is to get married. Likewise a charm with which an enchanter might render a bridegroom impotent, causing grooms to fear wearing anything requiring a knot. By primitive peoples used as a talisman to protect a tribe from

evil spirits. A symbol of seafarers. Dream significance: difficulties, embarrassment. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems or auspicious signs on the sole of Buddha's foot. Mystic diagram, symbol of endless cycle of rebirths. In China, called p'an-ch'ang; also known as sacred intestines. Symbol of destiny, talisman for good luck and longevity. Marriage emblem or lover's knot. However, knots must not be used at childbirth or at death to hinder the coming or going of the soul. In Hebrew tradition symbol of the tribe of Judah. Hindu emblem of Vishnu. Tibetan talisman for longevity and for averting the evil eye; protector of the blind.

Cut the knot. Overcome an obstacle by a bold stroke and in an unexpected manner. The allusion is to the way Alexander the Great severed the Gordian knot. See Gordius.

Gordian knot. Conundrum, perplexity. The inextricable. See Gordius.

Knotty club. Difficulties, pilgrimage, weariness.

Lover's knot. A double knot of ribbon with two bows and two ends; symbolic of fidelity and love.

Solomon's knot. Labyrinthine design of swastikas typifying inscrutability.

**KNOWLEDGE** Symbolized by the head of Apollo, Athena or Minerva, a lighted lamp, open book, orange-yellow color, salmon. By gnostics typified by a fish. In an Italian icon personified by a woman holding a flambeau in one hand while she points to an open book with the other. In Japanese mythology symbolized by the mirror of Amaterasu, the sun goddess.

**KNOX** Masculine name from

the Teutonic, meaning from the hill or knob.

**KNUCKLE BONE** In Greek antiquity a fertility charm.

**KOBE-NO-KAMI** Shinto god of the saucepan. Also called Okitsuhime.

**KOBETSU** In Japanese tradition imperial clans, families claiming descent from the sun-goddess Amaterasu. Divine clans, or families claiming descent from terrestrial or celestial deities other than the sun-goddess, are called Shinbetsu. Foreign clans, families represented by the mass of people, are called Bambetsu.

**KOBO DAISHI** Japanese Buddhist priest. He rewarded those who gave him hospitality by striking the ground with his pilgrim's staff and causing a fountain of water to spring up. The same power ascribed to Yoshi-iyé.

**KOBOLD** German folklore earth spirit. Mischievous, it haunts houses and frequently renders valuable service to occupants. Also a spirit of caves and mines. It resembles the brownie and gnome, but is distinct from the salamander (fire-sprite), sylph (air-sprite), and undine (water sprite). Compare Klaboterman.

**K'O-CHU** In Chinese Buddhism habitable mountain, sacred region ruled over by Fa-na-p'o-ssu, one of the eighteen Lohan.

**KO-DAMA** Japanese echo god. Soul of trees which give back echoes.

**KODOJEZA** Esthonian god, ruler of the home. A corner of the garden was kept sacred to him, and a woman was permitted to enter it only once during her



life, which was immediately after her wedding ceremony.

**KOEN** Australian evil spirit. His wife, Mailkun or Tippakaleum, kidnaps adults in a net and spears children.

**KOGI** An aboriginal tribe of Columbian Indians. The boys are taught by priests that women are evil, but necessary because they supply food. They are initiated into sex life by a sixty-year old woman, and then sent out to seek wives. A man and a wife occupy separate conical houses and only by threatening not to work the fields and cook his food is she able to lure him into the fields at night to lie down with her. The men prefer to gather nightly in a big ceremonial house where they chew coca leaves that dispel sexual hunger.

**KOHATH** Literally, assembly. In Old Testament father of the Kohathites, who carried the furniture belonging to the tabernacle during wanderings in the wilderness.

**KOHELETH** Literally, preacher. Hebrew name applied to the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the name of Solomon in the book.

**KOHIN** Australian deity who dwells in the Milky Way (Kuling). Sender of lightning and thunder.

**KOH-I-NOOR (KOH-I-NUR)** Literally, mountain of light. The most famous diamond in the world. It supposedly was discovered 2,000 years ago, but its known history starts in 1304, when it was taken by force from the Rajah of Malwa by the Sultan Al-eddin. It passed from one ruler to another in the East, until Aurungzebe, a 17th century

Mogul emperor, used it for the eye of a peacock in his famous peacock throne at Delhi. It was given the name Koh-i-noor by the Persian Nadir Shah in 1739.

Runjit Singh, of the Punjab, received it as the fee for assisting Shah Sujah of Afghanistan in his fight to recover his throne. When the Punjab was annexed to the British Crown in 1849, it was placed by Queen Victoria among the British Crown Jewels, and she stipulated it was to descend to those who became royal consorts of English kings. At one time it was valued at one-half the daily expense of the world, thus anything of great value. It carries a tradition that disaster will come to the person who owns it. Compare diamond.

**KOJIN (KOJIN-SAMA)** In Japanese mythology originally a double deity, Prince-of-Inside and Princess-of-Inside. Deity of the kitchen or cooking range, his duty was to see that the kitchen was always full and food well cooked. He had three faces and four arms and was a terror to evil-doers. Old or worn dolls were dedicated to him; the enoki tree was sacred to him. See Androgynous deities, Kamado Harai.

**KOKKO** The entire group of Zuni anthropomorphic gods, headed by Koloowisi (Palulukon).

**KOKUZO** Literally, sky-womb. Japanese Buddhist deity. Union of compassion and wisdom, virtues as comprehensive and indestructible as the sky.

**KOKYANWUQTI** Pueblo Indian spider-woman. Sometimes called Mana (maid).

**KOL** (1) A primitive race retaining savage customs and religions inhabiting parts of Bengal.

(2) In Icelandic mythology father of Bjorn the Blue-toothed and Harek Ironhand. First owner of the marvelous sword Angervadil. A frost or storm giant.

**KOLBOK** In Tibetan Buddhism cushion symbolizing comfort and wealth.

**KOLEDA** Russian name for Christmas festival. Its ceremonies reveal traces of the worship of penates who were believed to exercise a profound influence on the household. A badnjak, log dressed in a new shirt or adorned with ribbons and flowers, is invited to join the diners as a symbol of the genius of the house or penate. The kutiya, the special dish served at the festival, is also served at funeral feasts and on All Soul's Day.

**KOLNDRE** Opening words of a prayer recited by Jews on the eve of the Atonement fast.

**KOLOOWISI** Zuni plumed serpent with both celestial (rain) and subterranean (earth) powers. Supreme deity, god of lightning and fertility. Chief of the Kokko. Called Palulukon by the Hopi.

**KO LUNG** Chinese emperor deified as god of the soil and called T'u-ti Shen.

**KOMBU** In Japan sea-weed joy; sacred rope which brings happiness and joy.

**KOMOKOA** In legends of the Indians of western United States the Rich-One, protector of seals. He lives at the bottom of the sea, and the drowned go to him. Those who have penetrated his abode and return, pass on his crest to their descendants.

**KOMOKU-TEN** In Japanese Buddhism one of the four guardian kings; the wide-gazing guardian of the West. Identified with the Sanscrit Virupaksa.

**KOMPIRA** Japanese kami (god) of ships and voyages. Demon converted to Buddhism, he became a god of happiness and a patron of sailors. Identified with the Sanscrit Kubera.

**KOMPOLOGY** From the Greek meaning boastful speech or tale.

**KONISTRA** In Greek antiquity dancing place or orchestra of a Greek theatre; located below the auditorium and surrounded by it. So called from its floor of beaten earth and ashes.

**KONKARA (KINKARA)** In Japanese Buddhism boyish manifestation of Fudo representing sustaining virtue.

**KONO-HANA-SAKUYA-HIME** In Japanese mythology, Lady-Who-Makes-Trees-Bloom. Fairy of cherry and plum blossoms. Wife of Ninigi, her descendants were as short lived as cherry blossoms. Sister of Iha-naga-hime, Rock-long-Princess. Also called Sakuya-hime and Sengen Sama.

**KONOSHIRO** In Japan a small fish similar to the sardine. When a person is ill a funeral is held for the konoshiro. The fish is dressed in a white costume and placed in a coffin. A funeral feast is held by the friends of the patient, the fish is buried and thus dies in place of the one whose death is not desired.

**KOOMKIE** In India a female elephant trained to decoy wild male elephants.

**KOORI** Among Siberian Golde tribes a mystic bird which protects a shaman when he travels to the other world. Compare Bucu, kbubilgan.

**KOOTAMOINEN (KUN)** Finnish moon god.

**KOPH** Nineteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Equivalent to English k or q. Also qoph, which see.

**KOPI** A peasant or poor man of Uganda. The children of the Mtesa are called balangira (princes); below them are only the kopi.

**KOPPA** Letter of original Greek alphabet absorbed by kappa, but retaining its numerical value of ninety, which has not been given to any subsequently added letter. It corresponds to Hebrew qoph (koph) and English q; akin to the word copper (policeman).

**KORADJI** Medicine man, shaman, sorcerer of Australian aborigines.

**KORAH** Literally, baldness. In Old Testament a Levite, son of Izhar. Jealous of the authority and priestly dignity conferred by God upon his cousins Moses and Aaron, he conspired with Abiram and Dathan to overthrow them. The revolt was unsuccessful; his followers were destroyed by fire; Abiram, Dathan, and Korah were swallowed up by a miraculous opening of the earth. Korah typifies one who is ruined by his ambition and pride. He appears to have been a sun hero. Compare Amphiarius. His sons, said to be eleven in number, escaped his fate, and his descendants became celebrated as poets and singers in the time of David;

to them are inscribed several Psalms.

**KORAN** Literally, reading. Mohammedan sacred book professing to be the revelations of Allah (God) to Mohammed. Its subject matter is of Hebrew and to a lesser extent of Christian origin. Fanatical devotion to the words of the Koran is called Koranolatry. The book is also known as Alcoran.

**KORE (CORA)** Literally, daughter or maid. Name under which Persephone was honored in Eleusinian mysteries.

**KORE-TE-WHIWHIA** Polynesian primeval deity, the void. Name signifies did-not-possess. Offspring of Ao-tu-roa, begetter of Kore-te-rawea. Compare Te Kore-whiwhia.

Kore-te-rawea. A primeval deity; name signifies not-pleased-with. Offspring of Kore-to-whiwhia. Compare Te Kore-rawea.

Kore-te-tamaua. A primeval deity. Name signifies without-parent. Offspring of Kore-te-rawea; begetter of Maku. Compare Te-Kore-tamaua.

**KORI** An individual belonging to a low Hindu caste.

**KORIAK** A member of a race residing in northeast Siberia. The men are noted for the high regard they have for women and children.

**KORKA-MURT (KORKA-KUZO)** Finno-Ugric house man; god living under the floor. When he shows himself he is forewarning death or misfortune, and he resembles the master of the house. Generally he is a useful spirit protecting the members of the household, but when annoyed, he

causes nightmares. Little children are never left alone in a house as, like the Muntsomurt, he has the power to substitute changlings for rightful infants. He is appeased by sacrifice, usually a black sheep. Identical with Domovoy.

**KORMET** In Norse mythology one of the rivers through which the dead pass in Helheim and through which Thor wades when he goes to the Lower Thingstead. Compare Kerlaug.

**KORMOS** Altaic evil spirit which accompanies a man through life. As Jajutsi writes down a man's good deeds, Kormos writes his evil deeds.

**KOROTANGI** A greenstone pigeon which the Maoris have carried about with them for unknown centuries on their wanderings. It used to be set up on a hill shrine and invoked as an oracle. The name yields Great-fire-hot-Sun, Ever-Existent.

**KORRIGANS** In Breton folklore nine fairies. They change shape and move as quickly as thought. Although their breath is deadly, they cure disease and heal wounds. They are spirits of the wind and portrayed as never more than two feet high, with long hair, which they are fond of combing. They wear only a white veil; their favorite haunt is beside a fountain, where they can be heard singing. At the sound of a bell or benediction they flee.

**KORYBANTES (CORYBANTES)** Phrygian male maenads attached to Cybele, the great earth-mother. Their dance was a wild orgiastic whirl, resembling that of modern dervishes, accompanied by an unrhymic clash of

weapons intended to drown out the cries of sacrificial victims. During the dance self-mutilation was practised as a rite to advance vegetation and to free those participating from eternal death by mystic union with the immortal earth-mother. Parallels the Kouretes.

**KOSHCHEI** Slavic evil spirit who devours beautiful women. Immortal, except for a secret weakness, he is killed when a hero throws a magic death-egg at him. He resembles Koshi, the Midgard snake, and the Minotaur. James Branch Cabell borrowed him, and in *Jurgen*, he gives the hero a year of youth because *Jurgen* speaks well of the Devil.

**KOSHER** A Hebrew word signifying that which is permitted or that which fulfills the requirements of the law; that which is clean, purified, as food. Also used to designate a market where kosher food is sold. Opposed to tref (trefa).

**KOSHI** Japanese eight-forked serpent (the tides) which devoured people. Slain by Susa-no-wo. Also called Uwabami and Yawata-no-orochi. Compare Koshchei, Minotaur.

**KOSHIN (KOSHIN-SAMA)** In Japanese mythology god of roads, protector of highways, star which guides travelers. Also name by which the three monkeys, See-No-Evil (Mizaru), Hear-No-Evil (Kikazaru), Speak-No-Evil (Iwazaru), are known.

**KOSLA-KUGUZA AND KOSLA-KUVA** Old Man and Old Woman of the forest of whom Finno-Ugrics ask protection when they send cattle into the forest in the spring. They also are appealed to when a person is lost in a



forest or is spending a night in one.

**KOSTEY** Slavic ogre who desired the Princess Sudolisa and cast a spell over her attendants, sending them to sleep. He was defeated by Junak, who rescued the princess from the palace in which she had locked herself. Demon of darkness or winter.

**KOTAN-SHORAI (KYOTAN)** Literally, inhospitality. In Japanese legend Kotan-Shorai, a wealthy man, seeing Susa-no-wo in rags and not recognizing him to be a god, refused to give him lodging during a storm. Because of this inhospitality, Susa-no-wo (Buto) cut Kotan in five pieces, which he offered as a sacrifice. Shorai means future. See Somin-Shorai.

**KOTHLUWALAWA** Mountain home of the Kokko, Zuni ancestral gods. Also the place where the dance-house of the gods is located. See Kotikili.

**KOTIKILI** Zuni society of men and women who may impersonate in masks the Kokko or entire group of anthropic gods. Only those who are members are admitted into Kothluwalawa (dance house of the gods) after death.

**KOTOBUKI** Japanese lute, symbolic of happiness and long life.

**KOTOW (KO TAO)** Chinese custom of kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead before a superior or as a token of worship, thus obsequiousness.

**KOTYS** Great mother goddess also known as Cotytto, which see.

**KOUANTUN** Chinese sacred mountain, navel of the earth.

**KOUPAI** Evil spirit of Peruvian Indians.

**KOURETES (CURETES)** In Greek mythology semi-divine youths associated with the goddess Rhea. To protect her infant son Zeus from destruction by his father Cronus, they danced their famous Sword Dance around the child, drowning out his cries by the clash of their weapons. The dance was an initiation dance designed to promote fertility rather than a warlike exercise. It resembled the sacrificial dance of the Korybantes, but was more restrained. Compare Maruts.

**KOURTOROPHOS** A name of Hera as goddess of suckling children.

**KOWWITUMA AND WATSUSI** In Zuni legend twin gods of war, the Sun and Foam.

**KOYOROWEN** Australian cannibalistic (storm) male monster. He dwells in mountain tops and can turn his feet in any direction so that his tracks cannot be traced. His cannibal wife Kurriwilban has an upright horn on each shoulder for piercing victims, but she does not kill women; that is done by Koyorowen. Also called Yaho.

**KRA (KLA)** Among Gold Coast tribes one of a class of vital spirits.

**KRAKE** In Volsung Saga nickname meaning crow and given to Aslog by her foster parents, who treated her as a menial.

**KRAKEN (KRAAKEN)** Fabulous sea monster in the Norwegian seas. Said to be a mile and a half in circumference and to cause a whirlpool when it dives. The word kraken is identical with

dragon.

**KRAKUCCHANDA** In Buddhism first Manusibuddha. Both hands are in dhyana mudra; his asana is dhyana. In Tibet called Khor-ba-hjigs or Kor-wa-ji.

**KRAUT** A German. From sauerkraut, a German dish.

**KREES** In the East a sword which in ceremonial dances is waved like a flame. It typifies the rays of the sun. See sword.

**KREMLIN** Citadel of a Russian town; when a proper name, the citadel of Moscow, which formerly contained the palace of the Czar.

**KRIEMHILD (KRIMHILT)** In the Nibelungenlied daughter of the king of Burgundy and Queen Uta. Sister of Gunther, later king of Burgundy, and of Germot and Diselher. She marries Siegfried. Commissioned by Gunther, Hagen murders Siegfried and robs Kriemhild of a large part of the Nibelung's treasure, which she had inherited from her murdered husband. Gunther and Hagen bury the treasure in the Rhine. Kriemhild marries Etzel and by him has a son Ortlieb. She prevails upon Etzel to entertain her brothers and their knights. At the festival, with the portion of the fortune she has retained, she bribes Etzel's brother Bloedel to slay their guests. In the foray which follows, Hagen kills Ortlieb; Kriemhild kills Hagen; Kriemhild is slain by a knight. Thus Siegfried, the sun, who had obtained the treasure (fertility) from underworld spirits, is slain by Hagen (darkness or mist), one of the knights of Gunther (winter), who robs Kriemhild (gloaming or harvest) and, with Gunther returns the

treasure to the underground. Kriemhild, married to Etzel (autumn) urges Bloedel (the blooming) to destroy the dark forces. In the Volsung Saga Kriemhild is known as Gudrun and, in Wagner's Nibelungenlied as Gutrune.

**KRISA** In Greek mythology shore to which Apollo guided Cretan mariners to safety and where they established a shrine which became the chief seat of Apollo worship. Krisa is akin to Christ, cross, krasa (Russian for beauty), and Krishna.

**KRISHNA (KISTNA, KRISTNA, KRSNA)** Literally, black. Hindu deity usually regarded as the eighth avatar of Vishnu. His physical character suggests fire, heaven, lightning, storm, sun. He was joyous and voluptuous; in epics, a hero invincible in love and war; although brave, also crafty.

King Kamsa of Mathura warned that the eighth child born to his virgin cousin Devaki and her husband Vasudeva would bring about his death had each of her first six children killed at birth. The seventh Balarama was saved by the goddess Bhavani, who removed him from Devaki's womb to that of Rohini, another wife of Vasudeva. Krishna was saved by Vasudeva, who carried the infant across the Jumna River, normally deep and dangerous, but which receded to his knees as he carried the child. He deposited the infant as well as Balarama in the land of cows (clouds) with the cowherd Nanda and his wife Yasoda and took in exchange their infant daughter. The tiny girl was slain by Kamsa, who, when he discovered he had been deceived, issued an order to destroy all male children. In contrast to the order given by Pharaoh, the order was ineffectual.

At an early age Krishna and Balarama displayed marvelous strength. They sported with the gopis (herdmaids), and the Rasa or Hallisa dances performed in honor of Krishna down to the present day celebrate their gambols. When they grew to manhood they put Kamsa to death and placed a new king on the throne. Krishna then established his capital at Dvaraka (City-of-gates), organized his own people, the Yadavas, and set out to destroy evil demons and impious kings. At the request of Indra, he visited Naraka Loka, the underworld to get the earrings (light) of Aditi, which had been stolen. By Rukmini he became the father of Pradyumna (love) and grandfather of Aniruddha (egotism). Satyabhama, one of his 16,100 wives (stars), requested him to bring back the Parijata tree. To obtain this, he had to battle Indra. After a fierce struggle Indra permitted him to have the tree. However, catastrophe overtook his people; his brother was slain, the Yadavas killed one another to the last man. Krishna outlived them all and finally perished when he was wounded in the heel by the stray arrow of a hunter.

Krishna was four-armed at birth, suggesting the four directions or winds. The color assigned to him usually was blue; his name means black, suggesting wisdom and eternity; the white of Balarama signifying time. In one legend relating to his birth, Kamsa, the demon-king, having ravaged the land, Brahma prayed to Vishnu to send relief; whereupon Vishnu plucked off two hairs, one white, Balarama, the other black, Krishna, and placed them in the womb of the virgin. In another interpretation, Balarama was torn from his mother in the form of a white hair, Krishna in

in the form of a black hair. This legend is explained by the fact that in early phases of the waxing moon (Devaki being a moon goddess), a thin arc of light, which may be likened to a white hair, appears to the right, and when the moon begins to wane, a thin rim of shadow appears, which may be likened to a single black hair. Krishna's struggle with Kamsa symbolizes the defeat of the old and the victory of the new spirit of vegetation. Like Vishnu, Krishna took three steps, i.e. his going down, his period of darkness, his rising again, and his name incorporates the syllable *ish*, meaning light.

In characteristic pose, Krishna stands playing his flute known as Call-of-the-Infinite, which bid the gopis (fertile rain clouds) follow him; a possible source of the Pied Piper of Hamelin legend. Frequently compared with Adonis, Balder, Christ, Heimdall, Heracles, Osiris. See Heel, Kalinak, Putana.

**KRISKY** Russian hag who torments children by night.

**KRISS KRINGLE** Santa Claus, Saint Nicholas; the good genius of Christmas. A corruption by the Pennsylvania Dutch of the High German Christkindlein, i.e. Christ child.

**KRITA YUGA (KRTA)** In Hinduism the perfect age, the first of the four ages of man. Period in which only one religion existed; all men were so saintly they were not required to perform religious ceremonies, work was not necessary, anything man needed was obtained by power of will, and they lived to be four hundred years of age. The universal soul was white. The names of the other ages are: Dwapara, Kali, Treta. See Yuga.

**KRIYA SAKTI** In Hinduism manifestation of space and time.

**KRONOS** Unending time; father who devours his children. See Cronus. Name from the same root as Karnu.

**KRSANU** In Hindu mythology archer who shot the eagle Gayatri, which carried the soma to earth.

**KRSNIK (KARSNIK, KRESNIK)** Slavic good genius who protects a family from the vlkodlak (vampire or werewolf).

**KRUPSIS** In Christology the doctrine that Christ, in his state of humiliation, continued to possess in a concealed manner the divine attributes of omnipotence.

**KSETRASYA** Hindu lord of the field.

**KSHATRIYA (SHATRIYA)** In Hinduism the warrior caste; one of the original four castes, the others being Brahman, Sudra, Vaisya.

**KSHITI GARBHA** Hindu patron of travelers and protector of children. Parallels the Japanese Jizo. Kshi (akishi) is a Sanscrit root meaning to rule.

**KSITIGARBHA** Buddhist Dhyani-bodhisattva; earth womb. Emblems: cintamani, khakkhara. In Tibet called Sahi snin-po or Sai nying-po.

**KU** One of the three great creator gods of Hawaiian mythology. With the other two, Lono and Tane, he formed man of red clay and spittle, shaping him in the image of Tane and breathing into the form to give it life. Compare Taaroa.

**KUALA (KUDO)** Among Finno-Ugrics, sanctuary of family gods; a prayer house, a temple, hut in which blood offerings are made to the spirits of dead ancestors. In the kuala are kept the implements of the chase.

**KUAN-DE** Indo-Chinese Buddhist supreme architect of the universe; a dragon god.

**KUANG CH'ENG-TZU** In Taoism he controls evil spirits and gives victory in war. His abode is Yu Hsu Kung (capital of silence) on the K'ung-t'ung Mountain.

**KUANG-HSIEH** Chinese Buddhist sacred mountain; region ruled over by Yin-Chieh-t'o, one of the eighteen Lohan.

**KUAN-TI (KUAN YU)** Chinese historical general of third century, A.D., who was deified as the god of war or god to prevent war, and credited with acting as a medium and oracle, breaking evil spells, and slaying demons. Also worshiped as patron saint of professions and trades. His festival is May 13. Portrayed as a bearded man in armour carrying a sword. His avatar is awaited as the restorer of Chinese supremacy.

**KUBAIKO** Tatar heroine. When the head of her brother Komdei-Mirgan had been cut off by the monster Yebegen, Kubaiko visited the realm of Erlik-Khan to plead for it. She fulfilled tasks set by Erlik-Khan and was given the head together with the water of life and then permitted to return to earth. On the voyage through the underworld, she saw strange things; one being that of an old woman pouring milk from one vessel to another without ceasing, a punishment for having mixed



water with the milk she served on earth. Her story bears resemblance to those of Heracles, Orpheus, and Sisyphus.

**KUBERA (Kuvera)** A Brahman greedy for grain, he deserted his wife. She formed a connection with a Sudra, and to them was born a son named Duhsaha. He grew up to be a wicked youth and broke into the temple of Siva to plunder it. The wick of his lamp failed before he obtained a flame. He lit ten lamps, thus unconsciously honoring the god. A sleeper in the temple awoke and killed him. Because he had honored Siva, he was reborn an evil king named Sudurmukha. However he maintained lamps in Siva's temple and, when he finally was slain by foes, the judge of the dead decreed his piety wiped out his evil deeds, and he was reborn as Kubera, demon of darkness and king of gnomes who hid jewels and metals in the earth. He also was the great Golden King of Noijin (mountain deities), a fertility god. Eventually he became lord of the Yaksas in the North (realm of darkness), a deity of wealth. Probably a counterpart of the Greek Cabiri and an analogue of Pluto. In Buddhism he was adopted as the sole mild Dharmapala; also a Lokapala. Guardian of the law as well as god of wealth. His color is yellow, his emblems are: caitya (reliquary), dhvaja (banner), kalasa (vase), kolbok (cushion), nakula (mongoose), roaring lion, and vomiting cintamani (pearl); his vahana (steed) is a dragon or white horse. In Tibeta called Nam-tho-se-serchen or rNam-t'os-sras-gsir-ch'en.

**KUBLAI KHAN** Grand Khan of the Mongols, grandson of Gen-

ghis Khan. He conquered China and founded the Yuen dynasty. A ruthless warrior who was humane toward those he conquered once peace was established.

**KUDA** Jewish demon of disease which attacks women in childbirth.

**KUDAI** Siberian name meaning god, applied to the seven sons who assist Over-god or god of heaven. They reside in a tent in the third storey of heaven called Suro. Before the tent is a golden tethering post (North Pole). Fate deities and watchmen of heaven, their duty is to control human life and the heavenly laws of nature. Also tutelary genii of horses. Probably refer to the five planets and the sun and moon. Their names vary according to the tribe. Parallel the Amesha Spentas, Pairekse, Puleh, Satta-Kuro-Dzusagai-Ai.

**KUDAI-BAKSHY** Yakut tutelary genius of blacksmiths. He dwells in the underworld, which becomes the afterworld abode of blacksmiths.

**KUDAI-JAJUTSHI** Altaic god of the fifth storey; a star god.

**KUDARI RYU** Japanese descending dragon. Compare Nobori Ryu.

**KUD-AVA (JURT-AVA, KUD-AZERAVA)** Finno-Ugric house mother or spirit.

**KUDO-NO-KAMI** Shinto god of the caldron. Also called Okitsuhiko.

**KUDU** A totem animal of the Barolong, a Bantu tribe.

**KUEI (KWEI)** (1) Chinese for tortoise. Emblematic of earth,

the four quarters of the universe, longevity, sagacity, self-protection, and time. Used in divination. See Kuei Shen. (2) In the Chinese zodiac: (A) the Imp, four stars, Delta, Eta, Gamma, Theta, in Cancer, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the sheep; element, metal. Unlucky period in which to build; appropriate time for burying the dead. (B) Astride, 16 stars, said to be like a person astride, in Andromeda and Pisces, in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the wolf; element, wood. An evil day for weddings.

**KUEI LUNG** Chinese mythical animal with one leg, which lives in the east. It shines like the sun and moon and has a voice like thunder. When it enters the water it causes storm and rain. Identified with the alligator.

**KUEI SHEN** In Chinese mythology the Black Tortoise or Somber Warrior, guardian of the North. As one of the Ssu Fang, the four benevolent creatures guarding the four cardinal points, third in rank. Presided over the destiny of the Chinese empire, consulted in divination.

**KUEI-SING** In Chinese mythology assistant to Wen Ch'ang, god of literature. Distributor of literary grades; god of the four stars of the chariot of Great Bear.

**KUEN-LUEN (KUN-LUN)** Chinese sacred mountain on whose slopes grew the peach trees of life of the terrestrial paradise presided over by Si Wang Mu.

**KUEPH** Khnemu, which see.

**K'UE YU-CHEN T'IEN-TSUN**  
In the Chinese San Ch'ing (trin-

ity), the heavenly ruler to come. Name signifies dawn of jade of the golden gate. Compares with the Hebrew Messiah.

**KUGE** In Japan descendants of emperors and gods. Nobles, many of whom live in proud poverty, devoted to literature and the arts.

**KUHU** Hindu abstract goddess who, with Sinivali, presided over the new moon.

**KUI** In Maori mythology a blind ogress; a female cannibal. Probably an aspect of hurricanes or storms, or Kui may refer to ancient wars.

**KUILA-MOKU** Hawaiian deity of medicine. Prayers are offered to him by the kahunas (medicine men).

**KUINYO** Australian evil spirit; personification of death recognized by his unpleasant odor.

**KUI-GYAL-PO (sKUI-RGYAL-PO)** One of the Pancamaharaja or five great astrologers of Tibetan Buddhism. King of the body, who rides a white lion.

**KU KLUX KLAN** A secret society formed in southern United States after the Civil War as a move against carpet-baggers from the North. It also aimed at the suppression of the newly acquired powers of Negroes. It was suppressed in 1871, but was revived in 1915 as a lawless violent mob that expels, murders, warns, whips, and engages in other acts of terrorism against those it regards as enemies, maintaining that pure Americanism and white supremacy are its ideals. Its symbol of warning is a burning cross. The name is derived from the Greek cyclos (circle) and cor-

rupted to achieve an alliterative effect and the monogram K. K. K.

**KUKNOS (KYKNOS)** Same as Cyncus, which see.

**KUKULCAN (COCOLCAN, GUCUMATZ)** Yucatec culture hero who arrived from the West and succeeded Itzamna. He was a celibate rain and vegetation deity, introduced the rites of confession and writing, and was related to the formation of the calendar. Each day he appeared as chief of twenty men (the Mayan or Yucatec month constituted twenty days) each of which brought either good or bad luck, and sometimes Kukulcan brought agues and fevers. His form was that of a feathered-serpent. In one myth he and three brothers arrived from the four directions and ruled justly until one died; the other two became tyrannical and were put to death. Kukulcan alone remained and to atone for the acts of his brothers directed the minds of the people to the arts of peace and founded the city of Mayapan, where a circular temple with four doors was erected in his honor. Under his leadership harvests became abundant and days were peaceful and prosperous. This is a time myth. The brother who died probably represented summer; the tyrants probably were autumn and winter; whereas Kukulcan was the deity of spring which provided fertilizing rains, rebirths, and eventually harvests. His name is said to mean feathered-serpent, god of mighty speech, mighty serpent. As a bird deity appearing in auspicious times, he resembles the phoenix; he also has characteristics in common with Quetzalcoatl and Votan.

**KUKUMATZ AND TOCHIPA** In

the Yuman legend twin sons of Earth and Sky who raised the heavens from the earth, set the cardinal points, defined land, and created mankind. Also called Hokomata and Tochopa. Kukumatz is identified with the Mexican culture hero Kukulcan.

**KUKUNOCHI-NO-KAMI** Shinto god of tree trunks, one of the divided spirits of Toyo-uke-bime (goddess of food). Compare Hamori, Kayanu-hime-no-kami.

**KUKURI-HIME-NO-KAMI** Japanese god of the underworld.

**KUL** Finno-Ugric evil being living in deep waters. He appears as a man, woman, or as a child. Sometimes identified as living under the earth and connected with the dead. Also called Vasa (water dweller) or Vodyanoy.

**KULACHARYA (KAULA)** In Japan the Kundini Yoga, a religious rite in which an even number of men and women participate. Although they must not be married, they refer to each other as husband and wife and meet on the night of the full moon to embrace the five principles (Panchattva), i.e. coition, fish, flesh, grain, wine.

**KULAK** Formerly in Russia a tightfisted person; a hardfisted merchant or village usurer. In Soviet Russia any person who employs hard labor and possesses machinery.

**KULAKARAS** In Jainism the first law givers of whom the first was Nabhi.

**KULHWCH (KILHWCH)** Hero of a Welsh tale, Kulhwch and Olwen. The victim of a stepmother's hatred. She had laid a curse upon Kulhwch that he should never

have a wife unless he could win Olwen, daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr (Hawthorn, Chief of Giants). Yspaddaden, who had received a prophecy that he would die when his daughter married, set Kulhwch to many tasks. In these Kulhwch was assisted by his cousin King Arthur and the deities Gwyn, Llwhch, Mabon, Manawydan, Modron, and others, taken over from the Celtic Continental and Irish pantheon, as well as the steed Du and the whelp Drudwyn. He captured the supernatural boar Twrch Trwyth (Porcus Troit) to obtain the comb, razor, and scissors between its ears, which Yspaddaden desired; he killed giants; he sought caldrons of inspiration and wealth; he engaged in other adventures and quests. The poems belong to the Jason-Medusa type and the seeming impossibility of the tasks resemble those of the Argonauts and of Hercules. Twrch Trwyth resembles the Calydonian boar, a drought monster. Kulhwch wins Olwen by overcoming obstacles, not because of any difficulty in obtaining her consent and, like most women of medieval romances, she takes the place of gems and gold in a modern treasure-hunt story. Kulhwch typifies the sun or spring, Olwen vegetation, Yspaddaden is darkness or winter.

**KULILU** In Babylonian mythology the Fish-man; destructive spirit in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Aquarius. Compare Kusariqqu.

**KUMARA** Literally, the youthful. Epithet of the Hindu war-god Karttikeya.

**KUMBHANDAS** Buddhist and Hindu goblins; giant demons and gnomes. In Buddhism ruled by

Virudhaka.

**KUME-NO-SENNIN** In Japanese mythology a fallen immortal. In succumbing to the allurements of a mortal woman, whom he married, he lost his supernatural power. Parallels Lucifer. See Divine-Mortal marriages.

**KUMISS** Fermented camel's or mare's milk, from which nomads of northern Asia distil an intoxicating drink.

**KUMQUAT (CUMQUOT)** In China symbolizes good fortune and immortality.

**KUMUSH** In Modoc Indian legend the man of the beautiful blue (sky), whose life was the sun's golden disk. He made ten dresses for his daughter: the first for a young girl, the second for puberty rites, the third to the ninth were festal and work garments, the tenth and most beautiful was a burial shroud. When she entered the sweat-house to dance (a puberty custom), she fell asleep and dreamed of death. On awakening, she demanded her shroud. Kumush would not let her go alone and accompanied her to the caverns of the dead. There they danced at night as spirits becoming skeletons by day. Life on earth died with them. After a while Kumush wearied of the way he was living and, with a basket of bones, he set out for the world above. He sowed the bones and mankind sprang up. The return of Kumush typifies the return of fertilizing sun in spring; his daughter personifies the summer. Their story resembles that of Cadmus, Orpheus, and Persephone.

**KUN** Hindu mother or earth goddess of plenty. Her name



compares with Chinese Kwanyin, Ethiopian Kaiwan, European queen, and Hebrew Chiun.

**K'UN** In Chinese Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams), used for purposes of divination, signifies earth or the terrestrial principle.

**KUNDALINI** Literally, curled up woman. Hindu serpent power.

**KUNDRY** In Wagner's Parsifal an enchantress who, at the instigation of Klingstor, tempts Amfortas into the sin that brings on his terrible wound. She is doomed to eternal laughter when she laughs at Christ on the cross. Parsifal frees her from the curse.

**KUNG** Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale which represents the emperor.

**KUNHILD** In Germanic legend fertility maid carried off by Laurin to his underground dwelling. Analogue of Persephone.

**KUNIGUNDE** In German legend a woman who treated her lovers with cruelty and scorn. In one tale she threw her glove to lions to test her lover's devotion.

**KUNI-TOKO-TACHI (KUNI-NO-TOKO-TACHI-NO-KAMI)** In Japanese mythology the one-who-stands-perpetually-over-the-world. Sky or space. Probably another name for Ame-no-ninaki-nushi. One of the Seven Divine Generations, deities born without parents. The sky represents the yo or male principle.

**K'UN-LUN** Chinese sacred mountain, realm of immortals and abode of Hsi Wang Mu, western queen. In its pure waters, the source of the Hoang Ho (Yellow River), the phoenix

bathes.

**KUNOPIS** An epithet of Helen. The name is associated with light; a false etymology associates it with dog.

**KUNTI** In Hinduism wife of Surya and mother of the Pandavas.

**KUO SHANG** One of the nine legendary Chinese heroes; celebrated as a warrior who died for his country.

**KUO TZU-I** An 8th century A. D. Chinese warrior deified and worshiped as a god of happiness, longevity and wealth.

**KUPAI** Peruvian devil.

**KURA** In Mangaia mythology wife of Eneene. While she was gathering flowers she slipped and fell into the underworld, where she was held captive. Her husband, aided by his guardian deity, discovered her whereabouts and rescued her. A time myth resembling that of Persephone.

**KURA-OKAMI** Literally, valley-dweller. In Japanese mythology one of the two dragons of rain and snow. Compare Taka-okami.

**KURDAITCHA** Australian invisible spirits or sorcerers who hover around medicine men and cause the death of the ill.

**KURIBU (KARIBU, KARUBU)** In Sumerian mythology an aspect of Ea as protecting angel. Title signifying one who is benign or one who intercedes for. A word which appears in Hebrew mythology as kerub (cherub). Identical with the zodiacal Capricorn.

**KURMA** Literally, tortoise. In Hinduism the second avatar of Vishnu. In the shape of a tor-

toise he helped the gods and the asuras recover the amrita and other precious things lost during the deluge. He went to the bottom of the Milky Ocean, where his back served as the base and pivot for Mount Mandara. In the Satapatha Brahmana, one of the transformations of Prajapati, creator and progenitor. Compare Kasyapa, Matsya.

**KUROZAEMON** In Japanese legend retainer of Fukuro, the owl.

**KURRIWILBAN** Australian cannibal spirit, wife of Koyorowen.

**KURU** In Hinduism the northern quarter or Dwipa of the world, said to be located between the most northern range of snowy mountains and the polar sea. Also the most northern of the nine Varshas or regions of the world, the season of rain and snow. A prince of the lunar race is called Kuru. He is the ancestor of the Kauravas and the Pandavas who war with each other.

**KURUKULLA** Tibetan Buddhist goddess of wealth; closely connected with Kubera. With her help great wealth was obtained for the first Dalai Lama. She is the Red Tara, wife of Kama-deva, and probably identical with Rati, Hindu goddess of love. Emblems: asoka (red flower), capa (bow), nakula (mongoose), sara (arrow). Her asana is ardha-paryanka.

**KURURUMANY** Brazilian creator of all good. When he found man corrupt, he took away everlasting life and placed lizards, serpents, etc., among them.

**KUSA** Grass used for sprinkling nectar in Buddhist rites. See mayurapichcha.

**KUSA KAP** Torres Strait fabulous bird which brings a burning stick (fire) to mankind. Resembles the phoenix.

**KUSANAGI** In Japanese mythology the magic sword which Susano-wo extracted from the tail of Koshi, the eight-forked dragon, and from which Amaterasu created deities; hence a phallus, giver of fertility. Later the sword of Yamato-Takeru, warrior-hero. With it he hacked down the burning bushes in which he was ambushed, whence its name, which means Herb-Queller. Also called Ame-no-Murokumo-no-tsurugi, i.e. sword-of-black-clouded-heavens. Compares with Excalibur.

**KUSARIQQU** In Babylonian mythology the fish-man, destructive spirit in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Capricorn. Compare Kulilu.

**KUSHALIAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning bow of Jah.

**KU SHEN** Chinese spirits of the valley, who live in an abode of vacuity and silence, the great void out of which came heaven and earth.

**KUSHI-NADA-HIME** Japanese rice goddess; daughter of the earth-deity Ashi-nadzu-chi. She was rescued by Susano-wo as she was about to be offered to the eight-headed dragon Koshi to whom seven of her sisters had been sacrificed. The dragon demanded one each year. Susano-wo transformed her into a comb which he wore in his hair until he killed the dragon, but putting its heads to sleep with an intoxicating brew. After the killing of the dragon she became the wife of Susano-wo. Name signifies Princess-Comb-Ricefield. Paral-

lels Andromeda.

**KUSINARA** In Chinese Buddhism place where Buddha, with his face to the south, stood upon a stone and left his footprints to posterity. These imprints contain the Eight Auspicious Signs: canopy, conch-shell, endless knot, holy wheel, lotus, pair of fish, state umbrella, vase with cover.

**KUSIUNEK** Among the Eskimos, witchcraft. Mystic agency that causes death and sickness.

**KUSKI-BANDA** In Babylonian mythology aspect of Ea or Oannes as god of goldsmiths.

**KUSOTO** Finno-Ugric sacrifice grove where, during famine, periods of trouble, or war, the people under the direction of a priest or seer assemble for a great sacrifice feast to nature gods. The festivals, which sometimes last a week or two, are called Mer.

**KUSTI** Sacred and symbolic girdle of the Parsees. Composed of seventy-two threads to represent the chapters of the Yacna comprised in the Zend-Avesta.

**KUTKU** Among the Kamchadales, god of heaven. He brought earth down from the sky and placed it on the surface of the ocean. In another tale his wife bore a son moving on the cosmic ocean and out of the child's body, Kutku created earth.

**KUTSA** Vedic sage to whom Indra gave aid in his constant struggle with Susna, drought demon. Indra stopped the sun and tore off its wheel, which he gave to Kutsa for driving. In some passages, Kutsa is hostile to Indra.

**KUWAI** Japanese water weed. Amulet against conflagrations; symbolic of power and victory.

**KU-YU** Majove Indian name meaning shooting star. Culture hero deified. Brother of the goddess Cathena. His shape was that of a shark.

**KUYUTA** Mohammedan bull supporting the rock on which stands the angel who holds the earth steady. Kuyuta stands on Bahamut, fabulous whale or fish.

**KUZIMU** Bantu underground abode of the dead, where ghost mass movements cause earthquakes.

**KUZU-NO-HA** In Japanese legend female fox who fell in love with a human warrior and married him.

**KVASER (KVASIR)** In Norse mythology a being formed of the saliva of the Aesir (air or heavenly deities) and the Vanir (sea deities), which commemorated the treaty between them. He was slain by Fjalar and Galar, who mingled his blood with honey and composed the mead of the poets in the Odroerer kettle. For this reason, poetry is called Kvaser's blood, and Kvaser was said to be the one who was so wise, he could give the proper answer to any question. Kvaser's blood originally may have been intended to give immortal youth. Compare Bodn and Son.

**KVELDRIDA** Literally, night-rider. Norse sorcerer or witch.

**KWA** Same as Pa-Kwa, which see.

**KWALJITSU** In Japanese mythology a warrior monk.

**KWAKIUTL** Bargainer for position, trader among Indians of the Pacific northwest. The name is understood to mean beach at the north side of the river or, in native folk etymology, smoke of the world.

**KWAMMANG-A** African rainbow lord.

**KWAN** Siamese Buddhist evil spirit. Mystic spirit which hovers over the newly born until date fixed by astrologers, when the child is established as a full human being. While under the mystic presence the child is not safe from spiritual evil. In a benediction ceremony a tuft of the child's hair, which protects the kwan, is sheared off.

**KWANNON** Japanese Buddhist goddess of mercy. Personification of compassion. Prayer answerer. Name signifies yoni or yonus, mother goddess. Originally a male deity, accounted a manifestation of Avalokitesvara. Identical with Chinese Kwan-yin. See Androgynous deities. As Bato-Kwannon, horse-headed Kwannon, she has a fearful countenance, signifying Kwannon doing away with evil as the horse does away with food. If blue-headed, Bato-Kwannon stands for destruction of the sinful; if white-headed, represents purity. Her emblems are a fish and a willow. She sometimes is seated on a buffalo carrying an ax. As Juichimen-Kwannon, she has eleven faces (usually shown with twelve faces). As Senju-Kwannon, she has one thousand hands, each hand with an eye (star) on it and holding an object, thus Kwannon who beholds with a thousand earthly blessings.

**KWAN-YIN (KUAN-YIN)** Chinese goddess of infinite mercy and

compassion; daughter of Chong-Wang, phallus king residing in the Southern Sea. Worshipped as protector of women and appealed to as giver of children, especially sons, and of wealth. Originally a male deity, she is the Chinese aspect of Avalokitesvara, the young disciple who sprang from the tears of Buddha. Portrayed with a thousand arms; she sometimes rides a mythical animal, the hou, which resembles the Buddhist lion, to symbolize her power over the forces of nature. Her emblems are the vase and the willow branch, with which she sprinkles the waters of life. Although of Buddhist origin, she is so beloved, her image is found in both Buddhist and Taoist temples. Analogue of the Japanese Kwannon; frequently compared with Virgin Mary. Name equivalent of Chiun (Kiun) of Hebrews and of Gwen and queen of Europeans.

**KWASIND** In Longfellow's Hiawatha the strongest man of all mortals; the Heracles of North American Indians. Only the blue cone of a fir tree was able to injure him. This secret was known to Little-folk, who were jealous of him. One day, finding him asleep in a boat, they pelted him with the cones until he died. Probably personifies the fertile sun. His vulnerability compares with that of Achilles, Balder, Bran.

**KWAZOKU (KUAZOKU)** A class of Japanese nobles including both the kuge (court nobles) and daimios.

**KW'EN** Chinese miraculous fish which lives in the pool of heaven.

**KWISTGOED** In Denmark a person who spends money freely and foolishly; a spendthrift.



**KYANITE** In the language of gems: Death preferred to parting.

**KYBAI-KHOTUN** Among the Yakuts, goddess of birth and fate. Spirit dwelling in the Zambu tree. By Ar-tojon, the heaven god, mother of Ar-soghotoch, the lonely or first man.

**KYBELE** Same as Cybele, which see.

**KYFFHAUSER** A peak in Thuringia in the Harz mountains. Supposedly the site of the legendary sleep of Frederick Barbarossa. Compare Berchtesgaden.

**KYNDDELIG** In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table who was as good a guide in a strange country as in his own. A light hero.

**KYNEDYR WYLLT** In Brythonic legend a huntsman more wild than the wildest beast on the mountains. A storm or wind spirit.

**KYODE-JIELLE** Russian-Lapland household spirit. Literally, the one who dwells in the tent. Compare Korka-murt, Kud-ava.

**KYOHIME** In Japanese legend a maiden who avenged herself by changing into a serpent and destroying her faithless lover.

**KYRIE ELEISON** In the Anglican, Eastern, and Western churches, the first words of a brief petition used in the services; also the musical setting for these words. From the Greek, meaning Lord have mercy (upon us).

**KYSAN-TENGERE** Altaic god of the ninth heaven. The corresponding god of the Mongols is

Kisangan-Tengri, who is a god of war, procurer of victory, protector of the army.

## L

**L** Twelfth of a class or series; eleventh if the letter J is not counted. Something, such as a building, having the shape of the letter. As understood by gnostics, God (El) or Power. Occult significance: it produces travel, especially small journeys; its period is for three years. Character traits: intuitive, prophetic dreamer, traveler, and given to self-sacrifice. It denotes beauty, social popularity and versatility. In divination, its numerical value is twelve or three. Physical weak spot: throat. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Libra or Uranus. Symbolic correspondence: violent death. Tarot correspondence: Hanged Man. Among Hebrew cabalists it dominates dreams, and the traits are: spirituality, sweet manners. In low form: passion for opposite sex, selfishness. In medieval symbology probably stood for Logos. In Roman numeral notation, 50; with a line drawn over it, 50,000. Parallels Anglo-Saxon lagu (lake), Celtic luis (rowan), Egyptian hieroglyph recumbent lioness, Greek lambda, Hebrew and Phoenician lamed (ox goad). Mayans represented L by a dot within a circle and by an acute angle; in Mexico, the hieroglyph of a beetle also signified the letter L. Compare Alphabet Affiliations.

**LA** (1) Word root meaning that which has existed forever. In Mayan sacred mysteries signifies Eternal Truth. As vowels are interchangeable, identical with El (God) also identified with the Semitic Ra, meaning Ancient of

**Days or Time.** (2) Syllable used to sound the 6th tone in singing any diatonic scale. According to mystics its quality is knowledge; its rank is things.

**LAADAH** Hebrew name meaning festival.

**LA'A-MAOMAO** Polynesian god of the winds.

**LABAN** Literally, glorious or white. In the Old Testament a rich herdsman of Mesopotamia. Son of Bethuel; father of Leah and Rachel; brother of Rebekah. He was a lover of wealth and demanding of those who served him. When his nephew Jacob asked for the hand of Rachel, he imposed seven years of service on the youth; when the requirements were fulfilled, he gave Leah to Jacob as a bride and demanded seven more years of service for Rachel; thus he was deceitful and tyrannical. Corresponds to an underworld deity controlling fertility.

**LABARTU** Assyrian female demon, daughter of Anu. She haunted marshes and mountains and afflicted or kidnaped children, who wore amulets for protection. Later the name labartu was applied to a class of supernatural beings, and a good labartu might protect a household, thus resembles a brownie, fairy, or kobold.

**LABARUM** Roman cavalry banner borne before Roman emperors. It consisted of a gilded spear topped by an eagle, was adorned with precious stones, and from its cross-staff hung a purple streamer with gold fringe. Constantine substituted a crown for the eagle and inscribed the banner with the Chi-Rho monogram to commemorate the mi-

raculous vision of the cross in the sky which he saw on his march to Rome. The labarum has become an ecclesiastical banner carried in processions, thus, figuratively, a standard of conduct or a moral guide. Labarum resolves into la-bar-um, i.e. everlasting Father Sun.

**LABASU** A Semitic demon or ghouL.

**LABBU (LABU)** Accadian chaos dragon, despoiler of lands, enemy of the gods. Slain by Tishpak. Name meaning raging one; used to signify lion or serpent offspring of Tiamat.

**LABE** Sorceress queen of the Island of Enchantments of the Arabian Nights' story Beder. Like Circe, she possessed the power of changing men into animals.

**LABEL** In heraldry a charge or mark, which consists of a bar, usually with three pendants or points, placed across the shield in chief, and borne by the eldest son to distinguish his arms from those of his father. Removed on the death of the father.

**LABHAR** In Celtic mythology leech who healed the wounds of the Fenians after their battle with the Tuatha De Dannan.

**LABISMINA** In versions of the Cinderella legend a sea-serpent, godmother of Cinderella. Probably a corruption of L'Abysme, French superlative of Abyss.

**LABOR** In India typified by a golden hand. In the United States personified by a man with arms bare to the elbow. The word equates with Liber, Roman deity, giver of all good and riches.

**Laborer.** Dream significance: prosperity, wealth.

Laborers of months. During the middle ages, the months were symbolized in art by laborers. Some panels also assigned the Greek deity (variations appeared) and zodiacal house.

Month and Zodiacal House	Labor England	Labor France	Labor Germany	Labor Italy	Labor Spain	Greek Deity
January Aquarius	feasting	feasting, seated facing right, usually with round loaf and knife	feasting, hunting hares	feasting, warming	feasting	Hera with knobbed scepter or peacock
February Pisces	warming	warming	cutting wood	cutting wood, digging, pruning, warming	warming	Dionysus with scepter or Poseidon with two dolphins
March Aries	blowing horn, digging, pruning	pruning	digging, pruning	blowing horn, digging	pruning	Athena with owl, spear, or tipped staff
April Taurus	bearing flowers, knights taking vows	bearing flowers	bearing flowers, cultivating vines	bearing flowers, shearing sheep	bearing flowers, knights taking vows	Aphrodite with dove or Zeus with thunderbolt
May Gemini	hunting with falcon, riding	riding toward right, sometimes with sickle	hunting birds, making music	gathering fruit, riding	gathering fruit, riding	Aphrodite and Cupid with knobbed scepter or Apollo with tripod
June Cancer	weeding	mowing	mowing, plowing	mowing, reaping	mowing, reaping	Ares with helmet or Hermes with torse

Month and Zodiacal House	Labor <u>England</u>	Labor <u>France</u>	Labor <u>Germany</u>	Labor <u>Italy</u>	Labor <u>Spain</u>	Greek <u>Deity</u>
July Leo	mowing	reaping	mowing, reaping	threshing	threshing and storing grain	Artemis with quiver or Zeus with eagle
August Virgo	reaping	threshing	reaping	gathering grapes	repose	Apollo (no attribute) or Demeter with cist
September Libra	gathering grapes, threshing	treading grapes	treading grapes	treading grapes	treading grapes	Demeter (no attribute) or Hephaestus with helmet
October Scorpio	feeding hogs, filling casks	fattening hogs with acorns	sowing	feeding hogs, plowing, sowing	feeding hogs, filling casks	Ares with she-wolf or Hermes with caduceus
November Sagittarius	killing hogs	feeding oxen	killing oxen, threshing	killing hogs	killing hogs	Artemis with hounds or Hephaestus with knobbed scepter
December Capricorn	cutting wood, feasting	feasting, seated frontally	killing hogs	cutting wood, feasting	feasting	Hestia with lamp or Poseidon with trident



**Labors of Heracles.** In Greek mythology course of the fates or cycle of time. Inasmuch as they required supernatural ability and power, the phrase is applied figuratively to work demanding a giant's strength. See under zodiac Girdle for the labors.

**LABRADORITE** Gem symbolizing capricious love.

**LABRAID LONGSECH** Legendary Irish king. Brother of Fand, brother-husband of Liban. He is said to be the husband of Becuma of the Fair Skin, who also is known as the wife of Conn. An agricultural hero. In his battles against supernatural foes, he receives the aid of Cuchulainn and, in appreciation, gives the hero his sister Fand as a mistress. Called Labraid of the Quick Hand on Sword.

**LABURNUM** January 8 birthday flower symbolizing forsaken, pensive beauty.

**LABYNETUS (LABYNETOS)** Appellation of several Babylonian kings. No doubt a title rather than a proper name.

**LABYRINTH** A building or mass of buildings containing involved tortuous passageways; a maze, hence any involved or perplexing circumstance or problem. A realm of torture. Dream significance: mystery revealed. In mythology typifies the infernal regions; path followed by the dead in their progress to resurrection. The labyrinth at Crete is the realm of darkness or course through which Ariadne, dawn or moon, directs Theseus, the sun, during the night. In medieval churches the complicated or labyrinthine pathways were emblematic of the progress of Christ from Jerusalem to Cal-

vary. The principal labyrinths of antiquity and legend are: Clusium, built by Lars Porsena, king of Etruria, for his tomb. Cretan conduit, which had 1,000 lanes or turnings. Cretan prison of the Minotaur. Egyptian, near Lake Moeris. It contained 3,000 apartments, half of which were underground. Lemnian, which had 150 columns adjusted so that a child was able to turn them. Samian, built by Theodorus in the 6th century B.C. Woodstock, built by Henry II to protect his mistress the Fair Rosamond from the queen.

**LACE** Luxury, wealth. Dream significance: frivolity.

**LACEDAEMON** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Taygete, husband of Sparta. An agricultural or fertility king. A country of ancient Greece and its capital were named after him. Later the country was called Laconia and the capital was called Sparta. Laconia is the source of laconic (sparing of words), a characteristic attributed to the people.

**LACERTA** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Lizard.

**LACHESIS** In Greek mythology the second of the three Moirai (Parcae) or Fates. She is the allotter, the one who determines the duration of life and spins its thread, and is portrayed as bearer of the rod or distaff with two masks at her feet, one comic, the other tragic, to indicate that to a divinity of fate the happiest and saddest events of earthly existence are alike indifferent and that she pursues her occupation regardless of human weal or woe. Her sisters are Clotho, Atropos.

**LACHISH** Hebrew name mean-

ing height.

**LACHMU (LACHE)** In Babylonian mythology, with his mate Lachamu (Lachos), the first children of the chaos deities Ap-su and Tiamat, and parents of Anshar and Kishar. They personified darkness as a reproducing and sustaining power.

**LACHRYMA CHRISTI** Literally, tear of Christ. A rich Neapolitan wine, once probably used for religious purposes.

**LADA** Name for Cinderella in a Slav version of the fairytale. She is portrayed as a princess with a gold star on her brow. The name is probably either a feminine or diminutive form of Ladon, the fertility serpent; it may be equated with Leda and Leto.

**LADDER** Aspiration, danger, divine realms, dreams, good fortune, knowledge, sanctity, underworld, virtues, wealth. Path of ascent to paradise or perfection; path of descent to the dark depths or degradation. A form worn as an amulet to ward off evil. Dream significance: (falling off) failure; (going down) doubtful success or ill luck; (going up) patience, success. According to Sigmund Freud, dreams of ladders, stairs, and steep inclines are symbolic of the sexual act. According to American Indians the human race climbed up from the underworld on a ladder or rope. In some Buddhist accounts Sakyamuni is said to have descended from Tushita heaven by a ladder brought to him by Indra. In Christianity one of the thirteen crucifixion symbols; used in descent from the cross. Emblems of saints Alexis, Perpetua, Romualdo. Egyptian symbol of surmounting difficulties in the ma-

terial world; worn as a protective talisman. Small ladders were placed in Egyptian tombs. The Pyramids contained ladders or steps to provide dead kings with the stairs on which to reach the land of immortality. In Hebrew tradition the ladder in the dream of Jacob typifies the omnipresent providence of God, an assurance that a way always is open from earth to heaven and from heaven to earth. The rungs of the ladder supposedly were infinite, but the Essences reduced them to seven called Sephiroth (Sephira), with the names Beauty, Eternity, the Foundation, Glory, the Kingdom, Mercy, Strength. Freemasons adopted the latter and reduced the steps to three, Faith, Hope, and Charity. In Persian mysteries of Mithra the ladder has seven rungs or gates of metal of increasing purity, each protected by a planet, by which souls ascend or descend, thus the ladder symbolizes the passage of souls. The superstition that walking under a ladder brings bad luck goes back to this ancient belief, typifying the refusal to climb, one who dodges or ignores the true way to salvation. The seven rungs are: Lead - Saturn, first world. Quicksilver - Mercury, world of pre-existence. Copper - Venus, heaven. Tin - Jupiter, middle world. Iron - Mars, world of births. Silver - Moon, mansion of the blessed. Gold - Sun, mansion of truth.

Luminous ladder. Path or stars to heaven.

Scaling ladder. Heraldic meaning bravery, one fearless in attack.

**LADO AND LADA** Slavic sun god and goddess of spring; lover and mistress; bridegroom and bride; husband and wife. They personify, light, mirth, pleasure, and happiness. Lada later vener-

ated as the Virgin Mary.

**LADON** In Greek mythology the name of the ever-watchful dragon or serpent that, with three nymphs, guarded the Garden of the Hesperides. Dragon of fertility. Actaeon's dog was named Ladon. It also was the name of Daphne's father, a river god killed by Heracles, the sun hero. Ladon is the source of lad; the root of the name is found in la.

**LADRONE ISLAND** A name given to the Marianas by the Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan because the inhabitants had robbed him. Ladrone is from the Spanish meaning brigand, rascal, thief.

**LADY CHAPEL** Chapel dedicated to Virgin Mary; in large churches situated east of the altar.

**LADY DAY** March 25 observed to commemorate the day on which the angel told Virgin Mary she would be the mother of the Messiah. Also called Day of Annunciation. In the middle ages, feasts of Conception and Nativity were celebrated on the same day. Until 1752 in the English calendar the day marked the beginning of the civil year. In Greek antiquity March 25 was the day on which the miraculous conception of Hera, queen of heaven, was celebrated. In Rome Juno was honored similarly.

**LADY FLOWER** In Japan called ominameshi, which means depending on wind or little field. Symbolizes autumn, submissiveness, tenderness.

**LADY-IN-THE-CHAIR** Constellation in the Northern Sky also

known as Cassiopeia.

**LADY MING** Chinese hell goddess who gives the broth of oblivion preparatory to new birth.

**LADY OF ALL MERCIES** Virgin Mary.

**LADY OF BABYLON** The scarlet woman; applied to the papacy as a term of abuse from the description in Revelation. Also Lady of Rome.

**LADY OF SHALOTT** A Tennysonian heroine who dies through a magic curse, which falls in consequence of her looking on Lancelot as he rides toward Camelot. In Arthurian romances Elaine, lily maid of Astolat, suffers a fate substantially the same. Probably personifies the moon.

**LADY OF T'AI-SHAN** In Chinese mythology goddess of the whirlwind. Daughter of Tung Hai (Eastern Sea), wife of Hsi Hai (Western Sea).

**LADY OF THE ABYSS** Wisdom. In Babylonian cosmogony the Abyss or Depth was regarded as symbolic of Unfathomable Wisdom; she was the wife of the Supreme Creator. Likewise known as Voice of the Abyss.

**LADY OF THE EMERALD** A title of Chalchiutlicue (Aztec) and of Isis (Egyptian).

**LADY OF THE LAKE** In Arthurian romances a water nymph, bestower of the sword Excalibur upon King Arthur, hence a guardian spirit. In early English poems she is called Vivien, a sorceress and mistress of Merlin, and she lives in a palace in the middle of a lake. In Malory she is called Nimue and, under this name, she magically puts Merlin

away. In one version she steals the baby Lancelot and nurtures him for King Arthur's service, thus he is called Lancelot du Lac. She probably is a later aspect of the Cymric goddess Rhiannon, as the names Nimue and Vivien appear to be disguises of Rhiannon. She likewise seems to be associated with the three queens who aided King Arthur. Her arms are extended to form a cross. Her emblems are a censer, sword, and fish. James Branch Cabell introduces her in *Jurgen* as Anatis. In a poem by Scott, she is introduced as Ellen Douglas, a favorite of King James.

**LADY OF THE ROCKS** A title of Virgin Mary.

**LADY OF TURQUOISE** A title of Isis.

**LADY POVERTY** In Christian allegory a queen of virtue who converses with Saint Francis. She is the bestower of the blessings of sweetness on those who leave the Vale of Tears to climb the Mount of Light.

**LADY'S DELIGHT** February 26 birthday flower carrying the symbolism forget-me-not.

**LADY'S MANTLE** Flower symbolizing fashion.

**LADY'S SLIPPER** April 23 birthday flower symbolizing capricious beauty, fickleness. In the language of flowers: Win and wear me. In Korea typifies headache cure because of the medicine made from its bulb.

**LADY'S TRESSES** Flower symbolizing bewitching grace.

**LAEGAIRE (LAEG)** In Irish legend driver of Cuchulainn's

chariot. Personification of the sun's rays. See Loegaire.

**LAELAPS (LAILAPS)** Literally, storm. In Greek mythology furious wind typified by the dog given by Artemis to Procris, who in turn gave it to Cephalus. While pursuing wild boar (drought), it was metamorphosed into a stone. It likewise was the name of one of Actaeon's fifty dogs.

**LAERAD (LAERATH)** Norse tree of life which overshadows Valhalla and upon which the goat Heidrun, which supplies milk to immortalized heroes, feeds.

**LAERTES** In the *Odyssey* king of Ithaca, father of Odysseus. Aged sun.

**LAESTRYGONES** In the *Odyssey* a race of fierce gigantic cannibals governed by Antiphates. Storm giants. The twelve ships of Odysseus sailed into their land, and they hurled huge rocks at the fleet, sinking eleven of the ships with all hands on board. Only the vessel under the command of Odysseus, sun hero, escaped.

**LAET** Among the Anglo-Saxons one who occupied the position between a freeman and a slave.

**LAETI** A class of barbarians who paid tribute to the Romans for land they cultivated within the Roman empire. From the Latin *laetus*, i.e. foreign bondsman.

**LAFITTE, JEAN** A French buccaneer in the Gulf of Mexico. Known as the pirate of the gulf. He offered his services to Andrew Jackson, in 1815 commanded a detachment at the Battle of New Orleans, and was pardoned by President Madison.

**LAG** Old Saxon word for law.



Cognate with Llew, probably derived from Lug.

**LAGADO** Capital of Balnibari in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. The land is ruled over by the king of Laputa and, at its celebrated academy, scholars spend their time in converting ice into gunpowder, extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, making pin-cushions from softened rocks.

**LAGASH** One of the great cities of the Sumerian empire; founded by the legendary queen Azag-Bau. Its chief deities appear to have been Bel, Ea, and Enlil. Site of the temple in which the deified Babylonian king Gimel Sin (about 2,500 B.C.) was worshipped.

**LAGERSTROEMIA** Shrub symbolizing eloquence.

**LAGHLAGHGHI-GAR** A designation of Nebo as illuminator.

**LAHAD** Hebrew name meaning dark-colored.

**LAHAIROI** Hebrew name meaning the living and seeing one.

**LAHAR** Sumerian goddess of sheep.

**LAHMAN** Hebrew name meaning place of light.

**LAHMU AND LAHAMU** In Babylonian mythology chaos serpents personifying calamity. In primeval cosmology preceded by Apsu and Tiamat, followed by Anshar and Kishar. Lahmu later identified as a name of Ea.

**LAHU** Fertility spirit of the city of Kengtung, Burma. Worshipped at a spring festival. Until recent times a human being's heart and lungs were offered to

him. For the last century the votive offering has been a dog. The festival suggests phallic worship. Lahu was a dying god, which see.

**LAICA** Peruvian good fairy.

**LA'I-LA'I** Polynesian first woman, begotten by Po (Chaos). The mother of mankind by the King who opens the Heavens.

**LAIMOS** Pestilence. Greek abstract divinity of a state of the body.

**LAIS** A courtesan, alluding to the name of two Greek courtesans. One, reputed to have the most beautiful figure of her day, lived at Corinth about 420 B.C. The other, daughter of Timandra, lived about 340 B.C. She was a rival of Phryne, and the women of Thessaly, jealous of her beauty, pricked her to death with their bodkins.

**LAISH** Literally, lion. In Old Testament, name of a city in the north of the Promised Land, afterward called Dan.

**LAIUS (LAIOS)** In Greek mythology father of Oedipus, who unwittingly killed him. According to a prophecy he was destined to be slain by his son. The story of his death symbolizes the destruction of the old year or winter (darkness) by the new year or spring (sun), and compares with the death of Acrisius by Perseus and Balor by Lug.

**LAJNAN** In Micronesian mythology the primordial worm, a creator deity. Name meaning cliff or rock.

**LAKA** Hawaiian nature goddess, particularly giver of fertilizing rains. Feminine counterpart of

Rata, wind god.

**LAKE (LAC, LOC)** In primitive societies lakes usually have been held sacred givers of fertility, the realm from which the sun rises and into which it sinks, and lake names frequently perpetuate the memory of their original sanctity. The sacred lake of the Zuni Indians is said to be in the center of an empty desert. On the bottom of it the kachina, masked gods, are always dancing. See kachina.

**Lake Avernus.** An Italian lake which, because of its mephitic and sulphurous vapors, was thought by the Greeks and Romans to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Through it Odysseus and later Aeneas were said to have entered the lower world. Synonymous with hell.

**Lake State.** Nickname of Michigan.

**LAKH** A very great number or multitude expressed indefinitely. From the name of an Anglo-Indian sum of 100,000 rupees, formerly equivalent of \$48,500. Also used to express 100,000 objects of any kind.

**LAKI OI** Bornean culture hero who invented fire by pulling a strip of rattan back and forth under a piece of wood.

**LAKI TENENGAN** Kayan (Borneo) chief deity who presides over the realm of spirits and assigns souls to their places in the afterworld.

**LAKSANAS** The thirty-two auspicious or superior marks of a Buddha.

**LAKSHMI (LAKSMI)** In Hinduism one of the consorts of Vishnu, and by him mother of Kama. In one version she was born at

the churning of the ocean; in another, she was born from the lotus which sprang from the forehead of Vishnu. Goddess of beauty, good fortune, and wealth, and patroness of small children. As the spouse of Vishnu, she was his life-giving energy. Her emblem was the lotus. As one who sprang from the waters she was an analogue of Aphrodite. Other names by which she is known are Maha Lakshmi and Sri. In Siam called Phra Naret.

**LALAGE** Heroine of an ode by Horace. Name from the Greek meaning prattle.

**LAMA** A Tibetan monk, a superior one who guards Tibetans from dangers and evil spirits, and who aids them in obtaining the blessings of long life and wealth; an astrologer. From Bla-ma (Superior one). The priest ruler is called Dalai Lama or Grand Lama; the ecclesiastical potentate of the country is known as Tashi Lama. Dalai Lama is believed to be a reincarnation of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, and his position compares with that of Moses, law-giver of Jehovah; whereas that of Tashi Lama may be compared with that of Aaron, spiritual representative of Jehovah.

**Lama deity.** Divine being who uses the lama as a medium of communication.

**Lamaism.** Tibetan religion, which is a fusion of Mahayana Buddhism and Pan, ancient sacrificial religion of Tibet.

**LAMANITE** According to the Book of Mormon, one of the descendants of Laman, a brother of Nephi. The descendants of Laman fell into sin and were cursed by God with a red skin.

**LAMASTU (LAMSHTU, LAMME)** Sumerian demoness, destroyer of children with plague; tormentor of women in childbirth. Probably originally a protective spirit portrayed as a winged cow (rain-giving cloud). Later one of a class of evil spirits called lamastu or lamassu. They were depicted as winged bulls or lions with human heads, which destroyed people but protected palaces. Their statues usually flanked the entrances of state buildings.

**LAMAYIN** On the Tibetan Buddhist Sipa Khorlo or Wheel of Life the realm of titanic demigods; also the name of the super-beings, who are a little more powerful than ordinary human beings. They are ambitious, discontented, warlike, and envious of the happiness of those in Lhayul, the celestial region. They are warriors in flight, as attested by broken weapons, which had been used against those of the Lhayul. The Jambustri-shring (Tree of Knowledge) grows here, but the branches bearing fruit are in the Lhayul region for the beings there to enjoy.

**LAMB** Innocence, mercy, passiveness, peace, self-sacrifice, truth, weakness. One young and helpless; a term of endearment. A sacrificial animal. Dream significance: (carrying) satisfaction; (killing) serious menace; (mad) wealth and worries; (nearing) marriage. In Freemasonry, in encampments of Knights Templars, the Paschal surmounting a square. In heraldry gentleness and patience under suffering. In China attribute of Hou Chi. Symbol of filial piety because it kneels respectfully when taking its mother's milk. In Christian art Christ the Redeemer. An attribute of saints Agnes, Catha-

rine, Genevieve, John the Baptist, and Regina. Symbolizes apostle, early Christian, follower of Christ, good child, pure thought. Compare Agnus Dei. In Dionysiac rites sacrificed each spring to placate the warder of the underworld gate when Dionysus reawakened and returned to earth. Typified the celestial ram or deliverer. In Hebrew tradition a lamb was understood to be either the young of sheep or the kid of a goat. It symbolized the Messiah, the Paschal, the Word. The sacrifices were an ordained and perpetual foreshadowing of spotless holiness. In Rome sacred to Juno.

As well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb. Formerly in England, sheep stealing was punishable by hanging; thus one committing an offense subject to punishment need not hesitate committing further offenses which will invoke no greater penalty.

Black lamb. Sinner.

Counting lamb. Insomnia.

Holy lamb. In the Eastern Church the large square of unleavened bread which stands upon the patten at mass. Others stand with it, but it alone is consecrated.

Kirke's lambs. Mounted British soldiers who helped suppress Monmouth's rebellion in 1685. Notorious for their cruelty.

Lamb and lion. Peace. Also with dove overhead.

Temper the wind to the shorn lamb. Give assistance to or show special consideration for the weak.

White lamb. Innocence and purity. Anciently offered in sacrifice to the Dioscuri.

**LAMBDA** Eleventh letter and seventh consonant of the Greek alphabet. Equivalent of English L (1). Its numerical value is thirty.

**LAMBERT** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning land and bright; powerful in land.

**LAMBSKIN APRON** Worn by Freemasons. Symbolic of purity, sacrifice, simplicity.

**LAMECH** Literally, over-thrower. (1) In the Old Testament a descendant of Cain. Father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-Cain. A culture hero noted for his skill in agriculture, the mechanical arts, and music. He was the first polygamist on record, his two wives being Adah and Zillah. Like Cain, he killed a man. The fragment relating the incident is interpreted to mean he killed the man accidentally or in self-defense, but was exposed to the vengeance of "the avenger of blood." (2) A son of Methuselah and father of Noah. He lived to an age of 777 years, and died only five years before the flood. Lamech corresponds to Lumha, a title of the Babylonian god Ea.

**LAMED (LAMEDH)** Twelfth letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of thirty. Meaning ox goad. According to mystics it designates extended arm, that which is displayed or raised, the expansive power and movement as applied to action or occupation. Its planetary correspondence is Uranus; its symbolic correspondence is violent death; its tarot deck correspondence is Hanged Man; its zodiacal correspondence is Libra. Its color is green, its direction is northwest, signifying love of harmony, justice; its intelligence is that of the faithful, associated with teaching, urging, including capacity for self-direction and inward urge or drive. In white magic it is in correspondence with the Intelligences of third

heaven, who preside in the sphere of the planet Saturn. Their lord is Schebtaiel, whose attribute is the Hidden God. See Alphabet Affiliations.

**LAMENESS** Mark of the sacred king. See under king. Also symbolic of beggary. Figuratively, to be lame is to be not smooth or sound, to be halting, ineffectual, as a lame excuse, a lame stanza. In Japan to meet a lame person is an unlucky omen for a traveler.

**Lame duck.** In United States politics an officeholder who has not been reelected and who fails to apply himself to his work during the remaining tenure of his term. Also anyone who is unable to meet his financial obligations, especially relating to stock exchange transactions, or play his part in the world.

**LAMEROCK (LAMORACKE), SIR** In Arthurian cycle a knight of the Round Table. Son of Pellinore, brother of Percival. He had an amour with the wife of King Lot who was his own aunt.

**LAMFADA** Epithet of the Celtic god Lug, meaning of the long hand.

**LAMIA (LAMIAE)** In Greek mythology a beautiful Libyan queen betrayed by Zeus. Robbed of her children by Hera, she became a demoness child-snatcher. A class of female Lamia developed who enervated, seduced, and sucked the blood of youths; hence an evil seductive woman, a sorceress. A Lamia had the face and breast of a beautiful woman and the body of a serpent. Probably originally orgiastic priestesses of the Libyan snake goddess Lamia, who had been adopted by the Greeks. In Aristophanes's time, they were emissaries of Hecate. In the



middle ages a witch was called a lamia. Lamia resembles Gallu (Gello) and Lamme.

**LAMINAK** Basque dwarf underground folk. They despise churchbells; sometimes they enter a house to change a fairy child for a human one. Usually they bring good luck with them. All have the name Guillen (William). Resemble the gnomes and kobolds.

**LAMMAS** Festival on August 1 commemorating the imprisonment of the Apostle Peter. In Celtic tradition a first fruit festival or loaf-mass (wheat-mass), which the early English church misconstrued as lamb-mass and associated with Saint Peter's chains. When observed as a pagan harvest festival, Lug's funeral feast (Lug's mass or wake) was celebrated. Compare fertility rite, mourning festival. It was one of the quarter days for paying rent, and on it witches celebrated their Sabbaths, the others being Candlemas, Beltane (May Day), Hallowmas.

Lammas flood. A wet season which supposedly recurs each year in England about August 1.

Lammas land. Cultivated land thrown open after the harvest in England to common pasturage until sowing time.

Lammas wheat. Winter wheat sown at Lammas-tide.

**LAMME (LABASI, LAMASHTU, LAMMEA)** Sumerian female vampire who slew children, ate human flesh and drank the blood of young men. Portrayed as a lion-headed demoness holding a double-headed serpent in each hand. A dog sucks at her right breast, a pig at her left. She evolved into seven she-devils who bound men, caused fever, mur-

dered maidens, and snatched children at birth. Analogue of Gallu and Lamia.

**LAMMIKIN (LAMBKIN)** In Scottish ballads a murderer whose house was the scene of his bloody crimes. He has become the bogey-man of the nursery. Resembles Bluebeard.

**LAMONT** Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning lawyer.

**LAMP (DARK)** Death, despair. Dream significance: doped.

**LAMP (LIGHTED)** Deity presence, enlightenment, eternity, guidance, hope, life, piety, protection, purity, reverence, sanctuary, truth, vigilance, vision, wisdom. Active religious life; a flame or lighted lamp appears in a holy place in practically all religions. In connection with mourning rites, symbolic of the soul which, when placed before the image or tomb of the deceased, helps recreate the spirit. The funeral lamp or torch lights the way, protects against the demons of darkness as light cripples the power of evil, purifies and relieves the gloominess of the underworld as well as facilitates the visits which the friendly dead make to kinsman still alive. In antiquity lanterns or torches were carried at night in the cities, the streets of which were not lighted. Dream significance: clear business. Emblem of Nusku, Assyrian god of fire. Buddhist ritual object called dipa; kept lighted as a symbol of everlasting fire. The custom of carrying lanterns was observed by Celts on Halloween. In China and Japan a Feast of Lanterns is celebrated on the 15th of the first month to honor the year's first full moon (lamp of the heavens). Christian illumina-

nator of the Holy Spirit; emblem of Saint Nilus. Attribute of the Greek goddess Hestia (Roman Vesta). Hebrews of antiquity kept the lamp (or flame) burning all through the night. This custom, which still prevails in certain parts of the East, was regarded as essential to comfort and health, and signified perpetuity and prosperity. The Jewish feast of Channukah is a dedication of lights.

Aladdin's lamp. Source of good fortune and wealth.

Diogenes' lamp. Search for an honest man.

Lampad. Seven lampads, flames or torches, symbolizing the seven spirits of God, are said, in Revelations, to burn before the throne. Probably typify the five planets, sun, and moon.

Lampadedromy. In Greek antiquity torch race in honor of Artemis, Athena, Hephaestus, Pan, or Prometheus, in which the contestant who arrived first at the goal with his torch still burning won the prize.

Seven lamps of architecture. The seven guiding principles of architecture as given by John Ruskin, i. e. beauty, life, memory, obedience, power, sacrifice, truth.

Smell of the lamp. Be bookish or scholarly; show signs of careful preparation. The allusion is to the burning of the midnight oil.

**LAMPETIA (LAMPETIE)** Literally, brightness. In Greek mythology one of the Heliades, daughters of Helios and Clymene; though some call the Heliades daughters of Helios and the nymph Neaera. Sister of Phaethon. With Phaethusa, she fed the cattle (clouds) of Helios.

**LAMPETUS** In Greek mythology one of the two horses of Eos.

Typifies dawn light.

**LAMPREY** Parasite.

Lamprey and viper entwined. Adultery.

**LAMUS** In Greek mythology son of Poseidon. A king of the Laestrygones, ocean storm demons.

**LAMYROI** In Greek mythology devourers, ghosts. Analogue of Roman Lemures.

**LANCE** Chivalry, creation, fertility, knighthood, phallus, scepter, truth, universal axis, wand; also killing, war. Expresses the faculty of distinguishing right from wrong and the sagacity, strength, and vivacity of this faculty. In heraldry devotion to honor, martial readiness. Anciently a suit in the tarot deck; displaced by diamond. See spear. An attribute of Bellona and other deities of war. In Christian art, one of the thirteen crucifixion symbols. Emblem of saints Hippolytus, Longinus, and Thomas the Apostle. In Japanese mythology, implement of Izanagi.

Broken lance. In Christianity emblem of Saint George who, when his lance broke, slew the dragon with his sword. In Holy Grail legends a broken relic, which, if fully restored by the Questor (Knight), or if properly queried by the Quester, will bring back fertility to the Fisher King, which in turn will bring back fertility to the waste land. A broken phallus.

**LANCELOT (LANCE, LANCILOTT, LAUNCE, LAUNCELOT)**

(1) Masculine name from the Latin through the Germanic, meaning the land, servant, warrior. (2) In the Arthurian cycle the bravest and most famous of the knights of the Round Table. Son of King Ban of Brittany, he is stolen in

infancy by Vivien, the Lady of the Lake. With him she plunges into the water and thereafter he is known as Lancelot du Lac. Sir Lancelot goes in search of the Grail and twice catches sight of it, but he lacks the virtue to fully succeed in the quest. A model of bravery and chivalry, he is an adulterous lover. Guinevere, wife of Arthur, his friend and king, is abducted by Meliagrance. She is rescued by Lancelot, who falls in love with her. Elaine, Lily Maid of Astolat, dies for love of Lancelot, another Elaine through magic takes the form of Guinevere, and by her Lancelot unwittingly becomes the father of Sir Galahad. Lancelot's passion for the queen leads to events that result in the war that breaks up the Round Table. Arthur is killed, Guinevere enters a convent, and the repentant Lancelot becomes a monk. Thus, Lancelot, the sun, rises from water and rescues the dawn or spring maid, wife of the fertility spirit (Arthur) from the underworld lord (Meliagrance). He is the wanderer across the sky, faithless to the moon (Maid of Astolat), and by the phase of the moon which appears in the dawn, father of another sun (Galahad). In one poem he is Lancelot Knight of the Cart because, when he first appears, lacking a horse, he rides for a while on a cart used to transport criminals. A sword bridge at the entrance to the abode of Meliagrance and a perilous bed equipped with knives are among his trials. Much of the material appears to be derived from the legend of Pluto and Proserpina.

**LAND** Concrete physical manifestation.

Bad lands. Desolate regions.

First Lady of the Land. Wife of the President of the United

States.

Forbidden Land. Tibet, inasmuch as it excludes strangers.

From John o'Groat's to Land's End. From one extremity of Great Britain to another; John o'Groat's being the northeastern tip of Scotland; Land's End being the southwestern point of England.

Jack's land. In medieval England anybody's land, unapportioned land, unclaimed or debatable land. Also no man's land.

Land flowing with milk and honey. A land of plenty and prosperity, milk suggesting pasturage and honey suggesting gardens. From a biblical description of Canaan.

Land of Beulah. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a land of peace and quiet where pilgrims tarry until they are summoned to cross the Stream of Death and enter Celestial City. Symbolic of a Christian's peace of mind.

Land of bondage. Egypt. So called by the Israelites from the oppression they suffered there.

Land of Cakes. Scotland. The allusion is to the widespread consumption of oatmeal cakes.

Land of Cockaigne. Land of ease, luxury, and sensual pleasure; lotus land of poetry. From a poem popular in the 14th century. Also London and its suburbs, residence of the cockneys.

Land of Life. In Celtic mythology, land of immortality, fairyland. In Celtic, Tir-na-mBeo.

Land of Midnight Sun. Norway and Sweden. Far north.

Land of Nod. Dreamland, sleep. In Genesis, land of the east of Eden in which Cain wandered after he fled from the presence of the Lord.

Land of Promise. Canaan, so called because it was promised to the Israelites by God; hence any country or situation which offers one the expectation of a better

way of life.

Land of steady habits. Connecticut, in allusion to its rigid laws.

Land of the Rising Sun. Japan.

Land of the Rose. England.

Land of the Shamrock. Ireland.

Land of the Thistle. Scotland.

Land of the Yellow Spring. Chinese netherworld.

Land of Youth. Celtic paradise in which Ossian lived with Manannan's daughter, Niamh of the Golden Hair for 300 years. In Celtic Tir-na-nOg.

Land shark. A boarding-house keeper in a seaport town who preys on seaman. Also a land grabber, an unprincipled speculator in real estate.

Live on the fat of the land. Have every luxury at one's call; possess the best the land affords.

**LANDRY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning rich in land, land ruler.

**LANDSKNECHT** Literally, land servant. In Germanic countries a mercenary foot soldier of the 15th through the 17th centuries. Although loyal to their leaders, they fought for booty, never for ideals or principles. In France, lansquenet.

**LANDVAETTIR** One of a class of Scandinavian spirits who guard the land. When they leave a locality the soil fails to produce and other troubles follow.

**LANDVIDE (LANDVITHI)** In Norse mythology the impenetrable, indestructible forest-abode of Vidar.

**LANGLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the long lea.

**LANG-PO-TOP-GYE** Buddhist

Great Fortune banner, showing elephants, garudas, peacocks, vajras, and other symbols and sacred texts.

**LANGSUYAR** Malayan flying demoness; a storm and wind genius. A woman who has died in childbirth and returns as a shrieking ghost flinging her arms about and opening and shutting her hands. See bead chain.

**LANO OF SIENA** A notorious spendthrift mentioned in Dante's Inferno.

**LANTANA** Symbolic of rigour. In the language of flowers: I am inflexible.

**LANTERN** Knowledge, search for that which is lost, search for truth, signal, spiritual light. Emblem of Halloween. See lamp for further symbolism. In China and Japan signifies festivity. A feast of Lanterns is celebrated on the 15th of the first month to honor the first full moon of the year. In one legend, the daughter of a famous mandarin (probably a moon goddess) fell into a lake. A search with lanterns was conducted, she was found, and a festival was established to commemorate the event. In Christianity attribute of Saints Gudula and Hugh of Grenoble. In Japan a white lantern at graves and a colored one at house gates lights the way for the coming of the ancestral dead on their visits to the world of the living.

Lantern Land. In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel, a land inhabited by the Lanternois, literary charlatans, ridiculous pedants, and prelates.

**LAN TS'AI-HO** In Chinese mythology one of the Pa Kung (Eight Immortals). Usually represented as a youth, sometimes as a wo-



man. His robe is blue and he has one foot in a shoe and one foot bare. Also portrayed wandering through streets begging and waving a wand; more often shown playing cymbals or a flute and carrying a basket of flowers, his emblem, as he is bestower of delusive pleasures and patron of florists.

**LAN TSAO** In China a fragrant grass which gives off its perfume to everything with which it comes in contact, thus the influence of a good man can be felt even after one leaves him.

**LANVAL** A Brythonic knight who fell in love with a fairy and rode off with her on a horse to Avalon, a paradise where death does not exist. Story parallels that of Connla. See divine-human marriages.

**LAN-YEIN AND A-MONG** Brother and sister who descended from the skies and became the ancestors of the Karens of Burma. They were given a magic drum by Sek-ya, lord of supernatural weapons, which, when beaten, drove enemies away.

**LAOCOON** In Virgil's Aeneid a son of Priam and priest of Apollo. He warned his fellow Trojans against the colossal wooden horse left by the Greeks on the plains outside the wall of the city. The fall of Troy had been decreed by the gods and, in consequence of his eloquence, as he and his sons were about to offer a sacrifice to Apollo, two enormous serpents rose from the sea and strangled the three. The Trojans interpreted their fate as punishment. The wooden horse, they decided, was consecrated, admitted it to their city, and were destroyed.

**LAODAMAS** In Greek mythology: (1) Son of Alcinous whose challenge to a wrestling match was declined by Odysseus. (2) Son of Eteocles. King and commander of the Thebans in the attack by the Epigoni. Killed by Alcmaeon. A prince of darkness or winter.

**LAODAMIA** In Greek mythology: (1) Daughter of Acastus, wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek killed in the siege of Troy. She besought the gods to let her speak to him and was granted three hours. Hermes led him from the underworld and, when the time came for her husband to return, she accompanied him. A time myth. (2) Daughter of Bellerophon; by Zeus the mother of Sarpedon. When Isandros and Hippolochos contended for the Lycian throne, it was decided the throne should go to the man able to shoot a ring from the breast of a child without hurting him. Laodamia offered Sarpedon for the contest. Source of the William Tell story.

**LAODICE** In Greek legend daughter of Priam and Hecuba; wife of Telephus. In the Iliad, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. By the tragic poets called Electra, which see.

**LAODICEAN** One who is indifferent or lukewarm to religion, in allusion to a statement in Revelation; hence, indecision, without definite character. A threatening indecisive day is a Laodicean day.

**LAOMEDON** In Greek mythology king of Troy, father of Priam. His chief sin was ingratitude. During a period in which Apollo and Poseidon were condemned to temporary servitude on earth, they built the Walls of

Troy. When the work was finished, Laomedon treacherously refused to give them the covenanted rewards. Apollo sent a pestilence on the city; Poseidon sent a sea monster to which Laomedon was instructed to sacrifice his daughter Hesione. Laomedon called upon Heracles, promising him the immortal steeds that had been a gift of Zeus, but once Hesione was rescued, Laomedon cheated Heracles by giving him mortal horses. For his failure to keep his pledge, Heracles carried off Hesione, slew all the sons of Laomedon with the exception of Priam, and destroyed the city.

**LAON** Hero of Shelley's Revolt of Islam; a champion of political and religious liberty.

**LAO TZE (LAOTSE, LAO TZU)** Chinese sage, founder of Taoism, deified as Shen Pao, sovereign of the highest heaven. Third of the San Ch'ing, the Three Pure Ones, or Taoist trinity, the other two being Tao Chun and Yu Huang. Sometimes represented as Cheou-lao, god of longevity.

**LAPAGERIA** In the language of flowers: There is no unalloyed good.

**LAPIS LAZULI** December birthstone, zodiacal sign Capricorn, house of the goat. Symbol of ability, cheerfulness, nobility, truth. Valued as bringer of happiness, love, and prosperity. Held to protect the wearer from malign influences and, if placed against the skin, to draw out evil which is dissipated in the air. It supposedly developed fearlessness in timid children, dispelled melancholia in elders, and fortified their fidelity to friends and principles. The sapphire of the Greeks, Hebrews,

and Romans. From lapis, Latin for stone, and lazuli, Arabic for heaven. In Asia believed to be the essence of gold. In China one of the Seven Precious Things. Water into which it is dipped is used in cases of fever and inflamed eyes. Christian emblem of chastity worn in episcopal rings. Sacred to Virgin Mary. In Egyptian antiquity Osiris was referred to as God of Lapis Lazuli and Turquoise. Engraved with an eye and a heart held to protect wearer from demonic influences. In Hebrew tradition stone on which the laws supposedly were written. Symbol of success in which the blue of the heavens and the gold of the sun were captured. In ancient Rome sacred to Venus and protector of lovers and married couples.

False lapis lazuli. Jealousy.

**LAPITHAE** In Greek mythology a wild Thessalian people who invited the Centaurs to the marriage feast of their king to Hippodamia. Inflamed with wine, the Centaurs endeavored to kidnap the bride and other maidens, but were defeated. A fertility or time myth.

**LAPSI** Among early Christians, apostates.

**LAPUTA** The flying island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. It is inhabited by philosophers and scientific quacks who devote themselves to mathematics, music, and impractical schemes. They are so absorbed in their speculations, they employ attendants called flappers, to flap them on the ears or mouth with an inflated bladder to bring them from the realm of high thought down to mundane affairs. Laputa resembles Rabelais' Lantern Land.

**LAPWING** Artfulness, deceit. In Celtic mythology animal of

Bran, underworld ruler. Its poetic meaning as understood by the Bards was disguise the secret; whereas that of the dog was guard the secret, and that of the white roebuck was hide the secret. According to a Christian legend a handmaid of Virgin Mary purloined one of her mistress's dresses, for which reason she was turned into a lapwing and condemned forever to cry: "Tyvit! Tyvit!" (I stole it! I stole it!). In the Koran the lapwing is respected as a prophetic bird and is mentioned as the repository of King Solomon's secrets. The lapwing of Balkis is one of the ten animals of the Moslem heaven.

**LAR (LARS)** Title in Etruria meaning lord. Commonly prefixed to a name. See **Lares**.

**LARCH** October 26 birthday flower. Symbol of audacity, boldness, impregnability, independence, stability.

**LARENTALIA** Roman festival held December 23, in which offerings were made at the shrine of **Acca Larentia**, great earth goddess, foster mother of **Romulus** and **Remus**, mother of the **Lares**, and benefactress of the Romans.

**LARES** Etruscan tutelary gods adopted by the Romans. Spirits of virtuous ancestors or heroes exalted to the rank of protectors. In some accounts descendants of **Acca Larentia**. They hover beneficently over their old homes guarding the family to which they belong from danger and evil influences. The **Lar Familiaris**, Lar of the family, was believed to be contained in an object, such as a statue, which was venerated, a portion of each meal being laid before it. Before

starting out on a journey, the master of a house saluted his **Lar**; on his return, he offered thanksgiving to it and crowned it with flowers. The dog was sacred to them. Figuratively, something highly prized in a family is called a **lar**. **Lares** fall into various categories: **Lares compitales** - Guardians of crossroads or separate sections of the city. **Lares permarini** - Guardians of travelers. **Lares Praestites** - Guardians of the city or commonwealth. **Lares rurales** - Guardians of the country. Also called **Lares publici**. **Lares vicorum (viales)** - Guardians of streets. Compare **Lemures**, **Manes**, **Penates**.

**LARIAT** Capture, death, law, mob rule, slaughter. In Sanscrit called **pasa**, and with it Buddhists and Hindus capture non-believers. In the United States signifies cowboys, herds.

**LARK** Cheerfulness, recklessness, song. Dream significance: (caught) loss of money; (flying) coming wealth; (singing) pleasant news. In Christian tradition typifies humility in priesthood.

**LARKSPUR** Levity, lightness.  
Pink larkspur. Fickleness.  
Purple larkspur. Haughtiness.

**LARVAE (LARVA)** Roman maleficent ghost of the dead. One of a class known as **Larve**, which also are called **Lemures**.

**LASE** Tibetan benignant spirit.

**LASSO** See **lariat**.

**LAST THINGS** Death, heaven, hell, judgment.

Last Assize. Last Judgment.  
Last buried. In Brittany and Ireland the person last buried in a churchyard does not have any

repose, but must guard the others. At Kilmurry the last buried is compelled to carry water to moisten the lips of souls in purgatory.

Last day of the year. In Japan demon-ousting day. The house is given a thorough cleaning and sweeping to disperse all demons and evil spirits.

Last Judgment. The last trial by God, when mankind receives the final award or sentence. Also known as Judgment Day.

**LASYA** (1) One of the Eight Mothers in Buddhism. Peaceful in aspect. She is white, has two or four arms, and holds a mirror. Usually arhaparyankasana (dancing). Tibetan name, sGeg-mo-ma. (2) In India female dance which, with the Than-dava (masculine dance), brings fame, happiness, knowledge, and prosperity, and makes one enlightened, generous, and steady, as well as wards off covetousness, jealousy, and misery. It supposedly was taught by Parvati, mountain goddess, to Usha through whom it passed on to the people.

**LATAH (LATA)** A religious hysteria known among Southeastern Asiatics. It is characterized by a continued utterance of unintelligible sounds, mental aberrations, nervous muscular movements, sexual delusions, and an uncontrollable tendency to imitate others. Primarily a condition among females.

**LATAWIEC** Polish spirit which sometimes assumes the form of a man, sometimes that of a woman. Latawiec beguiles travelers and causes them to lose their way. When he wishes to gratify his lust, he visits witches in the form of a fiery flying serpent.

**LATHAM** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the storehouse.

**LATHROP** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the village storehouse.

**LATINUS** In Roman mythology grandson of Saturn, son of Faunus. Culture hero and eponymous ancestor of the Latini, ancient inhabitants of Latium. He at first opposes the landing of Aeneas, but subsequently forms an alliance with him and gives his daughter Lavinia to him in marriage.

**LATITUDINARIAN** One who departs in views from the strict standards of religious orthodoxy; hence, one not attached to any firm belief or opinion. From a group of English churchmen, in the time of Charles II, who tried to inculcate a more liberal spirit into the English church in an effort to reunite dissenters.

**LATMUS (LATMOS)** In Greek mythology mountain where Endymion pastured his flocks and fell asleep. Selene, falling in love with his beauty, came down and kissed him. Latmus is the land of forgetfulness, the dark or night land.

**LATONA** Roman moon goddess. By Jupiter mother of Apollo and Diana. Personification of darkness, identical with the Greek Leto, which see.

Latona's children. Apollo and Diana, the sun and the moon. At dawn and at sunset at the vernal equinox, the sun and the moon are exactly balanced for an instant on opposite sides of the horizon.

**LATRINA GODS** In Japan the gods who first taught men how to



fertilize the fields.

**LATURA** Nias (Indonesia) lord of the dead; brother of Lowalangi, who ruled the sky.

**LAUDANUM** Probably the philosopher's stone of alchemists.

**LAUFEY** Literally, leafy isle. In Norse mythology a giantess. In a 13th century poem, she is the wife of the peasant Farbauti and mother of Lopter (Loki). She is so thin, she is called Nal, i.e. needle (fir) tree.

**LAUGHTER** Disdain, enigma, fatefulness, good humor, irony, joy, malice, mystery, scorn, trickery, triumph. Dream significance: coming sorrow.

**LAUMA** In Motu (New Guinea) belief, the soul or spirit which separates from a man at death and goes on to lead an independent existence.

**LAUNCELOT** See Lancelot.

**LAUNFAL, SIR** In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table and King Arthur's steward. His lady-love Tryamour supplied him with a never-failing purse and told him that she would appear to him whenever he retired to a private room. Queen Gwenivere (Guinevere) fell in love with him and, when he told her she was unworthy to kiss the feet of his lady-love, she accused him of insulting her. King Arthur thereupon imprisoned him with the threat of death at the stake unless he produced Tryamour. Tryamour appeared in his cell and Launfal was freed. With his mistress, he retired to the Isle of Orelon (Avalon) and never was seen again. The love of Launfal and Tryamour is that of a divine and a mortal; their re-

tirement to Orelon is to a paradise. The incident with Queen Gwenivere resembles that of Joseph and Potiphar's wife. See Divine-human marriages. In a later poem Sir Launfal, in a dream, goes in search of the Holy Grail. He meets a leper to whom he tosses a gold coin and discovers the leper is Christ.

**LAURA (LAURETTA, LAURETTE, LAURINDA, LOLLY, LORETTA, LORINDA)** Feminine name corresponding to masculine Laurence (Lawrence), from the Latin signifying laurel. The name Laura has been made immortal in poetry. It was the name of the woman who inspired Petrarch, generally believed to have been Laure de Noves of Avignon, who died of the plague in 1348, the wife of Hugues de Sede and the mother of eleven children. In emulation of Petrarch numerous poets have addressed their works to Laura.

**LAUREL** November 17 birthday flower. Symbolic of achievement, courage, elegance, eminence (hence laureate), immortality, incorruptible love, purity, renown, reward, victory; also perfidy, treachery. Dream significance: contentment, marriage, success; (being crowned with) vanity; (picking) triumph. Resolves into la-ur-el, i.e. everlasting fire god. Christian symbol of chastity, eternity, heavenly bliss, triumph. Once hung in churches as an emblem of hospitality or sign of welcome to elves and fairies at Christmas. Virgin saints were crowned with laurel. In Greek antiquity called daphne, and revered as effective against evil and disease. The green laurel of Apollo was believed to have the ability to confer knowledge. Berry-bearing twigs of it were wound around the forehead of victorious heroes and poets,

thus the source of baccalaureate (berried laurel).

Laurel in flower. Perfidy.

Ground laurel. Perseverance.

Mountain laurel. November 16 birthday flower symbolizing ambition, glory. Emblem of the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

**LAURESTINE** November 15 birthday flower symbolizing a token. In the language of flowers: I die if neglected.

**LAURIN** In German folk legend a dwarf king who receives power and strength from his possessions, a magic cap, girdle, and ring. He leads Dietrich von Bern and his friends into hills made brighter than the sun by gems. He lures women and then deserts them. He carries Kunhild, the summer or fertility maid, to his underground dwelling as queen. She is rescued by her brother Dietlieb, Dietrich von Bern, and other knights, but returns to Laurin. Thus verdure, abducted by the king of darkness, is rescued by the knights of sun and spring, but again returns to her lover, who is the possessor of great wealth in his underworld abode. Laurin's magic possessions are providers of fertility and strength.

**LAUTU** Feather headdress of Peruvian Indians. Worn as a sign of royalty.

**LAVA** Faithfulness.

**LAVAINÉ, SIR** In Arthurian romance a knight who accompanies Sir Lancelot. Brother of Elaine, lily maid of Astolat. He is described as brave and true.

**LAVENDER** (1) January 9 birthday flower symbolizing acknowledgment, assiduity, distrust.

(2) The color and scent carry the following personality traits: dilettante, expert in social ways, grandiosity, lack of meticulousness, self-centeredness, showiness. See purple.

**LAVÉR** Vessel made of brass mirrors contributed by Hebrew women. It held water for the use of priests of Solomon's temple. The lavers symbolized clouds, the great celestial reservoirs.

**LAVERNA** Roman goddess who presided over thieves.

**LAVERNE (LAVERNA)** Feminine name, variant of Verna.

**LA VEVE DAME** In Grail legends wife of the Fisher King.

**LAVINIA** In Virgil's Aeneid daughter of Latinus. She was betrothed to Turnus, king of Rutuli, but when Aeneas landed in Italy, Latinus made an alliance with the Trojan hero and promised him his daughter in marriage. Turnus challenged Aeneas to settle the issue by single combat. In the duel Turnus was killed; Lavinia became the wife of Aeneas and, by him, ancestress of Romulus and Remus, legendary founders of Rome. This is a time myth, in which Aeneas, the light hero, defeated Turnus, lord of darkness. Lavinia, whose name represents the feminine form of Latium, personified earth's fertility.

**LAW** Symbolized by a black robe, book, bridle, court room, hedge or enclosure, mallet, prison, wig, yoke. Personified by a young woman draped, carrying books and a short rod, or by the goddesses Dice or Themis. In Buddhism called dharma, and in the East the law or rule of the universe is symbolized by an eight-spoked wheel. In China the

jewel of the law is a disc bound with cords or ribbons. Roman jurisprudence was symbolized by the fasces. The word law is related to low, a burial mound.

In Ireland and Scotland a barrow (burial mound) is called law.

Broken law tablets. Injustice.  
Lawyer. Dream significance: lawsuit, poverty.

**LAWRENCE (LARRY, LAURENCE, LAURIE, LAWRIE)**  
Masculine name from the Latin, meaning crowned with laurel.

**LAZARUS** Literally, God will help. In New Testament brother of Martha and Mary, uncle of Jesus. After he had been dead four days, Jesus raised him from the grave by saying, "Lazarus come forth." Thus one who dies twice. As one risen from the realm of the dead, resembles Persephone. Also the name given by Jesus to the afflicted beggar in the parable of the rich man and the poor man.

Lazar. A beggar, leper, a poor man infected with a loathsome disease. From Lazarus.

Lazaret (lazaretto). A hospital for contagious diseases; a pest-house; a prison hospital.

Lazzarone. In Naples, Italy, a homeless person who lives by begging and odd jobs. Named from the hospital of Saint Lazarus, the lazzaroni place of refuge.

**LEAD** Firmness, ignorance, stubbornness, torture. Cloaks of lead were put on malefactors by Frederick II of Sicily as a form of torture. Used in destructive charms with curses written on them. In Asia metal used against demons and sorcerers; in Europe witches, wizards, and such were invulnerable to lead bullets, only silver was able to kill them. Among medieval alchemists metal of Saturn,

presiding over death. Among Hebrews of antiquity symbolized preservation of records, and leaden tablets were used in recording events.

Leads of Venice. Cells in the attic of the Doges' palace in Venice, where political prisoners once were confined. Destroyed in 1797.

**LEAF** Blossoming and withering, life and death, nudity, loss of innocence, shame. A medicinal charm in poultices. Talisman against evil, especially the Canadian maple and Irish shamrock. Basis of the playing card spade design. Word identical with life and love. In China one of the Eight Ordinary Symbols. In Japan the front of the leaf is classified as masculine, the back as feminine.

Budding leaf. Birth, youth.  
Green leaf. Nobility, sound judgment.

Leafless tree. Barrenness, sterility, winter.

Leaf skeleton. Beautiful in death.

Leaf withered (faded or dead). January 10 birthday flower. Symbol of depraved manners, sorrow, ruin, weak judgment. In the language of flowers: My love is ended. If in a room where a baby is christened, supposedly will cause the baby to fade away. Dream significance: serious illness.

**LEAGUE** In an Italian icon personified by two women in helmets embracing each other. Each holds a spear; on one is a crow, on the other a heron. Foxes are at their feet.

**LEAH** Literally, weary. In Old Testament elder daughter of Laban, first wife of Jacob, less beloved than her sister Rachel, the victim of the deceit her father

imposed on Jacob. She was the mother of seven children, among whom were Reuben, Jacob's first born, and Judah, ancestor of the leading tribe among the Jews and of the royal line which included David and Jesus. She is a personification of the active life, whereas Rachel is a personification of the contemplative life.

**LEANDER** Literally, lion-man or courageous one. In Greek mythology lover of Hero. See Hero and Leander, ill-fated lovers.

**LEANING TOWER OF PISA** One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

**LEANNESS** Poverty, remorse, want.

**LEANTIO** A cuckold. From the clerk in Thomas Middleton's play, a Game of Chess. He is married to a vain Venetian noblewoman, Bianca, who is seduced by the Duke of Florence.

**LEAPING** Ecstasy, exultation, release, wild excitement; in primitive societies, extreme grief.

Leap candle. A fecundity dance performed in Europe by young girls. A candlestick is set in the center of a room and they dance back and forth over it. An act of suggestive magic comparable to the use of the lingam in India.

Leap dance. In many parts of Europe, formerly performed to make crops grow high or protect the flocks. See kampos tanc. Leap dances over bonfires or embers were performed, especially on Walpurgis night, to dispel witches. The fire consumed the effigy of a witch. Leaps, accompanied by songs, were made also to ensure plentiful harvests, to procure a happy marriage with-

in a year, or as a means of guarding against colic.

**LEAR (LEIR)** A victim of flattery, one with short-sighted judgment. In a tragedy by Shakespeare, king of Britain, son of Bladud. When eighty years of age he decides to relinquish the reins of government and divide his kingdom among his three daughters in proportion to their public declaration of love for him. He disinherits his youngest daughter, Cordelia, wife of the king of France, who speaks truthfully to him, and is made insane by the ingratitude of his two elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, between whom he divides the kingdom when they, with obvious insincerity, profess love for him. He is the mortal form of the Irish sea-god Ler and the Welsh sea-god Llŷr; Cordelia is the mortal form of Creudylad.

**LEARNING** In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman sitting with her arms open as if she would embrace something. She holds a scepter topped by a sun. An open book is on her lap. Rain drops fall from the sky.

**LEATHER** Material which supposedly scares demons away. Figuratively, lack of sympathy, stupidity, thrashing; also power of resistance, as he has a hide of leather. A soldier is so called by sailors because they once wore leather stocks.

Leather medal. An imaginary award for inferiority or stupidity; used satirically.

**LEAVEN** Fermented or sour dough, which Hebrews of antiquity kept from one baking to another, in order to lighten or raise new dough. It was forbidden during the seven days of Passover, in memory of the trials suffered in



the wilderness, when they were obliged to eat unleavened bread. Their houses were cleaned from it before the feast began. God forbade either leaven or honey to be offered to him in his temple. Leaven, because of its pervading and transforming effects, is a term applied to anything that by exerting a silent but strong influence works a general change, as the leaven of perfidy.

**LEBANON** Literally, white. In Babylonian mythology forest of cedars, forest of death; abode of Humbaba.

**LEBBAEUS** A name of the apostle Jude; from the Greek meaning praise.

**LEBERMEER** In medieval German legend world of the dead; gathering place of ghosts, sorcerers, and witches.

**LECANOMANCY** Divination by the inspection of a bowl of water.

**LECH** Literally, flat stone. The crowning stone of a cromlech or similar sacred stone structure.

**LECHERY** Portrayed by a goat.

**LEDA** In Greek mythology daughter of Thestius, king of Aetolia, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta. Zeus, assuming the form of a swan, deceived her and, as a result of this amour, she produced two eggs; from one emerged Castor and Clytemnestra, from the other came Pollux and Helen. Her name, denoting the oblivion of night, equates with Lada, Latmos, Lethe, and Leto.

**LEDING** In Norse mythology the first chain which bound the Fenrir wolf and from which he broke free. Thus the expression, "I

must get free from Leding." See Dromi, Gleipner.

**LEE** Masculine name, equivalent of the family name Lea, from the Celtic, meaning gentle being.

**LEECH** That which holds fast to whatever it attaches itself, a drinker of blood; thus one who absorbs or filches the wealth of others, one who gets all he can out of another. Formerly a common name for physician.

**LEEK** February 9 birthday flower symbolizing liveliness. National emblem of Wales; probably from the custom in which farmers contributed leek to the common repast which commemorated reciprocal assistance in ploughing.

**LEES** Dregs, hence the grosser part of anything. To drink to exhaustion. In Hebrew tradition to suffer God's wrath without mitigation or end.

Settle upon the lees. To become satisfied with attainment or state of affairs; cease to aspire. Wines that stand a long time on the sediment acquire a superior color and flavor; Hebrew symbol of superior blessings, also the luxuriousness that comes to nations that have long settled in carnal security.

**LEFT** The inferior or unlucky side, symbolizing age, decay, weakness. Dances to the moon for the purpose of causing damage or death are made counterclockwise or to the left. Thus the left-handed fire wheel or swastika adopted by the Nazis is a destructive or unlucky emblem. In augury birds seen on the left hand portend ill luck. In heraldry the sinister side. In cabalistic thought the feminine side, the side of severity; as it is the side

in which the heart is located, understanding. See crown.

**LEG** Conveyor, energy, expedition, motion, stability, strength, support, victory. Ray of the sun. See triskelion. Dream significance: (aching) cares, sorrow; (cut off) sad news; (long) magnanimity; (muscular) audacity, firmness; (short and fat) cruelty, bad temper; (soft) impotence; (thin) timidity, weakness; (twisted or deformed) evilness, sordidness; (wooden) support lost.

Occult significance: if unusually developed, corresponds to a desire for frequent change, love of excitement, stirring emotions. Zodiacal significance: anatomical denomination governed by Aquarius.

The meanings of gestures involving the leg or legs are: Footless - crime; in middle ages, the foot of a criminal was cut off. Knees drawn up - circumcision or a boy about to pass through the initiation rite which would make him a full-fledged member of a tribe. Starting left foot first - Attacks against drought demons and evil. In Greek antiquity to start with the left foot was regarded as unlucky. In Java the rice spirit is offended if one enters a rice store left foot first. Starting right foot first - a Moslem enters a house or mosque right foot first to show he enters in peace. See asanas, foot signs, gestures.

Legs crossed right over left. Customary posture in art of the middle ages of crusader, king, knight, knight templar, nobleman. Prayer by a dead man, as the position of Christ's legs on Calvary.

Leg stump. Aztec symbol of Mictlantecutli and of the North (North Pole or Polar Star).

Short legs. Typifies a sun or moon deity. Sometimes these

deities are described as legless, but are said, when they sit, to have a noble presence. Gareth, Odysseus, and Shortshanks are heroes so described.

**LEGER** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning people's spear.

**LEGREE, SIMON** Exemplification of brutality. From the cold-blooded villain in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, who is brutalized by slave-trading.

**LEHI** Literally, jaw-bone. A place in Judah where Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass and where, in answer to his prayer, a fountain sprang up to quench his thirst. He called the spring En-hakkore (fountain of him who prayed). Among Jews, Lehi represents a place where God answers the cry of his people.

**LEHUA** Tree symbolizing Hawaii.

**LEI** Garland symbolizing Hawaii.

**LEIBETHRIADES** In Greek mythology cave of the nymphs.

**LEIB-OLMAI** Lapp forest spirit. Alder-man honored that he might give luck in hunting. Protector of bears.

**LEIFNER'S FLAMES** In Norse mythology drink given to Hadding by Odin. It gave Hadding courage and strength beyond that of all other men.

**LEIGH** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning wayside beauty. Also a variant of Lee.

**LEI-KUNG** Chinese thunder god. A hideous, beaked, blue-bodied, winged, half-human figure. Fa-

ther of a large family of little thunderers. His wife is Tienmu (Lightning).

**LEILA** Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning dark as night.

**LEILAH** In Persian legend typifies feminine beauty, chastity, and fervent affection. Her love for Mejnoun compares with that of the bride for the bridegroom in The Song of Solomon or that of Psyche for Cupid.

**LEIMONIADES (LIMONIADES)** In Greek mythology nymphs of flowers and meadows.

**LEIPTER** In Norse mythology holy river by which men swore.

**LELEX** In Greek mythology first man and first king of Laconia. An autochthonous man; ancestor of Hyacinthus. In some accounts legendary Egyptian ancestor of the Leleges, an ancient race which once inhabited the islands of the Aegean Sea.

**LEMMINIKAINEN** In the Finnish epic Kalevala son of Ilmater, brother of Ilmarinen and Wainamoinen. He is a wanderer and, while on his adventures, his body is hacked up. His mother rescues the pieces from the dark river Tuonela and, with Ilmarinen's magic rake and her own magic song, she induces a bee to bring from Jumala the honey salve that restores him to life. Personification of rays on water. Compare Absyrtus.

**LEMNISCATE** The figure eight; emblem of God.

**LEMNOS** Island of women warriors. In Greek mythology an island inhabited entirely by women except for one man. In a fit of jealousy the women had killed all

the male population of the island with the exception of the aged father of their queen Hypsipyle and, as a result, had to become warriors to defend the island. Jason and his men rested on the island. An afterworld or realm into which the sun journeyed. See Hypsipyle.

**LEMON** January 11 birthday flower. Symbolic of discretion, pleasant thoughts, zest. Sometimes depicted as the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. A gullible person, one from whom anything is readily obtained, is called a lemon, in allusion to squeezing the juice from the fruit. An unpleasant or worthless person or thing is said to be a lemon; to be cheated is to be handed a lemon. A Buddhist non-tantric symbol called jambhara. In Christian art an attribute of Virgin Mary.

Lemon blossom. January 12 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity.

**LEMPO** Finnish love-deity. Identical with Hiisi, the devil, suggesting love frenzy. His female counterpart is Sukkamielli.

**LEMUEL (LEM)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning created by God, devoted to God. In the Old Testament an author of Proverbs, which some suppose is an enigmatical name for Solomon.

**LEMURES** Roman spirits of those who died in sin, who had met a violent death, or whose friends had not paid proper funeral observances. They haunted previous abodes, appearing at night in hideous forms, alarming former relatives and friends and, on occasions, inflicting injuries to the living. To expel or propitiate them a festival called the Lemuralia or Lemuria was cele-

brated on the 9th to the 13th of May, when temples were closed. Probably the origin of ghosts and haunted houses. In singular form, Lemur. Also called Larve. Compare Lamyroi, Lares, Manes, Penates.

**LEMURIA** A lost land. A hypothetical continent thought by some to have existed long ago, now supposedly covered by the Indian Ocean. So called because it was believed to be the home of primates known as lemurs. Anciently believed to have been the home of the third root race of humanity, whose descendants became the Negro peoples; thus a birthplace of man. Compare Atlantis, Mu.

**LENA** Feminine name, diminutive of Helen.

**LENAEA** Athenian festival held at the winter solstice at which the death and rebirth of the harvest infant Dionysus was dramatized. Lenaea means festival of wild women, and in early presentations nine female representatives of Hera as moon goddess tore the child to pieces and ate him. Later a yearling kid was used as surrogate. In a Stone Age Lenaea cave painting a young exhausted Dionysus with huge genitals is surrounded by a crescent composed of nine women. The ages of the women increase clockwise, their faces representing phases of the moon. Dionysus is naked except for a pair of close-fitting boots, probably to protect the sacred heel. See under heel. On the back of a fleeing fawn the soul of the doomed Dionysus in the form of an imp escapes. The ceremonies were accompanied by dithyrams and choruses, from which sprang tragedy.

**LENGTH** Denotes fullness, quality, statistics, thought. Compare breadth.

**LENNIE** In John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*, a half-wit of great size possessing extraordinary strength. He is fond of small, soft things; because of his strength, he kills what he attempts to caress.

**LENORE** (1) Feminine name, same as Helen. (2) Heroine of Burger's ballad. Her dead lover carries her away on horseback and their nuptials are celebrated among specters in the graveyard.

**LENT** Annual spring season of fasting and penitence in preparation for Easter. Begins on Ash Wednesday and includes the forty weekdays following. In Roman Catholic Church known popularly as Clean Lent because of the preceding confession and absolution. In middle ages a period from Martinmas (November 11) to Christmas and known as Saint Martin's Lent. The word is from Old English meaning spring.

**LEO (LEON, LIONEL)** (1) Masculine name from the Greek through the Latin signifying lion. Like Pius, a conventional name assumed by popes. (2) The lion, fifth sign of the zodiac. The sun enters about July 23. In early astronomical era, sign in which the sun appeared at the summer solstice, therefore symbolizes destructive heat. Its color is dark-yellow, its element is fire; it is dry, hot, masculine; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by the sun. Subjects born under this sign have a fair mind, firm will, unbending dignity, steadfast in love, and attain a position of honor and trust. It is the sign of spiritual beginnings



in man and governs the heart. Its tarot significance is the Hierophant. Its sign typifies the sun, ruler of the sign, followed by a tail, phallic principles of reproduction or vital forces. According to legend it is the lion of the Nemean forest; in the middle ages it was said to be one of the lions to which Daniel had been thrown. Sign of the tribe of Judah. Corresponds to the Chinese zodiacal horse and the Peruvian puma in the act of leaping on a victim. (3) A constellation in the Northern Sky, formerly in the sign of Leo, now in the sign of Virgo. Also called Lion.

**LEODOGRANCE OF CAMILIARD** In Arthurian legend father of Guinevere. He once received from Uther Pendragon the famous Round Table around which 150 knights were able to sit. When Arthur became the husband of Guinevere, Leodogrance gave him the table and 100 knights (stars) as a wedding gift. Probably a later form of Bran, the fertility lord.

**LEOFRIC** (1) Name from the Teutonic, meaning beloved rule. (2) Eleventh century Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry. He prevented civil war in England by mediation. His wife was Godiva.

**LEOFWINE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning beloved friend.

**LEO MINOR** Constellation in the Northern Sky between the Great Bear and Leo also known as Lesser Lion.

**LEON (LEO)** Masculine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning lion. Feminine form is Leonie.

**LEONARD (LEN)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning lion-strong.

**LEONESSE** Same as Lyonnesse, which see.

**LEONIDAS** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, signifying lion-bold. (2) Spartan hero who resisted the Persians at Thermopylae with only three hundred men.

**LEONORA (ELEANOR, LENORE, LEONARDO, LEONORE, NARDA, NORA)** Feminine name, Italian form of Eleanor, from the Greek meaning light.

**LEONTES** Iranian men celebrants at the Mithras orgies at which a bull was sacrificed and eaten raw. Name meaning lions. Compare Hyaenae.

**LEOPARD** Bravery, night, swiftness, triumph. Also carnivorousness, ferocity, fraud, lust, one who strikes an unexpected blow, sin, stealth. Because of its eye-like spots, the Supreme Deity or Watcher. In some mythologies a devouring beast from whom the hero emerges regenerated, thus resurrection. Said to allure beasts, cattle, and men with the sweetness of its breath. In heraldry a hardy and valiant warrior who has engaged in hazardous enterprises. Early heralds confounded the lion with the leopard and the names merely designated the attitude of the beast. When rampant, he was a lion or leopard-lionne; in any other attitude, he was a leopard or a lion-leopard. Its name is formed from leo (lion) + pard (panther). In Africa totem of several tribes; messenger of witches, and the butt of smaller animals which by cunning outwit him. In China called pao. Rep-

resents Chi and is one of the four animals of power. Typifies martial ferocity. In Christianity typifies Antichrist, sin. In representations of the Adoration of the Magi, indicates the incarnation of Christ was necessary for redemption from sin. In Greece sacred to Dionysus. In the Old Testament symbolic of changeableness, cruelty, deceit, fleetness.

Four-winged leopard. The four winds. Typifies Alexander the Great.

Leopard blood. Bushmen drink it believing it gives courage and strength.

Leopard crouching. Jealousy. In Egyptian art an aspect of Osiris, the great watcher.

Leopard and goat. Steeds which draw the car of Dionysus, signifying destroyer accompanied by generator.

Leopard heart. Eaten by Bushmen to obtain courage and strength.

**LEOPOLD** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peopled, people's champion.

**LEPER (LAZAR)** In Old Testament judgment from God, moral corruption, uncleanness. In New Testament beggary.

**LEPIDOLITE** In the language of gems: I live in the present.

**LEPREA** Greek goddess of lepers.

**LEPRECHAUN (LEPRACHAUN, LEPRECAWN, LEPRECHAWN, LEPRICAUNE, LUBRICAN)** Irish dwarf or fairy who supposedly knows the secret of wealth, which he must reveal if captured, although his purse never contains more than a single shilling at a time. The cluricaune, Irish fairy shoemaker who

always is seen working on a single shoe, sometimes is called leprechaun. Corresponds to German kobold and Scandinavian elf or troll.

**LEPUS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Hare, an animal which the great hunter Orion delighted to chase.

**LER (LIR)** Irish god of the sea, one of the Tuatha De Danann. By his first wife, Aebh, he had four children, Fionguala, a daughter, and three sons, Aed and the twins Conn and Fiachra. When his wife died, he married her sister Aeife. The jealous stepmother-aunt turned his children into swans. Ler was also the father of Manannan and the grandfather of Sinann. He is the equivalent of the Brythonic Llyr and the Greek Poseidon, and is said to have been one of the sources of Shakespeare's King Lear. The story of Ler and his wives resembles that of Athamas and his wives Nephele and Ino in Greek mythology.

**LERNAEAN HYDRA** In Greek mythology a nine-headed drought dragon hiding in the swamps of Lerna in Argolis; killed by Hercules as one of his twelve labors.

**LEROY** Masculine name from Old French, meaning the king.

**LESBOS** In Greek mythology great grandson of Aeolus. Eponymous ancestors and king of the people of the island of Lesbos, now known as Mitylene. Birthplace of the poets Alcaeus, Arion, Sappho, Terpander, and others of the so-called amatory school.

Lesbianism. A term applied to the sexual desire of women for women. The term now carries the meaning debauchery. Also called sapphism; an allusion to

Sappho.

Lesbian kiss. A sensual kiss.

Lesbian rule. A rule used by ancient Greek masons. It was made of lead so as to bend in and around the curves of molding; hence, figuratively, a complaisant, flexible, or pliant principle of conduct.

**LESCHÉ** Literally, speak. Greek public meeting place for talk; generally a sheltered colonnade. Also a place in which beggars and travelers might pass the night. At Delphi the lesche was adorned with celebrated paintings.

**LESHALOM (LESHOLOM)**

Yiddish toast meaning to your welfare or peace.

**LESIY (LESHY, LESIYE, LESOVIK)** Russian spirit; master of the forest. In fields he is no taller than grass; in forests he is as tall as the trees. A personification of the wind. Identical with Miechts-hozjin.

**LESLIE** Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning a lessee. Feminine form is Lesley.

**LESNI ZENKA** Slavic sylvan spirit whose love is dangerous to mortals. Corresponds to Meschamaat.

**LESSER CHARIOT** Babylonian name for Little Bear.

**LESSER DOG** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Canis Minor. Variousy described as Actaeon's hound; the dog loved by Diana; the faithful dog of Icarus.

**LESSER LION** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Leo Minor.

**LESTER** Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning lustrous; also a variant of the English place name Leicester.

**LETHE** Literally, Oblivion. In Greek mythology: (1) Daughter of Eris (Strife). (2) One of the five rivers of Hades. Souls drank from it before passing into Elysium that they might forget all earthly sorrows. Opposed to Mnemosyne, the stream of memory. (3) A river in the Divine Forest in Purgatorio is supernaturally replenished by two fountains; the one which obliterates the memory of sin, Dante calls Lethe; the other he calls Eunoe.

Lethean dew. Dreamy forgetfulness.

**LETITIA (LETTY)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning gladness, happiness.

**LETO** In Greek mythology personification of darkness. Daughter of the Titans Coeus and Phoebe. According to Hesiod the wife of Zeus before Hera. In later legend the mistress of Zeus, by him mother of Apollo and Artemis. Hera sent the serpent Python to torment her. To escape Hera's cruelty Leto, pregnant with her twin children of light, wandered in solitude and in dark places seeking a refuge, where she might be delivered. All lands rejected her until she reached Delos, which was a mere rock borne about by the waves, and which permitted her to stay only after she had promised that, with the birth of Apollo, its barren ground would become fertile and that worshipers from all parts of the world would honor the coming sun deity and bring fame and inexhaustible treasures to Delos. Zeus, in appreciation, fixed the bottom of the island to the sea, so

that it was no longer tossed about. In one version, Zeus transformed Leto into a quail (migratory bird of resurrection) that she might elude the vigilance of Hera until she reached the island of Delos. After the birth of her children, she was forced once more to flee and left them in the care of Themis. Thus darkness (Leto) flees when the lights of the sun (Apollo) and the moon (Artemis) appear. She probably originally was a fertility and birth goddess; her wandering, symbolic of her advancing or retarding birth at will. Compare Io, Jingu. A title of Hera, Kourotrophos (rearer of youth), is sometimes applied to her. Her name signifying oblivion is akin to Lada, Latmos, Leda, Lethe. The Romans call her Latona.

Leto's children. Apollo and Artemis, the sun and moon. At dawn and at sunset at the vernal equinox, they are exactly balanced for an instant on opposite sides of the horizon.

**LETTER** Communication, news. Also betrayal, death. See letter of death. Dream significance: (anonymous) worries; (illegible) crooked business; (received) news coming; (sent) neglect of friendship; (torn) break. Anciently letters were in scroll form and were wrapped in an envelope, sometimes sealed in a bag of costly materials. To send an open letter expressed contempt.

Letter of death. Letter which contains the bearer's death warrant. Such betrayal letters were carried by Bellerophon, Mutalammis, Tarafah, and Uriah. The letter of Bellerophon instead of bringing about his death made him famous. This motif appears in a changed version in Hamlet. It brings death not to Hamlet, as

intended, but to the bearers, Guildenstern and Rosencrantz. Ambition, desire, and jealousy are the most frequent causes of the betrayal letter. Compare offensive breath.

**LETTUCE** March 20 birthday flower, symbolic of cold-heartedness, temperance. Hebrew symbol of the coming spring, suggesting the perpetual renewal of life and ever sustaining hope of human redemption. Characteristic side dish of feasts, especially that of the Passover. Compare parsley.

**LETUSHIM** Hebrew name meaning oppressed.

**LE-TWIN MINGALA** Ploughing festival at Mandalay. Bamboo trellis works are erected during the feast, as these are believed to be efficacious against evil spirits. Compare Feast of Tabernacles.

**LEUCADIA (LEUCAS)** Literally, white. Island in the Ionian Sea with white chalk hills. Noted for its temple of Apollo, built on a promontory from which criminals were cast. Sappho is said to have leaped from this cliff because of her love for Phaon.

**LEUCIPPUS** In Greek mythology son of Oenomaus. He loved Daphne and in order to win her disguised himself as a maiden. He was discovered by Apollo and slain by the companions of Daphne. Like that of Achilles, his disguise probably indicates androgyny. See Androgynous deities.

**LEUCOSIA** A name meaning whiteness; one of the three sirens of Greek mythology; hence a dangerously alluring woman.



**LEUCOTHEA (LEUCOTHEE, LEUCOTHOE, LEUKOTHEA)** Literally, white-goddess. In Greek mythology: (1) the name of Ino after she became a sea-goddess, in which form she rescued Odysseus when his raft was torn apart by the waves. (2) Daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, the Eastern land. She was dishonored by Helios, and Orchamus buried her alive. Unable to restore her to life Helios sprinkled her grave with heavenly nectar and frankincense sprang from the spot. A sea nymph, her myth typifies the action of sun on water.

**LEVANA** Literally, to raise. Roman goddess who watched over new-born infants after the father had raised them from the ground.

**LEVANDER** Masculine name from Old French, meaning from the East or Levant, hence rising sun.

**LEVANT AND PONENT WINDS** East and west wind; levant, the east wind, is from the Latin *lavare* (to raise) and denotes sunrise; ponent, the west wind, is from *ponere* (to set) and denotes sunset.

**LEVARCHAM** Celtic prophetess. She was so swift she traversed Ireland in a day. Her feet, shins, and knees were reversed in her body, implying strength and swiftness. A wind spirit.

**LEVEL** One of the six jewels of Freemasonry. It represents the west, and is the instrument which serves as a reminder that man travels upon the level of time by which he is borne to the other world. Symbolic of equality. In Encampments of Knights Templars, surmounted by a cock, silver jewel of Captain General.

In Royal Arch chapters, surmounted by a crown and suspended in equilateral triangle, gold jewel of King. In Royal and Select Councils, with trowel enclosed within an equalateral triangle, silver jewel of the Illustrious Hiram of Tyre. In Symbolic Lodges, gold or silver jewel of Senior Warden.

**LEVI** Literally, adhesion, joining. (1) In Old Testament third son of Jacob by his wife Leah. Father of three sons and of Jochebed, the mother of Moses. Because he shared in the treacherous massacre of the Shechemites, Jacob foretold evil to his posterity, and the tribe of Levi was scattered all over Israel, having no share in the distribution of Canaan. When Levi and his sons repented Moses was charged by God to bless them, and the tribe of Levi was chosen to serve the priesthood and the temple. All first fruits, tithes, as well as parts of all sacrificial animals belonged to the tribe of Levi. Thus the name signifies joined to an altar. With the tribe of Simeon, ruler of the house of Gemin and symbolized by a sword and water pitcher. See Hebrew tribes. (2) In New Testament, a name for Matthew.

**Levi, Isaac.** In Reade's It Is Never Too Late to Mend, a kindly wise Jew.

**Levite.** (1) Generally understood to be a priest of the Levi family or tribe. Levites actually were those employed in lower services in the temple as distinguished from priests, who were of the race of Levi by Aaron. In the wilderness the Levites conveyed the tabernacle from place to place, each of three families having a separate portion. After the building of the temple they became guardians of the gates and the sacred vessels, arranged the

singing and instrumental music, and prepared the show-bread and other offerings. (2) A hypocrite, in allusion to the conduct of the Levite in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

**LEVIATHAN** The giant aquatic animal in Scriptures. It returns each year to be killed anew, thus a spirit of a seasonal or vegetation myth. Originally male and female, dual with Behemoth, land monster. It is the great fish that bears the foundation of the earth, and, at the end of the world, the Messiah will catch it and divide it with Behemoth among the faithful as food. It remains unidentified, perhaps a huge crocodile or serpent. The name is applied to anything colossal, as a ship of unusual size, a whale, or to an enormous undertaking. The name means to cleave and to bend, whence the twisting or coiling of a serpent. Analogue of the Persian Khara.

**LEVIR** The ancient custom of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother. Required by Mosaic law when the first marriage had produced no male issue. Later the custom of chalitza (see) was introduced, and the levirate became the exception. A form of this tradition is still practiced among a number of peoples, including the Hindus.

**LEWIS** Masculine name; Anglicization of Louis. Akin to the Gaelic Llew, meaning light.

**LEZA (REZA, REZHA)** High god of Bantu tribes. Among the Anyanja a lightning or rain god; as creator deity called Lubumba. In Luyi legend first man.

**LEZGINKA** Caucasian wooing dance. Performed as a wild

saber dance by a man alone or as a leaping whirling dance by a man around a passive woman.

**LHA-K'A (KU-T'EM-BA)** Tibetan sorcerer consulted for relief of pain.

**LHA-MO-KAR-PO** Tibetan Buddhist Glorious Goddess. In her train are the five Long-Life Goddesses and the twelve Jewel Goddesses. A defender deity, destroyer of non-believers, sender of diseases, and usually shown in fierce aspect. Only female deity among the defenders of the faith or Dharmapala. Also a manifestation of time, symbolized by the goddess of the four seasons emerging from her hair. In mild aspect called Ma-cig-dpal-Lhomo. Sanscrit name is Shri-devi.

**LHASA (LASSA)** Literally, seat of the gods. The forbidden city; sacred city of Lamaist Buddhists; capital of Tibet.

**LHAYUL** Celestial region on the Tibetan Buddhist Sipa Khorlo or Wheel of Life. Realm of contentment and happiness in the cycle of rebirths. Being on the way to Buddhahood, they possess knowledge concerning everlasting beauty, freedom from suffering, and longevity. If they fail to live meritoriously, ignorance gains the upper hand, they become confused, their beauty fades, they grow repulsive and are reborn in lower regions where they are miserable. The scene depicts Indra's palace, godly warriors, and branches of the Jambustri-shring, as here the fruits of the tree which has roots in Lamayin are enjoyed.

**LI** In Chinese mythology abstract right, cosmic law or order, divine intelligence. Equivalent to Huang Tien (Imperial Heaven),

Shang Ti (Supreme Ruler), or Tien (Heaven). In the Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams) signifies fire.

**LIA FAIL (FAL STONE)** Irish stone of destiny. Stone which Jacob had supposedly used for a pillow. It was brought to Ireland from Palestine by the Milesians or Gaels and is still on Tara. As the Tara Stone it is the original coronation stone of Irish kings, and roars under every king who would conquer Ireland. In some accounts identified as the stone brought to Scotland where, as the Stone of Scone, it became the venerated stone on which Scotch kings were crowned.

**LIAO** Literally, a furnace. Chinese altar on which sacrifices were made to Shang-ti (Supreme Ruler).

**LIAR** Liars fall into different categories. The artistic liar lies cheerfully for the fun and satisfaction of invention. He may relate a lucky or wonderful fishing excursion or hunt, or he may have news that comes from a mysterious stranger, sent by a long lost friend; a means of shifting the burden of proof. He may report wondrous experiences in distant lands; travel making him immune to verification. The boastful liar is one who has pride in what he enjoys, the life prolonging climate of his home, the marvels of its soil and weather, the size of its buildings, flowers and fruits. This form is related to the Old World story motif of the great cabbage and the caldron that held it. The entertaining liar has stories of freaks, frightening critters, insect invasions. There is the prankster, and the liar who would teach the young the verities, whose tales usually involve

a monster or mechanical contraption, as the buckskin harness in Bunyan's Rawhide Railroad. Liar clubs and contests are known over the world. Yarn spinners gather in barber shops, bunkhouses, crossroad stores, courthouses, post offices, taverns, etc., all symbolized by an actual or mythological liar's bench, akin to the proverbial cracker barrel.

**Black lie.** Malicious falsehood intended to harm another or profit oneself.

**Father of lies.** Satan.

**White lie.** Conventional lie uttered in the interests of courtesy, or to save the feelings of another.

**LIAT MACA** In Irish mythology the Gray of Macha, Cuchulainn's wonderful gray horse. It rose out of the Gray Loch of Sliab Fuait. With the Dub Sanglainn (Black Sanglain) given to Cuchulainn by Macha or possibly Morrighu, Cuchulainn tamed them both. Liat Maca got his death wound defending the hero in his last fight, and both horses went back to their respective lakes after his death. Day and night symbolism, in which the day sank with the sun.

**LIBAN** Irish goddess who sometimes appeared in the form of a bird. Sister of Fand; sister and wife of Labraid. Probably a wind spirit.

**LIBBY** Feminine name, diminutive of Elizabeth.

**LIBER** Ancient Italian god of fructification. Originally Jupiter Liber, designating the productive powers of Jupiter. When the two names were separated, Liber was identified with Bacchus and appointed protector of the vine. His wife was Libera, identified as Demeter or Kore. Their festi-

val, the Liberalia, celebrated March 17, was to honor the first fruits of the vintage. Liber equates with labor; is Latin for free, whence liberty.

**LIBERALITY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a white veil with a square forehead on which an eagle is perched. She holds two cornucopias, one upside down from which jewels and precious items fall, the other filled with flowers and fruits.

**LIBERTY** Symbolized by bird, eagle, Liberty Bell, Phrygian cap, red. Personified by a youth wearing a Phrygian cap and accompanied by an eagle.

**LIBITINA** Ancient Italian goddess of earth. Later she presided over funerals. At one time identified with Venus, as Romans believed that the power of love extended even to realms of the dead, but later identified with Proserpine. Her temple contained all the requisites for a funeral, which were available for hire or purchase.

**LIBRA** (1) The Balance or Scales, seventh sign of the zodiac. The sun enters about September 23. Gate to the third of the Astrological Ages, period of slaying, typified by the chrysalis. Day and night weighed at this time would be found equal. Its color is yellow-green; its element is air; it is hot, moist, masculine; its quality is fortunati; it is ruled by the planet Venus. Subjects born under this sign are amorous, humane, intellectual, pleasure loving and also love lawsuits. It is the period of consciousness, in which the relation of self with not-self or outer world is contracted, and it governs the reins. Its sign

typifies equilibrium. Its tarot significance is the Chariot. Also called Jugum, or the yoke of Balance. In early Chinese zodiacs called the Dragon. In Egypt pictured as two feathers. In Hindu mythology represented by an arrow touching an eye. (2) A constellation formerly in this sign but now in this sign of Scorpio.

**LIBU** Babylonian deity of ague.

**LIBYA** Ancient Greek earth or mother goddess. Daughter of Epaphus and Memphis. By Poseidon, mother of the twins Agenor and Belus. North Africa is called Libya after her. The Greeks applied the name to Africa in general.

**LICHAS** In Greek mythology attendant of Heracles who carried the poisoned tunic from Deianira. As punishment he was thrown into the sea. Probably a personification of cloud.

**LICHEN** Plant symbolizing dejection, refusal, solitude.

**LI CH'UN** Chinese movable feast marking the beginning of spring; corresponds to Easter.

**LICINIA** A Roman vestal virgin condemned for incest.

**LICORICE, WILD** In the language of flowers: I declare against you.

**LIEBFRAUENMILCH** Literally, Milk of our Lady, the Virgin Mary. Name of a Rhine wine probably once used for religious purposes.

**LIEKKIO** Literally, flaming one. Among the Finns the spirit of a child who had been killed. The liekkios rule over grass, roots, and trees, and are homeless,



restless forest spirits which have been denied the opportunity of resting in a grave. They appear as elf lights or jack-o-lanterns. Compare apparas, patshak.

**LIF** In Norse mythology the golden-haired female survivor, who with her husband Lifthrasir created the new human race after Ragnarok. Lif and Lifthrasir survive the mighty frost at the Doom of the Gods by hiding in Hoddmimir's wood, where they also survive the destructive fires of Surt. Thus they survive winter and summer. Lif was created from an alder log; Lifthrasir from an ash log; their names mean Life and Desiring Life. Their reign was one of a golden age. Compare Embla.

**LIFE** (1) One of the gnostic Aeons. (2) Symbolized by an acorn, ankh, crux ansata, Demeter, goat, Greek cross, green color, lingam, swastika, tai-kih, tau cross, yoni. In Freemasonry human life is typified by the mosaic pavement of the lodge.

Game of life. Typified by a chess board.

Life and death. Typified by interlacings, spiral.

Life token. Widespread in African, Asiatic, and European belief is an animal, object, plant, etc., which in some way manifests that the person with whom it is associated is in danger or is dead. A brilliant gem or ring grows dull, a fruit changes color or rots, a garment turns black, a pot boils over, a shrub withers or dies, a stick or stone breaks, a sword or knife rusts or sweats blood, when its affinity is in peril. Thus the life of the hero or heroine is coexistent with the life token. In Brittany the fisherman's wife puts a candle at the altar; if it burns well, all

goes well with him; if it flickers, he is in trouble; if it goes out, he is drowned. This is employed by families of aviators. Meleager's life was bound to a burning brand. Panj Phul was never without her necklace because it contained the core of her life.

In Ireland the token is called comsaogal (contemporaneous life). In Northern Nigeria a house snake is said to be born simultaneously with every human being.

Shortness of life. Represented by an hour glass.

Tree of life. See under tree.

Womb of life. Typified by a fig.

**LIFTHRASIR (LIFTHRASER)**

Literally, he who holds fast to life. With his wife Lif (see) he was concealed in Mimer's Hill, and together they survived Ragnarok. They were nourished by morning dew and from them came those who peopled the renewed earth. Compare Ask, Noah, Yima.

**LIGEA (LIGEIA)** A name meaning sweet-voiced or shrill. One of the sirens of Greek mythology, hence a dangerously alluring woman.

**LIGHT** (1) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. (2) Beneficence, cheerfulness, life, glory, knowledge, past, prosperity, purity, revelation, sanctity, spiritual joy, summer, wisdom. It is effective against vampire spells, and in mythology typifies the masculine, good, or positive principle. Symbolized by candle, cross, diamond, flame, fleur-de-lys, lamp, lantern, radiating lines, star, sun, Urim. In Buddhism the upward path. In Christian tradition belief, charity, grace. The Bible is light bringer and Christ is called light of the world. In Maori mythology typifies Atea or

Rangi, the primal father.

Altar lights. Celestial or heavenly lights.

Five rays of light. School of Pythagoras. Five bosses or knobs, symbolizing lights, are found on Celtic crosses.

Green light. Safety, pass.

Key of Light. According to gnostics the letter E.

Light-darkness myths. A folklore motif in which the sun, impregnator of the world, portrayed as a blond hero, is pitted against a brunette hero, bulls, dragons, serpents, or monsters which represent night or the dark days of winter.

Light hero. Among all races of the world the light hero has blond hair, blue eyes, and a gleaming face. He is abandoned at birth (exposed), cared for by wild beasts, grows miraculously, wears impenetrable mail (clouds), has weapons (rays) which never miss their mark, possesses dogs, herds, or other animals (air currents, brilliant lights), and travels in a horse-drawn (breeze-drawn) chariot or ship (sun vessel). He sacrifices comfort and ease to undertake difficult tasks for one meaner than himself in the interest of his native land (fertile aspect). This bright start is clouded by a change which shows him capricious, indolent, insane, malignant, sullen (scorching aspect). He loves maidens as radiant as himself (dawn, gloaming, moon, sparkling dew), and either forsakes or slays them and wanders off. When the hero is absent from the fight his companions or countrymen (agricultural kings, rays, etc.) are powerless. He usually is invulnerable except for one weakness, most often a spot on the body, which dooms him to an early death at the hands of night or the dark days of winter assisted by the earth or sea ser-

pent. His death is preceded by glorious victory (sunburst at sunset or glorious autumnal colors). He is reborn. Thus he visits the underworld and returns (sets and rises).

Lighthouse. Danger, warning. Dream significance: good advice, protection.

Red light. Danger, warning.

White light. Safety, a signal, warning.

LIGHTNING Electricity, fecundation, glimpse of truth, inspiration, nutrition, phallus, swiftness, unlimited power. Also danger, destructive force, vengeance, wrath. Bringer of madness. Form of Hermes, Mercury, Nebo, and other divine messengers. Weapon of Baal, Enlil, Jove, Jupiter, Mero-dach, Zeus. As a deity weapon symbolized by an ax, branch, hammer, pitchfork, sword, trident, zig-zag line. These emblems also represent thunder. Dream significance: (to the left) family discord; (to the right) happy omen. In heraldry celerity, force. Among Altaic Tatars arrow of a mighty hero whose bow is the rainbow. Central American Indians' begetter of sickness (cough, rheumatism, etc.), destroyer. In China the dragon's tongue, fire of heaven. Because of its red color, it is believed to contain brilliance, heat, moisture, substance, and to possess curative qualities. In Chinese Buddhism Lightning God flashes so Thunder God may take accurate aim and kill the wicked. In Greek and other European mythologies lightning is the arrow capable of opening a mountain side (cloud mass) and displaying for an instant a wondrous display of gems and gold.

Lightning flash through clouds. Mythology.

LIGOAPUP In Micronesian my-

thology daughter of Luk. First woman, ancestress of the human race. Resembles Embla, Eve.

**LIGOBUND** Micronesian creation goddess. Fruits and plants grew at her mere command.

**LI HUN** In Chinese mythology one of the nine celebrated legendary heroes. Worshiped on account of his perseverance in correct observation of ceremony even at the cost of his life.

**LIKHO** Slavic evil one-eyed goddess. Personification of extreme malevolence.

**LIKNON** In Greek antiquity basket-shaped winnowing-fan used as a cradle and harvest receptacle. Symbolic of beneficence, fruitfulness, purification, rebirth. Emblem of Demeter and Dionysus. Carried at marriages as a fertility charm and as a symbol of spiritual grace.

Liknites. Epithet applied to Dionysus as an infant, i.e. child in the liknon or harvest basket. At Delphi he was worshiped as a resurrected child under this name.

Liknophoria. Ceremony of carrying the liknon. A fertility and purification rite; part of the Eleusinian ritual.

**LIL** Sumerian deity. Husbandson of Aruru, a virgin-goddess, signifying that he was the feeble or dying one, the yearly sacrificed and resurrected deity. After emasculation he was imprisoned in Arallu, from which he was restored to the world by magic ritual. In some texts his mother is named Ninhursag and his sister-wife Egime. An aspect of Enlil; also called Nesu. Lil is related to lilu, meaning decrepit, feeble; later signifying man. Analogue of Tammuz.

**LILAC** Emblem of the state of New Hampshire.

Field lilac. Forsaken, humility.

Purple lilac. July 25 birthday flower, symbolizing fastidiousness, first love. In the language of flowers: Do you still love me?

White lilac. July 24 birthday flower, symbolizing modesty, purity, youthful innocence.

**LILIAN (LILLIAN, LILY)** Feminine name, probably a diminutive of Elizabeth; also alludes to the lily flower.

**LILINAU** In American Indian legend a woman courted by a phantom; she followed his green plume through the forest and was seen no more. Thus the summer maid of fertility disappears with the green leaves. Longfellow mentions her in Evangeline.

**LILITH (LILIS)** Literally, night monster or screech owl. Old Testament nocturnal specter, spirit of the air, who assumed the form of a beautiful woman in order to beguile and destroy. She haunted desolate places in stormy weather and was especially dangerous to children and pregnant women. In Talmudic lore she was the wife of Adam before Eve. Rather than submit to him she left Paradise for the regions of the air. In Rabbinical literature of the middle ages she is described as a hairy spirit who roams about at night seducing men and slaying children, especially the newly born. In one legend, by Adam, she is the mother of all sheddim (demons). Her children, called lilim, are described as ass-haunched. In the cabala she is the archfiend of the Gamaliel. In Arabic legend her husband is the Devil, and she is the mother of the jinn. Occultists connect her with Nahema, and

she is the bride (prepuce) of Samael, the serpent. Superstitious Jews put in rooms occupied by their wives four coins engraved with the names of Adam and Eve and the phrase, "Avaunt thee, Lilith." A beautiful but cruel woman is called Lilith. She is identical with the Sumerian Lilithu and, in owl form, the counterpart of Athena, Annis, and Blodeuwedd.

#### LILITHU (LILITU, LILLI)

Babylonian and Sumerian demoness who enticed men in their sleep. A nocturnal specter of the wind, the counterpart of the male Lilu, she passed into Hebrew mythology as Lilith. Also known as Ardat Lili, which means belonging to night.

**LILIUM** Flower emblem of Virgin Mary, lily of the Annunciation.

**LILLIPUT** In Swift's Gulliver's Travels a fictitious kingdom inhabited by a race of pygmies six inches tall, to whom Lemuel Gulliver seemed a giant. Satirizes the life and manners of England under George I.

**LILU (LILA, LILLU)** Babylonian wind demon. A lascivious night specter, he caused death, disease, and pestilence, and attacked women in their sleep. He evolved from the Sumerian Lil, and was a counterpart of the female Lilithu.

**LILY** (1) Feminine name, diminutive of Lilian, also signifies the flower. (2) Bashfulness, beauty, celestial beatitude, chastity, divine nuptials, eternal love, grace, heavenly bliss, queenliness, showiness, sinlessness. Heraldic emblem of purity. In China symbolizes short-lived beauty which fades at night. Be-

lieved to be favorable in child-birth and worn by women in the hope that a son may be born. As an antidote for sorrow called, 'forget-grief herb.' In Christian art takes precedence over all flowers. Easter flower and flower of the age of the spirit to come, when men will live in the plenitude of love. Typifies announcement, good works, innocence, the joyful mysteries of the rosary. Attribute of Christ and of Virgin Mary, and of saints Anthony of Padua, Catherine of Siena, Clara, Isabella, Kenelm, Nicholas of Tolentino, and Othilia. The staff of Saint Joseph blossomed with lilies to indicate that his wife Mary was a virgin. Emblem of Upper Egypt. Badge of the city of Florence, which is called the city of lilies. Emblem of France (fleur-de-lys). In Greek mythology formed the couch of Zeus and Hera. In Hebrew tradition attribute of the archangel Gabriel; emblem of the tribe of Judah. Symbolic of trust in God. The lily sprang from the repentant tears of Eve as she went forth from Eden. The lotus may have been the flower called lily in the Old Testament. In cabalism symbolizes resurrection.

Cala lily. February 28 birthday flower symbolic of purity.

Day lily. Coquetry.

Field lily. November 13 birthday flower signifying humility.

Imperial lily. January 13 birthday flower signifying majesty.

Lily and dove. Western symbol for annunciation. Corresponds to the lotus and white swan of the East.

Lily-of-the-valley. September 7 birthday flower symbolic of humility, purity, return of happiness, sweetness. Herald of spring. An attribute of Virgin Mary typifying the advent of Christ. A name variant of Virgin Mary



taken from the Song of Solomon where it is an epithet of Shulamite, the bride. Emblem of Israel. In Korea typifies temple bells.

Lily, persimmon, and orange. In China carries the message: Bringing the wishes of great luck in everything.

Pink lily. In Korea resurrection flower.

Purple lily. In Christian tradition chastity, humble souls.

Red lily. Christian symbol of divine love.

Reed, lily, and oak leaf. In Christian and Japanese tradition, man's weakness (reed), transformed through resurrection (lily) into strength (oak leaf).

Sego lily. Emblem of the state of Utah.

Tiger lily. Pride, wealth.

Water lily. May 23 birthday flower, symbolic of eloquence, purity rising out of mire. Same as lotus.

White lily. Heavenly bliss, integrity, majesty, purity, sweetness, virginity. Dedicated to Hera and to Virgin Mary.

Yellow (gold) lily. November 14 birthday flower, signifying coquetry, falsehood, playful beauty. In Christian art divine light.

**LIMB** Celestial deity or a ray of light. In Chinese mythology the four limbs and five extremities of P'an Ku become the four quarters of the globe and the five sacred mountains.

Limb, fore or arm. Indicator. According to the mystics if undeveloped, denotes weakness in intellectual performance; if well developed, denotes strength in intellectual performance.

Limb, hind or leg. Conveyor. According to the mystics, if undeveloped, corresponds to a desire for frequent change, love of excitement, stirring emotions.

Limbless body. In Indonesian cosmogonic tales born from chaos egg in the primordial sea. By will alone it becomes the parent of a man and a woman who in turn become the ancestors of the human race.

**LIMBO (LIMBUS)** Literally, border, edge, fringe. In Roman Catholic theology the indefinite region which borders on Heaven or Hell according to the class of souls there detained. By extension a real or imaginary place to which persons or things are relegated when cast aside, forgotten, or out-of-date.

Limbo of Fathers. Limbo near Heaven where the patriarchs and prophets, pre-Christian saints, reside until Judgment Day. Some hold this is the Hell into which Christ descended after He gave up the ghost on the cross. In Latin called Limbus Patrum. Shakespeare uses for prison.

Limbo of Fools. A fool's paradise, a state of contentment that rests on a fanciful foundation. In Christian belief idiots are not responsible for their deeds and therefore are not to be punished in Purgatory. In Latin, Limbus Fatuorum.

Limbo of Infants. Resting place of the departed souls of unbaptized children. In Latin, Limbus Puerorum.

Limbo of the Moon. Ariosto in Orlando Furioso says that in the Moon are stored counsel disregarded, court services, death bed alms, desires that lead nowhere, flattery, precious time misspent in play, promises of men in high places, vain efforts, vanity of titles, vows never met.

**LIME** Conjugal love, fidelity. In Japan called bodaiju and revered by diabetics, as it is believed to have the power to cure the disease.

**LIMNIADES** Greek nymphs of lakes and marshes.

**LIMONIADES** Greek meadow nymphs. Resemble the naiades. In art usually portrayed as dancing hand in hand in a circle.

**LIMOS** Greek personification of Famine. Descendant of Eris.

**LIN** Chinese unicorn. The spiritual beast. Said to be twelve feet in height and of five colors (colors of the four directions and center of the universe). Its horn is an emblem of light (goodness). It appears when a sage is born. It is the Messiah to come, a revealer of divine and supernatural mysteries and a great lover of mankind.

**LINCHEN** November 12 birthday flower, symbol of sadness.

**LINCOLN** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the pool.

Abraham Lincoln. One who rose from poverty, life in a log cabin, to become the sixteenth president of the United States, one who with little schooling became a noted lecturer and wit. Great emancipator.

Lincoln's Inn. See Inns of Court.

**LINDA** Feminine name, diminutive for names ending in 'inda,' as Belinda.

**LINDABRIDES** A courtesan, a loose woman, from the heroine of *The Mirror of Knighthood*, one of the Spanish romances in the library of Don Quixote.

**LINDEN** February 7 birthday flower. Symbolic of conjugal love, gentleness, hospitality, modesty, pliancy, sweetness. Inasmuch as it separates into sev-

eral stems at the ground, symbolic of a capacity for several simultaneous lines of thought. The Greek dryades or wood nymphs were wedded to the linden tree. In Roman antiquity garlands were tied with a bark of linden and worn at feasts to prevent intoxication.

**LINE** Division, infinity.


Cross-hatched line. In Japan signifies harmonious or rhythmic relations between persons.


Curved line. Beauty, creation, formation. A double curve bending in two directions suggests a forward, restless drive. In India a form of ankusa (elephant goad). Emblem of Iccha-sakti pregnant with desire for manifestation. Movement which leads from the pure transcendent being to the embodiment in matter.


Dancette line. In heraldry a deeply indented line symbolic of fire or fortress parapet.


Dot over a line. American Indian hieroglyph for above.


Dot under a line. American hieroglyph for below.

Embattled line. In heraldry embattlement, fire, fortress, town. 

Engrailed line. In heraldry denotes earth, land. 

Indented line. In heraldry a serrated border line, toothed like a saw; denotes fire. 

Invected line. In heraldry denotes earth, land. 

Mound on a line. American Indian hieroglyph for death. 

Parallel lines. Harmony.

Quivering line. Fire

Ragulee (raguly) line. In heraldry difficulties encountered. 

Spiral curve. Infinity.

Straight line. Infinity. In China the yang; strength. In India represents Jnana-sakti, direct perception of pure consciousness.

Straight line, broken. In

China, the yin (female principle) produced when the yang (male principle) moved. Weakness.

Two lines on either side of a point within a circle. In Freemasonry represents Moses and Solomon or Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist.

Two semi-circles below a line, joined to it. American Indian hieroglyph meaning welcome.



Wavy line. Hieroglyph of several nations for water or the waves of the sea. Sometimes it terminated in the head of a snake. Also typifies pure effluence from the everlasting light. Among Christians of the middle ages it symbolized the regenerative sacrament, representing spiritual cleansing and rebirth. See barry wave of six.

Wavy line and eyes. Weeping.

**LINEN** Purity, virtuous women; whereas silk stands for loose women. Dream significance: (changed) a visit; (clean) legacy; (soiled) death, illness; (washed) difficulty, disorder; (white) happiness, marriage; (worn out) ruin.

**LING** See Ssu ling.

**LINGAM (LINGA)** Sanscrit deity emblem. The active regenerating power in nature, the sun; the male principle, stem of life. In Buddhism symbolic triangle containing mantras; used in horoscope divination; also in services against evil spirits. Worshiped in India as the herm was in ancient Greece. Village girls, anxious for husbands, rubbed themselves against the emblem entreating the deity to make them fruitful mothers. Among Arabs and Hebrews of antiquity member on which oaths were sworn. Parallels Chinese

Yang, English phallus, Japanese yo.

Lingam-yoni (lingyoni). Male and female principles; union of positive and negative forces. Parallels the caduceus of ancient Greece and Rome and the crux ansata of Egypt.

**LING-KUAN (WANG)** Chinese porter and doorkeeper of the celestial palace of the Jade Emperor. He slays the guilty.

**LING PAO (TAO CHUN)** Second of the Chinese Taoist trinity (San Ch'ing), the others being Shen Pao (Lao Tzu) and T'ien Pao (Yu Huang). Sovereign of the superior heaven. Warrior of the Shang dynasty deified. He is said to control the Yang and the Yin. Represented as wearing a richly brocaded red garment and riding a lin.

**LINK** Bondage, marriage, unity. The influence which binds minds of similar taste into kinship, that which hitches earth and heaven; the mystic tie, spirit. See chain.

**LINSEY-WOOLSEY** A coarse cloth emblematic of that which is ill-assorted, malice, nonsense.

**LINUS (LINOS)** In Greek mythology son of Apollo and the Argive princess Psamathe. Exposed by his mother, who feared her father, he was found and raised by a herdsman who tended lambs, but the king's dogs located him and tore him to pieces. Angered by his son's death, Apollo sent the monster Poiné (Punishment) to tear children from the wombs of women of Argos. When the people killed the monster Apollo sent a plague. The Arnis, festival of lambs at which dogs were slain at the time of the constellation

Sirius, was held in his honor, signifying the tender beauty of spring destroyed by summer. In another legend he is the son of Apollo and Calliope, and personifies the dirge-like sound of the wind. He becomes the music teacher of Heracles who, when Linus corrects him with blows, kills his teacher. In a third account Amphimarus and Urania are his parents. He presumed to enter into a musical contest with Apollo, and for his temerity the god destroyed him. The Linus song, which honored him, was a lamentation which probably was sung at the harvest to express regret for the passing of summer.

**LŪOA** A Solomon Islands ghost of a deceased chief of the reigning house or of a warrior. A ghost of power. The ghost of an ordinary person is called akalo. Both are called upon for success and for aid to the sick. These ghosts, when incarnate in gropers, sharks, or swordfish, are known as pa'ewa.

**LION (LEO)** (1) Fifth sign of the zodiac. A constellation in the Northern Sky. See Leo. (2) King of beasts, symbolic of action, agility, authority, beastliness, divine strength, ferocity, fever, fire, haughtiness, light of the sun, majesty, mind, nobility, power, pride, reason, righteousness, spirit of life, strength of soul, stealth, summer, superhuman and subhuman (divine and animal) forces, sun's heat, triumph, valor, vigilance. On talismans a symbol of health. Dream significance: powerful adversary. In heraldry deathless courage, a soldier's emblem. In the occult sciences stands for calmness, firmness, generosity, greatness, prudence. In art a conventional solar face because

of its flaming eyes, the remarkable size of its head, and the tawny, yellow mane, which are like rays. The lion is a form of Aker, Atalanta and Hippomenes, and an attribute of Artemis of Ephesus, Cybele, Hecate, Ops, Rhea, thus typifies the earth's fertility. A face half goat, half lion, represents Pan, Mon, or Tum. Its double nature typifies love and destruction, good and evil, mild benevolence and violent preying. Figuratively a lion is a man of conspicuous courage. Any object, person or sight much sought by society or the general public, thus the famous, powerful, and rich sought by the lion-hunter, a use said to be derived from the lions which formerly adorned the Tower of London.

In African lore, like the elephant, the butt of smaller animals, which by cunning outwit him. The Babylonian and Sumerian chaos demons Ugallu and Uridimmu were lions. The steed or throne of the earth goddess was a lion, whereas that of the rain and thunder god was a bull, and that of the sun god was a horse. Later, as steed of Nergal, god of the scorching sun, the lion became a symbol of war. In Buddhism called simha. Mount of Avalokitesvara, Maitreya, Manjusri, Simhanada, Vairocana. In China called shih, it is one of the four animals symbolic of power. Revered as the dog of Fo, guardian of temple gates, and protector of crops. Early Christian symbol of the Devil, later symbolized contemplation, a hermit, solitude. Emblem of Christ, inasmuch as (1) the lion covers its tracks by means of its tail, and Jesus covered his heavenly tracks when he came to earth; (2) it presumably sleeps with its eyes open, and Jesus is ever-seeing; (3) the young supposedly born in a state of stupor come to life af-



ter three days by the breath of its sire, and Jesus rose from the dead in the same period. An emblem of Saint Mark because he represented the dignity and power of Christ, and of saints Adrian, Euphemia, Ignatius, Jerome, Joel, Prisca, William the Lion. At the feet of crusaders or martyrs signifies that they died for their magnanimity. In Egyptian antiquity an emblem of Sef (Yesterday) and Tuau (Today). The south wind sometimes portrayed as a four-headed lion, usually winged. Emblem of England, shown as golden passant gardant on a field of gules. Ancient Greek water symbol which appeared on fountains. Heracles wore the skin of the Nemean lion, and the personification of terror was arrayed in a lionskin. One of its Hebrew names is ari, also meaning fire, Ariel being fire or lion of God; another of its names is iblia signifying heart, soul, or lbe, signifying flame, heart. Emblem of the tribe of Judah symbolizing sovereignty. Its head represents care and vigilance; its hinder parts represent strength. In Japanese art companion of the peony. With the sun the national emblem of Persia, indicating that power abides in the sun. In Rome the male represented majesty, the female protection. When an emblem of Scotland, crimson rampant on a field of or.

Aged lion. Emblem of Saint Jerome typifying gratitude. According to tradition the saint removed a thorn from the paw of the beast.

Ass in a lion's skin. A coward who pretends to be brave. The allusion is to the fable of the ass who dons a lion's skin, but is recognized when he brays.

Hawk-headed lion. Power and might of the sun.

Lion-dog. The Pekingese. In China sign of energy and valor.  
Lioness. Maternity, sexual desire. An aspect of the Sphinx.  
Lion-headed eagle. Spring god of fertility and war.

Lion head and shoulders. Force, vigilance.

Lion head with sun disc and asp. Emblem of Tefnut, Egyptian goddess of rain.

Lion heart. Giver of courage and strength; eaten by primitive tribes.

Lion in the path. A danger or fancied danger ahead.

Lion and lamb together. Peace. Also with dove above.

Lion laughing. Principle of good. In Chinese legend a royal princess curled the long mane of her pet lion and then led him to a lake where he saw his reflection in the water and on beholding his beauty he burst into laughter.

Lion of Judah. The lion of the tribe of Judah signifies Jesus Christ, who had sprung from the tribe, and as such it is a symbol of the Logos, Mind, Reason, the Word.

Lion of Saint Mark. A winged lion sejant holding an open book of the Gospels of Saint Mark. Emblem of the city of Venice.

Lion position. On the right side facing south, presumably the position of a lion in sleep; position given to Buddha in death.

Lion pulpit supports. Guardianship.

Lion raging. Principle of evil. Overcome by Mithras.

Lion recumbent. Egyptian hieroglyph for letter L.

Lion roaring. In Buddhism mount of Kubera, Simhanadamanjusri, Simhanadavolokitesvara, Tara.

Lion's blood. Giver of courage and strength; drunk by primitive tribes.

Lion's den. Otherworld, place of danger. See Daniel.

Lion seated. Courage.

Lion skin. Courage, strength of mind. Emblem of Heracles.

Lion's mouth. Otherworld, place of danger. Same as lion's den.

Lion's paw grip. In Freemasonry the grip which supposedly raised to life the spirit in man, long buried in material existence. It entitled the builder or mason to become a master mason. In Egyptian Mysteries the priest who offered the lion's paw grip wore the mask of the lion.

Lion's share. All or most. In allusion to the lion in Aesop's Fable who, while hunting with three other beasts, in the division of the spoils claimed all four quarters.

Lion supporting a column. In Christian art Satan or animal nature subjugated to the service of the church.

Lion throne. Buddhist sacred throne called Simhasana, seat of Maitreya.

Pair of lions. Protection, watchfulness; guardians of doorways, gates, temples, trees of life or sacred trees. In ancient Egypt guardians of the gates of morning and evening, strength and intellect. In Japan, dogs of Foo, placed east and west to symbolize yo and in.

Winged lion. On Babylonian steles a form of the chaos or storm monster. Sometimes with the head of an eagle. Compare Mushussu, scorpion-man. In Christian art Saint Mark and an emblem of the city of Venice.

Winged lion belching flames. In Sumerian art steed of the sun god who battles the chaos or storm monsters.

**LIONEL** Masculine name from Old French, meaning a young lion.

**LI PO (LI TAI-PEH, LI T'AI-PO)**

One of the greatest of Chinese poets. He lived in the 8th century A.D. and led a dissipated life at court and in exile. He was nicknamed Banished Angel and roamed the roads as one of the eight hard-drinking boon companions, the Eight Immortals of the Wine Cup. In legend he drowned when, from a boat, he tried to embrace the moon reflected in the water.

**LIPS** Desire for knowledge, word of God. In art typifies the wind, especially the southwest wind. Dream significance: frankness, security.

The six uses of the lips in the Hindu Lasya and Thandava dances are: 1- Kampana - trembling lips. Depicts anger, cold, fear, victory. 2- Samdasta - biting the lips. Depicts rage. 3- Samudgaka - round lips. Depicts thinking. 4- Vikaratana - drooping lips. Depicts envy, uneasiness. 5- Vinighana - folding in lips. Depicts difficulty. 6- Visarga - protruding lips. Depicts charm, irrelevance, kissing.

Curled lips. Sneer.

Firm lips. Energy.

Fleshy lips. Passion, sensuality.

Thick lips. Voluptuousness, vulgarity.

Thin lips. Cruelty, peevishness.

Tight lips. Coolness, order.

**LIQUIDAMBAR** Affability. The name of this tree is derived from its amber-like sap, used in the manufacture of medicine and perfume.

**LIR** See Ler.

**LISA** (1) Diminutive of Elizabeth. (2) Male aspect of the Dahomean androgynous deity Maw-Lisa. In native belief Lisa is

identified with the sun; Mawa is identified with the moon. In missionary writings Lisa is equated with Jesus Christ. See Androgynous deities.

**LITAE (LITAI)** Prayers, abstract Greek divinity of social institutions.

**LI T'IEH-KUAI** One of the eight Chinese Immortals (Pa Kung). From the sage Lao Tzu Li, an ascetic and magician, he learned the vanity of all earthly things. While he was on a visit to Lao Tzu in heaven, his disciple cremated his body. Left without an abode, he entered the body of a lame beggar, who had just died, and accepted it as his astral body. To support himself in this form, he used an iron staff and thus came to be called Li T'ieh-kuai or Li of the Iron Crutch. He aided the needy and poor, especially in matters of health. From his bottle-gourd clouds of vapor rise, denoting his power to free his spirit from his body. Sometimes he stands on a crab or beside a deer.

**LITTLE** Little bear. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Ursa Minor, which see.

**Little Birar Rose.** English name for Sleeping Beauty, folk form of Brynhild.

**Little Endians.** One who disputes over trifles. From the members of the political party in Lilliput in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, who maintained that eggs should be broken at the little end; opposed to Big Endians. The Big Endians represented the Catholics, the Little Endians the Protestants.

**Little Fox.** A constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Fox with the Goose and as Vulpecula.

**Little gentleman in velvet.**

Nickname of the mole which was a favorite in toasts during the reign of Queen Anne. A mole supposedly raised a hill against which the horse of William III stumbled, causing the death of the king.

**Little Gude.** Scottish for the Devil.

**Little Horse.** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Equuleus and as Lesser Horse.

**Little John.** One of Robin Hood's lieutenants, noted for his skill with the bow. Traveled at his leader's right, thus western rays, evening or winter sun, or evening breeze. Also known as Jenkin.

**Little Lord Fauntleroy.** Effeminacy; a spoiled boy. From the beautiful seven year old boy who appears as the hero of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel of the same name. Also the type of clothes worn by the boy.

**Little Nell.** In Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop a child who retains her purity of character although among those who are foul and filled with vice.

**Little Orphant Annie.** Heroine of a dialect poem by James Whitcomb Riley. Orphant Annie relates hair-raising stories about goblins and eventually is carried off by one. She inspired a comic strip known as Little Orphan Annie.

**Little Pedlington.** An imaginary village in John Poole's story of the same name. A place of cant and humbug.

**Little people.** Diminutive spirits of the fields, forests, rivers, and wild, including the dwarf, fairy, gnome, goblin, kobold, leprechaun, and others which, in origin, are animistic. They are tricky, sometimes malevolent, most often helpful to mankind if approached at night. They are amoral and unreliable and like to kidnap human babies, but react well to kindness.

Little Red Ridinghood. Fairy tale heroine. She is a little girl in a red cloak who, on her way to visit her sick grandmother, meets a wolf. He learns her destination, runs before her, devours her grandmother and, when Red Ridinghood, mistaking him for her grandmother, climbs into bed next to him, he devours her. In the German version a hunter kills the wolf, slits it open, and restores Red Ridinghood and her grandmother to life. This nursery tale echoes the mythological story of Helge 3, which see.

Little Vehicle. In Buddhism the Hinayana.

**LITUR (LIT, LITER, LITR)**  
In Norse mythology a dwarf who at the funeral of Balder ran before Thor who kicked him onto the funeral pyre.

**LITUUS** A twisted wand used by augurs for purposes of divination. Something like a bishop's crosier. In art frequently depicted in the form of a spiral.

**LITYERSES** In Greek mythology son of Midas. He challenged wayfarers to reaping contests. On achieving victory he scourged them and cut off their heads, which he bound into his grain-sheaves. He was finally defeated by Heracles, who threw his body into a river. The scourging is an allusion to the primitive practice of whipping laggard mowers to insure successful reaping on the following day. The disposal of the body of the prince in a river seems to be a fanciful portrayal of a magic rite to produce dew.

**LIU** In Chinese zodiac the Willow; eight stars, Delta, Epsilon, Eta, Omega, Rho, Sigma, Theta, and Zeta, in Hydra,

southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the muntjak; element earth. Lucky period for herds and flocks.

**LIU-HAI** In Chinese mythology immortal harbinger of wealth. Portrayed as a boy swinging a string of gold cash over his head with a large three-footed money-distributing toad biting into the string.

**LIU PEI** Chinese god of basket-makers and straw-shoe-sellers.

**LIU TSUNG** In Chinese mythology the Six Honored Ones, spirits of heaven, earth, and the four directions, the sun, moon, stars, air, rivers, and sea. Masters of rain and wind; arbiters of cosmic space and fate.

**LIVE-EVERLASTING** August 26 birthday flower, symbolic of continued happiness.

**LIVE OAK** Liberty.

**LIVER** Among primitive peoples believed to be the seat of courage, desire, intelligence, love, soul; also of the natural virtues. Animal liver was eaten in the belief that the god of which the animal was the living representative was being eaten. The liver and heart of a slain enemy were eaten by victors to acquire the strength of the foe and prevent him from rising from the dead. Dissected for purposes of divination. See lungs.

**LIVERWORT** January 29 birthday flower, symbolic of confidence, constancy.

**LIVING BUDDHA** Dalai Lama, Grand Lama. God-king of Tibet; chief pontiff and government ruler of Tibet.



**LIVINGSTON** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from Leif's place.

**LIVING WATERS** Fairytale name for source of water capable of miraculous healing. A Fountain or Stream of Life.

**LIWA** One of a class of water-dwelling evil spirits of Honduras and Nicaraguan Indians.

**LIZARD** (1) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Lacerta. (2) Good will, health, military art, piety, regeneration, security, spring. Talisman against weak eyesight. The lizard supposedly conceives through the ear and brings forth its young through the mouth, hence generation of the word, i.e. Logos or Divine Wisdom. Dream significance: distrust. Attribute of Athena, Minerva, Virgin Mary. Emblem of the state of Alabama. In African mythology the embodiment of departed souls. In Christian tradition illuminating influence of the gospel, alluding to the belief that in old age it loses its sight, creeps into a crevice of a wall looking toward the East, and has its sight restored by the sun. In Egyptian antiquity symbolized fecundity, devouring heat. Compare crocodile. In Japanese legend revengeful spirit with supernatural powers. In Mazdaism animal created by Angra Mainyu to destroy the Gaokerena. Worshipped by the Slavs.

Lizard drawing car. Hermes, Mercury.

**LJOD** In Norse mythology daughter of the frost giant Hrimnir. Angerboda in her form as maid-servant to Freyja. The East Wind. When Rerir prayed for a child, Freyja sent Ljod in the form of a crow to earth with an

apple, which made Rerir's wife fertile. Rerir died before the child, which his wife carried for seven years, was born. The child was Volsung. In time Volsung married Ljod and they became the parents of Sigmund and Signy.

**LJOSALFAHEIM** One of the nine worlds of Norse mythology; home of the ljosalfar.

**LJOSALFAR** Norse light elves. Fairer than the sun, they inhabited light places and the sky. Compare Alfar.

**LLACHEU** In Brythonic legend son of Arthur. One of the three men to whom the nature of every object was known. The other two were Gwalchmai and Riwallawn Walth Banhadlen. Llacheu was murdered by Kay. May have personified dew.

**LLAGDIGUA** Among Paraguayan Indians tree which the dead climb to reach heaven.

**LLAMA** Beast of burden typifying sure-footedness, trustworthiness.

**LLAN** Circle for Druidic worship.

**LLEU** Masculine Gaelic name meaning light. Usually said to be a form of Llew and Lugh.

**LLEVELYS** In British mythology son of Beli; brother and adviser to Ludd, which see. King of France, a man of great counsel and wisdom. Legendary kings are understood to be agricultural or earth deities.

**LLEW** Masculine Gaelic name meaning lion, also light. Generally interpreted as identical with Lleu. Some scholars hold

Llew does not imply lion as Llew does.

**LLEWELLYN** (1) Welsh masculine name meaning lightning. (2) Thirteenth century leader of North Wales. Prince who was crowned king after his death. After his defeat by the English, his head was brought to London, exhibited on Tower Hill, and crowned with an ivy wreath in mock allusion to the Welsh prophecy he should be crowned there.

**LLEW (LLEU) LLAWGYFFES** Literally, Lion with the Steady Hand. Cymric solar deity; also a corn divinity. Son of Gwydion and Arianrhod, twin of Dylan. Nephew of Govannan, the smith. Arianrhod aspired to be the foot-holder of Math, but carrying the twins, she failed to pass the test of virginity required. For this reason she resented her twin sons and dropped Dylan into the sea, where he became a water god. Gwydion saved Llew, whose growth from infancy, like that of all sun deities, was marvelous. Arianrhod placed the curse of namelessness on her son. Gwydion tricked her into calling him Llew Llaw. Infuriated, she placed other curses on him, saying he should never bear arms until she gave them to him, and he must never marry a woman of the people of the earth. Again Gwydion tricked her, and she gave her son arms. Then Gwydion and Math made him a wife out of the blossoms of broom, meadow sweet, and oak, called Blodeuwedd. Although a great beauty Blodeuwedd was without a soul, and she wormed out of her husband the secret of his vulnerability. He could be injured only when he stood on one foot on a caldron (earth) and one on a buck (fertility) with his hair tied to an oak branch (sky). Thus the sun

could be injured only as he was about to set. Blodeuwedd revealed the proper moment to her lover Gronw Pebyr, lord of darkness, and he hurled his spear into Llew Llaw's groin. Llew Llaw did not fall and touch the ground with his sacred heel because his hair was tied to a sacred oak. After receiving his wound he transformed into an eagle, in which form Gwydion located him. Gwydion healed the poisoned injury and magically restored Llew to his own shape. Llew then returned to his home, where he in turn killed Gronw. Dylan is sometimes understood to be another form of Llew Llaw, and the transformations of Llew began at the Winter Solstice. His seasonal names and shapes are: Dylan, fish shape, spring season. Llew Llaw, lion shape, summer season, starting at the Vernal Equinox. Name withheld, transitional form, autumnal season, starting at the Summer Solstice. Nant y Llew, eagle shape, winter season, starting at the Autumnal Equinox. Llew is the counterpart of the Irish sun god Lug (Lugh). Gyffes, a form of gyves (fettters), probably originally meant long, alluding to the long rays of the sun.

**LLEWYD (LLWYD)** In Brythonic legend friend and avenger of Gwawl. He casts a charm over Dyfed, causes it to become a desert, and by magic spirits away Pryderi and Rhiannon, the son and wife of Pwyll, to punish Pwyll for tricking Gwawl. LlewYd is a power of light.

**LLOYD (FLOYD)** Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning gray.

**LLUDD (LUDD, NODENS, NUDD)** Brythonic sky god and mighty warrior. Son of Beli, husband of

Gwyar, father of Gwyn. Mortalized as Lud, king of Britain, he rebuilt the walls of Caer Ludd (Ludd's Fort) or London. He was giver of food and drink, and was worshiped on high places. A triad represents Ludd as one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being Greit and Mabon. In early myths he is said to be the father of Creudylad; later myths make her the daughter of Llyr. In *Morte d'Arthur* he appears as Lot, king of Orkney. Ludd is portrayed as a youthful deity, haloed like the sun and driving a four-horsed chariot (chariot of the four directions). Spirits, typifying the winds, fly along with him. His power over the sea is symbolized by attendant spirits of the sea. His epithet *Llaw Ereint*, meaning hand of silver, identifies him with the Irish god *Nuada*, and he is said to be identical with *Emrys* and *Myrddin*. As a conqueror of dragons hostile to man and fertility he is an analogue of *Indra* and *Mithras*.

**LLWCH LLAWWYNNAWC**  
Welsh counterpart of the Irish *Lug* (*Lugh*). Prominent among the warriors of *Arthur*. Name meaning white hand.

**LLYR (LLYR MARINI)** Brythonic sea god. The tribe of *Llyr*, symbolizing the sea, darkness, and death, was in constant conflict with the tribes of *Don* and *Lludd*, symbolizing the sky, light, and life. His wives were *Penardun*, by whom he had a son *Manawydden*, who ruled the underworld, and *Iweridd* (Ireland) by whom he was the father of a son *Bran* and a daughter *Branwen*. He also was the father of *Evnisyyen* and *Nissyyen*. A triad represents him as one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being *Gweir* and

*Mabon*. In late myths he is said to be the father of *Creudylad*, who, in earlier myths is said to be the daughter of *Lludd*. He becomes the King *Leir* of *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, and the King *Lear* of *Shakespeare*; *Creudylad* appears in later literature as *Cordelia*. The chief seat of his worship is still called *Leicester* (*Llyr-cestre* or *Caer Llyr*). He is the Brythonic equivalent of the Gaelic *Ler*.

**LO** In Chinese mythology with *Ho* a sacred river.

**LOA** In mythology of Marshall Islands creator deity who created by mere command, thus resembling *Jehovah* and *Ligobund*.

**LOADSTONE** See *lodestone*.

**LOAF** In Oriental rites corresponds to the wafer in Occidental rites. Represents wounds inflicted on the divine victim. Originally a fertility emblem.

**LOBELIA** Flower symbolizing arrogance, malevolence.

**LOBOLA** In Zulu tradition bride-wealth, such as cattle, goods, or anything that may comprise the dowry of a bride.

**LOBSANGMA** In Tibetan Buddhism one of the five Long Life Sisters which accompanied *Sri-devi*. Her emblems are a bowl of jewels and a mongoose; her vahana is a tiger.

**LOBSTER** Bigotry, chaos. A contemptuous term of reproach, a clumsy or stupid person. Identified with the crab, Cancer of the Zodiac. In Japan called *ebi*, signifies longevity.

**LOCANA (BUDDHALOCANA)**  
Buddhist *Dhyani**buddhasakti*; *sakti*

of Aksobhya. Her asana is lalita; her color is blue; her emblems the kapala (skull cup) and vajra (thunderbolt); her mudras are varada and vitarka.

**LOCHIA** An epithet of Artemis when she aided women in childbirth.

**LO CHIN CHA** Siamese swing festival; a harvest feast. In the ceremony, four Nak dancers are hoisted on a swing from which they are expected to catch in their mouths money bags suspended from a bar. The prosperity of the year depends upon rapid success in obtaining the money bags. Going high on the swing is a form of sympathetic magic, and the ascent is intended to help the sun as a provider of fertility.

**LOCHINVAR** A bold, impulsive lover. From Scott's poem *Marion*, in which a young Highlander snatches his ladylove away from her spiritless bridegroom.

**LOCHLANN** In Irish legendary history a mythical country under the sea, whose men were the most common antagonists of the Fenians or of the Tuatha de Danann. The Lochlannach, men of Lochlann, were the giant Fomors, ruled by Tethra. They sometimes are identified as Vikings which through several centuries descended on the shores of Ireland.

**LOCH RIACH** In Irish legend a lake or well formed to quell a fierce battle between fairy folk. White sheep cast into it every seventh year at the proper hour turn crimson.

**LOCKET** Talisman worn as a protection against disease. See *bullæ*.

**LOCKIT** Inhumanly brutal jailer in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. He relieves his prisoners of fetters in proportion to the fees they pay him, ranging from one to ten guineas.

**LOCRINE** Same as *Logris*.

**LOCUST (INSECT)** Destruction, divine chastisement, famine. In early Near Eastern mythologies an emblem of the moon-goddess representing destruction, later an emblem of the sun-god. According to the Old Testament one of the plagues of Egypt was a swarm of locusts, which also typified invading armies.

**LOCUST (TREE)** Affection beyond the grave, elegance, vicissitude. Believed to possess the power of shutting out danger or evil.

**LOCUSTA** One who murders those she is engaged to nurse. From a professional poisoner who was executed in Rome about 54 A. D.

**LODDFAFNIR** In Norse mythology one to whom Odin gave magic.

**LODER (LODUR, LOTHER)** Literally, Fire-bringer. In Norse mythology brother of Odin and Hoener, and with them he composed the trinity which made the world from Ymir's body, ruled heaven and earth, and formed the first man, Ask, and the first woman, Embla. He was the giver of blood and a ruddy complexion to the first human pair. Loder typifies vital heat and was a name of Loki before he became devilish. His is also called Vili and sometimes identified with Mundilfare.

**LODESTAR** Literally, way-star. Any guiding star, especial-



ly the pole-star. Anything that strongly attracts or influences.

**LODESTONE** Attraction, love, magnetism. Sacred stone instinct with divinity. Emblem of the sun. Revealer of the quarters (as when on a compass). Magnet with which Chinese, Egyptian and other celestial deities pursued black magic or evil gods (evil gods associated with non-magnetic iron). Stone of Gypsy horoscopes because of its erotic virtues. Stone of smugglers because it supposedly contains the power to cause dust to rise which conceals them from pursuing police.

**LODGE** In Masonic tradition a microcosm or picture of the universe. A word akin to logic, hence reason, wisdom.

**LOEGAIRE (LAEG, LAEGAIRE BAUDAC)** In the second cycle of Irish legend a Red Branch of Ulster hero. Personification of the sun's rays, he was the charioteer of Cuchulainn, the sun hero. One of the three great heroes of Ulster, he contended with the other two, Conall Cearnac and Cuchulainn, for the champion's portion of Bricriu's feast; thus he sometimes was companion, sometimes rival of Cuchulainn who won the contest. He visited Mag Mell, land of everlasting life, to discover if a visit there would be safe for Cuchulainn, and returned to report the wonders of the divine land and the beauty of the goddess Fand. Cuchulainn on his advice became the lover of the goddess. Upon receiving an appeal from the divine Fiachna for aid he and fifty warriors plunged into a lake to join Fiachna on the field of Mag Mell. They won the release of Fiachna's wife, who had been abducted, and as a re-

ward Loegaire was given Sun Tear, Fiachna's daughter as a wife. Wives were also given to the fifty warriors. Loegaire remained in the divine land for a year and, becoming homesick, Fiachna gave him a horse on which to visit his former home on earth. However, Loegaire did not dismount for on the visit he realized how much more he preferred life on the field of Mag Mell. See Foot. In another legend he had been killed by Cuchulainn's spear, which had been hurled by Lugaid. Loegaire signifies Leary the triumphant. His legend is a fertility or seasonal myth; Mag Mell is the land where verdure lives on after frost covers the earth. As the rays of the sun he is not as great a champion as the sun itself.

**LOEGRIA (LOGRES)** Name of England as given by Geoffrey of Monmouth. From Loctrine, son of the mythical king Brut or Brutus.

**LOFN** In Norse mythology goddess attendant of Frigg. She possessed the power to remove for those who invoked her aid every obstacle to the marriage of true lovers. From her name is derived the word love (lof).

**LOG** Icelandic for law; a word cognate with Llew and Lug.

**LOGAN** Rocking stone or tilting rock; stone altar consulted by the bards as a giver of battle oracles. A celebrated logan still stands near Treen in Cornwall.

**LOGE (LOGI)** Finnish fire giant or god of the flame. Son of Fornjot. Identified with Loki.

**LOGEION** Name given by Philo to the twelve precious stones set in the breastplate of the Jewish

high priest. They were arranged in four rows to indicate the four seasons and symbolized, "That Reason which holds together and regulates the universe." Josephus called them Essene, which resolves into One Essence or One Light.

LOG, KING See King Log.

LOGOS Divine Creative Word. Symbolized by the lizard, which see. In Christian tradition Son of God; Christ, both in his pre-existent and in his incarnate condition. Early Christians identified Logos with Attis, whom they regarded identical with Christ. In gnosticism a being intermediate between God and the world, one of the sons of God; the understanding which emanates from Nous. The cock typifies vigilance and the serpent intelligence which emanate from Logos. See Abraxas. In Greek mythology the abstract deity Fable, descendant of Eris. Platonic conception of reason as a manifestation of the Divine Being. According to Plutarch, the rational principle that governs and develops the universe; that which orders all things.

LOGRIS (LOCRIS) Legendary hero-king after whom Loegria (England) was named. Eldest son of Brut (Brutus); father of Sabrina. Also called Locrin or Locrine. Probably an agricultural deity.

LOHAN In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen worthies or supernatural guardians of Sakyamuni's system of religion and its adherents, lay and clerical. Sixteen are of Hindu origin, two have been added by the Chinese. A lohan supposedly has the power to raise the dead, become invisible, change whatever he touches

into gold, and effect other wonderful transmutations. Each is stationed in a different part of the world and has a retinue of 500 or more arhats or subordinates. The lohan are seen in fixed attitudes, each with his own badge or symbol, and it is said when the Messiah returns they will collect all the relics of Sakyamuni (Buddha), and build a splendid pagoda over them, after which they will vanish in a fiery cataleptic trance in Nirvana, free of all memories. The lohan parallels the arhat of Sanscrit Buddhism, the Christian saint, and resembles the Roman genius.

LOHENGRIN In German legend the Knight of the Swan. Son of Parsifal (Percival). A knight of the Holy Grail, he was sent by King Arthur to champion the cause of Elsa, princess of Barbant, accused of murdering her brother, who had disappeared. He arrived at Antwerp in a boat drawn by a swan and vindicated the lady. On condition that she would never ask his name or lineage he became her husband. She was prevailed upon to break her promise on her wedding night. By his vows to the Grail he was obliged to disclose his identity if asked, but at the same time to disappear, and the swan boat returned for him. Before leaving his bride he restored her brother Gottfried, who by the sorceress Ortrude had been transformed into the swan of the boat. This appears to have been an independent tale linked to Arthurian romances. The motif of the broken promise resembles that in the story of Eros and Psyche. See Eros. It also is linked to name magic. As in most divine-human marriages that of Lohengrin and Elsa had an early separation. Lohengrin was the sun carried by mist or a cloud (swan).

**LO-HU-LO** In Chinese Buddhism Buddha's son. One of the eighteen lohan, he was assigned to Pryangu-dvipa, a land of chestnuts and herbs. He is to die and be reborn many times. Portrayed with a large dome-shaped head, heavy eyebrows, and a hooked nose. Also known as Rahula.

**LOI HSAO MONG** Burmese and Indo-Chinese sacred mountain; dwelling place of the gods. Analogue of Meru, Olympus.

**LOIN** The physical or generative powers.

**LOIS** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning desirable.

**LOKA** Literally, a world. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the three regions or divisions of the universe. See Bardo Thodol. The Hindus speak of three Lokas, heaven, earth, and hell, and in a fuller description mention fourteen, seven rising from earth and seven descending from it, one above the other.

**LOKAPALAS** Buddhist and Hindu world-guardians. In Buddhism the Four Great Kings who dwell around Mount Meru, where they guard the entrance to Sukhavati, Buddhist paradise, and the four cardinal points, are: Dhrtarastra, lord of the Gandharvas in the east; Vaisravana, lord of the Yaksas in the north; Virudhaka, lord of the Kumbhandas in the south; Virupaksa, lord of the Nagas in the west. They wear warrior's garments, boots, coats of mail, and a headdress or crown. In Tibet called Jig-rten-skyon. The four Hindu regents of the quarters are: Agni, north; Indra, east; Varuna, west; Yama, south. In one version, Kubera is substituted for Agni in the

north. Ravana claims that he, himself, is the fifth world guardian, in the center.

**LOKI (LODER, LOKE, LOKKJU, LOPTER, LOPTI)** In Norse mythology brother of Odin and Hoener. With them he composed the trinity which made the world from Ymir's body, ruled heaven and earth, and formed the first man, Ask, and the first woman, Embla. His gifts to the first human pair were desires, longings, passions. Originally, he was a fire-demon, later a storm or lightning god. Handsome and beguiling, he was cunning, fickle, foul-mouthed, jealous, a mischief-maker, slanderous, and a thief. By Angerboda he was the father of the Fenrir wolf; Hel, queen of the dead; the Midgard serpent. By Sigin his son was Narfi. He was an instrument of destruction among gods and men, and his evil ways led the gods into troubles, from which he extricated them by cunning, thus, though destructive, he also exercised his powers to set things right. For eight winters he had a female form, gave birth to a sea-serpent, and milked a cow. This legend signifies subterranean fire produced vegetation. The eight winters represented the eight months of frost in the north, during which warmth retreats into the earth and works in secret. See Androgynous deities. The cows he milked were warm springs. He also transformed himself into a bird, flea, fly, giantess, mare, milkmaid, salmon, seal, to work his cunning. Except for Freyja, he was the only Asa god able to assume bird guise, and he assumed it by stealing the feathers of Freyja.

By directing the hand of the blind Hoder, who held the mistletoe dart, he became the slayer of Balder. He further angered the

gods with evil speech, and to escape them transformed himself into a salmon and plunged into the Fraanangerforce. He was caught behind the waterfall and bound to a rock with the bowels of his son Narfi, which turned into iron. Skade, hating him because he had caused the death of her father Thjasse, placed a snake over his head which dropped venom on him. Sigyn, remaining faithful, held a goblet over him to catch the poison. When the cup was full she emptied it and, during those moments, Loki, writhing under the burning poison, shook his bonds and caused earthquakes. At Ragnarok he freed himself, and he and Heimdal battled until both were dead. He is known as Asa-Loki as distinguished from Utgard-Loki. The same evil principle was manifested in both, but Asa-Loki was seductive and handsome, whereas Utgard-Loki was hideous. One tortured on a rock, Loki resembles Prometheus; a celestial deity who invented mischief and destruction, he resembles Lucifer and Mephistopheles. His slaying of Balder is analogous to that of Cain slaying Abel and Set slaying Horus. His name means allure, fire, or to close.

**LOLA (LOLITA)** Feminine name; Spanish diminutive of Carlotta (Charlotte) and Dolores.

**LOLJERSKOR** In Teutonic mythology, grove or lund folk; invisible spirits of the forests and groves. Also called lundjungfrur.

**LOMBARD** A banker, financiers collectively, a pawn-broker. The name meaning long-beard is derived from Longobardi, a Teutonic race of people who migrated in the 6th century to what

is now Italy. Their kingdom was called Lombardy. They are the first known bankers. In the middle ages they set up quarters for business in London, and Lombard Street is named after them. The most celebrated of them was the Medici family, from whose coat of arms the insignia of three golden balls has been derived. The Lombards exercised a monopoly in pawn-broking until the time of Queen Elizabeth.

**Lombard fever.** Laziness. The habit of pawning anything rather than settling down to work. **Staking Lombard Street against a Chinese orange.** Long odds. Staking the great center of banking and mercantile transactions or the Bank of England against something of small value.

**L'OMBRE** Italian name for The Man; a game of divination or fortune telling.

**LONDON-PRIDE** July 27 birthday flower symbolizing frivolity.

**LONE STAR STATE** Texas, from the single star in its coat of arms.

**LONG-DO** Indo-Chinese guardian spirit of Thanh-long, sacred City of the Dragon.

**LONGEVITY** Symbolized by agate, cedar, evergreens, turtle. In China symbolized by bats, Jui-scepter, peach, peh-knot, stream of rice wine, tortoise. In Japan by bamboo, crane, deer, gourd, kotobuki, lobster, peach, pine needles, pine tree, stork, tortoise with tail of weeds.

**LONGINUS (LONGIUS)** Traditional name of the Roman soldier who smote Jesus with his lance at the crucifixion. In Arthurian legend the lance is brought by Joseph of Arimathea to Listenise



when he visits King Pellam. Sir Balim, the savage, in want of a weapon, seizes the lance and wounds King Pellam, and three whole countries are destroyed by the one stroke, i.e. winter attacks them.

**LONG JOHN SILVER** Pirate.

**LONG LIFE** Typified in an Italian icon by an old woman holding a crow and laying her hand on the head of a stag with large antlers.

**LONG LIFE SISTER** In Tibetan Buddhism the five Long Life Sisters who accompanied Sridevi are: Dinsangma, Donsangma, Lobsangma, Tashitsheringma, Thinggishalsangma.

**LONG MEG** Old English giantess; demon of disease and plague. Famous as a thrower of boulders and other gigantic missiles. Mother of the giant Long Tom. As Momey Meg, she gave her name to big guns.

**LONO** In Hawaiian mythology one of the three great creator gods. With Kane and Ku, he formed man of red earth and spittle, shaping him in the likeness of Kane (Tane) and breathing into the form to give it life. Compare Taaroa.

**LOOKING GLASS** See mirror.  
Looking tabu. A widespread motif in folk literature. Looking at an object or person causes its loss or subjects the looker to punishment. Actaeon and Semele looked on deities and perished. The Blue Beard story has a forbidden chamber. Hiko-hohodemi lost his wife for looking upon her as she gave birth to their son. Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back at destruction of Sodom and Gomor-

rah. Orpheus looked back at Eurydice and lost her forever to Hades. Pandora loosed evil on the world when she looked into a box. Psyche broke a prohibition and lost her husband Eros (Cupid). Tiresias examined two snakes copulating and was stricken blind. Tom of Coventry was blinded after he peeped at the naked Lady Godiva. The tabu usually is related to seasonal myths, darkness (winter) being prohibited from seeing light (summer) or vice versa.

**LOOM** (1) Feminine industry, mystery of life, span of life, textile manufacture. Insignia of Chih Nu, Clotho, Neith, Orihime, Penelope, Saint Gudula. (2) Among Siberians the wandering soul of a dead shaman, which appears in a dream or during hysteria to a descendant to indicate that he has inherited the gifts to become the new shaman.

**LOPON** (sLOB-DPON) Literally, teacher. Tibetan name for Padmasambhava, Buddhist monk, who was invited to Tibet by King Thi-srong-de-tsan to organize a Buddhist sect.

**LOPTER** (LOPT, LOPTR) Literally, airy-one or lightning. In Norse mythology a name of Loki. Under this name he is said to have given man the fire of the veins, the passions, and the senses. His brothers are Byleist and Helblindi. In a 13th century version he is the son of Farbauti and Laufey, peasants, and becomes Odin's serving man.

**LOQUACITY** In an Italian icon typified by a gaping young woman in a gown decorated with crickets and tongues. A swallow is on her head and a magpie in her hand. A duck is at her feet. The swallow indicates that too

much talk disturbs the mind.

**LORBRULGRUD** In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the capital of Brobdingnag, a country of giants. The word is said to mean humorously, "Pride of the Universe"

**LORD** (1) Supreme Being, Jehovah. Also applied to Jesus Christ. (2) A title of respect applied to a political or religious superior, a nobleman, a proprietor. Humorously, a husband, as formerly a husband was the master of his wife.

Lord de Ros. Cheater at cards.

Lord Emperor. God.

Lord Jim. Hero of a novel of the same name by Joseph Conrad. He spends the greater part of his life trying to atone for an act of cowardice in which hundreds of natives on a ship were left to drown. He returns to live a useful life among natives and finally is executed by them for an act he did not commit.

Lord of Fire. Lord of the Underworld; Satan.

Lord of Misrule. In the middle ages the master of revels attached to English aristocratic and royal households. He presided over the Christmas festivities, reigning from All-hallow eve to Candlemas day. The position is directly derived from that of King of Saturnalia (see) and traces back to an exceedingly ancient custom. At the Babylonian feast of the Goddess Dorcetha, masters were under the domain of their servants, one of which was set over the rest, royally clothed, and called Gogan (Great Prince).

Lord of Sesennu. A title of Thoth.

Lord Uye-Minu. In Japanese legend the fearless, jealous eagle. Name signifies Never-Looking-Upward. See Fukuro.

**LORELEI (LURLEI)** German water nymph. She sits on a rock in the Rhine combing her long golden hair. Fishermen and sailors enticed by her wild song are led to destruction. A siren. A huge rock on the right of the Rhine in Hesse Nassau, noted for its echo, is called Lorelei.

**LORENZO** Masculine name, variant of Lawrence.

**LORNA** Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning love lost.

**LOST ARTICLE** A motif which appears frequently in folk literature. In the Japanese legend of Hiko-hohodemi the article is a fish hook; it frequently is a spear or other implement typifying fertility. Sometimes it is carried away by a deity in the form of an animal at whom it has been thrown because he has been robbing herds or destroying a garden. The search leads to the underworld, where it is found, and involves a divine-human marriage. Thus it usually is connected with a seasonal myth.

Loss of the little finger (or little toe). In folktales the loss usually is suffered by an ogre's daughter. The hero finds it and thus wins permission to marry the girl. The little finger is the ear finger, the divinatory finger, as anciently used by seers to stop the ear as an aid to inspiration.

**LOS Y** Mongol evil giant snake whose home is in the ocean under the earth. He tried to kill men and animals by squirting up poison. At the request of the sky god the hero Otshirvani engaged the sea-monster in battle. The hero was about to be overcome when he changed himself into a Garuda bird, in which form he killed Losy. Thus the hero of light overcame the demon of dark-

ness. Compares with the Midgard snake.

**LOT (LOTH)** (1) In Arthurian legend king of Orkney (Norway), husband of Margawse, father of Agrawain, Gaheris, Gareth, and Gawain. He led the twelve rebellious knights subdued by Arthur. His wife was the mistress of her nephew Lamerock, a situation analogous to that of Arthur and Modred. He is said to be the mortalized Luudd, degenerated into a spirit of darkness. (2) In Old Testament nephew of Abraham. A migrant shepherd, a wanderer in search of green pastures, he followed his uncle into Canaan. When it became necessary for the two to part, because their shepherds were constantly quarreling, Abraham gave Lot the choice of lands for grazing; Lot chose the richer land and on it met with disaster. His ungodly neighbors marauded his flocks, in the city of Sodon his property was burned, his son-in-laws were destroyed, and his wife, disobeying instructions not to look back as they left the city, looked back regretfully at the wealth they were leaving behind, and was turned into a pillar of salt. Thus the richest land is not always the most fruitful. His sojourn in Sodom represents the soul of a pious man beset by the seductions of the flesh.

**LOTAN** Hebrew name meaning covering.

**LOTHAR** Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning famous warrior.

**LOTHARIO** In Rowe's drama, *The Fair Penitent*, a debauchee, a gallant, a seducer of women, hence a gay Lothario.

**LOTIS** In Greek mythology

daughter of Poseidon. She was pursued by Priapus. To escape him, she was changed into a lotus tree. Her story is analogous with that of Daphne. See Lotus tree.

**LOTOPHAGI** Literally, lotus-eaters. In Homeric legend a people on the north coast of Africa visited by Odysseus. They supposedly ate the lotus-tree, which caused them to live in careless ease and forgetfulness. The name subsequently has been applied to a North African people.

**LOT SAP SAGO** A typical Yankee, such as Brother Jonathan.

**LOTTERY** Dream significance: bad luck.

**LOTUS** Androgyny, concord, creation, dreaminess, exaltation, fecundity, forgetfulness, immortality, life, light, peace, prosperity, purity, resurrection, the self-created and self-existent, silence, steadfastness, sun. The five petals typify birth, initiation, marriage, rest from labor, death. A conjunction of the male and female, it symbolizes the union of opposing forces as well as internal conflict. A flower which follows the course of the sun, it stands for the highest and purest of spiritual conceptions. In several religions bloom from which the sun god emerged, or which served the sun as an ark with which to traverse the underworld on its nightly voyage from west to east. It is the basis of rosettes found in architectural designs. In the East used as a good luck amulet. In the West, November 9 birthday flower, and in the language of flowers: Our love is estranged. Compare foam. In Buddhist art adopted from the Hindus, it takes precedence over all flowers, is Buddha's throne,

is one of the Eight Precious Emblems, and symbolic of a non-tantric (mild) manifestation of Buddhist deities. Inasmuch as the seed pods, open flowers, and buds are found at the same time, it denotes the three stages of existence, past, present, and future. Although it grows out of mud, it is not defiled; neither its flower nor its leaf is made wet by the water on which it rests; thus it exemplifies spirit rising above worldliness or adverse surroundings, and suggests the future possibilities of the human soul. When the open flower rests on the water facing the sun it stands for meditation and Nirvana, the ultimate repose of the soul. It is cognate with the wheel of life, the petals representing the spokes, the whole typifying the perpetual cycle of births and deaths. Its animal counterpart is the swan. In Sanscrit called padma. In China called ho-hua or lien-hua. Emblem of Ho-Hsien-Ku and of the summer season. Symbolic of continuity, enlightenment, female beauty, harmony in marriage, progeny. Frequently shown with ribbons which represent the sacred rays emanating from the sun (blossom). In Christian art dedicated to Virgin Mary; superseded by the lily. In Egyptian mythology flower from which Horus, the new-born sun, rose as it was expanding its leaves on the breast of the primeval deep; thus fire and water interacted and created the world. Throne of Isis, Nephys, Osiris. Flower of royalty, emblem of Upper Egypt, whereas the papyrus was the emblem of Lower Egypt. In Greek mythology sacred couch of Hera (Juno), boat of Heracles; obnoxious to Aphrodite (Venus). In Hinduism Brahma sprang from the lotus rising from the navel of Vishnu. In Hindu cosmogony the world is likened to a lotus floating in the center of a shallow vessel which rests on the back of an elephant which in turn stands on the back of a tortoise, symbolizing renascence. The many petaled spread denotes spacial expanse and, since its movements correspond with the dawn, it is connected with the sun. As it is on water it is the primary metaphysical symbol of potentiality and universal supply. In Japan flower of death and truth. A flower of the dead, it is not used as a decoration at festive gatherings. In flower arrangements past time is represented by a partly decayed or worm-eaten leaf or by a wide open leaf and seeds; present time is represented by a handsome open leaf, called mirror-leaf, or by a half open leaf and the flower; future time is represented by a curled leaf not fully open or by a closed leaf and a bud. In Korea called Daughter of the Sun or the Flower that Speaks. In Tibet "Om mani padme hum" (Om, the jewel is in the lotus, amen) is a mystic formula used as a charm, as a prayer in certain rites, and as a pledge of salvation. The lotus signifies the universal being of the worshiper; the jewel, the individual being.

Blue lotus. In Sanscrit called utpala and symbolizes celestial and earthly love; that which produces and that which is produced.

Lotus blossom. Yoni. Numerous and happy descendants.

Lotus bud. Lingam. Love.

Lotus-eater. One who is languorous and forgetful of friends or home; one who leads a life of dreamy, indolent ease, indifferent to the busy world. See Loto-phagi.

Lotus and flame. In Buddhism union of fire and water. Form in which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself on Mount Sumeru.



In Mazdaism emblem of the tree of life.

Lotus and jewel. A conjunction of the divine pair in the East as the egg and dart are in Greek art.

Lotus leaf. Recantation. In China a lotus or palm leaf and scroll or roundbox represent the twin genii or mirth and harmony.

Lotus opening or rising. Sexual act.

Lotus seed pod. In China called *lien peng*, symbolic of fruitfulness, offspring.

Lotus shrub. In Europe and the West, November 10 birthday plant symbolic of mere display.

Lotus stalk. In Egyptian art insignia of a female deity.

Lotus stalk breaking seed pod. In Buddhism eternal essence of material life.

Lotus tree. In Europe and the West, November 11 birthday plant symbolic of affection beyond the grave. In Greek antiquity typified vigor and youth. According to legend Dryope of Oechalia one day plucked a lotus flower for the amusement of her infant son. Blood fell from the stem, as the tree was really the nymph Lotis, who had been transformed into a lotus tree to save her from the pursuit of Priapus. Terrified, Dryope tried to flee, but her feet were rooted to the ground. The gods to punish her for injuring a sacred plant turned her into a lotus tree alongside Lotis. In Mohammedanism a lotus tree stands in the seventh heaven on the right hand of God's throne.

Lotus and white swan. Eastern symbol for annunciation comparable to the lily and dove of the West.

Red lotus. Emblem of India.

LOU In the Chinese zodiac the Mound, three stars, Alpha, Beta, and Gamma, in the shape of an

isosceles triangle in the head of Ares in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by a dog; element, metal. Lucky period for building.

LOUHI Crafty hostess of Lapland who drives hard bargains with the wooers of her daughters, fertility goddesses. She is the sorceress mistress of Pohjola, lord of Northland, and she commands fog and wind and sends diseases and wild beasts. Once she captured the sun and the moon and hid them until she was captured by Vainamoinen. Louhi personifies the forces of darkness and winter.

LOUIS (LEW, LEWIS, LOU) Masculine name from the Germanic through the French, meaning famous and fight, famous warrior. As akin to Llew, it also means light and lion. Feminine form is Louisa (Lou, Louise, Lui, Lulu).

LOUISIANA Emblem: magnolia; motto: Union, Justice, and Confidence; nicknames: Creole, Pelican.

LOUP-GAROU French werewolf. In legend one who transforms himself into a wolf at night and runs about the countryside devouring animals and people. In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel, a leader of the giants. Pantagruel picks him up by the ankles and uses him like a quarter-staff.

LOUQUO Carib first man who came down from the sky. Other men were born from his body, and after his death he ascended into the heavens. Compare Ymir.

LOUSE Filth, obscenity, parasite, pestilence. Contemptible, foul, mean, vulgar. It is derived from a Teutonic word meaning to set free, also to permit to perish.

In one version of the Cinderella story, Cinderella's mantle was made of louse skins to typify humility. According to the Old Testament the third plague of Egypt was one of lice. The priests shaved and washed their bodies every third day to avoid carrying the vermin into the temples.

**LOVE** Symbolized by crimson color, dove, heart, heart pierced by arrow, lodestone, red color, rose. Personified by cherubim, Cupid, Eros. According to the Greeks love (Eros) issued from the egg of night floating on Chaos. In former times magicians and sorcerers became famous for their love philters. The superstitious still drink special preparations or eat certain foods, such as oysters, in the belief they excite love. The word is akin to alive, ivy, leaf.

Dead love. Typified by Cupid quenching a torch.

Deep love. Symbolized by an amethyst or ruby.

Divine love. Symbolized by crimson color, dianthus, flaming heart.

Illicit love. Symbolized by aconite.

Love charms. A common charm in various parts of the world is the melting of the image of a loved one; as the image melts coldness supposedly melts into love. Throwing an article of a loved one's clothing into a fire is said to cause an absent lover to burn with desire. Anciently in Denmark lovers pledged fidelity by each lover sprinkling blood into the footprint of the other. In an old Slavic tradition the earth of a sweetheart's footprint was dug up and a marigold planted in it. The marigold flourished until the love of one of the sweetheart's faded. Gems, rings, and other

jewels are worn or used to reveal unfaithfulness on the part of a lover as well as to bring good fortune in love.

Love chase. The right to the hand of a princess was sometimes determined by a chase. In Greek mythology the Hippomenes-Atalanta and Pelops-Hippodameia contests were love chases. Among the Kirghiz the maiden was placed on a horse and armed with a whip; she had the right to use the whip on her pursuers as well as on her horse, but she was awarded to the man who caught her. In ancient Prussia candidates raced on horseback to a king; the winner was awarded nobility as well as a bride.

Love dance. In innumerable parts of the world the marriageable of either sex devote the season of love to dancing, sometimes one sex dances, sometimes the other, sometimes both together, in a valiant effort to display the beauty and grace, energy and force, endurance and skill that underlie the courtship. In the Fiji Islands the dance is carried on in a seated position and connected with a sacred drink called ava. In Java and Madagascar the dance is carried out with the arms and hands exclusively. In Tunisia the dance is one of the hair; all night long until they fall exhausted, marriageable girls move their heads to the rhythm of a song, maintaining their hair in perpetual balance and sway.

Love gage. Glove, knot of ribbon.

Love-in-a-mist. September 13 birthday flower symbolizing embarrassment, perplexity. Also called fennel-flower or love-in-a-puzzle.

Love-lies-bleeding. March 31 birthday flower symbolic of desertion. In the language of flowers: Hopeless but not heartless.

Love of one's country. In an Italian icon represented by a vigorous young warrior standing upright between flame and smoke on which he looks with a resolute countenance. He carries one crown of grass and one of oak in each hand and, although on the side of a precipice, he tramples without faltering on spears and swords.

Love of truth. Purple.

Love of virtue. In an Italian icon personified by a naked winged youth with four garlands of laurel, one on his head, the others in his hands, because virtue surpasses all other loves.

Love orgies. Among ancient tribes held silently in dark caves by oak-priests and priestesses. No one knew who lay with whom nor who was the father of any child born. A boy thus born was raised to be king and was said to be of virgin mother, his unknown father presumed to be a god. Vestal Virgins were believed to engage in these practices at the summer and winter solstice until the 6th century B. C., when King Tarquin introduced burial alive as a punishment for any Vestal who broke the rule of perpetual virginity because he wished to prevent the breeding of claimants to the throne. See Silvia.

Love reconciled. In an Italian icon represented by a young woman wearing a large sapphire at her neck. She holds a cup with one hand and two cupids with the other.

Love tamed. In an Italian icon typified by a sitting cupid. His flambeau is burnt out; he tramples on his bow and arrows; in his right hand he holds an hour glass, and in his left, a dying dabchick. These last two items indicate that time and poverty are the most capable of extinguishing love.

Loving cup. A cup with several handles, designed to be passed around a circle of friends that all might drink to the love or memory of one absent. Also a parting cup.

Married love. Typified by Hy-men.

Platonic love. Symbolized by acacia.

Sacred and profane. Typified by Aphrodite Urania and Aphrodite Pandemos; a maid enthroned wearing a richly ornamented robe of sumptuous weave; a woman wearing a profusion of jewels.

**LOVELACE** (1) Masculine name from Old English, meaning a love token. (2) The protagonist in Richardson's novel Clarissa Harlowe. He is an unscrupulous but polished libertine. Gay, handsome, and rich, his sole ambition is to seduce young women.

**LOVELL (LOWELL)** Masculine name from the French meaning wolf; also diminutive of love.

**LOVER** Card in the tarot deck illustrated by a young man between two women (virtue and vice) standing at the crossing of two roads, thus he hesitates between good and evil. He typifies personal magnetism, the disposing intelligence, and is the instrument of the gods of love. Attainment: union of opposite but complimentary modes of existence. Power and potency: receptivity of the senses for caressing, human love. In divination corresponds to the number seven and the Hebrew letter zayin. Denotes: affection; attraction; beauty; beneficent, gratifying vibrations as well as disturbing, maliferous, and painful vibrations; charity; conjugal faith; friendship; harmony of inner and outer life. When the card is in reverse: failure, foolish designs, frustrated marriage.

Divine and mortal lovers. See under divine-human marriages.

Ill-fated lovers. This theme appears frequently in seasonal and fertility myths, where a lover, such as a sun-hero, is separated from or unwittingly slays his sweetheart, the dawn or summer maid. In later legends ambition, feuds, jealousy, or war, destroy or separate the lovers. Some famous unhappy lovers of fiction and history are: Abelard and Heloise (French), Abradatus and Panthea (Persian), Baile and Ailinn (Irish), Haemon and Antigone (Greek), Leander and Hero (Greek), Romeo and Juliet (English), Tristan and Isolde (Brythonic), Troilus and Cressida (English).

Lovers. An early symbol for Gemini.

Mother-son lovers. This theme in mythology invariably typifies fertility and resurrection as in the Adonis, Attis, Bata, Tammuz stories. The son-lover is slain by the mother-wife, who mourns him, and then brings him back to life.

Lovers turned to swine. This motif is a modification of the slaying of the lover by the sated goddess (or god), frequently a mother (or father), and probably originated in the myth of Ishtar, who slew her lovers when she was sated with them. A fertility theme.

**LOW** In Britain, a barrow, a burial mound. A corruption of El Hu; akin to law.

**LOW HEELS AND HIGH HEELS** In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* two factions in Lilliput. The High Heels were opposed to the emperor, who wore low heels. Swift satirized the pretension of the High-Church and Low-Church parties.

**LOYALTY** Symbolized by blue, purple, violet colors, and by a sword. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a thin garment. In one hand she holds a lighted lantern; in the other a patched mask. Her face is toward the lantern, which represents light or sincerity, and is away from the mask, which represents deceit or falsehood. The thin garment indicates that she reveals herself.

**LOZENGE** In heraldry a diamond-shaped figure on a bearing or shield indicating constancy, honesty, noble birth. Also appears on the escutcheon of an unmarried woman or a widow. The word is from the Latin *losenge*, meaning flattery, and is related to *laus*, meaning praise, and *lausa* meaning gravestone. In China called *fang sheng* and symbolizes victory. In Chinese Buddhism an obsolete musical instrument and a metal mirror, two of the Eight Glorious Things, are symbolized by a lozenge.

**LU** Chinese character for riches.

**LUA (LUA MATER, LUA SATURNI)** Literally, calamity, plague, war. Ancient Italian goddess to whom arms taken in battle were dedicated before they were destroyed. Probably to forestall a like calamity or to avoid possible punishment.

**LUAGNI** In Celtic mythology founder of the Luagni clan. Aided by the Morna clan and the Uirgreann, he battled the Baoisgne, the clan of Cumhal, father of Fionn, to determine the leadership of the Fianna (light deities), and lost.

**LUBBERLAND** A ridiculous or mocking name for a Utopia; a land of idleness. Identical with



Cockaigne.

LUBIN Masculine name from Old High German, meaning beloved friend.

LUBUMBA The Bantu god Leza as creator.

LUCERNE Herb symbolizing life.

LUCHORPAIN In Irish legend, sea dwarfs.

LUCHTA (LUCHTAINE, LUCHTINE) Irish celestial carpenter who supplied the javelin shafts (light rays) and shields (clouds) which the Tuatha De Danann required for the battle of Mag Tured. With these weapons the Fomors were defeated. He was aided in making them by Credne and Goibniu. See hazel.

LUCIA (LUCILLA, LUCILLE, LUCINA, LUCINDA, LUCY) Feminine name corresponding to the masculine Lucius, from the Latin meaning light, born at daybreak.

LUCIAN (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning belonging to, or spring from, Lucius. (2) The protagonist of The Golden Ass by Apuleius. Lucian metamorphosed into an ass typifies the follies and vices of his age.

LUCIFER (1) Literally, light-bearer. Latin name of the morning-star. Under the mistaken impression that the passage in Isaiah, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning," had reference to Satan instead of to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, church fathers applied the name to the prince of darkness, who since has been called Lucifer. Thus a son who desires to occupy the throne of

his father, a proud and rebellious archangel; the inventor of pride. Deity of fire, fallen angel. Twin brother of Michael, later his opponent. As the morning star, identified with Heosphorus, Phosphorus, Venus, as one tossed from heaven, he resembles Hephaestus, Jaik-Khan, Kara-Khan, Susa-no-wo.

Luciferians. Fallen angels. Proud as Lucifer. Haughty, overbearing. In this expression Lucifer usually refers to Nebuchadnezzar.

LUCIFERA In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of pride, luxury, and worldliness. Her splendid palace is built on sand.

LUCIFUGE In the cabala archdemon.

LUCINA Roman goddess presiding over childbirth; invoked by midwives, who sometimes are called Lucina. Her name is used poetically for the moon. She is an aspect of Diana and sometimes erroneously identified with Juno. Her Greek counterpart is Ilithyia.

LUCIUS (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning light, born at daybreak. (2) Legendary king of Britain. Said to be the first Christian king, the date of his death is given as 192.

LUCK In an Italian icon personified by a woman in varicolored gown carrying a cord, gold crown, purse. Word originally meant decoy, entice, entreat, rather than blind chance, which is root of chancery. Cognaté (lux) light.

Good luck. Symbolized by amulets, carnelian, dexter side, four-leaf clover, horse shoe, elephant, coin, swastika. In art Fortuna balances Cupid on wheel; dove, jewels, sword in foreground. In Japan by Fujiyama.

**Ill luck.** Symbols: broken dish raven, sinister side, white elephant, wild bird indoors. In art Cupid fallen from Fortuna's wheel, her back toward him. In foreground crow, fool's bauble, thistle, withered leaves.

**Luck of Edenhall.** Venetian 10th century goblet owned by the Musgrave family of Eden Hall, Cumberland. Said to have come from fairies and to have assured family's wealth until broken. Thus a vessel of plenty.

**Lucky diagram.** Tibetan talisman for longevity.

**LUCRETIA (LUCRECE, LUCREZIA)** In Roman legend the wife of Collatinus. Violated by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius, she killed herself. Her death resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy, the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the establishment of the republic under consuls. Proverbially, she is the ideal housekeeper and an example of immaculate chastity. Cinderella is sometimes called Lucrezia.

**LUCULLUS** False friend; from the deceitful friend of Timon of Athens.

**Lucullian feast.** A luxurious feast. From Lucinius Lucullus, Roman consul and epicure noted for his banquets.

**LUCY** Feminine name derived from the same radical as Lucifer (light-bringer) and Luna (moon). It means shining child or born at daybreak, and is akin to light (lux). Jutland name for Cinderella.

**LUD** (1) Legendary king of Britain; founder of London. He supposedly was buried in what is still known as Ludgate. English judges are addressed as M' Lud; thus Lud may have been a generic term of judge. Lud O is a

lamentation. Root of Ludgan, Ludwig, Lydney, and of ludicrousness as celebrated on April 1. Alternative title of Lord Hu. Mortal form of Luudd, which see. (2) Finno-Ugric sacred grove or forest where the spirits of ancient heroes are worshiped. Each family group has its own lud. Women and children are not permitted to enter a sacred grove, and any animal that wanders into it is protected from the hunter. Sometimes used as the title for the ancestor or hero worshiped and to whom black animals are sacrificed. When desiring a sacrifice, the spirit appears in dreams dressed as a Tartar. Compare kuala.

**General Lud.** Name given to the leader of the Luddites, an organization composed of distressed and riotous artisans and laborers, who, early in the 19th century, went into the manufacturing districts of England smashing machinery in the belief it caused the unemployment they suffered. Ned Lud, from whom General Lud was derived, is said to have been an idiot.

**Ludgate Hill.** Site of the temple of Luudd, Brythonic sky deity.

**LUDI APOLLINARES** Games held in Roman antiquity in honor of Apollo.

**LUDI MAXIMI** Great games of ancient Rome; festival in honor of Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, the three divinities worshiped in the capitol.

**LUDKI** Serbian dwarfs. Elfin in character, they are especially fond of dancing and singing, and are endowed with the art of prophecy. Word meaning little people. By the Hungarians called Lutky, and by the Poles called Krasnoludi.

**LUETE-MUOR** Among the Lapps a sacrifice tree; a tree cut down and smeared with the blood of a sacrifice animal as an offering to the god being asked for assistance.

**LUFU (LIRUFU)** Basumbwa (African) god of death. Men who die herd his cattle for him.

**LUG (LUGH)** In Celtic mythology grandson of Balor and of Diancecht; son of Cian and Ethne; nephew of Gavida, the celestial smith; brother of Dagda and Ogma. Deity of light, the sky or sun. After the fall of the war god Balor, Lug became the chief of the Celtic pantheon, revered by continental Celts as well as by the Irish. He was the first to use the horse in warfare thus the inventor of horsemanship. His horse Enbarr, a gift from Manannan, was as fleet as the spring wind. He had a hound named Failinis, and a boat (cloud) which knew his thoughts and traveled accordingly without direction. He was the owner of a magic spear (lightning), which flashed fire, roared aloud in battle, thirsted for blood, and had once belonged to Pisear, king of Persia; three apples from the garden of Hesperides, which fulfilled any wish; the pig-skin (holder of winds) taken from King Tuis of Greece, which turned water into wine; all demanded by him of Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba (wind deities) for having killed Cian (a lesser solar deity, probably gloaming). Other of his possessions were a breastplate which no weapon could pierce and a corselet which preserved him from wounds. He was raised to be a great champion by his foster-father, the sea-god Manannan (the sun rises from the sea). When the Tuatha De Danann were oppressed by the Fomors, he appeared at the palace of Nuada to offer his services. He was accompanied by his army composed of a fairy cavalcade from the Land of Promise and by sons of Manannan. However, he was admitted only because he recited his many accomplishments: brazier, carpenter, cup-bearer, hero, leech, magician, poet, smith; also harper (lord of the winds), who played three strains, laughter strain, sleep strain, wail strain. He then demonstrated his strength by hurling a flagstone which normally required eighty heads of oxen to move. Because of his great strength, he was acknowledged the deliverer of the Tuatha De Danann, and became their leader in the slaughter of the Fomors (deities of darkness) at the Battle of Mag Tured. Fulfilling a prophecy, he killed his grandfather with a sling stone. The stone went into Balor's eye, passed through his head, and killed twenty-seven men behind him. This story exemplifies the New Year or Spring slaying the Old Year or Winter, or a round stone (sun) killing the evil-eyed (night) and parallels the myths of Hermes Argeiphontes as slayer of Argus and Perseus as slayer of Acrisius. As an inventor Lug parallels Mercury. His counterparts in Welsh literature are Llew Llaw and Llwch Llawwynnawc. In a late legend Lug is described as a supernatural horseman who appears before King Conn at his palace claiming to be the son who has risen from the dead to foretell the names of the rulers of Tara. At the end of his prophecy he disappears. His countenance was likened to the glories of the setting sun; his splendor so brilliant, no one could look at him. He is known as: Lug Ioldanach - Light, master of all arts. Lug Lamhf-

hada (Lamfada) - Light the long-handed, the far-shooter. Lug Lonnbemnech - Light of the many blows. Lug Samildanach - Light of many gifts. His death on the first Sunday in August, typifying the death of the summer or fertile sun, was celebrated with a festival called Lughnasad or Lug's Mass (Lammas). Stonehenge probably was a seat of his worship. Lug is akin to Ilu, lag, Llew, log, Loki, luck, Lugal, Luke, lux, and is the root of slug. He gave his name to fourteen towns called Lugdunum. Cuchulainn, hero of the second cycle of Irish legends, is said to be an incarnation of Lug.

Lug's chain. The Milky Way, chain by which Lug raised men to heaven, and the rod-sling with which he shot the stone into Balor's eye. An auspicious sign and accounts for the expression, "Extraordinary chain of good luck." Sometimes identified as the rainbow. Equated with Bifrost, Jacob's ladder, stem of Jesse, Watling Street.

Lug's Mass. See Lughnasad.

**LUGAID** In the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend son of Curoi and Blathnat. Warrior of Queen Medb; slayer of the sun-hero Cuchulainn, whose death was avenged by Conall. Also called Lugaidd Lamfada, Lugaidd the Long-handed, and Mac na Tri Con, i. e. Son of Three Dogs, because it was believed that Blathnat also had loved Cuchulainn and Conall. Thus when Lugaidd killed Cuchulainn, he killed one of his reputed fathers, and when Conall avenged Cuchulainn's death, Lugaidd was killed by one of his reputed fathers. Probably not the same as Lugaidd Red-Stripes who also was the son of three fathers. May personify gloaming.

**LUGAID RED STRIPES** In Irish legend son of Clothru by her three brothers, Bres, Lothar, and Nar, who were known as the Three Finns, or White Ones, of Emuin. Red circles on his neck and belly marked off the parts of his body begotten by each father. Because of his birth, Lugaidd the Red was called Mac na Tri Con, i. e. Son of Three Dogs, but he probably is not the same hero as Lugaidd, son of Blathnat. See Three Finns of Emuin.

**LUGALBANDA** In Sumerian mythology son of Enlil, or perhaps a deified king, also identified with Ninurta. Aided by the wine goddess Ninkasi, he conquered the dragon Zu. In other texts, Gilgamesh battles Zu. Thus the storm god Zu was not killed; he was merely defeated from time to time.

**LUGAL-IDA** In Babylonian mythology, Ea as river king.

**LUGAL-ZAGGISI** In ancient Sumer a patesi (priest-king) of the city of Umma, who sacked and burned the flourishing city of Lagash. A vengeful destroyer.

**LUGDUNENSIS (LUGUDUNUM)** Ancient name of Lyonesse (now known as Brittany and Normandy), which was a country divided into four equal parts like a Saint George cross, the parts being called Lugdunensis Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta. The name Lyonesse also was that of a legendary land, a paradise such as Atlantis, which has disappeared, and supposedly was located in the British Isles, with an alternate name of Logris. Lugdunensis is derived from Lug, Logris was the name of a mythical British king.

**LUGGNAGG** In Swift's Gulliver's



Travels an island on which people never die. Swift illustrates the evil of such a destiny unless it is accompanied by eternal youth. The inhabitants are called Struldbrugs.

LUGH See Lug.

**LUGNASAD (LUGNASSAD)**

Literally, Lug's mass. Celtic festival held about August 1, old calendar (August 12, new calendar). Supposedly instituted by Lug, the sun-deity himself, to commemorate his death. Lughnasad was its Irish name; the Manx called it Lla Lluany's, and the Welsh Gwyl Awst (August Feast). It indicated that the turning point of the sun's course had been reached. Its pagan significance merged into the Christian feast of Saint John. Later called Lammass, which see.

LUGUS Gaelic sun-deity.

Name identical with the Greek Logos, Divine Word or Reason, and akin to Lug and Lugdunensis.

LUH-KA In ancient Sumer the cleansing of the mouth, ceremony for purification.

LUIPA In Buddhism one of the better known Mahasiddhas (eighty-four Great Sorcerers). He is shown seated, has long hair, and a knot on the front of his head. He holds a kapala (skull cup), and has the meditation rope around him. A robe is thrown over his left shoulder; his right shoulder is bare.

LUKA-KANE Hawaiian god of the hula and varied sports.

LUKE (LUCAS) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning light. (2) Christian apostle likened to a calf. See under Saints. (3) In Massinger's com-

edy The City Madam the hypocritical hero. He is a man who, with the sudden acquisition of wealth, reveals his meanness and other evil qualities.

LUKELANG (LUK) Caroline Islands primordial deity, creator of heaven and earth. The highest deity, he desired man to remain immortal, but he was opposed by his son Olofat, who gave man disease and death. Father of Ligoapup, ancestress of the human race. Compare Obagat.

**LULAB (LULABA, LULAV)**

Green palm branch carried at the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles (Sukkot). A token of fruition and triumph. Usually carried in the right hand, the etrog being carried in the left. As an instrument of ritual or worship it differs from sacred objects in other religions in that it is not something to which homage must be paid, but is something to use.

LUMAWIG Principal deity of the Igorot, a tribe of the Philippine Islands. Great sky spirit. A creator, he formed a pair of reeds and then commanded them to marry. They became ancestors of the human race. He is invoked for crops and health and success generally.

LUMBINI Sacred grove where Buddha was born.

LUMIMU-UT Indonesian female deity born of the sweat of a rock. Advised by the crane, also born of the rock, where to find soil, she obtained two handfuls with which she covered the stone, planted seeds of plants and trees, and thus created the earth. She climbed a mountain which she had created, was made fruitful by the west wind, and bore a son, whose wife she became. By her

son she became the mother of many gods. See rock.

**LUMPENPROLETARIAT** Literally from the German, proletariat of scamps. In the Communist Manifesto used to designate the social scum, those of the lowest level of the old society, who would rather act as the bribed tools of capitalists than join the workers' world.

**LUMPKIN, TONY** In Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* an idle, mischievous, sly bumpkin, who is fond of low company, but gives himself the airs of a young squire.

**LUNA** Roman goddess of the moon and of the months; patroness of races. Poetically, the moon personified. In alchemy, its color is silver; in heraldry, its color is argent (silver or white), as in the blazonry of princes. Corresponds to the Greek Selene; identified with Diana.

Lunatic. One influenced by Luna, the moon, which is believed to have a mysterious and occult influence over the destinies of mankind, and causes especially the disease of madness.

**LUNG** Chinese great dragon. It possessed the power of transformation; in the spring with his correlative, the sun, he ascended to heaven; in the autumn, he descended to hibernate on earth. A beneficent spirit associated with the sky god Tien. The great spirit of light, lung has become a generic term for dragon. See dragon.

**LUNGS** According to occultists, the breast and lungs are influenced by the zodiacal house of Cancer, and no surgery should be performed on these parts of

the body during this period before a diviner has been consulted to determine when the position of the moon in the house is auspicious. The Bantus say that the color of the first human beings were determined by the distribution of the meat of the first ox slaughtered. Those who ate the lungs and blood became parents of the Nana, a red-skinned tribe; whereas those who ate the liver became the parents of the Hereros, black-skinned people. In China the lungs are counted one of the five viscera. They are the seat of righteousness and correspond to the element metal.

**LUNG-TA** In Buddhism, the Airy-horse, which carried the cintamani (flaming pearl). A deity of non-human form. Also the name of the good luck flag, about four inches by six inches in size, on which is the Airy-horse carrying the cintamani and sacred texts.

**LUNG-WANG** Chinese dragon king. Master of rain. His hosts of scaly monsters are able to rise to the skies, dive below the water, shrink or extend themselves, and assume human shape. He and his followers ascend from deep water to become clouds that issue rain.

**LUNYU** Legendary bird in Confucian literature.

**LUONNOTAR (LUOJATAR)** Finnish name meaning nature; the three goddesses or norns of birth. They sometimes are called Synnytar, meaning birth. A name applied to Virgin Mary who, as the goddess of birth, is described as having a thousand breasts, her prototype being the Ephesian Artemis, and her sweet milk being a cure for sickness.

**LUOT-HOZJIK** Lapp female

forest spirit looking after reindeer. She cannot, however, protect reindeer from the hunter. Her home is among lichen trees. Identical with Pots-hozjik.

**LUPERCUS** A very ancient Italian rustic deity; god of fertility identified with Faunus. The name means one who wards off the wolves. Resembles Pan.

Lupercalia. Roman festival celebrated on February 15 to honor Lupercus. As a conculsion to their rites, the Luperci (priests of Lupercus), clad in goatskins, ran about Palatine Hill striking those they encountered, particularly women, with goatskin thongs. This was believed to insure fertility and easy delivery.

**LUPINE** November 8 birthday flower, symbolic of voraciousness.

Lupine, rosy. Fancifulness.

Lupine, white. Always happy.

**LUPUS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Wolf.

**LUST** In an Italian icon personified by a handsome woman with coarse black hair plaited about her temples. She has sparkling wanton eyes, her nose turns upward, she leans on her elbow, and holds a scorpion. A he-goat climbs on her legs. Grapes are beside her.

**LUSTRAL BATH** From earliest times a method of purification and expiation, frequently attended by sacrifices. Kings take a lustral bath at coronation. Also typifies death, and a familiar incident in mythological stories is the murder of the sacred king or sun hero in his bath. Agamemnon went to his death in this manner, symbolizing the set-

ting of the sun in the sea.

**LUTE** Instrument for divine praise. A Buddhist non-tantric symbol called vina. In China called ch'in. Symbolizes matrimonial harmony and suppression of lust. One of the four signs of a scholar. In France and Spain of the middle ages emblem of the troubadour.

**LUTHER (LOOT, LOTHAIR)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning famous warrior.

**LU TUNG-PIN (LU TSU, LU YEN)** In Chinese legend one of the Eight Immortals (Pa Kung). A magis- trate and sage, he learned the secrets of Taoism from Chun-li Ch'uan and attained immortality at the age of fifty. He was tempted ten times and, as he resisted each time, the fire dragon gave him a magic sword with which he rid the earth of evil monsters for four hundred years. In his search for an unselfish person, he found only one old woman, and threw rice in her well. Her water turned to wine, the sale of which made her wealthy. He is the patron saint of barbers and worshiped by the sick. In art he is shown with his magic sword on his back and a fly whisk of horsehair in his hand.

**LUX CROSS** Light.

**LUXURY** Typified by gems, a panther, silk, velvet, wolfhound. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with her hair curled. She is partially naked, sits on a crocodile, and pets a partridge. Her nakedness indicates luxury squanders.

**LUZ (LUEZ)** Hebrew word meaning bending or light. Rabbinical writers gave the name to a bone that was supposed to be

indestructible; perhaps the sacrament. In rabbinical legend it was the nucleus or seed of the resurrection of man's body. The original name of Beth-el was Luz, thus City of Light.

**LYADA** Slavic god of war identified with Ares (Mars).

**LYBICA** One of the Roman Sibyls.

**LYCAEUS (LYKAIOS)** Mountain sacred to the worship of Pan and Zeus. Name signifies realm of light. In modern times called Tetrageion.

**LYCAON (LYKAON)** In Greek mythology king of Arcadia. Son of Pelagus, husband of Nonacris, the nine-fold goddess, father of Callisto, and many sons (sometimes said to be twenty, sometimes fifty), known as the Lycaonids. Disguised as a poor man, Zeus sought their hospitality. When human flesh was set before the god, he indignantly punished the impious offenders by changing them into wolves. In another version, when Zeus appeared in Arcadia, Lycaon doubted his divinity and, to test it, placed a dish containing human flesh, that of his own son Nyctimus or his grandson Arcas, before the god. The angry god upset the table, turned Lycaon into a wolf, and with a flash of lightning killed all the sons with the exception of Nyctimus, who was restored to health by the intervention of Gaea, the earth-mother (typifying resurrection). Callisto was changed into the constellation Great Bear, whence it is also called Lycaonis Arctos. In a third account Zeus in his wrath caused the deluge which devastated the earth, permitting only Deucalion and Pyrrha to be saved. According to some Ly-

caon was the local oak or lightning god, later identified with Zeus. The Greek words for wolf and light are similar in sound and closely allied in origin, thus the sons of Lycaon were easily transformed from lights to wolves. The name probably originally denoted brightness or splendor. Historically, the clan of Lycaon may have practiced cannibalism; it being a wolf-clan, Lycaon the wolf-king (or werewolf). He is described as the first man to bring civilization to Arcadia, and thus resembles Cadmus. As the number nine appears to have been sacred to him, he probably reigned for nine years, at the end of which time, the choice of a new king was settled at a cannibalistic feast. Compare Tantalus.

**LYCEUS** A surname of Apollo, meaning light or splendor.

**LYCHNIS** Herb symbolizing religious enthusiasm.

Meadow Lychnis. Wit.

Scarlet lychnis. Sun-beamed eyes.

**LYCIA (LYKIA)** In Greek mythology the region of sunlit clouds. The white, shining land, and, like Delos, said to be the land where Apollo was born. A district in southwest Asia Minor was called Lycia and sometimes is confused with the legendary land.

**LYCOMEDES** In Greek mythology king of Scyros. When the reigns of power were seized from the aged Theseus, he sought refuge on the islands of Scyros, where Lycomedes feigned to receive him as a friend and led him to the summit of a high rock, from which he pushed the exiled king over the cliff. Lycomedes was the guardian of Achilles. Thetis, mother of Achilles, did



not want her son to go to war. Disguising him as a girl, she entrusted him to the care of Lycomedes, who placed the youth in the quarters of his daughters, where he seduced Deidama. Probably personifies gloaming.

**LYCURGUS** (1) Masculine name from the Greek interpreted to mean light bringer and wolf hunter. The Greek words for light and wolf are similar in sound and closely allied in origin. (2) Semimythical Spartan lawgiver. Worshiped as a deity after his death. See Delphi.

(3) King of Thrace who disapproved of Dionysian revels and drove the nymphs of Nysa, attendants of Dionysus, from the sacred mountain. Distraught, Dionysus cast himself into the sea, where he was received in the arms of the ocean nymph Thetis. Because of his sacrilegious conduct, Dionysus punished Lycurgus with the loss of his reason, and in a fit of madness, Lycurgus killed his son Dryas, whom he mistook for a vine. After killing his son, he mutilated the body, and the land withheld fruits. An oracle advised the people this state of affairs would prevail until they brought about the death of Lycurgus, whereupon he was seized and torn apart by horses. This is a fertility or seasonal legend to which that of the fisher king (see) appears to be related.

**LYCUS** In Greek mythology usurper of Thebes. Son of Hyrieus. He held his niece Antiope (dawn) a prisoner, and he exposed her twin sons Amphion and Zethus on Mount Cithaeron. Years later the twins, discovering their identity, came to rescue their mother who was about to be put to death by Lycus (light). Thus light destroys the

dawn, and in time is destroyed.

**LYDIA** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning uncertain. Also a place name. (2) A woman of Thyatira, residing in Macedonia, who was not a Jewess by birth, but who became a proselyte to Judaism. She was famous as a dealer in purple cloths.

Lydian mode. One of the four principal modes of music in Greek antiquity. A minor scale appropriate to soft pathos. The other three modes are Dorian, Myxolydian, Phrygian.

**LYESHY** Slavic malicious quarrelsome spirit haunting forests. He appears in different shapes, but mostly in that of a devil with horns and goat's feet that have finger claws. He abducts beautiful women, but protects all forest beasts and birds, especially the bear. His female counterpart is Lisunki.

**LYFIR** Literally, the shining-one. In Norse mythology Heimdal in human disguise, sent by Odin to protect Hadding in battle.

**LYGIA** In Quo Vadis by Sienkiewicz a beautiful Christian who undergoes many trials for her faith.

**LYLE** Masculine name from a family name equivalent of the noun isle.

**LYMAN (LYME)** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning purity.

**LYMPHAE (LYMPHA)** Latin nature goddess, typifying the fructifying and healing powers of water. Resembles a Greek nymph.

**LYNCEUS** A Greek masculine name meaning lynx. In Greek

mythology, the name of two heroes: (1) King of Argos. Of the fifty sons of Aegyptus, he was the only one whose life was spared by his bride Hypermnestra. See Danaides. (2) With his twin brother Idas, one of the Argonauts. Pilot of the ship, he was noted for his keen sight, which penetrated the earth and was able to see objects a distance of nine miles away. He was slain by Pollux, suggesting he was the light slain by darkness.

**LYNGE (LYNGI)** In the Vol-sung Saga son of Hunding. Suitor of Hjordis, he became enraged at her marriage to Sig-mund and attacked and slew all the Volsungs. Hjordis escaped and bore Sigmund's son Sigurd, who, when he was grown, slew Lyngge. This is a time or seasonal myth, in which the forces of light and growth battle those of darkness and decay.

**LYNN** Masculine name from a family and a place name.

**LYNN FEIC** In Irish mythology salmon which fed on the hazelnuts of wisdom and which provided Finn mac Coul with all knowledge.

**LYNX** (1) Acute vision, domination, ferocity, furtiveness, intense individualism, surliness, suspicious vigilance. One who is capable of inflicting pain when will is opposed; whose external appearance is beautiful and deceiving; who is fierce but not courageous; who hides in secreted haunts and rarely shows itself; who makes long leaps with accurate aim; who loves to rule but resists being ruled; and who rules with fierceness and malevolence. In Greek mythology one of the steeds of Bacchus or Dionysus. (2) Minor constellation

in the Northern Sky. This group is said to be so inconspicuous only a lynx-eyed person is able to discern it.

**LYONNESSE (LEONES, LEONNAIS, LEONNOYS, LIONES, LYONNOYS)** A lost land. Mythical region where Sir Tristram was born and where the battle between Arthur and Sir Modred was fought. Like Atlantis it has disappeared into the sea. Alternately known as Logris and Lugdunensis.

**LYONORS (LIONES)** Heroine of Arthurian legend who is held captive in Castle Perilous and rescued by Gareth. See Gareth.

**LYRA** Constellation in the Northern Sky representing the lyre of Hermes or the harp of Orpheus. In Japan, Ori-hime the Weaver Princess.

**LYRE** Concert, song. Used for purposes of divination. Instrument used by the White Lady on a White Horse (Wisdom) in Mother Goose rhymes. In mythology instrument of the wind; when in divine hands it is able to move stones by its song alone. Dream significance: hope. In heraldry typifies contemplation. Source of the term lyrical. Attribute of Amphion, Apollo, Erato, Hermes, Orpheus, Terpsichore.

**LYTHRAD** Flower symbolizing pretension.

**LYULF** Teutonic masculine name meaning savage wolf.

## M

**M** Thirteen of a class or series; twelfth if the letter J is not counted. As understood by gnostics, when angular, twin mountain

peaks, thus the goal of ascent; when cursive, undulations of a serpent or waves of the sea, thus fertility. Occult significance: it produces change, dangerous if more than one in a name; its period is for four years. Character traits; affection, faithfulness, one who makes frequent changes and therefore enjoys many experiences, sociability, standing firmly on two feet, strength of character. It denotes cumulative and concentrative powers, thus the ability to study, an orderly mind. In divination, its numerical value is thirteen or four. Physical weak spot; blood. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Saturn. Symbolic correspondence: transformation. Tarot correspondence: Death. In logic, the middle term of a syllogism. Stands for mare, the sea; the Great Mother; Maat, goddess of truth, when in association with scales; Mithra, when in association with a bull or sun. In Christian tradition typifies the millennium, the thousand years of the kingdom of Christ, based on Revelation; thus, by extension, any period of beneficial government or happiness. Placed on gems as a talisman. Symbolists sometimes constructed the letter from two esses placed back to back to indicate Sanctus Spiritus. In Old English law branded on the thumb of one convicted of manslaughter and given the benefit of clergy. Among Hebrew cabalists its usual meaning is woman (mother), and the character traits are: conjugal faithfulness, friendship, learning with ease. In low form: brings about one's own undoing. In Roman notation 1,000; with a line drawn over it, 1,000,000. Parallels Celtic muin (vine); Egyptian hieroglyph owl (called ma and meaning country, universe, the idea of earth or Great Mother);

Greek mu; Hebrew and Phoenician mem (the waters). Compare Alphabet Affiliations, Aum.

**MA** (1) Word root meaning mater, mother. In the East, a respectful appellation for a woman; in English, a child's abbreviation of mama (mother). (2) A shortening of the Sumerian Ama, and in ancient Babylon, the self-created virgin mother goddess with a fatherless son. In one form, half woman and half serpent, with a babe suckling her breast. Also the Great Mother of Cappadocia in Asia Minor. Her temple, with its periodic festivals, sacred prostitutes and temple attendants, was of great renown in the ancient world. As an earth and fertility goddess her characteristics are similar to those of Anu, Aphrodite, Astarte, Bau, Cailleach, Cybele, Isis, Neheb-Kau, Nephthys, Nintu, Uazit. (3) In India a name of Parvati.

**MAA** Egyptian sense deity; personification of sight.

**MAACAH** Hebrew name meaning depression.

**MAADAIH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is ornament.

**MAA-EMAE (MAAN-EMO)** Finnish earth-mother, consort of Ukka.

**MAAHSET** In Finno-Ugric belief small anthropomorphic beings living under the earth. They cause skin diseases to those who sit on their abode. Offerings are made to them at ant hills. Also called alva, alv-myror, maa-alused.

**MAAI** Hebrew name meaning Jah is compassionate.

**MAALEHACRABBIM** Hebrew name meaning ascent of Akrab-bim. Akrab-bim, meaning scorpion, was the name of a pass in ancient Palestine.

**MAANE** Literally, moon. In Norse mythology son of the giant Mundifare; brother of the girl Sol. Placed in the heavens to guide the moon in its course and to regulate its waxing and waning.

**MAANEGARM (MANAGARME)** Literally, moon swallower. In Norse mythology wolf offspring of Loki and a giantess in Ironwood. He devours the moon and feeds on the blood of dying men. A myth of eclipse. Also known as Hati.

**MAARATH** Hebrew name meaning bare place.

**MAASAI** Hebrew name meaning work of Jah.

**MAASEWE AND UYUUYEWE** Twin warriors of Sia Indian mythology. Sons of Sun and a virgin. They visited their father, and he armed them to slay monsters inhabiting the earth. Probably rays.

**MAAT (MAET, MAHT, MAUT)** Egyptian goddess of justice and truth. Daughter of Ra. Personification of original and celestial reason, she determined divine harmony, justice, law and order. Great mother who led departed souls to Osiris for judgment, standing by while the weighing of the heart took place and sharing in the decision. Her emblems are five rays and the feather which, in judgment scenes, appears on the scales balanced against a heart. Female counterpart of Thoth: the principle which governed the

good kings of ancient Egypt. Her name is the root of magistrate, major, mare, mayor and cognate with moot.

**MAAU (MAU)** Cat form of Atet, Egyptian mother goddess.

**MAAZIAH** Hebrew name meaning strength of Jah.

**MAB (MADB, MAEVE)** In English folklore queen of fairies. In later legend the honor is given to Titanis. In Shakespeare a midwife to men's fancies, i.e. she delivers men's brains of dreams. In Welsh mab means baby or child. Probably derived from Medb.

**MA-BANDA-ANNA** In Babylonian mythology Shamash as the boat of the sky.

**MABEL (ANABEL, MAB)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning lovable.

**MABON** Welsh sun god. Son of Urien and Modron. Brother of Owain, which may be another name for Mabon. He was one of the three notable prisoners of Britain. The chase of the boar Twrch Trwyth could not take place without him, but he was confined in prison (suggesting an underground confinement of the sun). Arthur, to obtain his aid in overcoming the boar (famine or winter), attacked the stronghold and released him. In a Gaulish inscription called Maponos, who is equated with Apollo. Mabon signifies youth; Maponos signifies divine or great youth. He is an analogue of the Cymric Llew Llew Gyffes.

**MABOYA (MAPOIA)** Carib Indian Great Snake. Tutelary of snakes and sender of hurricanes.



**MAC (MACK)** Masculine name, abstracted from Irish or Scotch family names, written as M', Mac, or Mc, and meaning son.

**MACABRE** Dance of death. See Dance Macabre.

**MACAIRE, ROBERT** Conventional villain of French dramas. An audacious brigand, a bold and shameless rogue.

**MACARENA** Arab princess, whose name has been given to the statue of the Virgin of Seville (Macarena Virgin). The statue carved in the 7th century is elaborately dressed and wears gems valued at almost five million dollars lent by a Sevillian brotherhood which celebrates her as its divine saint.

**MACARONI** A coxcomb, a fop. From the Macaroni Club, an organization formed in London about 1760 by a set of flashy men who had a reputation for drinking, dueling, gambling, who were insolent and vicious and who introduced the Italian dish macaroni to the English table. A colonial regiment raised in Maryland during the War of Independence was called the Macaronies because of its showy uniform. This may explain the allusion in the song Yankee Doodle:

Yankee Doodle went to town  
A-riding on a pony  
Stuck a feather in his hat  
And called it macaroni.

**MACAULAY'S SCHOOLBOY**  
An imaginary schoolboy. Thomas Babington Macaulay used the term, "Every schoolboy knows" so often to refute and put to shame his opponents, the boy became proverbial.

**Macaulay's New Zealander.**  
An imaginary man from "down under" described by Macaulay as

visiting London in the distant future when it is a ruined city.

**MACAW** Yucatec symbol of the sun.

**MACBETH** (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning son of life. (2) Eleventh century king of Scotland who, as the hero of a Shakespearean tragedy, desires to be good, but also desires the fruits of evil. His inner conflict, which often caused him to vacillate and had made him appear weak, is actually an indication of his awareness of possible consequences and, when he is finally forced to face death, he does so with dignity. The Macbeth story contains several mythological themes, including that of the fatal child (Fleance, son of Banquo), prophecy fulfilled, unnatural birth (that of Macduff).

**Lady Macbeth.** Unlike her vacillating husband, she is devoid of apology for her desires; as a rationalist, she does not probe into possible consequences. Her ambitions lead her to prompt her husband to commit murder but, when this in turn leads to more and more murders and an insecure position, she becomes insane and dies from fear and remorse.

**MACCABEES** Rebels; fighters for a religious ideal. A family of Jewish patriots. When Antiochus Epiphanes endeavored to abolish the Jewish religion and substitute that of a Greek cult, the priest Mattathias and his five sons, Eleazar (surnamed Avaran), Jonathan (Apphus), John (Gaddis), Judas (Maccabeus), Simon (Thassi), rose in revolt. As he was the most heroic, the surname of Judas was applied to all who took part in the insurrection.

**MACCEBA** In the Old Testament

consecrated stones. A mark of high places. Jacob set one up.

#### MAC CECHT (MAC CEACHT)

Literally, Son of the Plough. Legendary Irish agricultural hero. Brother of MacCool; husband of Eriu. Slayer of the son of the Morrighu, who had three hearts with the shapes of serpents through them. If Mac-Cecht had not slain him, the serpents (drought) would have grown and destroyed all other animals. When the heart was burned the ashes were cast into a stream, whereupon its rapids stopped and all creatures in it died.

#### MAC COOL (MAC COLL, MAC CUILL)

Literally Son of the Hazel. Brother of MacCecht and of MacGreine. The three brothers celebrated a triple marriage with the triple goddess of Ireland, Banbha, Eriu and Fotla; Banbha usually given as the name of Mac Cool's wife. The three brothers, as kings of Ireland, fought the three sons of Miled; Mac Cecht fought Eremon, Mac Cool fought Eber, Mac Greine fought Amergin. The Milesians won and Mac Cool and his brothers retreated from the surface of the earth. This a time myth, in which Mac Cool and his brothers, fertility deities, retreated underground when defeated by the deities of darkness and winter.

**MAC CUMHAL, FUIN** The same as Finn Mac Coul, which see.

**MAC DATHO** In Irish legend owner of a dog which encircled Leinster in a day. Coveted by Ailill, husband of Medb, and by Conchobar, Mac Datho promised it to both, and then invited them to a feast, knowing they would battle for the dog. Mac Datho and his dog typify fertility over

which the opposing forces of winter and summer battle, neither being a conclusive winner.

**MAC DOWELL, GERTY** In James Joyce's *Ulysses* a lame girl. Her exhibitionism on the beach excites Leopold Bloom to sexual desire. She corresponds to Nausicaa in Homer's *Odyssey*.

**MAC DUFF** In Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, thane of Fife. He avenges the murder of his wife and sons by killing Macbeth, whom witches had promised none born of a woman should kill. Mac-duff had been taken unnaturally from the abdomen of his mother. In mythology children of sorrow and children brought into the world by abdominal section develop into heroes.

**MACE** Authority, royalty. Probably had its origin in the strong man's club. Parallels the baton, scepter, wand. A Buddhist tantric symbol called gada; weapon used by deities against infidels. In China called chuan chang. Symbolic of power. In Iran typifies the thunderbolt.

**MACEDONIAN CRY** An appeal from a strange and helpless people. From the words Paul heard in his dream, "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

**MAC GREINE** Literally, son of the sun. Fertility hero in Irish mythology. Husband of Eriu. Brother of Mac Cecht and of Mac Cool. See Mac Cool.

**MACHA** Literally, raven. Irish war goddess. A Tuatha De Danann. With Babd and Morrigan, she produced fogs, a rain of fire and streams of blood in the Tuatha De Danann war against the Firbolgs. Heads cut off by the victors in a battle were called

**Macha's acorn crop.** She was killed by Balor. Personification of storms.

**MACHAI** Greek abstract deity of battle. Descendant of Eris.

**MACHAON** In Greek mythology son of Asclepius, brother of Hygeia, Panacea, and Podalirius. Hero and physician at the siege of Troy; fatally wounded by Paris.

**MACHBANAI** Hebrew name meaning thick.

**MACHBENAH** Hebrew name meaning lump.

**MACHCHAEL** Same as Maro-cael, which see.

**MACHEATH, CAPTAIN** In Gay's Beggar's Opera a highwayman. He is a dissolute and gay ruffian who is betrayed by eight women at a drinking bout, but he dies courageously and promises to remain faithful to his wife Polly "in the future."

**MACHI** Japanese streets where commoners live as distinct from yashiki, where the estates of daimyos are located.

**MACHIAVELLI** One who has an aptitude for intrigue, cunning, unscrupulous politics. From Niccolo Machiavelli who, in his treatise *Il Principe* (The Prince), explains unscrupulous principles.

**MACHI-PAL LHA-MO (MAC-IG-dPAL)** Tibetan Buddhist goddess; chief of the five Long-Life Sisters. See Sridevi.

**MACHNADEBAI** Hebrew name meaning gift of the noble.

**MACHPELAH** Literally, winding. Hebrew oracular cave cut

from rock. Sepulchre of Abraham. Caleb went into the cave to consult the shade of Abraham. The cave is named after the man who sold it to Abraham as a burial place.

**MAC LEOD** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning bold leader.

**MAC LUGACH** Literally, son of the terrible hand. In Irish mythology a Fenian warrior.

**MAC MOINEANTA** In Celtic mythology, after the flight of Mannannan to Scotland, king of Irish fairies. Later deposed by Finvarra (Fionnbharr).

**MAC NA TRI CON** Same as Lugaid Red Stripes, which see.

**MAC OG** Literally, son of the young or young god. Same as Angus, which see.

**MACREONS** Island in Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel. The name is from the Greek and means long-lived. Pantagruel and his fleet are tossed about in a terrible storm at sea, but contrive to land on the island, which is given its name because no one on it is put to death for his religious opinions. The island has many ruins, which are believed to symbolize decayed Popery and ancient superstitions. The storm is believed to symbolize the persecutions of the Reformers.

**MACROCOSM** The great world, the cosmos composed of four elements and four qualities. See universe. The universe exterior to man as opposed to microcosm, man, the little world.

**MACROPROSOPUS** Name from the Greek, meaning great face. In the cabala a name of Kether,

the Supreme Crown, the first Sephira, Father of all. The Vast Countenance, the manifestation of the Divine Being after His term of concealment in eternity. See Microprosopus, Sephira.

**MACUILXOCHITL** Aztec god of five blossoms. Deity of music and dancing.

**MACUSI** A member of a wild tribe of Carib Indians of British Guiana. Noted for their poisoned arrows.

**MACY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning mace bearer.

**MADA** Hindu fearful demon of drought created by Chyavana, which see.

**MADAI** Hebrew masculine name meaning middle.

**MADALI WI-HSA-KYUNG** Indo-Chinese and Burmese powerful nat or spirit.

**MADDER** September 8 birthday flower symbolizing backbiting, calumny, talkativeness.

**MADDERAKKA** Lapp goddess of birth. Mother of three daughters, Juksakka, Sarakka, and Uksakka, with whom she lived in the earth. She created the body of the infant and rendered women fruitful and, with her daughters, helped women in childbirth. Name meaning old woman and corresponding to the Finnish word mantere, meaning earth. Counterpart of Swedish Jordegumma.

**MADDOCK** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the beneficent.

**MADELEINE** Feminine name; French form of Magdalene.

**MADHAVI** Hindu earth goddess.

**MADHI (MEDHI)** Mohammedan Messiah. Also a title of Mohammed and his immediate successors.

**MADHU** A Hindu danava (demon) which sprang from the ear of Vishnu. With Kaitabha, it stole Vedas from Brahma and entered the sea. Vishnu, assuming the form of a horse's head, rescued the Vedas and slew the danavas.

**MADHUPAMANJARI** One of the names used by the heroine of the Hindu Cinderella story, A Heifer of the Dawn. Name meaning a cluster of blossoms for the honey drinkers.

**MADHYAMAKA (MADHYAMIKA)** Literally, middle way. Buddhist school founded in Tibet by Tsongkha-pa. It is the Yellow Cap sect headed by the Dalai Lama or king-priest and also is known as Ge-lug-pa or Nying-ma-pa.

**MADNESS** An epithet frequently given to sun deities. It applies to the hot, scorching sun, and serves as an apology for the brutal behavior of heroes usually portrayed as beneficent or courageous. Thus Cuchulainn and Heracles, when they were burning midday or midsummer suns were afflicted with madness and killed their offspring, the morning or spring suns. One who opposes his contemporaries also is called crazy or mad. Christ was so called, and Dionysus was called crazy when he wandered about the world teaching its inhabitants the arts of cultivation of the vine, and other elements of civilization. In Japan madness peculiar to women is symbolized by a fan attached to a long bamboo stem carried in the hand.

Mad as a hatter. Properly,



mad as an adder or atter; atter from the Anglo-Saxon meaning poison. Thus mad in the sense of being hurtful. A well-known expression further popularized by Lewis Carroll in Alice in Wonderland.

Mad as a March hare. Erratic, freakish, in allusion to the actions of the hare in March, its breeding season.

Midsummer madness. Madness caused by rabies, which is supposed to be especially prevalent about midsummer.

**MADOC (MADOG AB OWAIN GWYNEDD)** A legendary Welsh prince who supposedly sailed westward and discovered America in the 12th century. Paragon of a hero in a poem by Southey.

**MADONNA** The Virgin Mary, or a picture or statue of her, usually with the infant Christ. By extension, a virgin or virtuous woman. From the Italian, meaning my lady.

**MADUMBA** Creator deity, fashioner of the universe of the Pomo Indians of California. Sky deity and younger brother of Coyote, the trickster who created human beings and stole sun (fire) for them.

**MADWORT** Flower symbolizing tranquility.

**MAELCEN** In the third cycle of Irish legend, druid who, in revenge for an attempt by Cormac to put down druidism in Ireland, sent an evil spirit to place a salmon-bone crossways in the king's throat and so caused his death.

**MAELDUIN (MAELDUNE, MAILDUN)** Gaelic hero who went on a quest for his father's murderers and met with strange adventures.

He and his companions arrived at an island where seventeen girls were preparing to bathe. A warrior appeared who, on bathing, proved to be the queen. She gave a splendid feast and invited each man to take whichever girl he desired, reserving herself for Maelduin. In the morning she begged them all to remain, promising them everlasting youth, excessive love and perpetual feasting without toil. They remained for three months and, when they were about to leave, she snared them back for another three months. As they were about to escape, she threw a rope to draw their ship back, but as she pulled it toward her, one of the men cut off her hand. This legend exemplifies the desire of goddesses for the love of mortal men. The island, which resembles Lemnos, was an underworld paradise, into which Maelduin, the sun, wandered. Compare with Jason and Odysseus.

**MAELSTROM** A famous current or whirlpool off the coast of Norway, fabled to suck in and swallow ships, whales, etc. By extension, any resistless or overpowering force, influence or movement.

**MAENAD** Greek bacchante; female attendant of Bacchus or Dionysus. One of the host of sanctified women who, in ecstatic exaltation bordering on madness, girdled with snakes and hissing like snakes, tore living animals and devoured the flesh and engaged in sexual and wine-drinking orgies during the Dionysia, a fertility festival. They carried the thyrsus, emblem of the god of the vine and the satyrs. Orpheus, after his second loss of Eurydice, crossed the path of some Thracian maenads. When he refused to join their wild rites

they tore him to pieces; thus logic suffered at the hands of emotion. Usually understood to be spirits of fertilizing storms. By extension, any woman beside herself with excitement or frenzy. Also known as Bacchae, bassarides.

**MAENAWR PENARDD** Celtic fertility deity and magician. Legendary king of Arvon. Only his carrion-eating sow was able to remain free of his magic rod. The sow was Cerridwen, the goddess, in disguise.

**MAENWYN** Literally, sacred stone. A native name in Wales for Saint Patrick, said to be the son of Mawon. In Welsh maen, mayon, myin, all mean stone, and local modifications vary into the monosyllabic man or men.

**MAERA** In Greek mythology dog of Icarus. Placed in the heavens as the star Procyon, which rises shortly before the Dog Star.

**MAEVE** See Medb.

**MAFIA** Secret Sicilian society, originally political, which executed vengeance on anyone who injured any of its members. It degenerated into an organization of blackmailers, murderers and outlaws, and its members emigrated to various parts of the world. Thus those who are hostile to the law.

**MAFUIKE** Polynesian Old Woman who was the owner of the underworld and goddess of fire. An ancestress of Maui. When he asked her for fire she gave him one of her fingers, which Maui quenched in a stream. He kept demanding more fire until she gave him all her fingers and toes, and then in anger set the

world ablaze. Rain, snow, and sleet came to the aid of Maui and saved the world. A seasonal myth. In some versions Maui threw germs of fire into the trees and that is why fire can now be brought forth by friction of wood. In some accounts the fire god is male and destroyed by Maui, who later miraculously restores life to the god.

**MAGAR (MA, MAGULA-ANNA)** Title of Sin, Sumerian moon god, as the great boat of heaven.

**MAGATAMA** In Japanese Buddhism and Shintoism a gem made of a pear-shaped piece of agate, crystal, jasper, shell or similar stone, used in religious worship. A white stone symbolizes the yang; a black one the yin.

**MAGA-TSUMI** Wicked Japanese demons or spirits, whose chief is Oh-maga-tsumi. Attendants of Susa-no-wo as storm god.

**MAGDALENE (MADELEINE, MAGDA, MAGDALEN, MAGDALENA, MAUD, MAUN)** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning of Magdala, a town by Galilee. In the Bible a prostitute who repented and became a devoted disciple of Jesus is called Mary Magdalene or simply Magdalene.

**MAGEN DAVID (DAWID)** Literally, David's shield. Symbol of Judaism. Mystic device formed by two equilateral triangles implying divine protection. Used as a talisman to ward off danger or evil. See hexagram.

**MAGI** Among ancient Persians the learned or priestly caste. Astrologers, augurs, keepers of sacred things, philosophers, sages, and tutors of kings among the Medes. Zoroastrian priests, they lived on a vegetable diet,

and in all respects were much like the Brahmins and Druids. In the Bible the Magi are the three Oriental sages, the wise men from the East who came to worship the infant Jesus, namely: Balthazar, Gaspar, Melchior. Greek and Roman writers described them as veiling dissolute habits under a cloak of austerity, and they lost their high repute as a caste to become known as strolling enchanters, fortune tellers, jugglers and wizards. Source of the word magic. See Three Wise Men.

**MAGIA** Italian evil-eye. Word meaning magic enchantment.

**MAGIC** The science of primitive man, the means by which he believed he controlled the forces of nature or obtained the assistance of supernatural beings. Divination, enchantment, incantation, necromancy, sorcery, thaumaturgy, witchcraft. Sir James George Frazer classifies sorcery as positive magic and taboo as negative magic. Symbols of magic are: amulet, bat, black cat, boot, broomstick, caldron steaming, circle, cone, crescent moon, square, star, talisman, triangle, tulip, wishing hat or lamp, witch, and zodiacal signs. Magic stands for accomplishment, achievement, acquisition. It is also practiced to prove or disprove a claim of chastity. Various types are: Black - Evocation of demons for maleficent purposes. Demonistic - Operating with the aid of supernatural beings. Matriarchal - Women who assault men, especially men who wander into their domain, sexually or in a murderous way, are performing magic in connection with the fertility rite of rebirth. Agave, Circe, Dryope, Maenads exemplify this type of magic. Mutilation -

Practiced by fertility kings. See under mutilation. Natural - Working through the hidden powers of nature as by hypnotism and mind reading. Necromancy - Evocation of the souls of the dead. Patriarchal - The male magician, capable of shape-changes, pursues a female and gains her maidenhead. Connected with fertility magic, pursuers of this type are Apollo, Poseidon, Zeus. Religious - Regulated by the cult and the priesthood; accomplished by meditation and purification. Sacred prostitution - Practiced in sacred caves or at temples by both men and women in the services of a deity. A form of evocation and sympathetic magic to assure the people good crops and herds. See love orgies; prostitution, sacred. White - Evocation of angels and spirits of the elements. Also the aid of evil spirits who will make a compact with the Devil is invoked. Some occult scientists profess to produce supernatural results by the aid of the gifts or powers peculiar to the human soul.

Magic caldron. Typifies earth, which, when supplied with sun and water, provides an inexhaustible supply of food, gems, metals and other treasures.

Magic carpet. Carpet which appears worthless, but which transports anyone who sits on it wherever he wishes to go. A conventional prop of Eastern stories, and sometimes is called Prince Houssain's carpet because of the popular incident in the Arabian Nights. Symbolizes a cloud.

Magic chain or ring. Fertility. See Andvari.

Magic Flight. A motif worldwide in folk literature. Fugitives from a cannibal, giant monster, ogre, witch or evil moon, toss behind them magic objects which transform into death-dealing or

time-consuming obstacles. Insects or objects will answer the ogre's call for the fugitive and thus misdirect the pursuer. A comb thrown behind becomes a forest; a mirror or drop of oil or water becomes a sea; a stone or bit of earth becomes a mountain; a thorn becomes a fire to help the fugitive. Sometimes obstacles are tossed by the pursuer in front of the fleeing hero, making escape difficult. In some tales the hero or pursuer or both transform into an animal or bird or other form, as in the Cerridwen and Gwion Bach story. Still another type of magic flight is that in which a treasure is thrown back, tempts the ogre, and delays the pursuit, as in the Atalanta type tale. The flight usually represents one season pursuing another or darkness pursuing light.

Magic food and drink. In Celtic lore holly berries promote longevity, renew life, and are the source of supernatural knowledge; the salmon provides divine wisdom. See Finn Mac Coul, Fraoch. In China the divine fungus and sacred peach are fruits of immortality, a food of genii, and a symbol of all that is bright and good. The Greek gods were nourished by ambrosia and nectar. In India the gods were provided with soma; in Persia with homa. Apples, broth, figs, grapes and pomegranates are mentioned as divinely provided. In Norse mythology Fenja and Menja grind out fertility. Magical food is a theme that appears in almost all literatures of the world, and almost every religion has a Tree of Life.

Magic hammer or ax. Implementation of lightning and thunder gods, such as of Thor and Zeus.

Magic ship. Vessel in which the sun makes his nightly journey through the realm of darkness.

It has various forms, including that of an ark, cup, and lotus.

Magic steed or vehicle. Enchanted animal or vehicle which carries its rider in an unbroken career of victory during his lifetime. Defeat and death come when the sun reaches its zenith; thus they belong to light heroes or aspects of the sun. Dubsain-glend; the Golden Fleece; Pegasus, the horse of Bellerophon; the wings of Icarus were such vehicles.

Magic sword. Sword which never misses its mark, i.e. lightning; rays of the sun or moon. Some famous swords of folk literature are the Durandal, Excalibur, Gai Bolga, Gram, Morglay, and the sword which Theseus left with a pair of sandals for his son.

**MAGICIAN** Card in tarot deck illustrated by a man with black hair (ignorance) wearing a white crown (knowledge). His emblem is a serpent with its tail in its mouth, sign of eternal life. He is a manifestation of the Emperor before his union with the High Priestess, a union which transforms her into the Empress. He typifies superconsciousness as master of subconsciousness, and is an enquirer into the wishes of the gods. Power and potency: concentration, divine motivation in man, will. Attainment: a fertile and productive garden. In divination corresponds to the number two and the Hebrew letter beth. Denotes: constructive power, craft, occult power and wisdom, skill, subtlety; also pain, snare of enemies. When card is in reverse: disgrace, mental disorders. Also known as Bagattel, Bagatoo, Juggler, Magus, and Pagat.

**MAGINOT LINE** A series of forts built in France which sup-



posedly was an impregnable defense against German invasion and, when World War II commenced, the French settled behind it to fight an easy defensive war. Their attitude became known as the Maginot mentality. Neither the line nor the point of view proved adequate for modern warfare, and France was overrun by the Germans. Compare Great Wall of China.

**MAGLIABECCHI** A bookworm; one with a phenomenal memory. From the 17th century scholar Antonio Magliabecchi, who never forgot what he once had read and was able to turn at once to the exact page of any reference.

**MAG MEL (MAG MELL)** Literally, Pleasant Plain. Gaelic Elysium; land of everlasting life, where the inhabitants enjoyed continual feasting and pleasure without toil. It was ruled by Labraid and visited by Cuchulainn.

**MAG MOR** Literally, Great Plain. In Irish legend a marvelous land of the gods, where music was heard constantly. Its people were graceful and nothing was called "mine" or "thine." Its ale was more intoxicating than that of Ireland, and conception was without sin. Although its people were invisible, they were able to see, and never grew old.

**MAGNA CHARTA** Literally, the Great Charter. The charter which the English barons forced on King John at Runnymede on June 15, 1215; the foundation of personal liberty in England. By extension, any constitution safeguarding civil rights and personal liberty.

**MAGNA MATER** Literally, Great Mother. The Phrygian goddess Cybele, whose worship was

carried into Greece and Rome. The mother of a god, she emasculates him, at the same time regarding him as the object of her love. She typifies fertile earth or nature, and in Roman art is usually shown seated on a throne drawn by lions. She wears the mural crown, which identifies her as a goddess of war, a protector of cities or fortifications. She parallels Astarte, Aphrodite, Ish-tar, Isis, Mary, Venus. See Cybele.

**MAGNANIMITY** In an Italian icon personified by a robust young man with a lofty aspect. He holds the tongue of a lion.

**MAGNET** Attraction, love. Good luck charm. Sacred metal charged with divinity. Also called lodestone, which see for further symbolism.

**MAGNI (MAGNE)** Literally, might. In Norse mythology son of Thor and Jarnsaxa. Personification of the warm breeze. When only three nights old he removed the frost-giant Hrungir's foot from Thor's neck and saved his father's life. With his brother Modi, he shared possession of Thor's magic hammer after Ragnarok.

**MAGNIFICENCE** Typified by gems, orchid, peacock, silk, spirals, velvet, wolfhound.

**MAGNOLIA** July 26 birthday flower, symbolizing beauty, lofty soul, ornamentation, refinement, sensuousness. In the language of flowers: You are a lover of nature. Emblem of Louisiana and of Mississippi. In China called mu-lan. Flower of May, welcomer of spring. Known as the secretly-smiling flower; emblematic of feminine beauty and sweetness.

Swamp magnolia. Perseverance.

**MAGNUS** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning great.

**MAGOG** (1) In British tradition Gog and Magog, brothers, were the quarrelsome last survivors of a race of giants. They were forced to serve as porters at the gates of an old palace on the site of the Guildhall. See under Gog and Magog. (2) Hebrew name which was applied to an unknown tribe or tribes beyond the Caucasus. Symbolic of enemies of the Kingdom of God. See Gog and Magog. (3) In Irish mythology granddaughter of Noah, daughter of Japheth. She and her followers set out to settle Ireland. A moon goddess. Also known as Cessair, which see. In Genesis a son of Japheth is called Magog.

**MAGOMBE** Uganda (Africa) realm of the dead.

**MAGPIE** Garrulity, mischievousness, noisiness. An oracular bird. A bishop; so called from his black and white robes. Dream significance: bad omen. Chinese bird of good omen, bringer of joy. Love bird; magpies build the bridge on which Ch'ien Niu meets Chih Nu each year. In Europe of the middle ages its chatter in a tree indicated the visit of a stranger. In Greek antiquity a bird of Bacchus. In Iran enemy of the locust, which it destroys.

Four magpies. Chinese emblem of the four great delights: many-colored wedding-night candles; rain after drought; success in imperial examinations; unexpected meeting with an old friend.

**MAG SLECHT** Literally, plain of adoration. Celtic plain on which human sacrifices were made to Cromm Cruaich. Also the plain on which Tigernmas

disappeared.

**MAG-TURED (MAG TUIREADH)** In Irish mythology the two battles fought on the plain of Moytura. The first was fought by the Tuatha De Danann against the Firbolgs, the other against the Fomors. When the Tuatha De Danann deities of light arrived on a May 1, they burned their boats, thus insuring that they would not flee from Ireland. They demanded the kingship from the Firbolgs, deities of darkness, who instead engaged them in battle. They were aided by Badb, Macha and Morrigan, war goddesses, who spread druidically-formed fog and caused a rain of fire and streams of blood to fall on the Firbolgs, until by counter spells the Firbolgs were able to clear the air. Each army sent out a warrior to parley. The envoy of the Firbolgs admired the slender sharp-pointed spear (shaft of light) of his adversary and the envoy of the Tuatha De Danann admired the thick rounded lance (night sky) of the Firbolgs, and they recommended that peace be declared and the country divided between the two peoples; thus light and darkness would equally share the land. King Eochaid of the Firbolgs would not agree to the peace terms. In the battle that followed he was killed, and the hand of Nuada, King of the Tuatha De Danann, was severed. When peace finally was declared, the Firbolgs accepted one-fifth of Ireland and settled in Connaught; thus the deities of light received the greater share. Having begun their battle on May 1 the deities of light naturally won.

Nuada, being maimed, was forced to abdicate, and the kingship was given to Bres. The Tuatha De Danann hoped he would win the goodwill of the Fomors,

deities of darkness and the sea, and bring peace to the land. Instead Bres levied taxes and set the sky deities to perform menial tasks. Bres was forced to abdicate. He called upon the Fomors for an army and waged war to take Ireland away from the Tuatha De Danann and put it under the sea. Thus the second battle between deities of light and darkness was fought and again victory went to the Tuatha De Danann. These mythological battles mirror the warfare of the Gaels in which single combat figured largely.

**MAGUA** A bold, cruel Indian. From Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.

**MAGUS** (1) Talisman containing the beginnings and ends of the five verses of Genesis and representations of the creation of the world. It supposedly frees a man from all mischief, if he firmly believes in God, and brings him good fortune. (2) In a Slav fairytale the magic horse with a golden mane of Prince Slugobyl, thus a sun steed.

**MAH** (1) In Persian mythology fish which holds up the universe. A popular expression is, "From Mah to Mahi," meaning from the fish to the moon. The name means great. (2) Ancient Semitic great earth mother, virgin queen of the gods. Creator of man from clay, increaser and protector of animal life. She usually is portrayed holding an infant. Identical with Belit-ili, Gula, Innini, Ishtar. Other names by which she is known are: Ninhursag, queen of earth mountain; Ninmah, mighty queen; Ninsikilla, pure queen, virgin-wife of her son Nesu; Nintur, queen of the womb; Nunusesmea, queen who allots the fates.

**MAH ABAD** Literally, Great City (or People). In Persian mythology Mah Abad and his wife were the only two persons left on earth after the great cycle. Azer Abad, the last of their dynasty, left the earth because all flesh was corrupt. A period of anarchy followed him.

**MAHA-BEN-ACH** Ancient Eastern sun deity. Name means great son of light.

**MAHABHARATA** An account of rivalry. One of the two chief epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. It deals with the war between the Kuravas and the Pandavas. Among its heroes are Rishyacranga and Yudhishthira. One of the well known episodes of the work is the story of Nala and Damayanta. With the Puranas and the Vedas, it is ascribed to the mythical author Vyasa. The name signifies great descendant of a king or tribe named Bharata.

**MAHADEVA** Literally, great god. In Hinduism a title applied to Agni, Brahma, Surya, Vayu and other deities, but used especially when referring to Siva, the destroyer. Devi, the great goddess, is called Mahadevi. The Title is usually applied to Durga or Purvati, wife of Siva.

**MAHAGIRI** Indo-Chinese nat, household or nature spirit. Mate of Shwe Na Be, he invariably is worshiped with her, with his sister Shwe Myet-hna, or with his niece Shin Ne Mi. In his honor the coconut is hung on the porch of every house. He is the deified form of a blacksmith named Nga Tin De who, with his sister who had become queen, was burned to death by the king. His festival is celebrated with dancing and plays. Formerly

animals were sacrificed to him and offerings of alcoholic liquor were made to him. Also called Magari, Magaye, Maung Tin De.

**MAHAITIAC** Hidatsa (Siouan) name meaning Big-spring. One of two birds who were transformed into men. Their supernatural powers made them heroes of the tribe. The other bird-man was Tsakakaitiac.

**MAHAKALA** Literally, the great kala. Hindu god of death and of the underworld (realm of wealth). Later a god of war and fortune. Identified with the Japanese Daikoku. In Buddhism a title applied to two deities: Dharmapala Kalamahakala, the black protector, patron of tents and science; Dharmapala Sitamahakala, the white protector, patron of science, also a Brahmin. In some manifestations worshiped as a wealth god.

**MAHAKALPA** From the Sanscrit meaning the great kalpa; the unit of which past and future time is said to be computed by Hindu gods.

**MAHALAH** Hebrew name meaning tenderness.

**MAHALALEEL** Hebrew name meaning God is splendor.

**MAHALATH** Hebrew name meaning mild. Title of Psalms 53 and 88; conjectured to refer to the tune or the instrument used in chanting these psalms or to the spiritual malady which they lament.

**MAHAMANTRANUSARINI** In Buddhism one of the Pancaraksa, a Five-Spell goddess, Great Lady of mysteries. Invoked against disease. Her color is blue; her emblems, the pasa

(noose) and vajra (thunderbolt); her location is east; her mudra is varada.

**MAHAMAYA** Buddhist Yidam or tutelary deity. Color, blue; emblem, kapala (skull cup); ornaments, Bodhisattva.

**MAHAMAYURI** In Buddhism the Great Peacock Lady, feminine Bodhisattva, one of the Pancaraksa or Five-Spell goddesses. Invoked against snake bite. Her color is green or yellow; her emblems are kalasa (amrita vase), khadga (sword), mayurapichcha (peacock feather), ratna (jewel), sara (arrow); her location is north; her mudra is varada.

**MAHAMUDRA** Tibetan Buddhist school founded by Mila-repa. Adherents are known as the Kargyupas (semi-reformed).

**MAHANAIM** Hebrew name meaning two camps or two hosts. Place where a host of angels met the host of Jacob. David took refuge there during Absalom's rebellion.

**MAHANEHDAN** Hebrew name meaning camp of Dan.

**MAHAPANCARAJA** The Five Great Kings of Tibetan Buddhism. Astrologers and magicians, protectors of monasteries and state oracles. They are: Bi-har, king of deeds; Chos-skyon, king of magic; dGra-lha, king of the body; Klu-dban, king of speech; Thok-chho, king of accomplishments. Shown with broadbrimmed hats and flowing garments. Compare Pancamaharaja.

**MAHA PRALAYA** In Hindu belief total destruction of all things at the end of a kalpa (a day and a night of Brahma or 4,320,000,000



years), when the seven Lokas (worlds) and their inhabitants, arhats, gods and Brahma himself, are reabsorbed in the primeval chaos.

**MAHAPRATISARA** In Buddhism one of the Pancaraksa or Five-Spell goddesses. Invoked in spells against dangers, illness, and sins. Her color is yellow, her emblem is a cakra (wheel) at breast, her location is south.

**MAHAPURUSA** The Great Male whose marks appear on Buddha. A term also applied to Narayana, a form of Vishnu.

**MAHARAI** Hebrew name meaning hasty.

**MAHARAJA (MAHARAJAH)** Literally, Great King. Title applied to the high priest of Buddhism in Tibet. The costume and colors of his rank are yellow robe and red leather slippers. When mounted on his sacred elephant and cutting branches from trees with his jeweled sword symbolizes conquest over the forces of evil (Kali). The title is given to Hindu princes and to some native rulers.

**MAHARSHIS** Vedic holy sages or rishis.

**MAHASAHASRAPRAMARDANI** One of the Buddhist Pancaraksa, or Five-Spell goddesses. Invoked against earthquakes, evil spirits, and storms. Great lady of the void; her location is center. Her color is white, her emblems are the khadga (sword) and pasa (noose), and her mudra is varada.

**MAHASIDDHAS** The eighty-four great sorcerers of Buddhism. Usually shown on thang-kas (banners). Sometimes clad as monks,

sometimes as yogis, often nude with meditation strap. Frequently shown flying and doing other supernatural feats. The best known are: Luipa, Naropa, Saraha, Tailopa.

**MAHASITAVATI** In Buddhism one of the Pancaraksa or Five-Spell goddesses. The Great Lady of cool grove, invoked in spells against ferocious beasts, poisonous insects, and plants. Her color is red; her emblem, pustaka (book), her location, west.

**MAHASTHAMAPRATA (MAHASTHAMA)** A Buddhist Dhyani-bodhisattva; he who has attained great strength. One of the two chief Bodhisattvas to occupy thrones in the heaven of Amitabha. With Avalokitesvara, he aids those who invoke Amitabha's name to obtain salvation. His emblems are khadga (sword) and sara (arrow).

**MAHASUKKA** In Buddhism eternal bliss. Nirvana, which see.

**MAHAT** In Hinduism the great-one or primal intelligence; first production of nature; first product of Pradhana.

**MAHATH** Hebrew name meaning dissolution.

**MAHATMA** Literally, great-souled one. In esoteric Buddhism and by Theosophists an adept of the highest order, one who has reached perfection intellectually, physically and spiritually. As his knowledge is perfect he produces effects which appear miraculous. One who has retired from the world and, by means of long ascetic discipline, has subdued the passions; he is able to perform startling feats and suffer

the most terrible tortures.

**MAHAVIRA** (1) In Hinduism caldron of strength. See gharma.

(2) In Jainism the last of the Tirthakara. He descended from his divine abode in the form of a lion and became an embryo in the womb of Devananda, wife of the Brahman Rsabhadatta. Indra, dissatisfied to have Mahavira born of a poor Brahmanical family, exchanged the embryo in the womb of Devananda with one in the womb of Trisala, wife of the Ksatriya Siddhartha. Gods in great number attended the birth and nativity rites, and the prosperity of the house increased so the baby was called Vardhamana (He that increases). At the age of thirty he gave himself over to a prolonged life of asceticism and religious teaching. The gods descended at his death as at his birth, and in the shape of a heap of ashes, a great comet appeared. His birth parallels that of Krishna; his life bears a resemblance to that of Christ.

**MAHAYANA** The Great Vehicle of Buddhism; the salvation for the masses. Doctrine of northern Buddhists after the schism which took place about 100 A. D., based on Nagarjuna's teachings. Buddha was deified as the Supreme Being and worshiped with other divinities, especially the Bodhisattvas who refused to enter Nirvana until all suffering humanity is saved. The Little Vehicle is called Hinayana, which see. Also see Tantric, Yuga.

**MAHAYUGA** From the Sanscrit meaning Great Yuga. See Yuga.

**MAHDI** Literally, God-directed. Mohammedan Messiah; the last of the Imams. The Moslems believe he will reign in the last days and convert the world to Is-

lam. The Sunnis believe that he is still to appear. The Shiahs believe that the Mahdi has lived already; certain of them say that he is in hiding and will reappear. Many have claimed to be the Mahdi, among them Mohammed Ahmed, (1843-1885), who raised an insurrection in Egypt in 1883.

**MAHER-SHALAL-HASH-BAZ**

From the Hebrew, meaning make haste to the prey or fall upon the spoils. Isaiah gave the name to one of his sons for a prophetic intimation of the speedy victory of the Assyrians over Israel and Syria. In Freemasonry signifies readiness for action.

**MAHISHA (MAHESHASURA, MA-HISHASURA)** In Hinduism Buffalo-headed monster of evil killed by Durga in her battle with the Asuras. In the Mahabharata monster killed by Skanda. In other accounts said to have been slain by Bhavani. The modern form of Mahisha is Bhainsasura, who lives in the fields and tramples corn unless he is appeased by the offering of a pig or is worshiped when the rice is ripening. Also the name of the harvest festival, at which there is much rejoicing, held in his honor in October.

**MAHOL** Hebrew name meaning dancer.

**MAHOMET** See Mohammed.

**MAHO-PENETA** Iroquoian Great-Spirit. Akin to the Greek Pan and the Welsh Mawr-Pen-Aethir.

**MAHORA-NUI-A-TEA** Polynesian primeval goddess. Name signifying great spreading light. Spouse of Maku and, by him, mother of Rangī. In New Zealand mythology called Mahora-nui-a-rangī.

**MAHOUND (MAHOUN)** Name of contempt for Mohammed, particularly in romances of the crusaders. The name implies an evil spirit, a pagan god or idol, a monster, Satan.

**MAHR** Germanic nightmare demon. Its form varied, sometimes an animal, a dwarf, a giant, or a human. Usually the soul of a person which had left its body; a specter from the realm of the dead.

**MAHRKUSHA** Literally, destroyer or devastator. Iranian demon who will destroy mankind by frost and snow. Later confused with Malqos, meaning autumnal rain.

**MAHT** Same as Maat, which see.

**MAHU** Scottish devil; demon who instigates theft. In Shakespeare's King Lear a fiend. Derived from Mahound.

**MAHUIKA (MAFUIKE)** Polynesian underworld goddess of earthquakes or fire. Mother of Pere (Pele).

**MAIA** Originally a Greek mountain nymph; later identified as one of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. She was the most beautiful of the Pleiades and, by Zeus, mother of Hermes. Her name means grandmother or increaser. She was a great mother goddess paralleling the Hindu Maya. The Romans identified her with an old Italian goddess of spring called Maia Majesta. Her festival was celebrated on May 1, and the month is named after her.

**MAIDEN** Dawn, gentleness, grace, innocence, promise, spring, virginity.

**Maidenhair fern.** March 22 birthday flower. Symbolic of discretion, secrecy. Dedicated to Pluto (Dis, Hades).

**Maiden of the White Mule.** In Grail legend maiden who meets Percival after he has been overtaken by a storm in a forest. She tells him the mysterious light he beheld proceeded from the Grail, but refuses to tell him what the Grail may be.

**Maid Marian.** A corrupt form of Mad Morion, a character in May Day games, morris dances, and other ancient sports. So called from the helmet (morion) worn. Generally the character was a boy dressed in girl's clothing; thus an impudent, masculine, or unchaste woman. The name became attached to the May queen and, in morris dances, coupled with Friar Tuck. Since Tudor times the greenwood sweetheart of Robin Hood. She dressed as a page and shared his fortunes. In all characterizations she appears to be a fertility mother or symbol. In early rites she may have represented a bi-sexual deity. See Androgynous deities.

**Maid of Kent.** Joan Bocher, executed in 1550 for her views as to Christ's nativity, thus a religious martyr.

**Maid of Orleans.** Joan of Arc, which see.

**Maid of Saragossa.** Augustina Zaragoza, famous for her heroism during the siege of Saragossa, Spain, by the French in 1808 and 1809.

**MAIDERE** Tatar god adopted from the Buddhist Maitreya. Sent by Ulgen, over-god, to convert mankind and teach man to fear God. Erlik resisted him, and the Devil, coming to Erlik's assistance, attacked Maidere with a sword. Maidere's blood took fire, and in the world conflagration which followed Erlick and all

wicked people were destroyed.

**MAIDHYOI-MAONGHA** Cousin of Zoroaster, for ten years his only disciple.

**MAIL** Chivalry, conflict, crusade, war.

**Mailed fist.** Aggressiveness, military might, threat of war.

**MAIMAKTES** In Greek mythology he who rages and thirsts for blood. Another face of Zeus Meilichios the gentle. Zeus of the stormy sky.

**MAIMED KING** See **Lame king** under king.

**MAINE** Emblem: pine cone and tassel; motto: **Dirigo** (I direct); nicknames: **Lumber, Old Dirigo, Pine Tree.**

**MAIN STREET** Typical name of the principal thoroughfare in a small town; thus the typical people of such a town.

**MAIRA** In Greek mythology dog of Icarus.

**MAIRA-MONAN** Creator-transformer culture hero of the South American Tupinamba Indians. Beneficent originator of agriculture, giver of laws.

**MAIRE (MAIRIN)** Irish for Mary; used to designate the Virgin Mary.

**MAISO** Stone woman; first human being of the Paressi tribe of the Matto Grosso Indians of Brazil. Darukavaitere, the stone man, was her first son.

**MAITREYA** The loving one; fourth or coming Buddha. The fifth mortal or coming Manusibuddha. He will manifest himself 5,000 years after Gautama's

death. Also worshiped as a Dhyani-bodhisattva. His asana is bhadra or dhyaana; his color is yellow; his emblems are caitya, cakra, campa, kalasa, padma, stupa, his mudra is dharmacakra; his vahanas are a lion or a lion throne, a white elephant. In China he is called Pou-T'ai; in Japan, Miroku (Hotei); in Tibet, Byamspa or Chem-pa. By Tartars adopted as Maidere.

**MAIZE** American Indian symbol of fertility, staff of life. In Peru called saramama (i. e. fire-Ramama) and worshiped as a symbol of sustenance. Compare potato.

**MAJOI (MAJAW) SHINGRA PUM** Burmese sacred mountain; site of the home of the first ancestor. Parallels Garden of Eden.

**MAJOK** Among the Dinkas of Africa sacred ox which heads the herd of cattle. Its horns have been trained so that one points fore and one aft. The custom has been borrowed from the ancient Egyptians, an idea which the Latins preserved in the worship of Janus, and the majok probably carries the same symbolism of east and west, light and darkness, morning and night, summer and winter. Maj of majok is akin to mage, ok to ox, thus wise ox.

**MAKARA** From the Sanscrit meaning sea-monster. Steed of Varuna, the water-god. Wonder-dragon, half fish, half goat. Compare Ea. Represents Carpi-corn in the Hindu zodiac. In Buddhism the lion, as steed or throne, and a makara-headed goddess typifies peace.

**MAKARAVAKTRA** A Buddhist dakini or feminine deity of the air capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her.



Lion-headed goddess, acolyte of Sridevi. Her asana is standing; her color is green; her emblems are kapala, karttrka, khatvanga. In Tibet called Chu-srin-mo. Compare Dakinis.

**MAKEBATE** Plant also known as Jacob's ladder. Typifies ascent to heaven. Parallels the beanstalk.

**MAKH (MAH)** Assyrian-Babylonian virgin goddess of fecundity and procreation. Spouse of Marduk. Name under which Belit-itani was worshiped at Nintud.

**MAKHA** Vedic demon of darkness overcome by Bhrguis.

**MAKSAMERI** Esthonian world of the dead; gathering place for sorcerers, witches, etc. In medieval German legend called Lebermeer.

**MA-KU** In Chinese mythology favorite companion and handmaid of Hsi Wang Mu.

**MAKU** Literally, damp. Polynesian primeval deity. Husband of Mahora-nui-a-tea, father of Rangi. In New Zealand a male existence without shape, formed in Whai-tua (Space) with the female shapeless existence, Mahora-nui-a-rangi (Great Spreading Light). They became the parents of Rangipotiki (Heavens).

**MAKUTU** Maori cannibal giant who consumed the hero Wahieroa. An aspect of storm. Rata, Wahieroa's posthumous son, after a long and perilous journey, found the giant's cave and, promising him warm food, threw red hot coals in the giant's mouth, and then killed him. A tale comparable to that of Odysseus and Polyphemus.

**MALA** (1) One of the Eight Mothers in Buddhism. Peaceful in aspect. Her color is yellow, she has two or four arms, and holds a rosary. Usually shown arhaparyankasana (dancing). In Tibet called hPhren-ba-ma. (2) Buddhist rosary, made of beads, bones, seeds. A skull rosary is used in demon worship. Emblem of Avalokitesvara, Prajnaparamita, and the Yellow Tara.

**MALACHI** The last of the minor prophets of the Old Testament. Little is known of him; his name is said to be a general term meaning angel of the lord or messenger, a prophet, rather than a proper name. He was the prophet of the Restoration and foretold the coming of Elijah. In art he is shown holding a scroll with an angel near him.

**MALACHITE** Stone with strong talismanic potency; provider of health, prosperity, and success in love. In Egyptian antiquity engraved to represent the sun, which as the source of light dispelled the evil machinations of demons and sorcerers. In Russia tied to cribs as a charm against the evil eye.

**MALAGIGI** In Carolingian legend one of Charlemagne's paladins. He was brought up by the fairy Orianda and became a famous enchanter. Italian form of the French Maugis.

**MALAGROWTHER, SIR MUNGO** In Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, a discontented old courtier, made bitter by infirmities and misfortune he tries to make everyone about him ill-tempered.

**MALAK-BEL** Ancient Semitic sun god; messenger of Bel. Worshiped in the city of Palmyrene. Comparable to El and Rakkab.

**MALALEEL** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning shining of God.

**MALA LITH** Literally, grey eyebrows. Wind hag in the Irish epic Fingal. Also a corn spirit. She appears to be identical with Black Annis and Cailleach.

**MALAMBRUNO** In Cervantes' Don Quixote giant who enchants Antonomasia and her husband. Don Quixote breaks the enchantment by mounting the wooden horse Clavigo.

**MALAPROP, MRS.** In Sheridan's *The Rivals*, a woman who uses words inappropriately; thus one noted for grotesquely humorous blunders. The name is taken from the French *mal a propos*, i.e. inappropriate, out of place, unsuitable; the character is borrowed from Mrs. Winifred Jenkins in Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*.

**MALBECCO** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a miserly old man, personification of self-inflicted torments. When his young wife Helenore sets fire to their house and elopes with Sir Paridel, Malbecco casts himself from a rock and his ghost is metamorphosed into jealousy.

**MALCA** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning the worker.

**MALCANDROS (MALCANDER)** Semitic god El as god of the underworld. Also Malk-addir (Malk, the mighty).

**MALCHAM** Hebrew name meaning their king.

**MALCHEDIEL** Hebrew name meaning God's counsel-king.

**MALCHIAH** Hebrew name mean-

ing Jah is king.

**MALCHIEL** Hebrew name meaning God is king.

**MALCHUS** Hebrew name meaning counselor. In the New Testament the servant of the high priest. His ear was cut off by Peter and miraculously restored by Christ, thus manifesting His divinity.

**MALCOLM** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning kingly.

**MALE** Identified as the active principle in nature; impregnator of the egg of life. The originating, active, positive, upright principles. First human form in Hebrew, Hindu, Iranian and other cosmogonies. Symbolized by anything that is fiery, long, straight, or upright, and by animals that are prolific or strong. Various symbols are: Aaron's rod, ankh, arrow, bull, column, crozier, crux ansata, cylinder, dart, fig leaf or tree, fire, firestone, flint, forefinger, goat, hare, herma, horse, ivy, Jesse's rod, lightning flash, mandrake, oak, obelisk, palm, phallus, pillar, pinnacle, pine cone or tree, plough, point within a circle, pyramid, ram, red color, rock, rod, sign post, sky, spade, spear, staff, sun, sword, Taekeih (China), thumb, tower, tri-form leaf, wild goose. Typified by the lingam (Sanskrit), penis (Latin), phallus (Greek), yang (Chinese), yo (Japanese). Personified by giants, heroes, and creator or fertility deities, such as: Amun-Ra, Ares, Bacchus, Baal-Peor, Bel, Cronus, Cuchulainn, Dionysus, Faunus, Finn mac Coul, Gwydion, Iao, Izanagi, Jehovah, Jupiter, Krishna, Mars, Neptune, Odin, Osiris, Pan, Poseidon, Priapus, Quetzalcoatl, Saturn, satyrs, Sigurd, Tezcatlipoca, Triton, Uranus,

Zeus. See man.

Male-female. In China yang-yin; in India lingam-yoni (ling-yoni), in Japan yo-in; in Tibet yab-yum; all representing father-mother, husband-wife, or active and inactive or positive and negative principles in nature.

Male figure. Typifies science.

**MALEBOLGE** The eighth circle of Dante's Inferno. The name is from the Italian meaning evil trenches, and is so called on account of the ten rock-circled rings or evil chasms each with its separate kind of fraud. By extension any cesspool of filth or iniquity.

**MALECASTA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene mistress of Castle Joyous. Personification of lust.

**MALEGER** In Spenser's Faerie Queene typifies debased passions.

**MALENGIN** In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of guile.

**MALICE** Represented by a goblin or monkey. In an Italian icon personified by an ugly old woman. Instead of hair, she has a thick covering of snakes. She wears a yellow garment decorated with spiders and holds a knife and a purse. A peacock stands on one side of her, a raging bear on the other.

**MALKIEL** Hebrew name meaning God is my king.

**MALKOSH** Iranian deity who caused devastation by rain.

**MALKUTH** In the cabala tenth Sephira. The indwelling glory, the throne of justice. Malkuth is the fire which rises or issues from Yesod, the organ of generation. Name signifies kingdom.

**MALLET** Miracle worker, possessor of the power of magic. Corresponds to gavel, hammer, wand. In Japanese mythology attribute of Daikoku.

Mallet and chisel. Sculptor.

**MALLOW** Flower symbolizing beneficence, mildness. In China called kwei hua; emblem of September. In the East a food for the poor.

Syrian mallow. Consumed by love.

Ventian mallow. Delicate beauty.

**MALLUCH** Hebrew name meaning counselor.

**MALONE** Masculine name from the Greek through the Celtic, meaning the dark.

**MALSUM** In Abnaki (Algonquin) legend evil (non-productive) and stupid brother of Gluskap. A marten or wolf deity. See Gluskap.

**MALTESE CROSS** Eight pointed cross in token of the Knights of Malta. Its design refers to the cardinal directions. According to mystics it typifies the design of the Great Pyramid and is symbolic of divine or heavenly illumination.

**MALUS** The mast of the constellation the Ship in the Southern Sky.

**MALVIN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning chief and from the Teutonic, meaning work friend. Feminine form, Malvina, which also is said to mean smooth snow.

**MAMA (MAMI)** Sumerian great goddess, mother-womb (earth). After the flood Ea commanded the great gods to destroy a lesser god

that Mama might mingle clay with the slain god's blood and make a man, thus giving the created being both divine and mortal elements or an immortal soul in a temporary body. Compare P'an Ku, Ymir. Mama was adopted by the Chaldeans and worshiped as the Lady of the Gods, creatrix of all things. In some accounts mentioned as the mother-wife of Shulpae, the name of Marduk as the planet Jupiter. Identical with Ama, Mah, Ninhursag.

**MAMA ALLPA** Peruvian mother-earth or harvest goddess. Her image has many breasts.

**MAMA COCHA** Peruvian primeval ocean-mother. Oldest of the goddesses. Worshiped by fishermen.

**MAMA CORA** Peruvian maize goddess. Daughter of Pirua. Name equating with care, core, coeur, Kore, Mother Carey.

**MAMAKI** In Buddhism sakti of the Dhyani-buddha Ratnasambhava; thus a Dhyani-buddhasaktis. Her asana is lalita; her color, yellow; her emblems are kapala, karttrka, mayurapichha, ratna; her mudras, varanda and vitarka. She holds a stem of flowers supporting three mayurapichha at shoulder level.

**MAMAMOUCI** A Turkish title invented by Moliere in his comedy *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* and conferred as a mock honor.

**MAMA OGLLO (OELLA)** Peruvian first woman. Sister-wife of Manco Capac. With him, she sprang from the Sun and the Moon. She and her husband descended from heaven to found a colony at the spot where they could sink into the ground the

wedge given to them by their parents. They founded Cuzco and became the founders of the Inca royal line. She invented spinning, which she taught to women. The pair resemble Izanagi and Izanami.

**MAMA QUILLA** Peruvian moon goddess.

**MAMBRINO** Legendary Moorish king whose golden helmet rendered the wearer invisible. In medieval romances it was sought by knights. In Cervantes' *Don Quixote* the hero believes that the brass basin, which the barber when caught in a rain storm claps on his head, is the enchanted helmet of Mambrino.

**MAMELUKE** One of a body of Circassian slaves sold by Genghis Khan to the sultan of Egypt as a standing army. In 1254 the mamelukes placed one of their members as ruler of Egypt, and they continued to have a voice in the government until 1811, when they were annihilated by wholesale massacre. The term is applied figuratively to an aggressive champion of the pope, as the Jesuits are called the pope's mamelukes.

**MAMIT (MAMITUM)** Sumerian curse demoness. Goddess of destiny.

**MAMMON** Syrian god of riches and worldliness. In Hebraic-Christian tradition god of unrighteousness. Ben Johnson in the *Alchemist* gives the name Sir Epicure Mammon to a worldly sensualist. In Milton's *Paradise Lost* Mammon is one of the fallen angels, and in Spenser's *Faerie Queene* the incarnation of the evils of wealth and miserliness. The word mammon is used to indicate avarice.



**MAMMOTH** Among Northeastern Siberians believed standing in the cosmic ocean holding up the world. When it moves it causes earthquakes.

**MA-MO** One of the eight classes of indigenous Tibetan gods; black-she-devils; disease mistresses who often are spouses of malignant demons.

**MAMONA** Same as Attabeira.

**MAMPES** In Menek Kaien (Malay peninsula) folklore guardian of Balan Bacham, the bridge of the dead, which spans the sea to Belet, the afterworld. Flowers grow on both sides of the bridge. Mampes conducts only good souls across it. Resembles Al Sirat, Gjolbridge, Pul Chinavad.

**MAMRE** Hebrew name meaning firmness. The cave of Machpelah, in which Abraham was buried, was adjacent to the town of Mamre, which was named after an Amorite prince who aided Abraham in the rescue of Lot from the burning Sodom.

**MAMURIUS VETURIUS** Roman celestial smith who executed the copies of the ancilia, the shield of Mars. A representative of the old year. Also portrayed as a shepherd god. His female counterpart was Anna Perenna. March 14 was the date of his celebration.

**MAMZER** In Jewish antiquity child of a union forbidden by Mosaic law.

**MAMZRAUMANA** Pueblo earth goddess. Identical with Tuwa-pontumsi.

**MAN** (1) Name of a gnostic Aeon. (2) Typifies the active principle in nature. Brain, fe-

cundator, human race, knowledge, majesty, mystery, strength, sun, unity, wisdom. Symbolized by the color red, whatever is fiery, long, pointed, straight, or upright, as an arrow, dart, column, rod, shaft, spear, sword. In the West, personified by Adam. In Freemasonry an educated, purified, and restrained man is symbolized by a perfect or polished ashlar; a naked, ignorant, vicious man is symbolized by a rough ashlar. According to occultists, self-consciousness as opposed to woman, subconsciousness, and to the child, regenerated personality. A just man is typified by a cypress, a prosperous man by a green tree, a righteous man by a palm tree. Word akin to Min, Pan. See male. In early mythologies man typified order. Woman, chaos, without man's help, created the world; then out of nowhere man appeared, took control, and established order; thus out of chaos comes order. In Ainu tradition man represents cleanliness; because he is clean, his business is to make offerings to the gods. In Buddhism a mount of Yama, who stands on a man, a bull, or a woman. Christian emblem of Saint Matthew inasmuch as he represented the human side of Christ. See Evangelists. In Egyptian antiquity a man was carved on funeral urns to guard the stomach and large intestines. See Horus's four sons. In Hebraic-Christian tradition image of God. Woman came after man and caused him to be driven from Paradise, but he retained nobility and loftiness of soul. In Hinduism, spark of the Oversoul or vital fire known as Brahm.

**Brass man.** Manual worker. In Greek mythology Talus, creature fashioned by Hephaestus to guard Crete. He traversed the island twice a year; coming upon

any strange wayfarer, he made himself hot and embraced the stranger to death. Typifies the sun's scorching heat.

Black man. Satan.

Deformed man. In many cultures typifies an evil man; one who carries defeat in his body for all to see.

Eating a man. See cannibalism.

Man betrayed. A mythological motif is the betrayal of the sun hero by an earth, gloaming, or moon goddess in the interest of night or winter. Heroes so betrayed were Gilgamesh, Llew Llaw, Samson.

Man disguised. See man passing as a woman.

Man ferrying another across a stream. In Buddhism self-consciousness. See Sipa Khorlo.

Man Friday. A faithful and useful servant. From the savage in Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.

Man in an iron mask. Man of mystery. From the French state prisoner buried in 1703 under the name of Marchiali, whose identity never has been conclusively established. In modern fiction criminals are sometimes so portrayed.

Man in the moon. See Face in the moon.

Man of Belial. An evil man. The word Belial means wicked or worthless; the ungodly are called children or sons of Belial.

Man of blood. Any man of violence.

Man of blood and iron. Otto Prince von Bismarck; "blood" because of his policies; "iron" because of his will.

Man of gold. A man of wealth. According to Plato a guardian.

Man of iron. One with an indomitable will. According to Plato a manual worker.

Man of silver. According to

Plato a soldier.

Man of Sorrows. The Messiah. Applied to Christ.

Man of wax. A model man, a fashion plate.

Man on horseback. The solar horseman; god of the sun crossing the sky. In some religions typifies death. Also symbolizes a man of authority or power, a conqueror, military dictator, unexpected leader. The appellation was given to General Ernest Boulanger, who rose to rank unexpectedly, and who frequently appeared on the streets of Paris mounted on a horse.

Man passing as a woman. A mythological theme suggesting that the young sun is under female tutelage until old enough to bear arms. In some tales the hero does not merely disguise himself as a woman but actually becomes a woman for a period of time. The belief that the sun was under female tutelage during certain stages is apparent in the Celtic stories. Cuchulainn goes to Scathach to learn the warrior craft and Gwydion tricks Arianrhod into giving their son arms. Greek heroes such as Achilles, Dionysus, Heracles, and others lived for a time disguised as girls in women's quarters of a palace and plied the distaff.

Man plucking fruit. In Buddhism indulgence or sensual enthrallment. See Sipa Khorlo.

Man and prostrate horse. In Buddhism mounts of Beg-tse, who stands on them.

Man scalped. In Pawnee tradition a man slain in battle and scalped is believed to become a ghost or magic being. Such men dwell in caves or haunt the wilds for shame keeps them from returning to their own people.

Man seated. Zeus, alluding to his immutable essence.

Man sexually assaulted. See Sexual assault.

Man's eye pierced with an arrow. In Buddhism mental and physical pain. See Sipa Khorlo.

Man with club (or sword). God, healer, savior. He appears in Christianity as a warrior saint.

Man working at forge. Celestial artisan, forger of the universe, master workman. Goibniu, Hephaestus, Ptah, Regin, Vulcan.

Old man. Old year, death, final conqueror, winter.

White man. An aspect of the sun or supreme deity. In almost all parts of the world deities of lights are conceived as white or with blond hair and blue eyes.

Winged man. Angel, Saint Matthew.

**MANA (MANIA)** Roman goddess about whom little is known. Probably a queen of the Manes, gentle and kind spirits of the dead.

**MANABHOZHO (MANIBOZHO, MINABOZHO)** In Algonquin mythology grandson of Nokomis, earth mother; son of West Wind. Elder brother or twin of Chibiabos. Sun god. Incarnation of vital energy, creator and restorer of earth, giver of animal food, elder brother or lord of beasts and birds. A healing divinity, he instituted the Mide-wiwin, sacred medicine feast. He was a warrior and a master of guile, thus a beneficent trickster. Among the Chippewas, he was the servant of Dzhe Manito, the good spirit. Originally worshiped in the form of a serpent, later as the Great Hare. He probably owes his important place in Algonquin legend to his prolific reproductive powers, his usefulness as a food, his speed. His ability to change his coat with the seasons enhanced his

reputation as a magician. Although a benefactor of mankind, he was vain and sometimes stupid. Prototype of Michabo, Nanaboojoo, Nenaboj, Wabasso.

**Manabozho and Chibiabos.** Brothers in conflict; typifying prey and carnivore. Manabozho was author of life; Chibiabos, lord of the ghost world. Usually represented as hare, coyote, or rabbit and lynx, marten, or wolf, or as duck and buzzard, according to the section of the country. Among the Abnaki and Micmacs called Gluscap and Malsum; among the Menominee, Manabush (fire) and Wolf; among the Montagnais and Potawatomi called Messou and Lynx. Identical with the Iroquoian twins Yoskeha (Ioskeha) and Tawiscara.

**MANABUSH** Menominee analogue of Manabozho.

**MANA-GARME** See Maanegarm.

**MANAH** Arabic angelic goddess. Probably a giver of fertility. Her idol, the oldest known to the Arabs, was an unhewn stone. It was destroyed by Mohammed's orders.

**MANALA** Finno-Ugric underground world or world of the dead. Also called Tuonela. Compare Maksameri, Radien-aimo, Rut-aimo, Yabmeaimo.

**MANALAN-RAKKI** Finno-Ugric underground hound which barks furiously. Resembles Cerebus.

**MANAMA** Chief deity of the Bagobo tribes of the Philippine Islands.

**MANANNAN (MANANNAN MAC LIR)** In Irish mythology a Tuatha De Danann deity. Son of Lir, mate of Fand and of Uchtdelbh. Father of Mongan and Niamh. Sea

god and lord of Tir na nOg, land of eternal youth (realm of the dead). Lug, the sun deity, was given to his care (the sun sinks into the sea); he trained his foster son in athletic feats and gave him a breastplate, which no weapon could pierce; a corselet, which preserved the wearer from wounds; the horse Enbarr, fleet as the spring wind; and a sword, the wound of which no one could survive. His wife Fand deserted him for the sun hero Cuchulainn. To win the love of Fiachna's wife, by whom he became the father of Mongan, he assumed the form of Fiachna; a legend which echoes that of Zeus and Alcmene. To peasants he gave good crops. He was the special guardian of Irishmen in foreign parts or at sea. Sailors invoked him as God of Headlands. His paradise consisted of thrice fifty islands, but his favorite haunts were the Isle of Man, to which he gave his name (he probably originated as a local god of the island), and the Isle of Arran, where he had a palace called Emhain of the Apple Trees. He endowed other gods with a mantle which made them invisible (thus the sun, moon, light and land are hidden by the sea). At his banquets, he fed deities from his pigs, which, like the boar Saehrimnir in Norse mythology, renewed themselves as soon as they were eaten (typifying the evolution of the seasons). Those who ate his pigs (fertility) never grew old. He gave the Tuatha De Danann immortality with Goibniu's brew. Capable of shape changes he frequently assumed the form of a bird. He had three legs and made great speed by using them in the manner of the spokes of a wheel. His possessions included a bag made of a crane's skin, in which he carried the treasure of the sea (elo-

quence of sea folk); a boat called Wave-sweeper, which propelled and guided itself; a cup which broke in pieces if three lies were told and reunited when three truths were uttered; a horse named Splendid Mane, swifter than the wind; and many famous weapons (waves), which never failed to slay. The apple and the hazel were sacred to him. When Christianity reached Ireland, he fled to Scotland. In a 16th century story he was portrayed as a serving man in the home of a noble. His music was such as men never had heard before; he bewitched people to slumber; was a conjurer, producing from his magic bag a boy, dog, hog, and lady, who climbed a silken thread which he tossed up to a cloud. He healed miraculously, took off a man's head, put it on again, and went from place to place, suddenly disappearing from each. His prototype in Welsh mythology is Manawyddan.

**MANASSA** Hindu snake goddess, sister of the serpent king Sessa. From the Sanscrit manas, meaning mind, origin of thought, the ego or individualizing principle sometimes called the rational or human soul.

**MANASSEH** Literally, causing forgetfulness. In Old Testament older son of Joseph. His descendants constituted one of the twelve tribes of Israel. Its sacred animal was the unicorn; its colors black, red, white; its gem amethyst or agate; its plant palm tree or vine. It ruled the zodiacal house Libra. Manasseh was also the name of a cruel tyrant of Judah until taken a prisoner by the Assyrians. When restored to his throne he devoted himself to undoing his former evils and, after a reign of fifty-five years, longer than that of



any other king of Judah, he died in peace.

**MANAT (MANATUM)** Nabataean goddess of fate and death. Mother goddess who fixed the destinies of mankind, cities, and nations. Represented by rectangular stones. In plural form Manawatu. Identical with Meni.

**MANAWYDDAN** Brythonic sea god, lord of the realm of the dead. Son of Llyr and Penardun; brother of Bran. Master of magic and useful crafts. After the battle with the sun deity Matholwych he was one of the seven to escape. In the war Bran was killed. Manawyddan lamented that the death of Bran left him landless, and Pryderi, son of Pwyll, gave him land in Dyfed (Annwfn), and he became ruler of Caer Sidi. Pryderi also gave him his mother Rhiannon as a wife. The land was cursed by Llewyl, a friend of Gwawl, to avenge an insult to Gwawl by Pwyll. Manawyddan instructed Pryderi and broke the curse. The land became fruitful, and Manawyddan became warder of the marvelous caldron of inspiration, which in later legend became famous as the Holy Grail. This is a fertility or time myth, in which Manawyddan, as lord of the underworld, is custodian of its wealth. Manawyddan probably was derived from the Irish god Manannan.

**MANCHINEEL** Tree symbolizing falsehood, hypocrisy.

**MANCO CAPAC** Inca god of the north. With Mama Oglo, he was an offspring of the Sun and Moon, and with her descended from heaven to found a colony at the spot where they could sink the wedge their parents had given them into the

ground. They founded Cuzco and became the progenitors of the Inca royal line. He became the planet Pirua (Jupiter), from which Peru derived its name. Probably identical with Ayar Manco. Resembles Izanagi.

**MANDALA** Buddhist magic circle used in invoking deities. In the center Buddha is portrayed within a lotus. The outer section is divided into four equal parts to represent air, earth, fire, water, and typifies the elements of circular motion. A ritual altar object is a rice mandala, symbolic offering of the universe. It is made of rice to represent all the continents of the Buddhist universe and is offered daily. Compares with the Christian wafer.

**MANDARA** Hindu sacred mountain. Used as a churning stick by Kasyapa when trying to obtain the ambrosia of the Milky Ocean. The mountain slipped into the underworld and, to remedy the disaster, Vishnu, in the form of a turtle, lifted it on his back.

**MANDARANGAN** In the mythology of the Bagobo people of the Philippines, evil being who, with his wife Darago, lives in sulphur fumes of a volcano. Together they control the fortunes of warriors and must be appeased by human sacrifice once a year.

**MANDARAVA** In Buddhism incarnation of a Dakini. She accompanies Padmasambhava on his wanderings, in human form, with a cat's head, or in other shapes.

**MANDARIN** A Chinese official; a title applied indiscriminately by strangers to one of the nine higher classes which had been entitled to wear a button (jewel)

on his hat. The word was first used by Portuguese colonists at Macao and is from the Malay mantri, counsellor, which is related to the Sanscrit mantra, counsel (man, to think). The jewels of the nine ranks were: 1, ruby; 2, coral (red opaque); 3, sapphire, 4, lapis lazuli (blue opaque); 5, crystal; 6, opalescent shell (white opaque); 7, burnished gold (yellow brilliant); 8, wrought gold (yellow opaque); 9, wrought silver. The whole body of mandarins were appointed for: 1, imperial birth; 2, long service; 3, illustrious deeds; 4, knowledge; 5, ability; 6, zeal; 7, nobility; 8, aristocratic birth. The word is frequently applied to over-pompous officials.

Mandarin duck. Conjugal fidelity.

**MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN** One who relates an exaggerated story. From the Travels related by Sir John.

**MANDISHIRE** In Siberian mythology he controls the ropes by which the three great fish who support the earth are tied to the pillars of heaven. He thus can raise or lower the earth. The shifting of the fish causes earthquakes. In central Asian mythology a creator god who changes himself into a turtle to support the earth he has made on the surface of the cosmic ocean. Adopted from Manjusri. Compare Mandara, Manzashiri.

**MANDORLA** Almond-shaped deity frame. Frequently given to Christ in pictures of the Last Judgment and to the Virgin Mary in representations of the Assumption. In the catacombs symbolic of perfect blessedness.

**MANDRABUL'S OFFERING** From

gold to nothing. When Mandrabul found a goldmine in Samos, he offered Juno a golden ram; the next year he gave her one of silver; then one of brass. The fourth year, he gave her nothing.

**MANDRAKE (MANDRAGORA)**

November 6 birthday flower. Symbolic of delirium, invulnerability, the male principle, rarity, umbilical cord. In the language of flowers: An uncommon thing; also I wound to soothe. Images carved from a mandrake were revered as good luck charms. Alchemists believed it was a lucky plant. It was thought to be an aphrodisiac, as well as pain destroyer and, in the middle ages, because of its medicinal qualities, was called witches' flower. Because of its narcotic properties a sleepy man is said to have eaten mandrake. The roots resemble the lower part of a man's body, its fruit, called love-apple, is said to provoke venery. Small doses supposedly make one vain of his beauty, a large dose makes one an idiot. The root is fabled to weep when pulled up and, anyone hearing the cry, dies. To satisfy the tree's desire for blood a dog formerly was tied to the bark and chased as the roots were about to come up, causing the dog to choke to death. Virgin Mary is likened to the healing mandrake root. Jews of antiquity believed it had the power of rendering barren women fruitful.

**MANE** Symbolic of wisdom. Akin to Sanscrit manas (mind).

**MANEKO NOKO** Japanese good-luck charm. The beckoning cat image used by shopkeepers to lure customers into their shops.

**MANEROS** Egyptian god of agriculture.

**MANES** Roman spirits of the dead, especially of dead ancestors and friends. Revered as beneficent and protecting ghosts to whom food and drink were offered. The mane is applied to the infernal region and to the punishments there inflicted. See Lares, Lemures.

**MANFRED** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning man of peace.

**MANGER** In Christian tradition ignorance from which wisdom rises. Compare lotus. In Egyptian antiquity the Theban type bullpen or manger for herds of cattle was the hieroglyph for the city of Thebes and symbol of Amon-Ra, light god. Hebrew symbol of revelation.

**MANI** (1) Brazilian deity of food and medicine. (2) In Norse mythology son of Mundilfore, brother of Sol. Driver of the moon. He raised the two children, Hyuki and Bil, from the earth as they came from the well Byrgir, where they had obtained the magic song mead, and they became his companions on his moon journey. (3) Magic jewel of the Hindus; the jewel in the cobra's head obtained at the churning of the ocean. Amulet against all evils. Identified as the thunderbolt which Indra used against Vritra. Adopted by the Buddhists as the wish-granting or flaming pearl. Also a name of the mantra or six syllable prayer, "om, mani, padme, hum." So called from its most prominent word. In China symbolic of the trinity, Buddha, his word, and the priesthood. Used in making rosaries. Emblem of benefaction and wealth. Also called chintamani, cintamani. See Mantra.

Mani chho-khor. Tibetan

Buddhist prayer wheel.

**MANIA (MANIAE)** (1) From man, to think, or from the Sanscrit manas, mind. (2) Greek abstract deity of a state of the body. (3) Etruscan underworld goddess, consort of Mantus. Also Mana.

**MANIBOZHO** Algonquin Great Hare or Rabbit. The common ancestor. Same as Manabhozho.

**MANICHAISM** Religious concept of Persian teacher Manichaeus, the principal feature being a dualistic theology which represented a conflict between light (good) and darkness (evil) and included belief in the inherent sinfulness of matter. Devil co-eternal with God.

**MANIPLE** In Anglican and Roman Catholic churches band of silk worn on the left arm. It alludes to the rope which bound Christ as he was led to Calvary. Symbolic of good works, penitence, and vigilance.

**MA NISHTANA** Literally, Wherefore is this night different: The first words of the four questions asked at the opening of the Jewish Seder service. The whole Seder (Passover dinner) service is intended as an answer to these questions. The replies explain the origin and significance of the Passover.

**MANITO (MANIDO, MANITOU)** Among Algonquin Indians an indweller, owner or power of a person or thing; spirit which dominates a force of nature. The full meaning of the word includes magic, medicine, mystery, power, spirit. When a manito relates to a good supernatural power, it is called Gitche-Manito; when to an evil, it is called Matche-Manito.

The good spirit is symbolized by an egg; the evil by a serpent. An amulet or fetish is also a manito, as is a tutelary spirit whose aid is sought in times of distress. Resembles inua, oki, orenda, otgon, wakanda.

**MANJI** Japanese pearl of flood. The pearl of ebb is called Kanji, and together they symbolize divine authority and life force. The jewels were the possessions of Hiko-hohodemi. The Manji, sometimes known as the Japanese swastika, is a word identical with Monji, personification of transcendental wisdom.

**MANJUSRI** In Buddhism a Bodhisattva of miraculous birth. Born out of a lotus without father or mother; a tortoise sprang from his face. God of learning and wisdom, he is a benevolent deity associated with good fortune and happiness. Name meaning enchanter, pleasing splendor. Probably the most ancient of his numerous names is Manjughosa, which means pleasant voice. Widely worshiped as a Dhyani-bodhisattva of a group of eight, he is better known in China and Tibet than in India, and grouped with Avalokita and Vajradhara in a triad. His sakti is Sarasvati, who is also the wife of Brahma. In his fierce form known as Yamantaka or Yamari (foe of Yama), celebrating his conquest over the death demon, who was depopulating the earth. His manifestations are four: 1) Dharmacakramanjusri, the soft-voiced lord of speech; 2) Sid-dhaikaviramanjughosa, white one with soft voice; 3) Simhanadamanjusri, lion-voiced charming splendor; 4) Tiksnamanjusri, charming splendor. He cleaves a sword and sits on a lion surrounded by clouds of ignorance. Sometimes he has a feminine ap-

pearance, explained by the fact that gods can change their sex. See Androgynous deities. His emblems are padma, prajnaparamita, pustaka, simhasana. In China called Wen-shu; in Japan, Monju; in Tibet, hJamdpal or Jam-pol or rNam-snan-mnon-byan. Siberian tribes adopted him as Mandishire.

**MANKIND** Created out of clay, stones, trees, or brought up from rivers, seas, or the underworld by the gods as a creature necessary for their happiness and to bring about the redemption of fallen gods by sacrifice. In some mythologies the descendant of a deity and a mortal, whose birth remains unexplained. Usually created pure and faultless and by degrees falls into an unworthy condition, to which the metals are ascribed. In the golden age, men were pure; in the silver age less pure; then followed the bronze age; when finally debased, the iron or present age came into being. According to medieval medical thought, like the universe (macrocosm), man (microcosm) was composed of four elements: air, earth, fire, water; four qualities: heat, cold, moistness, dryness; four temperaments: cholera, melancholy, phlegmatism, sanguineness. A predominance of one of the four temperaments was caused by a predominance of one of his four vital fluids; thus excessive cholera was caused by excessive yellow bile; melancholy, black bile; phlegmatism, phlegm; sanguineness, blood. Man's physical make-up was said to have a sympathetic relationship to the celestial spheres; the outermost belt of the zodiac governing his external anatomy; the inner circle of planets dominating his viscera. The moon, the closest to the center of the anthropocentric scheme and governing ter-



restrial fluids, such as tides, supposedly caused the decrease or increase of the humoral fluids in man.

**MAN-LA** A name of Bhaisajyaguru, the medicine Buddha. His eight special ritual objects are: bezoar, curdled milk, fruit, herbs, mercury, mirror, red lead, shell. His emblems are: kalasa, myrobalan, patra.

**MANNA (MAN)** Food from heaven; hence spiritual nourishment. The miraculous food supplied by God to the Israelites during their journey through the wilderness. Called angels' food, corn of heaven, true bread, it sprang every morning from the dew. It came in small round seeds, like pearls, was honey-sweet, and had to be gathered before melted by the rays of the sun. Thus life, sustenance, immortality; also honeyed words. Cognate Haoma, Soma. Interpreters believe the name is derived from the question repeated over and over by the Israelites when they first saw it, "Man-hu" (What is it?).

**MANNAHEIM (MANAHEIM)** In Norse mythology earth, the home of man. Located between Muspelheim and Niflheim. Also called Midgard (Midgaard).

**MANNEKIN-PIS** The small bronze statue of a urinating Eros, which fills a fountain in the center of Brussels.

**MANNUS** In Norse mythology a name of the wolf-eyed hero Halfdan. Roman references represent him as the first man, who with his father Tuisco issued from the earth. Sons of Mannus, Hermanones, Ingvaeones, and Istaevones, are mentioned as progenitors of tribes. Name re-

lated to Manu.

**MANOA** A fabulous land of unbounded wealth. Fifteenth century adventurers searched for it between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, and many died. Its ruler, El Dorado, was said to be powdered daily with gold dust. The fable of El Dorado probably arose from an Indian ceremony. The name of the king was finally given to the legendary empire. See El Dorado.

**MANOAH** Hebrew name meaning rest. In Old Testament name of Samson's father.

**MANON LESCAUT** Heroine of a novel by the Abbe Prevost. She typifies one who prefers luxury to faithful love, and the Chevalier des Grieux, who is fatally intoxicated by her, follows her into a dissolute life.

**MANTALINI** A husband supported by a wife. The exquisite husband of Madame Mantalini, originally Muntle, in Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby.

**MANTELLETTA** In Roman Catholic Church sleeveless garment worn by bishops and other church dignitaries to signify limited jurisdiction or authority. When worn by cardinals and prelates of the papal court, made of red silk, except in penitential seasons, when the color is violet.

**MANTICORE (MANTICHORA)** Monster with the head of a man with a mustache and a triple row of shark's teeth. The body, that of a lion, had great power and speed; its poisonous tail was that of a serpent, the spikes of which could be thrown great distances with fearful accuracy. Its voice was a blend of trumpets and panpipes, and it preferred

humans to any other food. Probably a storm demon. Ctesias, a physician of ancient Greece, claimed to have seen the monster and described it as blood-red in color. It appeared on heraldic bearings of warriors. The word is from the Persian mardkhora meaning man-eater.

**MANTIS** An insect widely revered in Africa. Some tribes believe it brings good luck when it creeps on a person, and will not permit it to be killed. Among the Baronga believed to be a form of an ancestral spirit. The Thonga people consider it an emissary of the ancestor-gods. Used by the Zulus for divination. In Japan a symbol of courage. Called praying mantis from the manner in which it holds its fore legs while waiting for its insect prey.

**MANTLE** When enveloping a deity symbolizes the eternal, infinite, self-contained, unrevealed. It usually typifies a cloud, vapour, wind. In the East the mantle with which the officiating priest invests a king is called the womb, and the ceremony is regarded as one of rebirth.

Mantle of Elijah. Cloak thrown by Elijah over the shoulders of Elisha to indicate that he was invested with the prophet's office in Elijah's stead. Thus a prophet's cloak, any heritage of privilege or responsibility.

Mantle of fidelity. In an old ballad in Percy's *Reliques* a garment which does not become an unfaithful wife. When Guinevere tries it on it changes from green to red and from red to black and appears to be rent into shreds. Sir Kay's lady has as little success. Only Sir Cradock's wife is able to wear it.

This theme, common in old tales, was used by Spenser in the incident of Florimel's girdle.

**MANTO** Daughter of Tiresias of Thebes. Probably a moon goddess. After the fall of the city, being homeless, she went from place to place, and ended her long wanderings on the spot where Mantua, Virgil's birthplace, was afterwards built.

**MANTRA** Six syllable Buddhist prayer or formula, "Om, mani, padme, hum," signifying the jewel (of creation) is in the lotus. Used in yoga system to express the union of the two parts, spirit and matter, male and female, or the conjunction of the divine pair. See Mani.

Mantrayana. Buddhist spell vehicle.

**MANTUS** Etruscan underworld deity, mate of Mania.

**MANU** Literally, man, thinker. In Hinduism one of a series of fourteen progenitors of the human race and authors of human wisdom. Each is to rule for a Manvantara (4,320,000 years or a Mahayuga), which is to be wiped out by a deluge. The present, Manu Vaivasvata, is the seventh. He is the reputed author of the code known as the Laws of Manu, which tells the story of the creation of the world and the state of the soul after death as well as all that pertains to caste, religious duties, etc. Manu is fabled to have sprung from the self-existing god Brahma or to have been the son of Vivasvant, and the brother of Yama. One day as he washed his hands, a small fish, an avatar of Vishnu, was in the water. At its request, he spared its life in return for a promise to be saved by the fish in the deluge, fated

to come. When the fish grew to a great size, Manu put it in the ocean, and it instructed Manu to build a ship. When the flood came the fish towed the ship until it rested on Mount Himalaya. When the waters subsided Manu went down from the heights with Ila (personification of sacrifice) and renewed the human race. He was the originator of the cult of Agni (fire) and of soma (ambrosial wine), and to him soma was brought by a bird. Thus he was first man, first law giver, inventor of the sacrifice, and survivor of a deluge. Parallels Deucalion, Mena, Minos, Noah. See Manvantara.

**MANUAI** Admiralty Islands first man, who is himself a creator. He cuts down a tree with an ax and commands the trunk, which he has shaped, to become a woman. When the image comes to life, he takes her as his wife.

**MANUSHCITHRA (MINUCIHR)** Iranian hero descendant and successor of Thraetaoma. A great culture hero and shah, during his reign he built canals. Sama, the grandfather of Rustam, was his most prominent vassal, and aided him in his conquests. In Pahlavi literature his name signifies born on Mount Manush. It also is interpreted to mean offspring of Manu. Sacred kings usually are construed to be fertility deities.

**MANUSIBUDDHA** A mortal Buddha, manifestation of a Dhyani-bodhisattva. They are five and for a short time live on earth in Nirmanakaya, the ascetic and mortal body, to teach the doctrine. Buddhas of compassion who, to assist suffering humanity, refuse the heaven life in order to return to incarnation more quickly. They are bare-

headed, wear monastic garments without ornaments, and generally have long-lobed ears, the urna, and usnisa. They are: 1) Krakucchanda, 2) Kanakamuni, 3) Kasyapa, 4) Sakyamuni, 5) Maitreya (future Buddha).

**MANVANTARA** In Hinduism a Manu period consisting of 72 divine Yugas, each ruled over by a Manu. The present is the seventh Manvantara and ruled over by Manu Vaivasvata. It is the outbreaking of the creative principle, the period of cosmic life which lies between two pralayas (4,320,000 years). See Manu, Yuga.

**MANY-BREADED GODDESS** Cosmic milk provider. The E-phesian Artemis was such a goddess.

**MANYU** Literally, wrath. Vedic abstract god. He is of irresistible might and self-existent. He glows like fire, slays Vritra, grants victory to Indra, bestows wealth, protects his worshipers, and slays his foes.

**MAN-ZAI (BAN-ZAI)** Japanese dance of long life. Name means ten thousand years. Ancient dance in which a dancer-singer and a drummer call at all homes wishing everyone a life of ten thousand years, good health and good fortune. A New Year's (Shin-yen) performance.

**MANZAN GORMO** Buriat mother goddess. Her milk was so plentiful it overflowed and formed the Milky Way. Compare Hera, Khotun.

**MANZASHIRI** According to the Kalmucks the world was formed from the body of Manzashiri, earth from his body, fire from the warmth of his interior organs,

grass from his hair, iron from his bones, the seven planets from his teeth, the stars from his back, the sun and moon from his eyes, trees from his blood vessels, water from his blood. He was adopted from the Buddhist Manjusri. Compare Pan-ku, Purusa, Ymir.

**MANZET** Egyptian bark of dawn; ship of Ra. Compare Menkhet.

**MAO** In the Chinese zodiac seven stars in the Pleiades, the western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the cock; element, sun. A period of success in government.

**MAON** A Hebrew place name meaning habitation. Radically ma-on, which yields one-mother; moon.

**MAP** Exploration, geography, travel. Dream significance: long journey.

**MAPLE** March 13 birthday flower, symbolic of conjugal love, earthly happiness, reserve, retirement. Its bright autumnal colors typify past happiness. Because it fades early, it suggests transitoriness. The word is akin to maypole, and formerly was spelled mapul or maypol. In Japan called Momiji; also dokugesō or poison-dispelling plant, because of the idea that it absorbs all infection from the air.

Maple leaf. Emblem of Canada. In Japan symbolizes jilted.

Maple tree and deer. In Japan autumn. The crimson of the maple leaf is associated with the melancholy whining of the deer; also with the bright moon of autumn. If a torii is in the background of a picture, the animal is the deer of Nara.

Red or yellow maple leaf. Au-

tumn, the waning year.

**MAPONOS** A Gaulish sun-god. In Wales called Mabon; a follower of Arthur.

**MARA** (1) Buddhist spirit of evil, assailer or tempter of Sakyamuni. Demon who, with his daughters, carnal desire, sexual pleasure, and thirst, as temptresses, sought to divert Buddha's attention. On the Hill of the Vulture Cavern, in the form of a vulture, he sought to interrupt the meditation of Ananda, disciple of Buddha. Also known as Kama, Namuci; identical with the Hindu Mrtyu. Resembles Satan and the tempter of Saint Anthony. (2) Virgin Mary. (3) In Old Testament the well of bitter waters (spirit), which were miraculously sweetened when Moses tossed the branch of a tree into the spring. Also Marah, meaning bitterness. (4) Scandinavian hag of nightmare, which tried to smother sleepers. (5) Serbian name of Cinderella, suggesting the phosphoric flashing of the surface of the sea.

**MARABOUT** Mohammedan hermit or recluse; a holy man or saint. Also the desert hut of a religious recluse, or his tomb.

**MARAKAYIKAS (MA)** Japanese goblins.

**MARAKI-HAU** Half human, half monster of ancient Maori carvings.

**MARANATHA** Derived from two Syriac words meaning the Lord cometh, it has been commonly understood to mean the Lord will come and execute the curse of condemning those who do not love him; at the same time the opposite is implied, that is, the Lord will come to reward those who love him. The Jews have taken



it as a form of anathematizing.

**MARARISVAN** Literally, he that grows in his mother. Hindu lightning-god, thundercloud. Messenger of Vivasvant. Bringer of fire to men. Resembles Prometheus.

**MARATHON BULL** In Greek mythology bull (scorching sun or drought), which ravaged crops and men. Killed by Theseus (fertile sun).

**MARAWA** Melanesian spider, creator of life and death; enemy of Qat. When Marawa saw Qat create men and women, he did likewise, and then buried his creations for seven days. When he dug up the bodies they were lifeless and decomposed, this being the origin of death among men.

**MARBLE** Authority, cold beauty, death, deity, inflexibility, power, worship. Figuratively, one who is unmoved. Typifies government buildings, mausoleums, palaces, temples. Dream significance: unfeeling friend.

**MARCH (MARHAUS)** In Brythonic legend son of Meirchion. A deformed deity with animal features; god of the underworld; opponent of King Arthur, Sir Gawain, and other sun deities. Arthur desired his swine (fertility held under ground during the winter months). Although Arthur resorted to deceit and even attempted theft, he was unsuccessful. In later romances March appears as the cowardly and treacherous King Mark, husband of Iseult and uncle of Tristan. Equates with Math and Morc; also with Hades and Pluto.

**MARCH** In ancient zodiacs, the sun entered Aries, the first month of the year, on a date

corresponding approximately to March 21 of modern calendars. Name derived from the Roman god of war, Mars. The wind-rejoicing month. Its birthstone is the aquamarine or bloodstone; its color is red; its zodiac sign the Ram. In China its emblems are the tree peony and dragon. In the Occident generally personified by a man digging in a vineyard.

**Ides of March.** March 15. **Fatal day.** From the warning received by Julius Caesar from a soothsayer that the day would be one of disaster and fatal to him. Caesar was assassinated as predicted.

**Mad as a March hare.** Erratic, freakish. From the actions of the hare in the breeding season.

**March fifteenth and twenty-seventh.** Roman feast days in honor of Attis and Cybele.

**March fourteenth.** Day on which the Roman deity Mamurius Veturius was honored. A man dressed in skins, supposedly representing the celestial smith who also was the god of the old year, was led through the streets and beaten by the Salii, who then thrust him out of the city.

**March mad.** Greatly excited, rash. The allusion is to the type of weather of the season.

**March twenty-fifth.** Lady Day; day for worship of Virgin Mary, the Queen of Heaven. In Rome the miraculous conception of the Blessed Virgin Juno (Hera in Greek mythology) was celebrated.

**MARCIA** Feminine name from a Roman family name; also feminine form of Mars.

**MARCO POLO** Adventurer, traveler. One who spends years in the service of a foreign monarch. Relating to the Venetian who became a member of the

diplomatic staff of Kublai Khan.

**MARCUS (MARCELLUS, MARK)** Masculine name from the Latin, probably from the Roman god Mars. Feminine form Marcella.

**MARDI GRAS** The last day of the Lent carnival celebrated in Paris, Rome, etc. with great merrymaking and revelry. Shrove Tuesday. Formerly in Paris a fat ox was paraded through the streets, crowned with a fillet, and accompanied by mock priests and a band playing on tin instruments in imitation of a Roman sacrificial procession. Also known as Big Tuesday, Fat Tuesday, Festive Tuesday. In the United States, New Orleans is famed for its Mardi Gras carnival, which includes a month of festivities.

**MARDOLL (MARDAL, MOERTHOLL)** An aspect of Freyja. Name means shining over the sea, and suggests the Norse sun goddess sinking into the sea, the golden shimmer on the water appearing like gold.

Mardoll's tears. Gold.

**MARDUK (BEL MARDUK, BELOS, MERODACH)** Originally a local city of Babylon god of the spring sun associated with compassion and healing. When Hammurabi came into power and organized the city states of Accad and Sum-mer, Marduk became the supreme god of the Assyrian and Babylonian pantheons, and was invested with prerogatives as well as the name of Bel (Lord). He was accounted the mortal (the sun dies daily) son of Ea (sea) and Damkina (sky). In one version his birth was marvelous; he was created in Apsu of Ea. From his infancy he was the wisest of the wise, and Damkina caused him to be nourished at the

breasts of several goddesses. The wife of Marduk was Zerp-anitum.

The Marduk epic has been preserved in seven tablets, corresponding to the six days of creation and the day of rest as given in the Bible. They are: 1- Creation from the vast slimy waste of primordial gods headed by Apsu, Tiamat, and Mummu. The destruction of Apsu and Mummu by Ea. 2- Tiamat creates eleven monsters that spit out poison (darkness, drought, winter) to attack the gods Anu, Bel, and Ea, who ask Marduk to undertake the task of slaying Tiamat. Marduk agrees to do so if granted immortality. 3- Anu, Bel, and Ea hold a feast and select Marduk to lead the forces against Tiamat. 4- Marduk is made immortal. He seizes the tablets of fate from Kingu. From the body of Tiamat he creates heaven and earth and the sea. 5- Marduk places the eleven monsters in heaven along with his own star Sirius (or Jupiter), chief light of the firmament, to make the twelve mansions of the zodiac. 6- Gods pay homage to Marduk with a hymn of praise and ask for someone to pay them honor, so Marduk brings Kingu before Ea, who slays Kingu and makes a man from his blood. 7- Marduk absorbs fifty-one names and assumes the form of each of the deities.

Marduk was lord of many existences. He invented the calendar; he was mediator between gods and men; he was the avenging sun, which descended into the realms of darkness, thus a resurrected god; he was thunder and sky, the creator which fashioned the Euphrates and Tigris as well as plant life; he was the wind which gave the air of life, and he molded seven destructive winds with which he attacked Tiamat. He changed his form with

that of Ishtar; in January and February, she was Iku (Capella, the she-goat); in May and June, he was Iku (see Androgynous deities); each month he was a different star. He was two-headed, four-eyed and four-eared, with fire blazing from his mouth, suggesting he was the sky of morning and evening which extended into the four directions with the blazing sun. He pastured the gods like sheep. His name resolved from amarud, youth of the sun, and passed into Accadian as Amaruduku, whence Amaraduk, then Marduk. In an ancient pantheon he was called Asar, meaning unknown, then Asaru, bestower of husbandry. In the Old Testament, Bel (Lord) frequently meant Marduk. He also was known as Tutu, He who set the universe in order and created all things anew. The spring sun, his great festival was begun at the Spring equinox. It was a resurrection or New Year feast and the ceremonies were based largely on episodes of the epic of creation. His attributes are: a cedar cone, dog; the dragon Tiamat; eagle or falcon perched on a forked pole; goat; lance on a throne; lightning trident and thunderstone; lion; spade, tablets of fate; two thrones with tiaras resting on them and another on which lies an unknown scaled monster. Prototype of Heracles, Mithras, Tammuz, Zeus. Marduk probably meant bold; odach of Merodach also appears in Odakon, the name of a Philistine sun-deity. Merodach is undoubtedly the source of Meriadek, name of the patron saint of Brittany.

**MARE** A word for the sea; suggesting its glittering light. Used as a name or source for the name of the great mother or virgin goddess: Maia, Mari, Maria, Mary,

Miriam, Myrrha. The mare (female horse) form was given to fertility goddesses or earth mothers: Demeter, Epona, Isis. Earth, like the mare, carries food and people. The hag or hobgoblin, especially the one producing nightmares; the nightmare itself.

Go on Shank's mare. Walk; go afoot.

Gray mare. A wife who rules her husband; from the proverb which states the gray mare is a better horse.

Mare's nest. An imaginary discovery that brings ridicule on the claimant.

**MAREMMA** A wild and swampy region, especially one noted for malaria. From the marshy unhealthy region near the seashore in Tuscany mentioned by Dante in the Inferno.

**MARGARET (GRETA, GRETCHEN, MADGE, MAE, MAG, MAGGIE, MAISIE, MAMIE, MARGARITA, MARGARITE, MARGOT, MARGUERITE, MAY, MEG, PEG, PEGGY, RITA)** Feminine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning pearl.

**MARGUERITE** Flower symbolizing innocence. Sun emblem. See gorsedd.

**MARI** Ancient goddess who ruled at Amari in Minoan Crete and at Mari on the Euphrates, and for whom the Egyptians called the island of Cyprus Ay-mari. Name meaning fruitful mother; from ma (mother) and rim(to bear), and related to Marian, Marienna, Miriam, which are derived from Ama or Anna, thus in turn related to such names as Ariadne, Arianrhod, Athena.

**MARIA (MARIE)** Feminine name; Italian and Spanish form of

**Mary.** In some localities a designation of Cinderella.

**Black Maria.** A patrol wagon. In the early days of the motion picture industry, the name given to the first revolving stage.

**Maria Wainscot.** A name variant of Cinderella. Also Maria Wood. Wood is symbolic of healing.

**MARIA-KWANNON** Japanese combination of Mary and Kwan-non.

**MARIAMMA (MARAMMA, MARI MATA)** A goddess worshiped near Madras. A malignant-disease bringer, she personifies cholera, smallpox, and other fatal diseases. Feared more than loved, her worship consists of propitiatory sacrifices. She is of recent origin and is said to be named after Virgin Mary.

**MARIANNE (MARIAN, MARIANA, MARIANNA, MARIENNA, RENA)** Feminine name; Mary plus Anna, meaning fruitful mother. The name is given to the personification of the French Republic on coins, etc.

**MARICI (MARICHI)** Buddhist feminine Bodhisattva. Emanation of Vairocana. Goddess of dawn. Her name signifies she who radiates light or she with the rays of light. Her color is red, white, or yellow; her emblems are the asoka (red flower), capa (bow), pasa (noose), surya (sun). In Tibet called O-zer-chem-ma or Thod-zer-c'an-ma.

**MARIE ANTOINETTE** A beautiful, extravagant, frivolous, naive woman with much personal charm. From the queen of France, executed during the French Revolution.

**MARIETTA** In some localities

a designation of Cinderella.

**MARIGOLD** January 15 birthday flower. Symbolic of cares, cruelty in love, grief, pain. A sun emblem; emblem of Virgin Mary. In heraldry typifies devotion, piety.

**African or French marigold.** Avarice, jealousy, vulgar-mindedness.

**MA-RIKO-RIKO** In Maori mythology the first woman. She was created by Arohi-rohi (Mirage) from the Sun's warmth and also of Echo. Name signifies glimmer.

**MARINA** In Elizabethan drama the daughter of Pericles, born at sea and believed murdered by those in whose charge she was left. When a grown woman, she is miraculously restored to her father. Thus one who returns to life transfigured and transformed. The name is from the Latin, signifying from the sea.

**MARINER'S COMPASS** Constellation in the Southern Sky, also known as Nautical Box and Pyxis.

**MARINE SERVICE** In the United States symbolized by an anchor crossed by two service rifles.

**MARION** Masculine and feminine name; equivalent of Mary.

**MARISHITEN** Japanese Buddhist god of war; inspector of the four worlds (North-South-East-West). Protector of those faithful to the teachings of Buddha.

**MARITCHI** In Chinese Buddhism mother-of-the-bushel. She dwells in the stars that form the Dipper in Ursa Major, and is worshiped by sailors. Represented with eight arms, which hold various weapons and religious insignia.



**MARIUCELLA** In some localities a designation of Cinderella, interpreted to be a derivative of the glittering light of the sea.

**MARJATTA** In the Kalevala virgin mother of the child who supplants Vainamoinen. She conceived by eating a cranberry which called out to her to eat it, "before the slug comes." When the hour of birth came she was turned out of doors and sought refuge in a stable, where the child was born. Marja is a Finnish word for berry. The legend combines elements of the Cybele-Attis and Mary-Christ tales.

**MARJORAM** June 1 birthday flower symbolizing blushes.

**MARJORIE (MARGE, MARGERY)** Feminine name; variant of Margaret.

**MARK (MARCUS)** (1) In the New Testament one of the four apostles. Evangelist who converted Egyptians to Christianity. Likened to a lion. See evangelists. (2) In Arthurian romances the cowardly and treacherous king of Cornwall (in some versions king of the whole of Britain). Husband of Iseult-the-Fair and uncle of Tristan. He supposedly had horse's ears and often is called the Brythonic Midas. Derived from March, son of Meirchion, an underworld god of earlier legend. See Iseult.

**MARKA** Hindu demon.

**MARK OF THE BEAST** Originally, the brand 666 of a pagan. Used metaphorically for one who bears signs of being devoted to an unworthy cause.

**MARKO KRALJEVIC** Literally, Marko son of the king. Serbian

national hero who also has a prominent place in Bulgarian and Rumanian legend. He supposedly lived 300 years, fighting foreign oppressors, especially the Turks, all his life.

**MARMADUKE (DUKE)** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning servant of Madoc.

**MAROCAEL (MACHCHAEL)** Taino Indian watchman who at night guarded the cave from which the human race came forth. Once, delaying his return into the cave until after dawn, the sun transformed him into a stone. His metamorphosis represents the first race being refused entrance into the cave when the sun rose because the individuals sought to sin.

**MAROCCO (MOROCCO)** Marvelous horse said to belong to a man named Banks. Frequently mentioned in Elizabethan literature, Marocco supposedly climbed Saint Paul's steeple.

**MAROON** Color which carries the personality traits of a martyr; those favoring maroon are steadier and more temperate than the red type. See red.

**MAROR** A dish of ground horse-radish served at the Jewish Passover feast or Seder. Symbolic of the bitterness which the Egyptians inflicted upon the Jews.

**MAR-PA** In Tibetan Buddhism disciple of Atisa; predecessor and teacher of Mila-re-pa. Founder of Kargyu-pa Sect, whose chief apostle was Mila-re-pa. An historical person deified. His emblems are a kapala and pustaka.

**MARPESSA** In Greek mythology beautiful maiden courted by Apollo and by the mortal Idas. Fearing

the god would forsake her when she lost her youth, she decided in favor of Idas.

**MARQUIS OF CARABAS** In Perrault's *Puss in the Boots* a penniless young miller who, aided by his cat, obtains a great fortune. In a song by Beranger a typical aristocrat, who believes the world exists solely for his pleasure.

**MARRIAGE** Symbolized by clasped hands, orange blossoms, orange-yellow color, myrtle, plain gold band ring, pair of doves, pair of linked rings. In Japan by a black and red pine tree, wild goose. In Russia by a horse. See *Matrimony*.

Left hand marriage. A *morganatic marriage*. So called because the parties pledge their troth by taking each other by the left hand.

Marriage ceremony. Fertility ritual; originally intended as sympathetic magic to bring fertility to the land as well as to those married. In some religions a royal marriage constituted a symbolic ritual of death and birth in which names were changed. See *Israel*.

Marriage of a god and goddess. Anciently believed to bring about the fertility of the soil and increase in crops.

Marriage of a man to the arm or foot of a father-in-law. To the ambitious man of the Kwakiutl Indians of North America who sought to accumulate titles and wealth, marriage to the daughter of an important chief was desirable. If such a chief had no marriageable daughter, alliances were made by the prospective son-in-law marrying the right arm or left foot of a chief. In these pretended marriages privileges were transferred and ceremonies were performed as in a

real marriage.

Marriage of mortals and divinities. Marriages to celestial spirits account for the divine heritage of man. Compare *Beauty and the beast*; *Divine-human marriages*.

Marriage with unseen groom. A theme which appears in light myths. The bride is usually the dawn, who is instructed not to gaze upon her husband, the sun. Curiosity or jealousy prompts her to disobey instructions; his unveiled splendor is too dazzling for her, and he disappears from her sight or the fire of his light kills her. This motif appears in the story of *Eros and Psyche*; the story of *Zeus and Semele* has something of this element.

**MARROW** In Chinese mythology the marrow in the bones of P'an Ku (see) became pearls and precious stones.

**MARS (MAMERS, MAVORS)**

(1) Originally Italian farmers worshiped Mars as a deity of spring growth and vegetation who vanquished the powers of winter, in which character he was called *Sylvanus*. Later, as strider, Roman war god, he was the second most important deity in the pantheon, eclipsed only by *Jupiter*. In this character his surname was *Gradivus*. He also was the protecting deity who watched over the welfare of the state, in which role he was called *Quirinus*. As *Father Mars* or *Marspiter (Maspiter)*, he was the father of *Romulus* and *Remus* and founder of cities. His sister-wife was the goddess *Bellona*; *Venus* was his mistress. His shield or *ancile* was sent to him from heaven. The destiny of Rome was bound to its safety. To avoid its theft, eleven identical shields were placed beside it in his temple and entrusted to the

care of his twelve priests, the Salii. His festivals, the Agonium Martiale, Equiria, Tubilstrum held in March, the month named after him, and the Armilustrum and Equus October, held in October, marked the opening and closing of the campaign season. At the Equus October, chariot races were held, after which the right hand horse of the winning team was sacrificed to him. In ancient times humans, especially prisoners of war, were sacrificed to placate him. A lustrum, ceremony of expiation and purification of the entire Roman people, was made by one of the census in the Campus Martius at the conclusion of the quinquennial census. Among medieval alchemists Mars designated tin. The color red, a helmet, shield and spear were his attributes. Animals consecrated to him were the horse, vulture, wolf, and woodpecker. The name is related to Mark, martial, smart, and to Mrnati, Sanscrit for he crushes or destroys. Counterpart of Greek Ares. (2) Martial planet; fourth in order from the sun, ruler of the zodiacal houses Aries and Scorpio; lord of Tuesday. In astro-mythology the hostile planet, responsible for unchaining catastrophes, such as earthquakes, tempests, wars. Star of brutality and wrath, the fast destroyer, and of initiative and will; protector of soldiers and warmakers. Those born under its influence are mockers, night walkers, thieves, and persons inclined to violent sensuality. It represents an intelligence of excitement. Astrologists assign the color red and the musical note C natural to it. It is pictured by a ray shooting from the sun like an arrow (of heat), said to typify the shield and spear of the god. In Mohammedanism planet presid-

ing over executioners and all other blood shedders.

**MARSDEN** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from marsh valley.

**MARSENA** Hebrew name meaning worthy.

**MARSHAL** Masculine name, special use of the noun in the sense of farrier.

**MARSHMALLOW** February 5 birthday flower, symbolic of beneficence, consent, bachelorhood.

**MARSK STIG** Hero of Danish ballads. Like Robin Hood, a champion of the people against a tyrannous king. Probably a light hero.

**MARSTON** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the place by the water.

**MARSYAS** Probably originally a Phrygian wind or nature god resembling Pan. In Greek mythology a satyr, said to be the son of Hyagnis, a lightning god. Famous for his flute playing, he challenged Apollo to a musical contest. Apollo added his voice to the strings of his lyre and won, but for Marsyas's presumption, Apollo flayed him alive. The river Marsyas was formed from his blood. As one mutilated, Marsyas is a fertility god of the type of Attis.

**MARTANO** In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a braggart and coward.

**MARTELLO** Italian watch tower, originally a defense against pirates. So called for the reason watchmen rang the alarm by striking a bell with a martello or hammer. In medieval water marks the battlement of a martello was

formed of three M's, for the three Marys or for the three truths, good thought, good deed, good word.

**MARTHA (MATTY, PATTY)**

Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning ruler of the house. In New Testament sister of Lazarus and Mary of Bethany, disciple of Jesus. See under saints.

**MARTIN** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of Mars, warlike.

**MARTINMAS (MARTILMAS, MARTLEMAS)** Feast of Saint Martin or Martle, which took the place of the Vinalia or feast of Bacchus, a pagan harvest festival celebrated on November 11. The custom of the feast was to lay in provisions or sustenance (food with names derived from the radical sus) for the long winter months. In Germany, the festivities included a feast of sausages, and in many sections of Europe the sow was eaten. In winter called Martin Mass to distinguish it from the feast of Saint Martin on July 4.

**MARTLET** In Heraldry a footless swallow which typifies a younger brother who subsists by the wings of merit and virtue.

**MARTTANDA** Vedic sun deity. Eighth son of Aditi by the sun; brother of the Adityas. Aditi cast him from her, and then brought him back to the gods, suggesting the setting of the sun at night and its return in the morning.

**MARTYR** Literally, witness.

Applied to one who submits to or witnesses death rather than forswear his beliefs, specifically the early Christians who suffered torture and death for their religion.

By extension, one who suffers from ill-health or a misfortune.

**Martyred saint.** One who dies, rises again, and becomes a god. A dying god, which see. Symbols of Christian martyrdom are: banner, cross, crown, crown of thorns, fire, ladder, lantern, nails, palm leaf, purple or red color, red rose, scourge, spear, sword, whipping post.

**MARUTS** Hindu storm and wind deities. Sons of Rudra and Prsni; husbands of Rodasi, who goes in their car; also associated with the goddess Indrani. They are said to number thrice seven (21) or thrice sixty (180). Faithful henchmen of Indra, they help him in his fights against Vritra and other adversaries, are givers of abundant food and life, and are included in the sacrifice offered in Indra's honor. They are armed youths, who perform the sword dance as a fertility ritual. When not associated with Indra evil is said to come from them. They are cloud shakers, roar like lions, sway mountains, uproot forests, and are swift as thought. They can be heard crackling their whips as they go on their way. After their mightiest exploits, they resume the form of the newly born, thus they are fierce, yet playful as calves. They sometimes are identified as souls of the dead who have gone into the wind; in later legends, they are said to be the celestial counterparts of the Vaisyas, the commonfolk of earth. They are described as black-backed swans or four-tusked boars. Under the name of Rudras they are companions of their father. As sword dancers and noise makers, they probably are the prototype of the Curetes; as warriors they are the prototype of Ares and Mars.

**MARVEL OF PERU** November



7 birthday flower, symbolic of timidity.

**MARVIN (MERLIN, MERVIN)** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning sea and hill, and from the French, meaning more wine.

**MARY (MARA, MARIA, MARIAN, MARIANNE, MARIE, MARIETTA, MARION, MAURA, MAUREEN, MAY, MINNIE, MIRIAM, MOLLY)**

(1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning bitter, rebellion. According to some interpreters derived from Mara; according to others, from Miriam. In occult teachings derived from Mare, the sea, symbolizing the changefulness and charm of woman, her illusiveness and mysteriousness. (2) Name of the Virgin, which see under saints. (3) a Jewess who, during the siege of Jerusalem, to keep her child from becoming captive, devoured him. A legend which suggests a fertility myth of the Cybele-Attis, Ishtar-Tammuz type. (4) According to the Koran the daughter of Imran, and one of the four perfect women. (5) In some localities a designation of Cinderella.

**MARYLAND** Emblem: black-eyed Susan; motto: Fatti Maschi Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words); Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti Nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-will Hast Thou Covered Us); nicknames: Cockade, Old Line.

**MARZUCCO** One who pardoned the murderer of his son; mentioned in Dante's Inferno.

**MARZYANA** Slavic grain goddess or earth mother; identified with Ceres (Demeter).

**MASABO** African ghost house of bee-hive style, source of

structure for the omphalos shrine of Apollo.

**MASAN** Hindu ghost who comes from the ashes of the funeral pyre. He is a hideous black demon and afflicts children with disease, especially consumption by throwing funeral ashes over them. The Masan usually wanders about in the form of a child, but sometimes takes the shape of a bear.

**MASAUWU** Hopi Indian god of death, fire, might, and war.

**MASCULINE COUNTENANCE ON A WOMAN** In Italy typifies solid and profound judgment. Probably related to ancient conception of androgynous deities.

**MASHALLAH** Literally, as God wills or God is great. An exclamation among Mohammedans; also worn as a talisman for protection against all calamities.

**MASHENOMAK (MISIKINEBIK)** In Menominee legend aquatic monster who devoured fishermen; eventually destroyed by Manabush.

**MASHU AND MASHTU** Babylonian twin brother and sister. Children of Nannar. Lunar boy and girl corresponding to the Teutonic pair called Hyuki and Bil.

**Mashu Mountains.** In Gilgamesh epic, land in the far west; land of the setting sun; other-world.

**MASHYA AND MASHYOI (MASHA AND MASHYOI)** Iranian first human pair. They sprang from gold, the seed of Gaya Maretan, primeval man, which had been planted in the earth. They were fifteen years of age, in the East regarded the perfect age, when they were born. Their children were Siyakmak and Nashak.

Mashya and Mashoyi were the first king and queen of Iranians. They were born in the form of a tree with one stem and fifteen leaves, indicating they were ancestors of the fifteen races of mankind. When changed into the shape of human beings they received souls. While still a tree they brought forth fruit representing the varieties of mythical primitive men. Their myth is duplicated by that of Yima and Yimak.

**MASK** Deception, hypocrisy. According to the facial expression, typifies comedy, fright, terror, tragedy. Anciently, a prophylactic face to frighten away disease demons, evil spirits, or profane eyes. Dream significance: betrayal, lies. In Borneo and Sarawak an aspect of a ghost; worn in dances. In Chinese drama a black face typifies a rough honest person; a red face, a sacred person; a white face, a cunning and treacherous but dignified person; a white nose, a comedian. By Finno-Ugrics worn at bear feasts to prevent the dead bear from recognizing the frolicers and casting a spell of death on them. In primitive Greek religion used to inspire terror. An ugly female face or bogey was an aspect of Praxidike, and worn by a priest or priestess when performing the ceremony of striking Underground Folk (death demons) with rods. Later, in Greek drama, a comic mask represented Thalia, a tragic mask represented Melpomene. In Lamaism, to instill into the minds of the laity the terrible aspects of punishments in Nyalwa, Tibetan priests wear weird masks during religious dances. Among Melanesians worn in dances to represent ghosts of ancestors. Among the Pueblo nations masks typify the

shields hiding the manlike beings of the sun and moon and the clouds or screens concealing the manlike rain beings.

**MASON** Masculine name from a family name; also special use of noun.

**MASONIC LODGE** Typifies a microcosm; the world in miniature.

**MASS DROWNING OF WOMEN** Refers to the conquest of priestesses by a priesthood. In the Celtic tale of Blodeuwedd, when she is being pursued by Gwydion, her maidens jump into the sea. In Greek mythology the curing of the mad daughters of Proetus by Melampus, who washed away their madness, and the death of the fifty Pallantid priestesses at Athens, may be interpreted in this sense.

**MASSACHUSETTS** Emblem: the mayflower bloom; motto Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty); nicknames: Bay, Cod, Old Colony.

**MASTER LEONARD** In medieval demonology grand master of the witches' Sabbath. His body was that of a goat; he had a black human face and three horns, with which he marked the initiated.

**MASTER MASON** In ancient art represented as an old man leaning on a staff, his long white beard upon his chest, his deep piercing eyes sheltered by heavy brows. In Freemasonry one who has completed his labors and works on the spiritual plane of esoteric learning.

**MASTER THIEF** In mythology usually the wind. He is portrayed

as a youth, despised for what appears to be his timidity and weakness. No human eye can trace the path by which he flees with his booty. When his work is done he again appears meek and no one suspects him. Sometimes the master thief is a drought demon. Some famous legendary thieves are the architects of the treasury of King Rhampsinitos, Autolycus, Cacus, the forty thieves in Arabian Nights, Hermes, Mercury, Shifty Lad in the Scotch Highland story.

**MASTIPHAL** In demonology a prince of darkness.

**MASTODON** Among the Mayas venerated as an image of the supreme deity on earth, probably because it was the largest and most powerful of creatures.

**MASUBI** Shinto god of growth.

**MATA** In Irish mythology four-headed and hundred-legged monster captured single-handed by Dagda. Dagda dragged him to the Stone of Benn, where he killed his captive. Personifies drought or winter.

**MATA HARI** Courtesan, espionage agent. From the dancer on the French stage executed by the French as a spy for the Germans in 1917. Her real name was Gertrude Margarete Zelle. The Malayan word matahari, meaning sun, probably suggested her stage name; thus, she was the eye of the morning.

**MATALI** In Hindu mythology charioteer, councilor, and friend of Indra. His daughter Gumatiki by Sudharma was so beautiful, neither among gods, demons, men, nor seers was Matali able to find a husband worthy of her. He therefore went to

the world of Nagas, where he betrothed her to the handsome Sumukha.

**MATAORA** Polynesian hero who married Nuvarahu, one of the Turehu or underworld people. When out of jealousy he beat her, she returned to Po, the underworld. Mataora went in search of her. When he returned with her to the upper world he also brought the young of the bat, the fantail, the owl, and the rail. The guardian at the entrance to Po discovered that Nuvarahu had with her a sacred garment made in the underworld. He took it from her and allowed her to pass, but once Mataora and she were through the door, he shut it and never again permitted a living person to descend to the world below. A fertility and time myth suggesting the transit of the season. Resembles the Demeter-Persephone legend.

**MATARISVAN** In Hindu mythology he brings Agni (lightning fire) down to earth from the sky. Later a wind god unconnected with fire. See Bhri-gu.

**MATCH** Dream significance: (burning) honor, success; (unlighted) misunderstood affection.

**MATE** In Banks Islands mythology death. Compare Tagaro the foolish.

**MATER DOLOROSA** Virgin Mary represented as the sorrowing mother. Sometimes seven words are on her heart, in allusion to the seven sorrows she endured.

**MATER MATUTA** Ancient Italian goddess of dawn and birth, patroness of sailors. Originally associated with Janus. Her festival, the Matralia, was celebrated

on June 11.

**MATERNITY** Typified by a hen, mother and child, stork.

**MATH (MATH HEN)** In Cymric mythology son of Mathonwy; brother of Don; uncle of Arianrhod, Gilvaethwy, and Gwydion. King of Gwynedd (sky), to whom the winds brought the least whisper, so that he heard the slightest sounds of the world (a trait of omniscience). He was pre-eminent for his goodness to those who suffered and for his justice without vengeance upon wrongdoers (showing a high ideal of divinity). Math Hen is said to mean Old Math or Ancient; as Math signifies mowing or that obtained by mowing, his name is said to mean Old Treasure, and some interpreters identify him as a benevolent god of the underworld, lord of the treasures in the vaults of the earth, but this interpretation appears to be incorrect. On his behalf, Gilvaethwy, an agricultural deity, and Gwydion, a sky deity, descended into the lower world and stole the sacred pigs (fertility) from Pryderi. The virtues of Math were resident in his foot. Except when he was obliged to ride to battle, his foot was kept in the lap of a virgin, suggesting it was held to protect one vulnerable spot, the heel. See crucifixion, foot, heel. Goewin, one of his foot-holders, was outraged by Gilvaethwy; Arianrhod, whom Math wished to marry, was outraged by her brother Gwydion. A magician with shape-shifting powers (suggesting different aspects of the sky), Math punished his nephews by turning them first into deer, then into swine, then into wolves, before permitting them to return to human form (seasonal changes). When identified as an underworld

deity Math is said to be identical with March, son of Meirchion. As a sky god with a sacred heel he compares with Achilles, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Mopsus, Talus.

**MATHEMATICS** In an Italian icon personified by a middle-aged woman wearing a transparent veil; her head winged. A celestial globe is at her feet; beside her is a child she seems to be instructing by pointing a pair of compasses at a tablet she holds on which is engraved a six-pointed star.

Mathematical signs:

- ∠ angle
- └ angle, right
- ∧ arc
- ∴ because
- circle, circumference
- ° degree
- ~ difference
- : difference, excess
- ≠ ∞ ÷ divisible by
- = equals
- ∴ equals when used between ratios
- ≅ equivalence
- ′ foot
- ∝ geometrical proportion
- > greater than
- " inch
- ∞ infinity
- ∫ integration
- < less than
- minus
- ′ minute
- x multiplied by
- ∅ or
- ⊥ perpendicular
- + plus
- ± plus or minus
- ∴ proportion
- √ radical
- ▭ rectangle
- " second
- square
- Σ sum of
- ∴ therefore
- △ triangle
- × varies



**MATHOLWYCH (MATHOLWCH)**  
Welsh sun hero, king of Ireland. He sought the hand of Branwen, daughter of the sea god Llyr. When he arrived in Wales at the court of Llyr, Branwen's half brother Evnissyen, a wind deity, mutilated his steeds. To pacify Matholwyth, Bran, Branwen's brother the fertility lord, gave him gifts which included a caldron which restored life to the dead. To retaliate for Evnissyen's conduct, when Matholwyth returned to Ireland, he struck Branwen every morning (dispelled the moon). Eventually he and Branwen were reconciled until their son Gwern was tossed into a fire by the mischievous Evnissyen. In the battle that followed the Irish were winning because they restored their dead in the caldron until Evnissyen smashed it. A time myth.

**MATHONWY** Welsh sky deity. Father of Math; ancestor of the house of Don.

**MATILDA (MATTA, MATTIE, TILDA, TILLY)** (1) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning mighty battle-maid, and from Old High German, meaning heroine. (2) In Dante's Purgatorio, the countess of Tuscany (1046-1115), a supporter of Pope Gregory VII. She represents the active life and guides Dante toward Beatrice, who represents the contemplative life.

**MATLALCUEJE** Literally, Lady of the Blue Robe. Aztec rain goddess, who resided on a mountain. Companion of Chalchiuhtlicue.

**MATRES (MATRES BRITANNE)**  
Roman name for Celtic earth mothers or fertility goddesses. Three Matres prophesied Arthur's birth, suggesting they were

fate goddesses.

**MATRI** Hebrew name meaning Jah watches.

**MATRIMONY** In an Italian icon personified by a young man richly clothed, a yoke on his neck, a quince in his hand, stocks on his legs, a viper on the ground. See marriage.

**MATRS** Hindu mothers; spirits who dwell in cemeteries, at crossroads, and on mountains, and practice witchcraft. Disease demons.

**MATSYA** In Hinduism first avatar of Vishnu, fish incarnation which kept the ship of Manu afloat during the deluge. In later legends the fish is Brahma Pradjapati. See Kurma.

**MATTER** Represents disorder, femininity, multiplicity. Compare spirit.

**MATTHEW (MATHIEU, MATT, MATTHAEUS, MATTHIEU)**  
(1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of Jehovah, gift of the Lord. (2) One of the four Christian evangelists to whom the gospels are ascribed. Likened to a man because he expresses the human side of Christ. Ruler of the zodiacal house Capricorn. See evangelists and under saints.

**MATTHIAS** Christian apostle chosen by lot to replace Judas Iscariot. His badge is a battle-axe, because after being stoned he was beheaded with one.

**MATUTA (MATER MATUTA)**  
Roman mother goddess of birth and increase. Sometimes identified as a dawn goddess equated with the Greek Leucothea.

**MATU-'U-TA'U-TA'UA**

In Tahitian mythology a giant bird which swallows men.

**MATY-TAPIRE** Lame dwarf of Hindu legend.

**MATZOTH (MATZOH)** Typifies exodus. Unleavened bread eaten by the Jews during the eight days of Passover as a reminder of the unleavened bread eaten by Jews when they left Egypt. Three cakes are used during the Seder ritual. The first is known as Cohen, the second as Levite, after the priestly castes, the third is known as Israelite to represent the twelve tribes before separation under Rehoboam. The threefold symbolism of the matzoth is: bread of poverty; haste with which Israelites left Egypt; period in which they lived simply in the desert before settling and prospering in Canaan.

**MAU** See Maau.

**MAUD (MAUDE)** Feminine name. Diminutive of Magdalene and Matilda.

**MAUDGALYAYANA** In Buddhism one of the two best beloved of the five disciples of Sakyamuni. He and Sariputra are known as the model pair. His emblem is a khakkhara (alarm staff).

**MAUGIS (MAL-GIST)** One of Charlemagne's paladins. A champion and magician. In the French version a son of Duke Bevis d'Aygrement, stolen by a female slave. In her flight she rested under a white thorn and was devoured by a leopard and a lion, which killed each other in a fight for the infant. The fairy Oriande, attracted by the child's cries, exclaimed, "By the powers above the child is mal gist (badly nursed)." When grown he ob-

tained the enchanted horse Bayard and took from Anthenor the Sacra-cen the sword Flamberge. He gave both to his cousin Renaud. In the Italian version known as Malagigi.

**MAUI (MOWEE)** Chief culture hero of the Polynesians. He was an aborted child, which his mother wrapped in her apron and abandoned, which explains his small stature. He was raised by sea gods and educated by his sky ancestor, Tama-nui-ki-to-rangi. When he returned to earth his mother recognized him and acknowledged him to be her youngest and favorite child. He was a benevolent trickster, who played pranks on his stupid and older brothers. He raised the sky in three heavens. In connection with this incident he is called Tiitii, and is identical with Tane. He brought up land from the bottom of the sea. A name for New Zealand is Te-ika-a-maui (Fish of Maui). He warned his brothers not to cut the fish (land), but they would not listen to him, and for this reason it became islands of mountainous character. To provide dry days for his mother's wash he snared the sun with a lasso made from hair taken from Hina, his sister-wife, and forced the sun to agree to slacken its pace before he released it. He captured the winds and imprisoned them all in caves, except West Wind, which eluded him. He conquered his ancestress Mafuike, fire deity, and brought fire to mankind. He had the power of shape changing (suggesting seasonal changes), and in the guise of a bird he followed his mother. He uttered magic words which opened a cave through which she descended to the underworld, where Maui found her with his father Tangaroa, who gave Maui a name, but made an omission.

In the underworld he entered the body of his ancestress Hine-muite-po. According to a decree, if he emerged, i. e. were born again after having passed through the world of darkness, he and mankind would become immortal and the goddess would die. Once he entered the ogress the flaw in his name was discovered and jealous gods saw that he could not free himself from the monster's body. Thus he died and man remained mortal.

**MAUL** In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a giant who mars the innocence of young pilgrims with sophistry. When he attacks Mr. Greatheart with a club the virtuous hero slays him.

**MAULE, MATTHEW** In Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables, Maule is executed for witchcraft by the machinations of Colonel Pyncheon, who desires to confiscate his property.

**MAULI** Mashonaland Great Spirit.

**MAURA (MAUREEN, MOIRA)** Feminine name; Irish form of Mary.

**MAURICE (MORRIS)** Masculine name from the Latin through the French, meaning the Moor, dark colored.

**MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS** One of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Tomb of Mausolus, 4th century B.C. king of Caria. The name mausoleum now is applied to any sepulchral monument of architectural beauty or of great size. See Grave.

**MAUT** See Maat.

**MAUTHE** Spectral dog which haunted Peel Castle on the Isle

of Man. Probably a spirit of wind.

**MAVERICK** In the middle 19th century a Texas rancher named Samuel Maverick let his cattle run at large unbranded; later all unbranded cattle in his locality became known as Maverick's. By extension, a stray or unbranded animal, a man without a party, one who is homeless or motherless, an unclassed individual.

**Maverick brand.** Brand used by cattlemen who make a practice of appropriating and branding stray, unbranded cattle. By extension, an animal or piece of land claimed by the one first branding it; something dishonestly or illegally appropriated.

**MA-VIEN** Despot deified as a protector-deity. Ma-vien, a Chinese general, invaded Tonking, Indo-China, and reduced the people to slavery. After his death he displaced Cao-bien as protector deity. Also called Bach-ma (White Horse) because a celestial white horse supposedly aided him.

**MAVIN** Feminine name; special use of an obsolete noun meaning thrush.

**MAWA (MAWU)** In African folklore a child of God who visited earth during a famine. Among Dahomean tribes a moon goddess; feminine aspect of Mawa-Lisa.

**MAWA-LISA (MAWU-LISA)** Dahomean androgynous deity. Mawa is the moon, the feminine element; Lisa is the sun, the male element. See Androgynous deities.

**MAWON** In ancient ecclesiastical Welsh records the father of Maenwyn (i. e. sacred stone), which was the native name of Saint Patrick.

**MAWR PEN AETHIR** Welsh term for the supreme deity. Akin to the Greek names Pan and Aether and to the Iroquoian name Maho-Peneta.

**MAWWORM** A cheat, hypocrite, sanctimonious pretender. From the character so named in Isaac Bickerstaffe's *The Hypocrite*.

**MAXIMILIAN (MAX)** Masculine name, Germanic blend of the Roman Maximus and Aemilianus, meaning greatest Aemilianus. In feminine form, Maxine.

**MAXWELL** Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning great well.

**MAY (MAE)** (1) Feminine name; diminutive of Mary or Margaret. (2) In ancient zodiacs the sun enters Gemini, third month of the year, on a date corresponding to May 21 of modern calendars. A period of blooming. Figuratively spring-time of life, youth. Its birthstone is the emerald, its color is orange, its zodiac sign is the Twins or Lovers. Symbolized by apple-blossoms, fleur-de-lys, and robin. In China its emblems are the horse and marigold. Dedicated to Virgin Mary. Previously dedicated to Pagan virgin mothers. Anciently in Europe an unlucky month, in which people went about in old clothes, a sign of mourning, and abstained from sexual intercourse; hence specifically an unlucky month for marriage. In Greece dedicated to the goddess Maia, who gave the month its name. In Rome month in which purification ceremonies were performed; later an orgiastic month associated with the cult of Flora.

May Day. In Europe, May 1. Festival celebrating the awakening of Earth from her winter

sleep. The renewal of life and vegetation. Day of rustic rejoicing, when May Queen is crowned and Maypole erected. Famous for orgiastic revels. In Britain one of the quarter days; Beltane Day, opposite of Samhain Day. Once dedicated to Robin Hood and the Maid Marion, and celebrated with archery, morris dances, and other festivities. Christian festival of Saint James the Less. In Japan day for boys. Dolls representing legendary heroes are set up in the home and miniature flags and weapons are set up outside. Observed the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, now regularly on May 5. Roman festival of Bona Dea celebrated May 1.

May Day Eve. Druid festival which celebrated the spring equinox with a Belenian or Beltane fire.

May dew. Dew of May 1. Formerly believed to possess magical properties, which preserved beauty, whitened linen, etc.

May morn. Life and vigor.  
Maypole. Life, generative power, rebirth, reproductive powers of nature, spring. The pole and ring signify the union of fire and water, the male and female principles, spirit and matter. The pole typifies the creator; the circle, the regulator of time and motion. Ancient believed the Maypole imparted a fertilizing influence over cattle, vegetation, and women. Descendants of the sacred trunk-ids of Pagan and early Christian rites. Allied to the axis or universe tree. Modern substitute of the mystic palm tree. Akin to the ashera, daikoku-bashira. Word equated with maple. The 'pole' compares with the Latin pales, a word related to the Greek phallus. Compare Christmas tree, Yggdrasil.

Maypole dance. Reverence



of creation.

Maypole streamers. All-radiant, streaming sunshine; the joy and fruit of the marriage of the pole and the ring or male and female principles.

May Queen. According to a superstition the girl chosen queen of the May will not live another year; i.e. the spring maid descends into the underworld with the coming of winter.

May thirteenth. Day on which Hermes led Persephone back to earth and to her mother Demeter. Resurrection.

**MAYA (MAIA)** (1) Buddhist virgin mother of God, mother of a savior. Wife of the Sakya king, Suddhodana, and mother of Gautama Siddhartha or Sakyamuni, who became Buddha. While she slept Buddha entered her womb in the guise of a six-tusked elephant. Four celestial beings (quarter gods) guarded him before birth, and he saw light in the Lumbini Grove while Maya held a branch of the sal-tree. Maya died seven days after the birth of Buddha. Story parallels that of Leto. Death of the mother in childbirth is an interpretation based on a theory of the sun myth, in which Dawn, mother of Sun, dies with the sun's birth. In Tibet called sGrol-ma or Tara. See Holy Ghost. (2) Hindu mother of the world, personified active will of the creator. In union with the supreme spirit she produced the waters and in them deposited a productive seed, which became a golden egg (sun), which produced the supreme being in the form of Brahma, ancestor of all beings. She is illusion personified as a celestial maiden, taking the place of the older Avidya or Nescience. The name is from the Sanscrit meaning one of magic, power of obscuring, state producing illusion

and error, or evil covering reality, and is related to Mary. (3) Extinct civilization which probably settled in the Yucatan about the 5th century. Renowned for its remarkable culture. The Mayans were an agricultural race and displayed great ingenuity in architecture and textiles. The name as used is assumed to mean Mother-of-the-Waters or Teats-of-the-Waters, and possibly relates to the mother from whom sprang the Assyrian or Egyptian civilizations. The Mayans worshiped a long-nosed god called Maya, who was a bringer of rain, and greatly resembles Ganesha, Hindu rain-bringer. Their capital was Mayapan, a name composed of Maya and Pan.

Mayan triad. Ah-Kiuic, Chac, and Hobnel.

**MAYAUEL (MAYAHUEL)** Mexican many (or 400) breasted mother goddess. Milk provider. Because of her fruitfulness she was transformed into the maguey (agave) plant, a vine which yields a milky juice that ferments and intoxicates. A white animal with the head of a coyote or fox and long tail is associated with her. She suckles a fish.

**MAYER** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the nobler.

**MAYFLOWER** (1) Flower emblem of Massachusetts, symbolic of Pilgrim Fathers. (2) Ship which sailed from England for the New World with Pilgrims. Symbolizes Pilgrim Fathers as well as colonization, early settlers. Frequently used to denote the snobbery of Americans of old family, one whose ancestors supposedly came over on the Mayflower.

**MAYNARD** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning

strong and hardy.

**MAYPOP** Fruit of the passion flower; emblem of Tennessee.

**MAYURA** Sanscrit for peacock; a Buddhist non-tantric symbol.

Mayurapiccha. Sanscrit for peacock feather. Emblem of Mahamayuri, Mamaki, Saraddevi, and Sridevi. In Buddhist ritual a vessel filled with lustral water which has kusa grass or a peacock feather for sprinkling holy water is an altar object. A non-tantric symbol.

**MAZAINYON** Iranian evil demons.

**MAZDAISM** Dualism. Doctrine of two creators and two creations. Ahura Mazda, with his host of Amesha Spentas and Yazatas, presides over the good creation and wages an incessant war against Ahriman and his army of evil spirits, including the Div and Druj. Also called Zoroastrianism.

Mazda. Creator of the world. Identical with Ahura Mazda, which see.

**MAZIQIM (MAZIKEEN, SHE-DEEM)** Jewish folklore spirits resembling the brownie or jinn. Sometimes identified as the children of Adam. According to the Talmud, during the 130 years of Adam's excommunication, he begat demons and specters, "children in his own image."

**MBAMBA (MBAMBE, MPAMBE)** In African Wankonde (Nyasaland) mythology the supreme god addressed as Father. He is of human form, white and shining, and lives above the sky. Also called Kiara. Mbamba is a word for god.

**MBERE** Creator god of the

Fans, a western Bantu tribe.

**MBIR** Creator worm of the Guarayu, South American Indians. He took human form, was called Miracucha, and shaped the world.

**MEAD** Norse drink of the gods. The poetry mead or dwarf's drink was made by Fjalar and Galar.

**MEADOW SAFFRON** April 3 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: My best days are past.

**MEADOW SWEET** May 27 birthday flower symbolizing uselessness.

**MEAN** Etruscan deity of destiny. Probably the same as Mania.

**MEANDER** (1) In ancient geography a river of Asia Minor. In modern times called Menderes. According to legend it dried up when Phaethon drove the sun chariot. Its proverbial windings are compared to the labyrinth of Minos. (2) A pattern without beginning or end. Symbolic of eternity. In China called hui-hui chin. Symbolizes reincarnation and thunder. Compare key pattern.

**MEASURING SQUARE** Balance, equilibrium, limitations, limits of every dominion.

**MEAT** Many primitive tribes observe a strict rule of diet, eating only the meat of birds and swift-footed or strong animals, believing they absorb from the meat the characteristics of the animal. The Namaquas abstain from eating the flesh of hares because they believe it would make them faint-hearted. Bushmen eat the flesh of slow-footed animals, imagining the game they pursue

will be sympathetically influenced by the food in their bodies. In East Africa the heart of a lion is eaten for courage, the heart of a hen is taboo. In Central Africa the liver is the seat of the soul; to enlarge his soul a man eats an animal's liver. Women have no soul and therefore are not permitted to eat liver. According to occultists to dream of meat signifies gaiety, profit.

**MECCA (MEKKA)** The end of a pilgrimage, a long-relished goal. From the sacred city of the Moslems, center of their universe. Birthplace of Mohammed, to which all pious Moslems make the hadj (pilgrimage) at least once in a lifetime, and toward which they turn their faces for prayer. Site of the Kaaba, holy shrine.

**MEDAL** Award or decoration for merit; commemoration of an event. Dream significance: success, vanity.

Leather medal. An imaginary award for inferiority or stupidity; used satirically.

**MEDAMOTHI** In Rabelais' Pantagruel, island at which the fleet of Pantagruel lands to buy the atoms of Epicurus, an echo drawn to life, a picture of a man's voice, Plato's ideas, samples of Philomela's needlework, and other objects of virtue. The word is from the Greek and, like Butler's Erewhon and More's Utopia, means nowhere.

**MEDAN** Hebrew masculine name meaning judgment.

**MEDB (MAEVE, MEADHBH, MEAVE)** In Brythonic mythology queen of Connaught. Originally the wife of Conchobar, whom she left for Ailill. Finda-

bair was her daughter. She coveted the Brown Bull of Ulster owned by Daire. When Daire refused to lend her the bull she appointed Fergus, an Ulsterman who had quarrelled with Conchobar, to lead her forces in an attack against Ulster. Her army was defeated, but with the aid of Lugaid, Ailill, and others, she attacked a second time, planning her campaign to coincide with the season when the men of Ulster were under the magic of a weak spell (winter). By the sorcery of the daughters of Calatin she enticed Cuchulainn (sun) into single combat against her whole army (darkness). In this second battle Cuchulainn was killed and the Brown Bull (fertility) became the property of Medb, who usually is interpreted to be a moon goddess or queen of darkness. Probably the original of the fairy queen Mab.

**MEDEA (MEDEIA)** In Greek mythology granddaughter of Helios, daughter of Aetes. A prophetess and sorceress as well as a dawn goddess, she is the heroine of a light myth. She helped Jason (sun) obtain the golden fleece (sunlit clouds) in the custody of her father (darkness), and then fled with Jason. Pursued by her father and her brother Absyrtus (sun's rays), she trapped and killed Absyrtus, dismembered his body, and dropped the pieces into the Adriatic Sea to delay her father, who stopped to pick them up. When Jason deserted her for Glauce (dawn), she sent her rival as a wedding gift a mantle of gold thread she had inherited from Helios. Trying it on Glauce was burned to death. Medea killed her sons by Jason and fled to Athens, where she became the wife of Aegeus, by whom she became the mother of Medeus, eponymous ancestor of the Medes.

For plotting against Aegeus's son Theseus, she was driven from Athens. Because she repulsed the advances of Zeus, Hera gave her immortality and in Elysium she married Achilles. The mantle she inherited was the sun's wisdom, capable of giving and destroying life. Eventually it was interpreted to be an article of witchcraft, an evil character was assigned to Medea, and she appeared in her role of a fallen deity. As one who aided her lover she is an analogue of Ariadne and Gunlad; as one who killed her sons she is an analogue of Gudrun, Procne, and Signy. Her name suggests counsel or providence and is akin to Maia, Medusa, Metis.

Medea's kettle. A magic vessel of rejuvenation; restorer of lost youth. A world pot, the underworld, realm of rebirth.

**MEDEBA** Hebrew place name meaning full waters.

**MEDICINE** Symbolized by a caduceus, serpent, or group composed of bay leaves, flask, an open book, pen, and skull. The ancient color of the academic gown of physicians was green. Among American Indians the term applied to objects and practices, such as an article, dance, song, or spell, which supposedly controlled the animistic powers of nature; hence a private magical property.

Medicine bag. Sacred bundle of wonders carried by every male American Indian. To it he paid the greatest homage and to it he looked for safety throughout his life. It was made from human or reptile skin or the skin of a creature which had appeared in a dream inspired by the Great Spirit during the puberty fast, the time an Indian learns which animal is to be his guardian. Called

manito (manitou) by Algonquins; oki by the Iroquois; teotl by Aztecs; all words meaning serpent.

Medicine Buddhas. In Buddhist Tibet especially revered in two groups, one of eight and one of nine. They are seated dhyanasana or in meditative pose, wear monastic garments, no ornaments, and usually have long-lobed ears, urna, and usnisa.

Medicine man. Among American Indians one to whom the nature of every object was known. One who employed naturalistic methods of healing, as the use of crude surgery, herbs, sweat-baths, etc. In many tribes he played the role of a god and was accredited with the powers of the god he impersonated, employing magic for healing. Medicine men had three distinct roles; they were medical practitioners, practitioners at night orgies, prophets or seers. The modern doctor is the equivalent of the ancient fertility spirit, healer, medicine man, priest.

Medicine show. An entertainment, especially in rural areas of the United States, designed to advertise patent medicines or cure-alls. They were given from a traveling wagon and included comics, freaks, and song and dance teams. The Indian medicine-man invariably was impersonated.

**MEDINA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of the golden mean. Stepsister of Perissa (excess) and Elissa (deficiency). (2) Holy Mohammedan city in Arabia. Burial place of Mohammed.

**MEDITATION** Symbolized by a mountain, owl. Personified by a person with hand supporting head, deep in thought.

**MEDR (BEHR)** Ancient south



Arabian death god.

**MEDRAWD** Same as Modred, which see.

**MEDUSA (MEDOUSA)** In Greek mythology one of the three Gorgons; sister of Euryale and Stheno. Queen of darkness and generation. Although her sisters are immortal Medusa is mortal. When she offends Athena her fair countenance is changed, she becomes an object of horror with snakes on her head instead of hair. Slain by Perseus (sun), who fixes her head, which turns those who gaze upon it into stone, on the aegis of Athena (dawn). Poseidon (sea) is her lover, and the moment she is slain Chrysaor and Pegasus spring from her blood. Thus the beautiful night is loved by the sea; her countenance changes in a storm, vapors stream across her face like snakes; she is mortal inasmuch as the sun dispels the night; and in giving birth she produces powers or rays of the sun (Chrysaor) and vapors or morning mist (Pegasus). She also is mortal because growth (generation) is capable of death. Her sisters do not die because they are absolute darkness. Medusa also exemplifies any hideous or ugly woman.

Medusa head. Fear, frightfulness, horror, terror. The snakes typify fecundation and hiss of wind as well as vapors. An amulet worn to safeguard against incantations.

**MEDYR** A follower of King Arthur noted for his speed. An aspect of wind.

**ME'EMZET** Egyptian ship which draws the sun during the day.

**MEG** Old English giantess; demoneſs of disease and plague.

Notorious as thrower of boulders and other gigantic missiles. Big guns once were named after her. Also known as Long Meg, Mons Meg.

**MEGAERA** In Greek mythology the grim one. One of the Eumenides, which see.

**MEGIDDO** In Old Testament site of many conflicts. See Armageddon.

**MEHETABEL (MEHITABEL)** Hebrew feminine name meaning benefitted of God.

**MEHREM** Ancient south Arabian creator god.

**MEHT-UERET** Literally, great flood. Ancient Egyptian divinity. The sun frequently is said to be born on or of Meht-ueret, or to have climbed on her back or between her horns on the day of creation. The same process may be said to take place every morning, for daily and cosmogonic processes are parallel.

**MEIBOIA** Ancient Greek heaven bee-goddess. Daughter of Oceanus or of Pelagus.

**MEIDO** Japanese world of the dead. Land of gloom, nether-regions. Also called Yomotsukuni.

**MEILICHIOS** Literally, gracious, mild. Greek underworld snake god. Originally ruler of the Meilichians, spirits worshiped in nocturnal ceremonies in an imprecation rite. Later Zeus was superimposed on Meilichios and worshiped in a period of chilly gloom as a purification from guilt of kindred blood. A magical fleece was used in the purification services. Another face of Maimaktes, who thirsts for blood. By Euripi-

des called Zeus-Hades.

**MEKALA** Siamese lightning goddess. Shown with a bolt of light.

**MEKKA** Same as Mecca.

**MEKONAH** Hebrew name meaning foundation.

**MELAMPUS** Literally, black-foot. In Greek mythology the first mortal seer; ancestor of a family of seers. He was the first mortal to practice the art of healing and the first to worship Dionysus. He understood the language of beasts and birds, and the gift of prophecy had been given to him by serpents he had saved from death at the hands of his servants. He was a hard bargainer. To cure the daughters of Proetus of madness he demanded one-third of the kingdom; this Proetus refused to pay. When they grew worse Melampus demanded two-thirds of the kingdom. The curing of the daughters suggests the absorption of one cult by another or the absorption of one aspect of nature or one season by another.

**MELANIE** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning black.

**MELANIPPE** In Greek mythology a daughter of Chiron transformed by Artemis into a mare and placed among the constellations.

**MELBOURNE** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the mill stream.

**MELCHI** Masculine name from the Hebrew through the Greek, meaning my king.

**MELCHIOR** Literally, king of light. One of the three kings or

wise men of the East who brought offerings to the infant Jesus. He offered gold, emblem of royalty.

**MELCHIZEDEK (MELCHISEDEC)** Literally, king of righteousness. In the Old Testament king of Salem (Jerusalem), and priest who blessed Abraham and received tithes at his hand. He claimed to rule, not by right of inheritance but by will of God, and he stands alone without predecessor or successor. He is said to be a type of Christ, and a 3rd century sect paid divine honors to him as superior to Christ. He has been variously identified as an angel, Enoch, the Holy Spirit, a messenger of God, Shem, a Son of God. In art he is shown as king and priest holding a chalice reverently. He is a priest whose origin, consecration, life, and death are unknown, as opposed to Aaron, about whom all is known.

**MELEAGER (MELEAGROS)** In Greek mythology heroic son of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and Althea. At his birth the Fates inform his mother that he will live as long as a log burning on the hearth remains unconsumed, whereupon Althea snatches the brand from the fire and extinguishes it. Famous as a javelin (ray) thrower, Meleager becomes one of the Argonauts and leader in the hunt for the Calydonian boar (drought), which ravages the crops of his father. Because of his love for Atalanta he slays his maternal uncles in a quarrel over the dead boar. His mother, in revenge, throws the log into the flames and causes his death. His character and career appear to symbolize the course of the sun on a cloudy day, when he sometimes flashes splendidly and sometimes is shrouded in gloom, sinking in flames in the west. His

exploits resemble those of Perseus, Sigurd, and other sun heroes.

#### MELEK TAOS (KING TAOS)

The image of a peacock supported on a candlestick or pillar. Symbol of the sun god. Name signifies great shining light.

**MELIADES** Greek nymphs who presided over flocks and fruit trees.

**MELIAE** Greek ash or oak nymphs which sprang from the blood of Uranus when Cronus castrated him. Shafts for spears, which typify rays, were made from ash or oak. Compare Medusa for the birth of Chrysaor and Pegasus.

**MELIAGRAUNCE, SIR (MELEAGANT, MELIAGAUNCE)** In Arthurian romances king of death. Deity who abducts Gwynhwyvar (Guinevere) to a castle on an island whence no traveler returns. In one version she is rescued by Gawain; in another by Lancelot. Identical with Melwas.

#### MELICERTES (MELIKERTES)

In Greek mythology grandson of Cadmus, son of Athamas and Ino. Ino, fleeing from her frantic husband with Melicertes in her arms, plunged from a cliff into the sea. Compassionate gods transformed her into a sea goddess and Melicertes into a sea god under the name Palaemon. Both were invoked against shipwreck. He had jurisdiction over ports and shores. His steed was the dolphin. He was a sun deity, who at the end of the day plunged into the sea. The Isthmian games were held in his honor, and children once were sacrificed to him. Melicertes had been borrowed from the Phoenician Melkarth.

**MELISSA (MELISSE, MELITA, MELITE, MELUSINE)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bee. Source of Malta. (2) In Greek mythology a daughter of Melissus, Cretan king. A honey priestess, she fed milk and honey to the infant Zeus. (3) In legendary history the second wife of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. She was unjustly accused of infidelity and killed by her husband. Prototype of Desdemona.

**MELKARTH (MELCARTH, MELKART, MELQART)** Literally, city king. Phoenician sun deity, who was god of the underworld until days began to lengthen at the winter solstice; thus a dying god resembling Attis and Tammuz. Patron deity of the seaport Tyre; revered by seafarers. Children were sacrificed to him in a fire. Sacred to him were the oak and quail, and when the quail arrived each March, the oak began to leaf to celebrate Melkarth's resurrection and royal marriage to his sister-mother Ashtart. Egyptians portrayed him with a gazelle's head. He passed into Greek mythology as Melicertes, and in later myths is called Hercules, the primeval father. In the Old Testament he is called Baal, his worship having been introduced by Jezebel. In steles he brandishes an ax or spear and carries a shield. Frequently represented riding a sea horse. Identical with Moloch.

**Melk-Ashtart.** Phoenician father-mother deity. Equates with Anat-Bethel, Eshmun-Astarte. See Androgynous deities.

**MELMOTH, SEBASTIAN** Name used by Oscar Wilde after his release from prison. In *Melmoth the Wanderer*, a novel by Charles Maturin, who was related to Wilde's mother, Melmoth is a man who sells his soul to the

Devil in return for everlasting life.

**MELON** See gourd for symbolism. Word from the Latin *malum*, which resolves into *al-um*, i.e. one god.

**ME-LONG** Tibetan metal mirror. One of the eight objects used in Man-la worship.

**MELPOMENE** Literally, to sing. Greek muse of tragedy. Shown with a tragic mask; sometimes with a lyre or scroll. Her crown may be of cypress, fig, ivy, mulberry, olive, or vine leaves. See Muses.

**MELU** Indonesian creator god.

**MELUSINA (MELISANDE)** In medieval French romances a fairy, daughter of Elimas, king of Albania, and the fairy Presina. For offending her mother she sealed her father in a mountain and, for this sin, she was condemned to become a serpent from the waist down every Saturday. When she married Raymond, count of Poitiers, she made him vow not to visit her on that day. Excited by jealousy he broke his promise; whereupon she was obliged to leave her husband and wander about as a specter until the day of doom. In one version she was locked up in a dungeon of the count's castle. Many noble French families claim her as their ancestress, and she is said to appear occasionally to warn her descendants of approaching danger. Ginger cakes in the form of a beautiful woman with a serpent's tail are still sold at the May fair in Poitiers and called Melusines. She was adopted by Spenser as Melissa. Compare Tyo-tamahime.

Un cri de Melusine. A sud-

den cry; in allusion to the cry of despair uttered by Melusina when she was discovered by her husband.

**MELUZINA** Bohemian spirit of winds.

**MELVILLE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the chief's town.

**MELWAS** British lord of the underworld. In Arthurian legend god of darkness who, for a year, lay in ambush and finally abducted Guinevere to his palace in Avalon. Arthur besieged the stronghold and Melwas was obliged to restore Guinevere to Arthur. In other versions Arthur's rival is Meliagraunce or Modred, and Gawain or Lancelot rescues the queen. Cornish equivalent of the Welsh Gwyn. Mortalized as Malvasius, king of Iceland.

**MEM** Thirteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning water. Its numerical value is forty or, if a final letter, six hundred. According to mystics it symbolizes mother, seed and root of all things, hence fertility, formation, regeneration. Its planetary correspondence is Saturn; its symbolic correspondence is transformation; its tarot correspondence is Death. Its color is pale blue; its direction on the cube of space is east to west, signifying the inner axis which connects the center of the eastern face with the center of the western face, thus that which is companionable. In white magic it is in correspondence with the fourth heaven or sphere of Jupiter. The sovereign intelligence governing this planet is called Tsadkiel. When mem is a final letter it is analogous to the fifth heaven or sphere of Mars, which has Camael for its supreme intelligence. He



is the fire and strength of the gods, and presides over many princes. See Alphabet Affiliations.

**MEMING (MIMING)** In Norse legend satyr who guards the sword of victory.

**MEM LOIMIS** In the mythology of the Wintun tribe of Copehan Indians the waters. Aid of Olelbis, which see.

**MEMNON** In Greek mythology son of Tithonus and Eos; nephew of Priam, whom he assisted in the Trojan War. He was the darkness which came from a bright land (Ethiopia), killed Antilochus, the afternoon sun, and was slain by Achilles, the morning sun. Ancients believed dew was the tears of his mother, who wept every morning over his loss, or the tears of his comrades, who were so plunged into grief the gods changed them into birds which visited his tomb to weep. The more easterly of the two statues of Amenophis III at Thebes, Egypt, the Greeks called that of Memnon. At the break of day the statue was said to give forth music like that of a lyre when the first sunrays touched it. Thus when Eos kissed her son at daybreak the hero acknowledged the salutation with a musical murmur. Like those of Bran and Mimir his head was said to have retained its prophetic power after his death.

**MEMORIAL DAY** In the United States a day set apart for decorating the graves of those who gave their lives in wars. In most states celebrated on May 30. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi celebrated on April 26, and in Louisiana and Tennessee on June 3. Symbolized by blue and gray, the

colors of the uniforms in the Northern and Southern armies during the Civil War; flowers; national flag at half mast; soldiers' graves; wreaths. Also called Decoration Day.

**Memorial feast.** Among Finno-Ugrians a hen, horse, or other domestic animal is killed for a feast in honor of the dead, for without bloodshed a memorial feast cannot be celebrated.

**Memorial monument.** In China and Japan composed of a gem to symbolize ether, crescent for air, triangle for fire, circle for water, square for earth. It suggests the body of the dead has been resolved into its original elements and absorbed in the All, the source of life.

**MEMPHIS** Great commercial center of ancient Egypt; sole capital until the rise of Thebes. Now in ruins. City of pyramid builders, its theology was based upon earth worship, revering the god Ptah. Its name, meaning white walls, suggests its fortress was constructed of limestone. In Old Testament called Noph, and referred to as the place where Joseph was prisoner and ruler. Prophets foretold its doom, which they said would come through the worship of idols.

**MENAKA** Hindu apsaras who married a mortal and became the ancestor of the human race.

**MENALCAS** In Roman poetry a rustic or shepherd. Spenser borrowed the name, and in his Shepherd's Calendar he is the enemy of the countryman Colin Clout.

**MENAT** Whip amulet of ancient Egyptians. Talisman for conjugal happiness as it gave strength to the reproductive organs, promoted fruitfulness and health, and drove

away evil.

**MENE LAUS** In Greek mythology husband of Helen. By reason of his marriage to her he became king of Sparta, thus a king by matrilineal descent. The abduction of Helen by Paris precipitated the Trojan War. After the war Menelaus and Helen were reconciled; thus he was a cuckold.

**MENES (MEN, MENA)** First king of the Thinite, the first dynasty of united Egypt. Formerly held to be legendary; now accepted as the king who united the north and south kingdoms. He is believed to have built the city of Memphis. His reign is placed variously between 5000 B.C. to 3400 B.C. He is described as a great unifier; also as a lustful drunkard. His name was a generic term for the golden or white sun bull of Osiris.

**MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN** According to the Old Testament three Chaldee words meaning respectively, he is numbered, he is weighed, they are dividing, and unusually translated, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting." They were supernaturally traced on the wall at Belshazzar's impious feast and indicated his impending doom. Court astrologers either could not or dared not read them. Only Daniel had the courage to reveal their awful meaning, and the same night witnessed their fulfilment.

**MENGK** Finno-Ugric evil forest spirit.

**MENGLOD** Literally, necklace glad. In Norse mythology an aspect of Freyja as spouse of Svipdag.

**MENG-PO NIANG-NIANG** Chi-

nese goddess of the netherworld. Her broth of oblivion drives out all memory of the netherworld preparatory to rebirth.

**MENHIR** Literally, long stone. A prehistoric monument consisting of a single tall stone left rough or partly shaped. Placed upright in Britain as a deity image or battle or sepulchral memorial.

**MENI (MINU)** Assyrian mother goddess who fixed the fates of men, cities, and nations. Probably a moon deity. Sometimes interpreted to be the planet Venus, a goddess of good fortune. Originally the name was masculine. Identical with Manat; associated with Gad.

**MENJA** See Fenja and Menja.

**MENOECEUS (MENOIKEUS)** In Greek mythology son of Creon. When the seer Tiresias declared that the city of Thebes would be saved only if the youngest scion of the royal house offered himself voluntarily to Ares, Menoeceus mounted the walls of the city as the Seven Against Thebes were preparing to attack it and plunged a dagger into his heart. Probably an aspect of dawn. Equates with Protesilaus.

**MENORAH (MANORAH, MEMORAH)** Seven-branched candlestick; characterizes a site where a Jew worships God or the grave of a pious Jew, and suggests the unquenchable and illuminating spirit of Judaism. It stood on the western end of the sanctuary in front of the Holy of Holies. In popular tradition it symbolizes the presence of God, the Shekinah within the Temple. This light never was extinguished until the Shekinah voluntarily departed from the Temple in anticipation

of its destruction. Originally it may have represented the Tree of Life with fruits or lights hanging on the branches. It probably stands for the five planets, the sun, and the moon, the eternal lights brightening the paths of the dead, and sometimes called the seven eyes of Yahweh. The menorah is the light of the law by which a Jew hopes to be saved and, as a grave symbol, infers that the departed soul will shine as a star forever. Its seven branches also typify the six days of creation and the Sabbath. Used as a talisman for averting evil. It became the hall-mark of Judaism as the cross became the mark of Christianity, and at one time the seven-branched menorah was forbidden in the home as imitating the Temple, and an eight-armed candelabrum was used.

**MENRFA (MENRVA)** Etruscan goddess of wisdom. Identical with Minerva.

**MENSA (MONS MENSÆ)** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Table Mountain.

**MENSES** A period regarded as unclean by many primitive peoples. Widespread is the belief that, if a menstrous woman mounts a horse, it will become disabled or die; if she passes between two men, one will die; if she touches a flower, plant, or purple cloth, it will fade; if she washes linen, it will turn black. Among certain tribes, if a wife menstruates on the day on which a new hut is built, the hut is torn down. However, a menstruating woman standing naked on a field before sunrise will rid it of pests; also by exposing her genitals, she will calm a storm at sea. Among California Indians a first menstruation is

marked by severe tabus for the girl involved, and a dance is given when the period has passed. Carrier Indians seclude girls at puberty in a wilderness; to catch a glimpse of her is a threat to one's safety; her mere footstep defiles a path or river. Her period of segregation is called the burying alive; thus she experiences rebirth. Apache Indians look upon the menses as a source of blessing, and priests pass on their knees before a row of young girls having their first menstruation to receive their benediction. A magical connection of the moon with menstruation is widely believed. The baleful moon-dew of Thessalian witches was a girl's first menstrual blood, taken during an eclipse.

**MEN SHEN** Ch'en Chi and Chen Lung, two bird guardians of the portals of Chinese Buddhist temples. Worshipped during the New Year festival. They are shown in warrior dress and are reputed to ward off evil influences. Various ancient warriors are identified with the pair.

**MENTU (MENTHU)** Egyptian god of the rising sun. Represents the morning aspect of Ra as opposed to Atum, who represents the setting sun. The male principle, also god of war. Shown as a bull symbolizing the heat and power of the orb of day, or as hawk-headed. In time he completely overshadowed Amon as Mentu-Ra.

**MENU** Same as Manu, which see.

**MENW** In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. He could take the shape and speak the language of birds, and he had the power to render himself and his companions invisible at will.

Probably an aspect of wind.

**MEPHAATH** Hebrew name meaning height.

**MEPHIBOSHETH** Hebrew name meaning utterance of Baal.

**MEPHISTOPHELES (MEPHOSTOPHILUS, MEPHOSTOPILIS)** In an old demonology one of the seven chief devils; ranks next to Satan as a fallen angel. The name is manufactured from three Greek words meaning not light loving. He appears in many literary works as a crafty, cynical, sardonic tempter. In Goethe's Faust his form sometimes is that of a man, sometimes that of a woman, thus an hermaphrodite.

**MER (ISHKUR, MERMER, MIR, MUR)** In Sumerian mythology son of Enlil, by whom he is given control of the winds. God of lightning. He is known by the title Bir, and is a prototype of Adad and Yahweh.

**MERIAIAH** Hebrew name meaning revelation of Jah.

**MERIAIOTH** Hebrew name meaning revelations.

**MERIAIOTH** Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning Our Lady of Mercies.

**MERCURY (MERCURIUS)** (1) Roman wind deity, messenger of the gods. Conductor of souls to the underworld; deity of commerce, eloquence, and science; patron of merchants, rogues, thieves, travelers, and vagabonds. A name used to denote a bearer of news, a clever or nimble person, a hawker, a skillful thief. His festival was celebrated on May 15, at which time merchants sprinkled themselves and their wares with holy water to insure

large profits. Portrayed as a young man standing on tip-toe, suggesting he had a sacred or vulnerable heel (see heel) as well as indicating speed; wearing a winged hat and winged sandals or heels; bearing a caduceus. Sometimes he is shown with coins or a purse, his emblems as protector of commerce, or with a gold chain hanging from his lips to indicate his eloquence. Other attributes are a cup or chalice, a harpe or sword, and the color green. In early statues represented with a branch, and probably he originally was a grain or fertility deity. His statues are made of boxwood as the box tree was sacred to him. He was derived from the Greek Hermes and Christianized as Saint Mercurios. Mercury is the source of words such as market, merchandise, merchant, merciful. (2) In medieval theosophy the Holy Ghost in the Godhead; in man, the conscience, sometimes the intelligence; also the male principle. (3) The smallest planet, and the one nearest the sun; ruler of the zodiacal houses Gemini and Virgo; lord of Wednesday. In astrology the messenger, being the intermediary between the four elements, air, earth, fire, water, and the phenomena produced by them. Star of intelligence and free will, protector of merchants and thieves. Those born under Mercury's influence are eloquent, inventive, mentally and physically active. Represents an intelligence of transparency, typifying faulty observation and superficial reasoning. Astrologists assign the color green or yellow and the musical note D natural to the planet. It is pictured by a cross surmounted by a circle, which in turn is surmounted by a lunar crescent or wings. In Mohammedanism planet presiding over authors and scribes. (4) Metal



supposedly carried by the god Mercury, which changed color and consistency according to circumstances. Symbolic of adaptability, inconstancy, speed. Also called quicksilver. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight articles used in Man-la ritual.

Mercury fig. The first fig taken from a tree was offered to Mercury. A proverbial saying applied to all first fruits or first works.

**MERCY** Personified in an Italian icon by a pale woman with a Roman nose. Crowned with olives, she carries a cedar branch. A crow is at her feet.

Corporeal works of mercy.

In Christian tradition they are seven: 1- to feed the hungry and give drink to the thirsty; 2- to clothe the naked; 3- to shelter the stranger and needy; 4- to visit the sick; 5- to minister unto prisoners and captives; 6- to visit the fatherless and husbandless; 7- to bury the dead.

Mercy seat. Golden lid of the ark of the covenant whence God gave his oracles to the high priest, upon which was sprinkled the blood of the yearly atonement, and place where the covering or forgiving of sins was dispensed. In Christian tradition the blood of atonement showed that divine mercy can be granted only through the blood of Christ. According to Josephus the mercy seat was only a lid; New Testament writers state the term implied propitiation. Figuratively, throne of grace.

Spiritual works of mercy. In Christian tradition they are seven: 1- to instruct the ignorant; 2- to correct offenders; 3- to counsel the doubtful; 4- to comfort the afflicted; 5- to suffer injuries with patience; 6- to forgive offenses and wrongs; 7- to pray for others.

**MEREDITH** Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning sea protector.

**MER FEAST** Finno-Ugric great sacrificial feast to the nature gods. Held during a famine, war, or any period of trouble under the direction of a priest or seer in the kus-oto (sacred grove). The festival lasts for a week, sometimes two.

**MERGEN TENGERE** Altaic god who lives in the seventh heaven with the sun. The sharpshooter god, suggesting a god of lightning.

**MERIADEK** God anciently venerated by Breton peasants. He appears to have been identical with Merodach.

**MERIT** In an Italian icon personified by an old man in rich apparel on the summit of a rock. One arm, naked, supports a book; the other, armed, holds a scepter.

**MERLIN (MERDDIN, MYRDDIN)** Literally, sparrow hawk. Sky deity who first appeared as Ambrosius in Nennius. In Geoffrey of Monmouth's account he appears as Myrddin, ruler of heaven; deity of battle, conqueror of dragons hostile to mankind and fertility; shape-shifter. He passed into Norman-French romances as Merlin and eventually was called Merlin in English versions. In the Arthurian cycle he is the son of a Welsh princess seduced by a fiend. Blaise baptises him to rescue him from Satan. An enchanter and prophet, he hears everything in the world, even the slightest sound, and he builds the Round Table, giver of fertility in the shape of the world, which becomes Guinevere's wedding gift to Arthur. His wife is

Elen Lwyddawg, a battle (storm) goddess. He is beguiled by the siren Nimuë, who encloses him in a rock; thus the sky is imprisoned in darkness. In later legends he is seduced by Vivien, Lady of the Lake, exemplifying the susceptibility of a wise old man to the charms of a young woman. Worn out by her, he reveals his secret of imprisoning a man in a wall-less tower. She entraps him in a hawthorn bush or oak tree, where he perishes; sleep is the chain by which he is bound. In the Triads he and nine bards go to sea and are lost or sail to Bardsey Island, a paradise. Thus the sky disappears in a dark forest, at sea, or on a far-off island. With him he took the thirteen treasures of Britain, henceforth lost to the human race. In some versions he is not dead, but merely sleeps, and his voice is heard on occasions, thus a prototype of Arthur and Bran. A shape-changer, his powers are similar to those of Atabyrius, Dionysus, Llew Llaw, Lludd, Periclymenus, Proteus, Zeus. One of his epithets is Emrys. Deity of the light sky, he was worshiped on high places, and Stonehenge probably was one of his temples. In legends connected with early struggles for freedom in Wales, he is a prominent character, and his history is interwoven with that of a 5th century bard named Merlin. An early name of Britain was Clas Myrddin (Myrddin's Enclosure).

**MERMAID** Sea nymph; a lovely woman to the waist, the tail of a fish below. She often appears above the surface of the water combing her long hair with one hand, holding a mirror in the other. She resembles the siren of Greek mythology, but probably originally was a Celtic deity.

Some legends of the mermaids sprang from sailor's tales, in which a mermaid is associated with human calamity. In popular tradition typifies beauty, generation, sea, sea mother, seduction, wisdom. In heraldry signifies eloquence. The mirror probably represents the moon disk, and the long hair sea weed or rays on the water. In the middle ages a mermaid denoted the dual nature of Christ. The name is from the Anglo-Saxon mere (sea).

**MERODACH** Hebrew masculine name meaning bold. Same as Marduk, which see.

**MEROPE** In Greek mythology: (1) daughter of Oenopion, king of Chios. Her overly-eager lover Orion was blinded because of the way in which he treated her. Probably a dawn goddess. (2) A Pleiade, who lost her place because she married Sisyphus, a mortal. Some call the lost Pleiade Electra. (3) Wife of Cresphontes, king of Messenia; mother of Aepytus. Polyphontes, the man who murdered her husband, took her as his wife. Aepytus escaped and Polyphontes offered a reward for his murder. Years later, unrecognized, Aepytus returned under the pretext of claiming the reward, and his mother planned to kill him for murdering her son. He revealed his true identity to her, together they killed Polyphontes, and Aepytus became king. This is a light myth, in which Cresphontes, the aged sun is slain by Polyphontes, night sky, who in turn is slain by the young sun. Merope typifies the moon or dawn, and her position is much like that of Gertrude, the mother of Hamlet, and of Gerutha and Groa of Norse mythology. (4) Wife of Polybus, king of Corinth. Moon goddess. Foster mother to Oedipus, sun

hero.

**MERRY ANDREW** Clown, jester, especially the buffoon who attends a traveling quack. The name is said to be derived from Andrew Borde, eccentric physician to Henry VIII. In old plays Andrew is a popular name for a man-servant, as Abigail is for a waiting-woman.

**MERSEKHNET** A name of Atet, which see.

**MERTVAYA VODA** Literally, dead water. In Slavic mythology water which heals the wounds of a corpse. Carried by birds, hail, thunder, and whirlwind. Compare Shivaya voda.

**MERU (SUMERU)** Hindu sacred mountain. Dwelling place or pleasure ground of the gods. Sunrise mountain, which shines like the morning sun, is of gold, and round as a ball. The birds on it have golden feathers. It is the pillar separating heaven and earth, the spine which sustains the world. Its twin is Kailasa. Buddhist navel of the universe. Resembles Olympus.

**MERVEILLEUSE** Literally, marvelous or wonderful. Magic sword of Doolin of Mayence.

**MESCA** In Irish mythology daughter of Bodb. Garman, a mortal, took her from her divine sid and seduced her, and she died of shame. Probably a fertility goddess. See Divine-human marriages.

**MESCAL** Narcotic of the cactus plant. Prized by Mexican Indians, who use it ceremonially to obtain the blessed state which to them is supremely religious. The top called mescal button is eaten in the manner of the sacra-

ment; first the mescal button, then water, accompanied by prayer and songs.

**MESCHAMAAT** Slavic forest goddess whose love is dangerous to mortals. Corresponds to Lesni Zenka.

**MESEMBRYANTHEMUM** Symbolizes idleness, rejection. Popularly called ice plant.

**MESENKTET** Egyptian bark of dusk, ship in which Ra travels throughout the night. The bark of dawn is Manzet.

**MESGEGRA** Irish vassal monarch ruling over Leinster under Eochaid Airem. A fertility deity.

**MESHA** Hebrew name meaning freedom.

**MESHACH (MESHECH)** In Old Testament, with Abednego and Shadrach, for refusing to worship the god of Nebuchadnezzar, he was thrown into a fiery furnace, from which he was miraculously delivered by Jehovah. See Abednego.

**MESHARU** In Babylonian mythology an attendant of Shamash. Name signifying righteousness.

**MESHELEMIAM** Hebrew name meaning Jah recompenses.

**MESHEZABEEL** Hebrew name meaning God is deliverer.

**MESHILLEMOTH** Hebrew name meaning recompenses.

**MESHOBAB** Hebrew name meaning returned.

**MESHKHENET (MESKHENT)** Egyptian goddess of the birth seat or cradle. A fate deity who watches the beginning of the second

life in the realm of Osiris. She wears on her head an ornament resembling two bent antennae of insects. Her attribute is a brick on which Egyptian women of antiquity lay while giving birth.

**MESLAM** Sumerian underworld chamber where the sun god Nergal (Ninurta) remained during the night.

**MESSALA** A false friend. From the character in the Lew Wallace novel Ben Hur.

**MESSALINA** An intemperate, licentious woman. From the wife of the Roman emperor Claudius, executed by order of her husband in 48 A.D. Catherine II of Russia has been called the modern Messalina.

**MESSBUACHALLA** In Irish mythology child of incest; daughter of Eochaid and Ess. Mother of the hero Conaire. Probably a fertility deity.

**MESSIAH** From the Greek Mesias, the Hebrew Mashiakh, the Mohammedan Masih, meaning anointed. In Christian churches Jesus, called Christ, the deliverer. Among Hebrews the awaited savior or deliverer of mankind. The Hebrew word contains the same number of letters as the word for the serpent form in which Satan seduced Eve; this is interpreted to mean the Messiah will bruise the head of the serpent and banish death and sin from the world. Symbolized by a fish and also called Dag, Hebrew for fish and preserver. The Messiah will distribute to the faithful the flesh of Behemoth, the land monster, and that of Leviathan, the sea monster. Figuratively, any great national savior or hoped-for liberator of a country or people.

**MESSIDOR** Tenth and harvest month in the calendar of the French Revolution.

**MESSON** Same as Michabo.

**MESSOR** Roman divinity of harvest.

**MESSOU** In Potawatomi legend the great restorer. Rabbit who brought back the world when it was lost in the deluge. Prototype of Manabozho.

**MESU (MES)** Sacred Sumerian tree with roots in the cosmic sea in the depths of Arallu and with branches in heaven. Prototype of Yggdrasil.

**METAKORAB** In Melanesian mythology one of the dogai. A female bogey queen.

**METAL** Element of the underworld. Typifies eternity, war, wealth. Represented by the color white. According to mystics it is the sensory element of understanding in the body; its action is to destroy and produce, resist and yield; its quality is to be hard and soft; its cycle is to conquer wood and produce water, exemplifying hardness over softness. In China represented by the color yellow. Principle element of the west, typifying autumn. In Chinese zodiac element of Kang, eastern quadrant; Kuei, southern quadrant; Lou, western quadrant; Niu, northern quadrant. Medieval alchemists believed in seven metals, which corresponded to the seven movable planets, and which they indicated by the symbols for the planets. Copper was called Venus; gold was called Sol; iron, Mars; lead, Saturn; quicksilver, Mercury; silver, Luna; tin, Jupiter.

Heated metal. In Japanese tradition confession abstractor,



determiner of guilt or innocence.

Heraldic metals. Argent (silver) shown by a plain surface; or (gold) shown by spots or by light closely set dots; sable (iron) shown by a black surface.

Metal musical instruments. In China the clanging sound of metal typifies war.

Metal-pin tree. Ainu axis or world tree. Against it the swords of the gods break. It extends into the underworld and reaches into heaven. Parallels the Mesu and Yggdrasil trees.

Metal strips. In Japan used as deity offerings to ward off evil. Called gohei.

Metal worker. In antiquity inspired fear. This fear may have been the root of many of the stories connected with dwarf artisans, such as Hephaestus, Voland, Wayland, and other legendary smiths.

**METAMORPHOSIS** In folklore usually for the purpose of accomplishing good or evil. Achieved by the use of articles which possess magic qualities or by magic words, thus change of structure or substance by witchcraft. When voluntary called shape-shifting, which see.

**METATRON** In the cabala angel of the Presence. World-prince corresponding to Kether.

**METEOR** Dazzlement, holy power, swiftness. A good-luck light. A wish expressed while watching the light of a meteor supposedly will be fulfilled. According to American Indians a forerunner of death. In Australian mythology a rope ladder by which the dead climb up to the sky. In Finno-Ugric belief a form in which souls of the dead or the sleeping travel. Called fire-serpent.

Meteorite. Talisman. Weapon

of the gods. The Kaaba. In China to find one is bad luck.

**METHUSELAH** In Old Testament son of Enoch. He lived 969 years, and died a year before the deluge. According to the Bible he lived longer than any other man in the world.

**METIS** In Greek mythology one of the Oceanides. Personification of prudence, endowed with the gift of prophecy. In Hesiodic tradition the first wife of Zeus. When he received a warning that his child by Metis would be more powerful than he, he swallowed the sea nymph, who was assimilated into his own being, and Athena, goddess of dawn and wisdom, was born from his brain. In one legend Metis aided Zeus in his rebellion against Cronus by administering to Cronus a draught which caused him to disgorge his children, which he had swallowed. Her name signifies counsel or constructive thought. See Swallowing.

**METRA** (1) Ancient Persian goddess twofold in character; in one phase, all pervading love, a fertility mother; in the other, the light of heaven, a moon goddess. Source of the Ephesian Artemis. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Eresichthon, who had been punished by Demeter with an insatiable hunger. Metra possessed the power of transforming herself into a variety of different animals. By this means she contrived to support Eresichthon. This is a time myth; the changing shapes of Metra represent the changing seasons.

**METSANHALTIA** Baltic Finn forest ruler who grows taller as he is approached, until he becomes the height of a great tree. Personification of shadow. Also

called Skogsradare.

**METSANNETTSYT** Finnish forest virgin. In front she is beautiful, behind she is like a bundle of twigs or a rotted stump with a tail. She causes men to cohabit with her. Also called Skogsjungfru.

**METS-HALDIJAS** Esthonian forest ruler. A wind deity. When his cry is heard something special is about to happen, perhaps a death.

**METSMEES** Literally, forestman. Esthonian wind god.

**METZLI** Aztec moon goddess. She sacrificed herself on a pyre with a leper in order to bring back sunlight.

**MEULEN** Araucanian, South American, spirit of the whirlwind; devourer of children.

**MEXITLI (MEXTLI)** Chief deity of ancient Aztecs, whence the name of Mexico. Stupendous human sacrifices, sometimes running into many thousands of persons at one time, were offered to him. Also called Huitzilopochtli.

**MEZENTIUS** One proverbially cruel or impious. The allusion is to the legendary king of Etruria, who put his subjects to death by tying a living man to a dead one. When driven from his throne he fled to Rutuli, where he allied himself with King Turnus against Aeneas, who eventually killed him.

**MEZEREON** In the language of flowers: I desire to please. Symbol of coquetry.

**MEZUZAH** Jewish talisman. Parchment carried in a small

case or placed in the lintel of doors.

**MEZZORAMIA** Legendary oasis of happiness in the African desert.

**MI** Musical note to which mystics assign the quality worship and the rank of subject.

**MIACH** In Celtic mythology son of Diancecht. Like his father he was a celestial musician. He cast a spell over the silver hand made by Diancecht and Creidne for Nuada, skin grew over it, and it moved. In another account he made a new hand from a swineherd's arm-bone. In envy his father struck him four times; three times he healed his wounds, but the fourth was fatal. On his grave grew 365 stalks of grass, one for each of his joints and sinews, and each was a cure for any of the illnesses that attacked the 365 nerves in a man's body. His sister Airmid arranged them carefully, but their envious father confused their order so that none may know their properties. Miach personifies fertility; the four wounds represent the four seasons, the season of winter being the season of death. The incidents reflect belief in magico-medical skill; also in divine jealousy of man's knowledge. Miach resembles Asclepius.

**MICAH** Literally, like Jehovah. One of the minor prophets of the Old Testament. His prophecies relate to the sins and judgments of Israel and Judah, the destruction of Jerusalem and Samaria, the return of the Jews from captivity, the punishment of their enemies, and the coming of the Messiah, specifying Bethlehem as the place where He was to be born of a woman. Thus one who foretold the coming of a deity.

**MICAHIAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning who is like Jehovah. In the Old Testament a faithful and fearless prophet. He was imprisoned for one of his prophecies until its fulfilment; symbolic of the imprisonment and release of light.

**MICAWBER, MR. WILKINS**

One who is half-clever, impractical, a great letter-writer and speechifier, a projector of bubble schemes, one who is forever certain that something will 'turn up' to make his fortune. An incurable optimist is called a Micawber. From the character in Dicken's David Copperfield.

**MICHABO (MESSIBIZI, MESSON, MISSABOS, MISSIWABUN)**

The Great Hare or Giant Rabbit of several Algonquin tribes. Spirit of eastern light; dispeller of darkness. Lord of winds, prince of the air, his voice was thunder, his weapon was lightning. Among some tribes his grandmother was the moon; his father the west wind; his mother, who had been fecundated by the passing breeze, was the virgin dawn, who died at the moment of his birth. He was born fully grown, mighty in strength, with all the knowledge possible to obtain, characteristics common to sun heroes. He remained in constant conflict with Kabun, his father, whose abode was in the realm of darkness. Among some tribes his antagonist was his brother Chokanipok, the flint stone (storm clouds), whom he broke in pieces, which he scattered over the land, turning the entrails into fruitful vines. Other antagonists were the prince of serpents, whose home in the deep waters of a lake was guarded by fiery serpents, and the king of fishes, both symbols of atmospheric waters, typifying wars

of the elements. Michabo, who opened the doors to send forth the luminaries on their journeys, was the captain of the raft (sun) which floated on the boundless waters in the beginning. He married Muskrat, whom he sent to the bottom of the primal sea. She returned with a speck of mud which Michabo molded into the earth; then he and Muskrat cohabited and became the parents of the human race. Thus from mud dried by sunlight formed solid earth; later soil warmed by sunlight became fertile. Michabo was the imparteur of religious rites, interpreter of dreams, inventor of picture writing. He was the founder of the medicine hunt in which, after ceremonies and incantations, he put men to sleep and appeared to them in their dreams to instruct them how and where to hunt and fish. Provider of fire and food plants, especially the maize, he was the active, quickening power of life. As Michabo Ovisaketchak (Great Hare who created Earth) he was the beneficent highest deity. His messengers were the Gijigouai (rays). Singing birds, clouds, and winds, all sky symbols, were sacred to him. In a corrupt version, half simpleton, half wizard, he was a magician envious of the powers of others and constantly strove to outdo their accomplishments. He was a prankster and abused his superhuman powers for ignoble and selfish ends. His name is compounded from missi or mitchi, meaning great, and wabos, meaning rabbit. Wabos is related to waban, the east or daylight; wabi, he sees; wabish, white; wasseia, light. A name probably given to him because, in northern winters, the animal's fur becomes white. By some tribes, with slight variations in his legend, he is called Ioskeha, Manabozho, Wabasso. He is

the prototype of Brer Rabbit in Uncle Remus stories.

**MICHAEL (MICKEY, MICKY, MIKE, MITCHELL)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning who is like the Lord. In Christianity the name of one of the archangels. See under saints. Mohammedan angel of protection.

Michaelmas. Celebration of the Feast of All Saints and of Saint Michael on September 29. Commemorates autumn, harvest. In England one of the quarterly rent days. Magistrates are elected on Michaelmas, and the customary food is goose.

Michaelmas daisy. Typifies cheerfulness in old age.

Michaelmas moon. Harvest moon.

**MICHAL** Hebrew feminine name meaning who is like God. In the Old Testament a daughter of Saul who was the wife of David. Her hatred of religious zeal was stronger than her love for her husband.

**MICHEL** Generic term for a German. Also called Cousin Michael.

**MICHIGAN** Emblem: apple-blossom; motto: Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If thou Seek a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold it Here); nickname: Auto, Lake, Wolverine.

**MICROCOSM** Man viewed as an epitome of the universe; according to Pythagoras the intelligence and soul of man.

**MICROPROSOPUS** In the cabala the sixth Sefhira; Tipherath, the Lesser Countenance. Also applied to the six Sefhira from five to ten, composed of Tipherath, Netzach, Hod, Yesod, Malkuth.

**MICROSCOPIUM** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Microscope. Symbolizes investigation.

**MICTLANTECUTLI** Aztec skeleton god of death. Lord of the midnight hour and of the north. Ruler of those who died of disease. His mate was Mictlanciuatl. The dog and the owl were sacred to him. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca. Also called Tzontemoc, i.e. He of the Falling Hair.

Mictlan (Mictla, Mictlancalco). Aztec house of darkness, abode of Mictlantecutli. Though windowless it was large enough to hold the whole world. Opposed to Tlalocan, paradise.

**MIDAS** In Greek mythology son of Gordius and Cybele. King of Phrygia. In a musical contest between Apollo and Marsyas (or Pan) he was asked to act as judge. For awarding the prize to Marsyas, Apollo gave him the ears of an ass. Midas hid them under a Phrygian cap, but his barber discovered them. Fearful to tell anyone the secret he was unable to contain, the barber whispered it to the earth, and the rushes kept murmuring to the wind, "Midas has the ears of an ass." Midas was an agricultural king and, in early or Eastern versions of his myth, the ass's ears undoubtedly symbolized wisdom and therefore his glory rather than his disgrace. In another legend Silenus strayed into his garden in an intoxicated condition. Midas entertained him hospitably and then led Silenus to his friend Dionysus, who offered to grant Midas any favor he chose to ask. Midas asked that everything he touch turn to gold. His request was granted; the moment he touched his food, it turned to gold, whereupon Midas begged for deliverance. He was instructed to bathe in the Pactolus River, which thereafter



ran over golden sands. Although Midas now denotes one who is avaricious, fabulously rich, or successful in all financial transactions, the gold originally was that of dawn, which became too powerful at midday, and was quenched when the sun came in contact with water at sunset.

**MIDEWIWIN** Secret religious organization among the Ojibway Indians, which received its mysteries from Manabozho. Its purpose was to prolong life by the use of herbs and magic.

**MIDGARD (MIDGAARD, MID-GARTH)** Literally, mid-ward or mid-yard. In Norse mythology earth, abode of mankind; distinguished from Asgard, abode of deities, and Utgard, abode of giants. United with Asgard by Bifrost, the rainbow bridge. Created by Odin out of Ymir's eyebrows. Also called Mannaheim (home of man).

**Midgard serpent.** World serpent, which lay hidden in the sea. Its tail was in its mouth, and it girded the earth, squirting poison (darkness) over air and land. Personification of the ocean, which was believed to encircle the earth. Also called Midgard-sormen. Identical with Jormungandr. Analogue of Losy.

**MIDIANTIE** Marauder. From the nomadic tribe mentioned in the Old Testament. Descendants of Midian, fourth son of Abraham, the Midianites were idol worshipers who roamed the Moabite desert, swarming like locusts during the harvest season to kill and rob the Jews of their fruits and herds. Gideon finally delivered the Jews from their oppression. The name is from the Hebrew, meaning strife.

**MIDIR (MITHR)** Gaelic fate de-

ity. A Tuartha De Danann god; husband of Fuamnach; father of Blathnat. His stronghold was the Isle of Man, where he kept three wonderful cows and a magic caldron. An underworld deity, he was a possessor of wealth, the fertility in the ground. He also owned three inhospitable cranes, who stood at his door shouting, "Do not come!" "Go away!" "Go past the house!" Thus he warned men from entering the realm of the dead. In the form of Ailell, Etain's lover, Midir visited Etain. For seducing her he was compelled to perform four tasks: build a causeway across the moor of Lamrach, clear the plains of Meath, cut down the forest of Breag, remove rushes from the land. In one legend he won Etain from her husband Eochaid in a game of chess. Both versions are fertility legends, in which Etain, the summer maid, must spend part of her life underground. Midir is a counterpart of Hades and Pluto.

**MIDNIGHT** Hour of bewitchment, gloom, mortification, plots, secrecy. According to the cabala moment at which Presence (God) appears and disperses evil spirits. Likewise the moment at which God entered the Garden of Eden. Midnight sometimes is used as an appellation of God. Romans divided night into four watches: the second watch ended at midnight; the third, or cock-crowing watch, began at midnight.

**MIDSUMMER DAY** Anciently the time of the summer solstice festival; about June 21. Now generally celebrated on June 24 with the feast of John the Baptist. Day on which the oak king was sacrificially burned, when the Eye of the year (sun) was blinded with a mistletoe stake, which appeared in Norse mythology as the

slaying of Balder by the mistletoe. In Celtic mythology day on which the goddess Danu took Ireland from its inhabitants, the Fir Bolgs, thus the festival marking the triumph of sunshine and vegetation. In Pagan Europe it was celebrated as a fire festival, honoring sun deities, such as Gwion and Heracles. In Christian Europe it appears as a water festival honoring Saint John. In England one of the quarter days.

Midsummer Eve. Druidic festival which celebrated the summer solstice with Belenian fires. Witches rode abroad; hen eggs were broken to see what one's fortune would be. In Christian times called Saint John's eve.

Midsummer fires. According to ancient superstitions cattle driven through them will be cured of disease; dances and prayers around them will cause rain to cease and hemp to grow; girls who dance around nine midsummer fires will marry within the year.

Midsummer men. A stone-crop plant used by girls on Midsummer Eve to test their lover's fidelity.

**MIEHTS-HOZJIN** Lapp master of the forest. He is a good spirit unless offended; then he will bewilder a culprit so that he cannot find his way out of a forest. Also called Vare-jielle (forest dweller). Identical with Lesiy.

**MIELIKKI** Finnish forest spirit with dual attributes, either favoring hunters with game or no game. Spouse of Tapio.

**MIGGS, MISS** An ill-tempered, shrewish maid. From the comforter of Mrs. Varden in Dickens' Barnaby Rudge, who ultimately becomes a turnkey at Bridewell jail.

**MIGNON (MIGNONNE)** Feminine name from the French; meaning dainty, little. A term of contempt applied to Henry III of France and his effeminate favorites.

**MIGNONETTE** January 30 birthday flower, symbolic of health. In the language of flowers: You are better than handsome; Your qualities surpass your charm.

**MIHR** Armenian fire god. One of the seven chief deities of the pantheon. Brother of Anahit and Nane. His festival was a fire celebration in February, month in which new fires were kindled. His functions resemble those of Hephaestus; his name is identical with Mithra.

**MIKADO** Japanese deity incarnate, god-king, heavenly sovereign, priest-ruler, spiritual emperor. Descendant of Amaterasu, sun goddess. One whose duty is to mediate between his heavenly ancestors and subjects, leaving worldly affairs to the shogun and samurai. Until recent times his face was unseen except by his consort and his chief ministers. His emblem is the dragon. The three insignia of the royal family are a jewel, mirror, sword. Title rarely used by the Japanese, except in poetry. Also called Arahito-gami.

**MIKE** Like Pat, a common name for an Irishman. In English colloquial usage, mike means to be lazy, shirk work.

**MIKETSU-OHO-KAMI** Japanese deity of food.

**MIKO** Shinto priestess, bride of the gods. Parallels a Greek pythoness.

**MIKUJI** Japanese written oracles

given to those who request them at Shinto shrines. Also called omikuji.

#### MIKURA-TANA-NO-KAMI

Amaterasu, Japanese sun goddess, as owner of the necklace bestowed on her by her father Izanagi. The necklace, provider of fertility, was so precious it was kept by the goddess on a shelf in her storehouse. Name signifying August-storehouse-shelf-deity.

**MIKVEH** Bath for ritual purification among orthodox Jews.

**MILANION** Roman name of the Greek Hippomenes, which see.

**MILA-RE-PA (MILA, MILA-RAS-PA)** Literally, the cotton clad. Chief apostle of Kar-gyu-pa or Mahamudra School, Tibetan Buddhist sect. The mighty saint. An historical person deified. Disciple of Mar-pa. He was hermit, monk, poet, yogi; thus the Great Yoga. Usually portrayed on lotus throne on a gazelle skin. In paintings he wears monastic robes and no headdress; his hair falls in ringlets over his shoulders. He holds his right hand cupped behind his ear to indicate he is listening (to sounds of solitude). His emblem is the patra. In Tibet called Je-tshun-mi-la or rJe-tsun-Mila.

**MILCOM** Ammonite god identified with Moloch. His principle offerings were human sacrifices. Solomon permitted his worship in Jerusalem, hence any pernicious influence or system which causes loss of life or sacrifice of principles.

**MILDRED (MILLY)** Feminine name from Old English, meaning mild and strong; gentle counselor.

**MILED (MILEDH)** Legendary conqueror of Ireland; eponymous ancestor of the Milesians. Son of Bile and grandson of Bregon, who supposedly descended from Sythian nobles who had been expelled from Egypt and settled in Iberia (Spain). From Iberia Miled sailed to Ireland to avenge the murder of Ith. The Tuatha De Danann made a magic mist to make the island appear like a hog's back, so he called it Muic Inis (Pig Island). He willed the country to his sons Eber and Eremon; after his death they fought for the sole kingship, and Eber was killed. All Irish genealogies trace back to Miled. Name derived from the Latin Miles.

Milesians. Deities who came from the Celtic underworld, Iberia. Ancestors of the Gaels.

**MILES (MYLES)** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning soldier.

Miles Standish. One who sends another to court the girl he loves and loses her to the man who carries the message. From the bluff, middle-aged soldier in Longfellow's poem, the Courtship of Miles Standish.

**MILFOIL** War. In China plant used for the purposes of divination.

**MI-LI** In Chinese Buddhism the coming Buddha. Also known as the laughing Buddha. Sometimes called Ajita, the invincible. He was the principal Bodhisattva of Shakyamuni's retinue, and appointed his successor, to appear as Buddha after 5,000 years. The expected messiah. A tutelary deity. Represented as stout with breasts and upper abdomen exposed. Identical with Pou-tai and with the Sanscrit Maitreya.

**MILI** Zuni medicine man's fetish

of a perfect ear of corn decorated with macaw feathers. De-nuded of the feathers, it is buried with the owner to symbolize the ending of a man's life.

**MILIGMA** Offering to infernal deities in Greek antiquity.

**MILITARY ARCHITECT** In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman in a garment of many colors. A gold chain from which hangs a diamond is around her neck. In one hand she holds the mariner's compass, in the other are the plans for a hexagon fortification. A swallow sits on the plans. At her feet are a pickax and a spade.

**MILK** Widely revered as the elixir of life, heavenly nourishment, lava of regeneration. Symbolic of the foam from which deities spring. Dream significance: (drinking) peaceful happiness; (upsetting) unrealizable plans. One of the four libations offered by the ancient Greeks, the others being honey, oil, and water. Jews of antiquity used milk as a symbol of pure, simple, and wholesome truth. In India offerings of the first milk from cows were made to Naga. The Parsees believe in its cleaning efficacy and carry a small bottle in their pockets with which to purify themselves from an unhallowed contact. In Siberia, during a thunderstorm, milk offerings are poured on the ground to appease the gods.

Curdled milk. One of the eight articles used in Man-la ritual.

Milk flowing from a woman's breast. Abundance. Two streams signify fertility and wisdom, love and knowledge.

Milk and honey. Heavly food. Anciently given to newborn children, hence a symbol of birth

and rebirth. Formerly used in baptismal rites. The fertility and plenty promised to the Jews in the land of Canaan.

Milk kinship. Degree of relationship existing between foster-children.

Milk Lake. Widely worshiped as the sacred lake situated in heaven and shaded by the Tree of Life. Nourisher, source of all life. Frequently personified as a female deity. In Iranian mythology called Ardivisura Anahita; in Siberian mythology called Khotun.

Milk pail. Dairy products. In gnostic tradition the spiritual nourishment derived from Christ, the Good Shepherd.

Milk pot. In Egyptian, Hindu, Iranian, etc. mythologies fused with the water pot when the cow mother was accepted as the originator of the source of life.

Milksop. A term of contempt for an effeminate or weak man.

Milk and water. Devoid of character, namby-pamby, tasteless, vacillating and weak, as a milk and water political policy.

Milk vetch. Comfort.

Milkwort. Hermitage.

**MILKY WAY** Heavenly river formed by the milk of the great mother goddess, smoke or ashes of sacred fires, sperma of the gods. Path by which souls ascend to their homes in the sky. By American Indians designated the Ashen Road or White River; first path of the sun and moon; path of birds, of ghosts on their way to the palace of Thunder God; path of the Morning Star. Also sacred cord of life. Aztecs revered it as Mixcoatl, the cloud serpent; the Mosetena Indians of Bolivia revered it as a huge worm bristling with arrows shot at him; the Pawnees called it wolf tail or short cut. In Brythonic legend it was the castle of Gwydion or track made by Gwydion when he



sought his son Llew Llaw. Ancient Celts called it Lug's chain, the band or bridge uniting heaven and earth. Compare cable tow. In China called T'ien-ho (Heaven's river), source of the Hoang Ho (Yellow River). Stream over which magpies made a bridge once a year so the lovers Chi'en Niu and Chih Nu were able to meet. In Egyptian antiquity said to be the nourishing milk of Hathor or the road marked by ears of corn dropped by Isis in her flight from Set. Christian Way of Saint James. In Piers Plowman the heavenly road to Virgin Mary, lady of Walsyngham. In Greek mythology milk of the goddess Rhea of Crete, sprouted into the sky after the birth of Zeus; also the milk of Hera. Sometimes called scars of Phaethon's ride; track to the palaces of the gods. In Hindu legend the head of the serpent king Naga is held by the gods who dwell on Mount Meru, the tail is held by the Asuras, who use the body to churn the Milky Way. In Japanese tradition it is a floating bridge as well as a celestial river. On the bridge Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo meet once each year during the Tanabata festival; from the bridge Izanagi and Izanami churned the primal waters until they curdled and land was formed. As a river it is called Ama-no-Yasu-no-gawa, Ama(Ame)-no-kawa, Ginja, or Tenga, and in it the kami fish. By Moslems called pilgrims way to Mecca. Mongol's call it Burkhan's Road. In Norse mythology, Bifrost. In Persian mythology the straw thief's track, from the tale of the man who stole hay or straw, intending to hide the booty in the sky, but dropping so much on the way, he left a path. In Armenian and Bulgarian legend the straw thief is called Vahagn. In Roman antiquity milk of Juno. Residence

of heroes who merited celestial bliss. There, their souls disengaged from corporeal ties, they led a life of undisturbed felicity, and rejoiced in contemplation of the universe. In German and Russian folklore the path of the wild hunt. Saxons called it Irman's Way or Waetlinga Street, i.e. path of the sons of Waecla from the Eastern to the Western Sea. In Siam called Way of the White Elephant. Among Siberian tribes a stitched seam in the roof of the sky. When a god wants to see what is happening on earth he peeks through the stitches. At such times a light (meteor) is seen through the crack. The god grants everything desired of him while the crack is open. To the Teutons it was Odin's or Holde's Way. Among Truco-Tatars it is bird's or duck's road. Yakuts call it God's footprint, the ski track of Tungk-Pok, son of God, or the milk stream of Khotun.

**MILL** Fertility. Dream significance: (stopped) useless efforts, sorrows; (watermill) difficult undertakings; (windmill) journey; (working) joy, wealth. In Europe of the middle ages typified the gospel. In Norse mythology universe motion or whirling heavens, suggested by the revolving millstone. The Grotte, friction machine operated by Fenja and Menja, who ground out gold (fertility) and peace (harmony) until they were digrunted, and then they ground out fire (war) and salt (drought or frost).

Mill of God grinds slowly.  
Fate is inexorable.

Millstone. Heavy burden, miller, milling industry, that which crushes or pulverizes. Dream significance: enormous effort. In heraldry a pair of millstones typifies mutual converse of human society. In Christian tradition martyrdom. Emblem of saints

Christian, Florian, and Victor of Marseilles as instruments of their death.

**MILLARD** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning grinder.

**MILLENNIUM** The thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth. In one version a final and desperate conflict between Christianity and Paganism will take place; in another it will be a period of gradual enlightenment; both result in Christ's reign. Commonly understood to be a future golden age, and by extension any period of auspicious government, prosperity, righteousness, and universal happiness.

**MILLICENT (MELICENT, MILICENT)** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning work and strong.

**MILTON** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning colored red.

**MILU** Hawaiian god of the underworld.

**MIMAMEITHR (MIMAMEIDER)** Literally, Mimir's tree. The Yggdrasil.

**MIMAS** In Greek mythology one of the Gigantes, earth-born giants. Personification of volcanic fire. Enemy of Zeus, and killed by lightning in the Gigantomachia.

**MIMI** In Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung dwarf-smith (underworld spirit) who helps Siegfried (sun hero) attain the golden hoard (wealth in the earth) and reveals the secret of the magic ring (cycle of fertility), but finally is slain by Siegfried for his treachery.

**MIMIDZUKU** In Japan the ear

monument. Marks the spot at Nara, where 30,000 pairs of foreign ears, cut from the pickled heads of those slain in the 16th century war with Korea, were buried.

**MIMING (MIMINGUS)** In Norse mythology son of Mimir. Satyr, spirit of the forest and keeper of the Sword of Victory (light ray) which Svipdag stole while Miming slept.

**MIMIR (HODDMIMER, MIM, MIME, MIMER, MIMER-NIDHAD)** Literally, memory or mind. (1) In Norse mythology son of Ymir, formed from the sweat in the pit of Ymir's left arm. Gigantic god of the primal sea, owner of the hill in which Lif and Lifthrasir survived Fimbul-winter. His abode in Helheim was at the roots of the Mimameithr, which was watered by his spring of knowledge. Every morning with the Gjallar-horn he drank a draught of the mead in his well, which made him the wisest of men. In return for the secret knowledge of the spring, Odin paid the price of one eye, which was cast into the well; thenceforth Mimir took his morning drink from the eye. The pledge of the eye is the reflection of the sun in water, where in the morning it formed a golden cup. Part of the knowledge imparted to Odin by Mimir was the making of runes. The Vanagods, incensed when they discovered that Hoener, whom the Aesir had sent as hostage, was a fool and depended on Mimir's advice, cut off Mimir's head and sent it to Odin, to whom it continued to impart knowledge. His prophetic powers resemble those of Arthur and Bran, who like him were fertility gods. (2) In Nibelungenlied the wonder smith who forged the sword of Siegfried and provided him with

the horse **Grane**. Underworld fertility dragon.

**Mimis-brunnen**. In Norse mythology Mimir's well of wisdom.

**MIMOSA** November 5 birthday flower symbolic of exquisiteness, fastidiousness, sensitiveness. Emblem of Australia and South Africa.

**MIN** Egyptian god of procreation, personification of the male principle. Chief deity of Coptos, Mendes, and Panopolis, and known as the Egyptian Pan; sometimes represented by the phallus, usually known as ram-headed. Merged with Khnumu, a corn god, and honored at harvest festivals. Min and Pan are generic terms for mountain.

**MINA** Feminine name, diminutive of Wilhemina.

**MINAMOTO** Powerful Japanese family, a warrior clan. Its strength depended on weapons as opposed to that of the Fujiwara, whose strength depended on marital alliances.

**MINCE-PIE** At Christmas festivals typifies the gifts of the Three Magi.

**MIND** One of the Gnostic Aeons. In Egyptian antiquity a crocodile symbolized the mind.

**MINDI** Australian great snake, which sent disease, especially smallpox, which was called Mindi's dust; the scars were called Mindi's scales.

**MINERALS** In Chinese mythology the bones and teeth of P'an Ku, which see.

**MINERVA** Ancient Italian goddess of dawn and rustic life. Daughter of Pallas, a giant, whom

she kills on his offering her sexual violence. Thus dawn kills the darkness from which it is born. In later legends, her history borrowed from that of the Greek Athena, she is the daughter of Jupiter, from whose head she springs fully armed uttering a tremendous battle-cry. Thus dawn bursts from the head of the sky. She was revered as the goddess of wisdom (light typifying knowledge), guider of heroes in war, patroness of arts, crafts, guilds, and medicine, and worshiped jointly with Jupiter and Juno by the Romans in the triple Capitoline temple. The Ludi Maximi (Great Games) were held in their joint honor. She was nature as the mind which directs the creative impulse and wielder of the thunderbolt for Jupiter, thus the great fertilizer. The last five days of the Quinquatrus, festival she shared with Mars in March, were devoted to the purification of musical instruments, which she supposedly invented. During the festival gifts were given to schoolmasters called the Minerval. Among her various surnames are Capita or Capta (head), Medica (grass), Nautia (ship). She is represented in art as grave and majestic, wearing a long robe, bearing the aegis on her breast, armed with helmet and spear. The owl and serpent were sacred to her. Her name is from the Latin root mane (morning) or men (think).

**MINK** Love of lasciviousness; luxuriousness.

**MIN KYAWZWA** In Indo-Chinese mythology a nat or spirit corresponding to Dionysus. His festival is celebrated with cock fights, dancing, drinking, and fireworks.

**MINNA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning love, memory,

small.

**MINNESOTA** Emblem: moccasin flower; motto: Etoile du Nord (Star of the North); nicknames: Gopher, North Star.

**MINNIE** Feminine name, Scotch diminutive of Mary; also means mother, remembrance.

**MINO** Japanese straw raincoat worn by peasants who were not permitted to carry an umbrella, a mark of nobility.

**MINOS** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Europa or of Lycastus and Ida. Father of Ariadne. A sun deity and king of Crete, he went every ninth year to Mount Ida to confer with Zeus, who provided him with a code of laws; an incident comparable to that of Jehovah and Moses. Cruel and harsh as a warrior, he was just and moderate as a ruler. Poseidon gave him a bull for the purpose of sacrifice, but he sacrificed an inferior animal. As punishment Poseidon caused his wife Pasiphae (moon goddess) to fall in love with the bull from the sea, and by it she became the mother of the Minotaur (deity of darkness), which Minos imprisoned in the labyrinth built by Daedalus. Minos was killed in a bath at Agrigentum in Sicily by a priestess of Cocalus (blind gloom of night) and Daedalus, who had become her lover. See bath. After his death, with Aeacus and Rhadamanthus, he was appointed a judge of souls, a role similar to that of Osiris. Deucalion, who survived the deluge, was his descendant. In name and attributes he corresponds to the Hindu Manu, that is man the measurer or thinker; his name also equates with Menes, and from it comes the adjective Minoan, pertaining to Crete. The

Minoan period was the Cretan bronze age, about 2500 to 1200 B. C. The name appears to have been a dynastic title.

**MINOTAUR (MINOTAURUS)**

Literally, bull of Minos. In Greek mythology offspring of Pasiphae and the bull given as a gift by Poseidon to her husband Minos. Monster with the body of a man and the head of a bull or vice versa. A deity of darkness, death, winter, which Minos enclosed in the labyrinth (infernal regions) and fed on the flesh of seven maidens and seven youths, extracted every nine years as a tribute from Aegeus, king of Athens, for the slaying of Minos' son Androgeos, a light deity. Aided by Ariadne, Theseus killed the Minotaur. A devourer of human victims, the Minotaur was a god of cannibalistic sacrifices. See cannibalism. By extension, any devouring or destroying agency. In some accounts an offspring of Europa, mother of Minos. The devouring bull may have been adopted from Moloch to whom humans were sacrificed.

**MINT** Virtue. In the language of flowers, Let us be friends again. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

**MINTHA** Greek nymph loved by Aides. Persephone, jealous, changed her into the plant which bears her name (mint).

**MINYAS** Greek legendary king and eponymous ancestor of the Minyans in Boeotia. Agricultural deity famous for his wealth. His three daughters considered themselves superior to the ecstasies of the Bacchic revelers. Eventually the frenzy possessed them and they craved human flesh and cast lots to decide whose child was to be sacrificed. This is the basis for the assumption that in



Boeotia the human sacrifice was chosen from the royal family. An identical story is told of the daughters of Proetus.

**MIOLNIR (MJOLNIR)** In Norse mythology the magic weapon of Thor. Short-handled hammer (smasher), which he used in peace and war, either to bless or shatter. It never missed that at which it was thrown, returned to its owner of its own accord, and became so small when not in use it fit into Thor's pocket. Lightning or thunderbolt symbolized by the swastika, and used as an amulet for healing and to keep demons away.

**MIOTO-SEKI** In Japanese mythology husband-wife rocks which rise out of the sea. Celestial doorway. They are joined by a straw rope used as a talisman against disease and ill luck. Compare Pillars of Heracles, Scylla and Charybdis.

**MIOYA-NO-KAMI** Japanese ancestor god; an itinerant deity. See Fuji, Tsukuba.

**MIPHLETZETH (MIPLECETH)** Emblem of Asherah, Canaanite mother goddess. Oval figure or altar (sun or vulva); doorway whence issued life to the world. A protective power comparable to the palladium of Athena at Troy. Semitic women wove hangings for the miphletseth as Athenian women embroidered the peplos for the ship presented to Athena at the Dionysian festival; idolatrous kings used it as an emblem, and it was an idol for worship in the Asharim (grove of Asherah). A giver of fertility and wealth, it compares with the budding thyrsus of Dionysus, the rod of Hermes, the seistron of Egyptian priests. The word is related to palatz (to be broken)

or phalash (break, go through, open a way), and is cognate with the Greek phallus.

**MIQTU** Babylonian deity. Name signifying prostration by heat.

**MIRABELLA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a beautiful but scornful woman. She suffers a punishment as hopeless as that of Sisyphus.

**MIRABEN** Literally, sister Mira. A Rajput princess who gave up all worldly possessions to follow Krishna, the Hindu god. Madeleine Slade, daughter of a British admiral, who left England in 1925 to become a follower of Mahatma Gandhi took the name.

**MIRACULOUS BIRTH** A worldwide mythological theme is the birth of beings from the arm, head, thigh, or other parts of the body of a man or woman. The sun and moon burst from the eyes, deities of wisdom from the head. Sun deities have virgin mothers. Miraculous birth implies either a divine child or a divine parent, and is a celestial sign to indicate the child will become a great hero, usually fulfil a prophecy, and beneficently serve mankind. In ancient Sumer kings usually proclaimed themselves to be the sons of virgin goddesses and assumed terms for gods as titles. Each claimed to have been set adrift on a river or otherwise exposed, found and recognized as wonderful, favored by the gods, and appointed a divine servant among men. See Exposed child, Virgin mother.

**Miraculous growth.** In mythology characteristics of moon, storm, sun, wind, fertility deities.

**MIRAGE** Disappointment, illusion; in religions, insufficient

revelation.

**MIRANDA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning to be admired, miraculous.

**MIRANDOISA** Magic sword of King Arthur. Usually called Excalibur. Name resolves into miraculous or wonderful A (sun).

**MIRIAM** (1) Hebrew feminine name, usually interpreted to mean star of the sea. Old form of Mary. (2) Sister of Aaron and Moses. A prophetess. She dreamed of a babe cast on the waters who would redeem Israel, and watched from the bulrushes as Pharaoh's daughter rescued Moses. She persuaded the princess to engage Jochebed, Moses' mother, as nurse.

**MIROKU (MIROKU-BOSATSU)** Japanese future Buddha, whose heaven is in Tosotsa-Ten. Savior-to-be, a messiah to come, full of blessings and mercy. He is to appear 5,670 million years after the present Buddha enters Nirvana. Probably identical with Hotei. Japanese form of the Sanscrit Maitreya and Chinese Mi-li.

**MIRROR** Courtesan, destiny, heavens, imagination, imitation, light, message conveyer, prophecy, reflection, retrospection, self-examination, self-realization, truth, vanity, vision. Flame lighter, fire or sun symbol. Frequently of octagonal shape to signify the light of the eight directions. Believed to be a shield which evil dare not face, thus wisdom which is undefiled and has the brightness of everlasting life, i.e. deity image, and carried as a talisman to ward off evil. Dream significance: gallantry. The practice of covering a mirror in a room with a

corpse is to prevent the corpse from 'looking out' a comrade for itself from among those present. Emblem of divination, tool of crystal gazers, revealer of past, present, and future. Badge of goddesses of beauty. With the comb an attribute of mermaids. In folk tales reveals the face of one dying a great distance away or is the tester of chastity, as Alasnam's mirror. In Altaic mythology emblem of the sun and moon, magic instrument of the shaman, instrument of sorcery. In Buddhism called me-long. One of the eight articles used in Manla ritual. An altar object. Symbolizes sight. Compare nutmeg, shell, sugar, yellow silk. Implement which helps Shinjichho-gyal decide whether a soul has lived virtuously or sinfully, hence a reflection of life. In China called ching. Symbolic of unbroken conjugal happiness. One who has been made mad by the sight of a demon will be healed upon glancing in the mirror. Christian emblem of Virgin Mary, signifying spotlessness. Greek fertility charm. In Japan allurements, conscience, divine offering, history, knowledge, a woman's soul. Attribute of Amaterasu, Emma-O. Emblem of divine authority and imperial power. Represents presence on earth.

Concave bronze mirror. By Taoists called t'ung chien. Used in the belief that in it evil recognizes and destroys itself.

Mirror, jewel, and sword. Insignia of the Japanese imperial family typifying wisdom, technique, and strength. Inherited from Ninigi.

Mirror of Narcissus. Water.

Mirror of the dead. Mirror which reflects to every spirit the misdeeds of life in the body.

Seven mirrors. In cabalism the seven planets, corresponding to the seven metals, and con-

sulted on appropriate astrological day: Sun mirror, made of gold, consulted on Sundays as to great persons on earth. Moon mirror of silver, consulted on Mondays as to dreams and plans. Mars mirror of iron, consulted on Tuesdays as to enmities and lawsuits. Mercury mirror of crystal filled with quicksilver, consulted on Wednesdays as to questions of money. Jupiter mirror of tin, consulted on Thursdays as to probable success. Venus mirror of copper, consulted on Fridays as to questions of love. Saturn mirror of lead, consulted on Saturdays as to lost articles and secrets.

Smoking mirror. Fire and water, war. Object of crystal gazers, which is supposed to cloud or become misty before revealing anything.

**MIRSI (MIRSU)** A title of Tammuz as god of irrigation.

**MIRTH** In an Italian icon personified by a jolly youth with plump cheeks, white raiment painted with green branches and red and yellow flowers. He wears a garland of several flowers, carries a crystal glass of claret in one hand and a gold cup in the other. Dances in a flowery meadow.

**MIRU** Hawaiian lord of the dead, guard of the underworld.

**MIRUME** Japanese Buddhist woman with a double-faced head. She is at the right of the throne of Emma; her eyes behold all secret sins. See Kaguhana.

**MIRYEK** Korean huge, half-length human figure in stone. If with a round hat, represents heaven, the male element; if with a square hat, represents earth, the female element. Name sig-

nifies stone-male.

**MISASAGI** Japanese sepulchre mounds in which emperors are buried.

**MISCANTHUS** Japanese symbol of autumn. Signifies eternal devotion. Used for the full moon festival in the 9th lunar month when puddings are offered to O-Tsuki-Sama (Mr. Moon). See Patrinia.

**MISCHIEF** Typified by a monkey.

**MISERICORDE** (1) Small medieval dagger used to give a fallen knight the death blow through a joint in his armor or to force him to beg for mercy. The blow was called the mercy or pity stroke. (2) In church history an indulgence of dress or food granted to a monk; the apartment serving monks permitted special allowances of food and drink.

**MISFORTUNE** Symbolized by a bat, black cat crossing one's path, shipwreck, walking under a ladder. In Japan, by croaking crows.

**MISGAB** Hebrew name meaning high land.

**MISHAEL (MISAEL, MISHAL)** Hebrew name meaning who is what God is. In Old Testament one unhurt by fire, also known as Meshach.

**MISHARU** Literally, rectitude. Phoenician deity of righteousness. Attendant and son of Shamash. Twin of Kittu, justice. Personification of autumn sun and waning moon. Also known as Misor, brother of Sydyk.

**MISHNA** The first part of the Talmud, the holy summing up of

rabbinical labors. Its six parts or Sedarim are: 1- Zaraim (seeds), agriculture, prayers, tithes; 2- Moed (festivals), fasts, feasts, Sabbaths; 3- Nashim (women), marriage and divorce; 4- Nezikin (injuries) civil and criminal law and idolatry; 5- Kodashim (holy things), oblations and sacrifices; 6- Tohorot (purifications), pure and impure persons and things. The Gemara, second part of the Talmud, explains the Mishna.

**MIS-KHUM** Finno-Ugric spirit as tall as a tree, which leads wanderers away in a forest.

**MISSIBIZI** Same as Michabo.

**MISSISSIPPI** Emblem: magnolia; motto: Virtue et Armis (Virtue and Arms); nicknames: Bayou, Eagle, Magnolia.

**MISSOURI** Emblem: Ozark Mountains; motto: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (The Welfare of the People is the Supreme Law); nicknames: Bullion, Iron Mountain, Ozark, Show Me.

**MIST** In the cabala rising mist signifies the female principle of nature desiring the male. In Polynesian belief the sighs of Papa (earth) for Rangi (sky), from whom she has been separated by their offspring Tane-mahuta (forests). Widely believed to be the veil of the supreme deity.

**MISTLETOE** February 6 birthday flower symbolic of difficulties. In the language of flowers: You are a parasite. I surmount all obstacles. Dream significance: happy omen. Emblem of Oklahoma. The twin leaves and twin berries, symbolic of celestial twins, are of sexual significance. As a parasite sym-

bolic of that which becomes one with another; perpetuity; that which first enhances, then kills. The conjunction of mistletoe and oak refers to the whole course of the sun from its infancy at the winter solstice to its prime at the summer solstice and back. The mistletoe rules during the waning part of the year. Sacred plant of the druids. In the tree calendar plant of December 23. See alphabet, druidic. Herb of power, healer which fell from heaven, used as an aphrodisiac and as a protection against witches. Worshiped as imperishable because it grew without ground roots and remained green when the oak was barren, thus immortality emblem. Sacred and gathered only for befitting ceremonies. The yearly lopping with a gold (sun metal) sickle (moon implement) demonstrated the progressive principle, the fulfilment of the prophecy of emasculation of the father or oak tree god by his successor or son, the mistletoe, in the interest of fecundity. See Emasculation. Flower of the Christmas festival, its berries called the kissing bunch. The kiss under it, a survival of belief in its phallic powers, typifies the pledge of atonement, good will, and reconciliation. In Norse mythology plant fatal to the sun or oak god, Balder; thus the winter flower which killed the sun. In Roman mythology revered as containing the seed of fire. Carried by Aeneas as the golden bough which lighted the way on his visit through Hades. Thus the winter bloom which sustained him until he returned to the upper regions in the spring.

Misteltein. Sword of mistletoe with which Hoder killed Balder.

Mistletoe berries. By druids worshiped as the fertilizing dew of the supreme spirit.



**MITAMA** Literally, dragon-pearl. In Japan the soul of a god.

Mitama-san-no-tana. Japanese deity shelf which holds the mitamaya.

Mitama-shiro. Japanese Shinto mortuary tablets. Spirit substitutes or ghost-sticks. Tablets inscribed with the religious and posthumous (not the real) names of the dead and placed in the mitamaya. See name.

Mitamaya. Japanese Shinto ghost house or spirit dwelling. Tiny shrine for home use which contains the mitama-shiro. Also called miya and yashiro. Parallels the butsudan.

**MITHRA (MITHRAS)** Iranian deity of sunlight and fertility. Mediator between Ahura-Mazda and man; chief aid of Ahura-Mazda in his struggles with Angra-Mainyu, and next to him, holder of the highest place in heaven. He was earth-born or rock-born, giver of fertile rain, omniscient, a valiant warrior. He killed the primeval ox Geusha Urvan, from whose body sprang all animals and plants beneficial to mankind. He was the relentless enemy of sterility, suffering and vice. Guardian of the law, he was assisted by Rashu (justice) and Sraosha (discipline). He aided man against adverse nature and was transplanted to heaven to watch over and aid the faithful until the day of his second coming. Initiates practiced strict chastity. The last work of his ritual was the secret of being reborn spiritually or from above, i.e. the divinizing of man. His birthday was celebrated December 25. He was worshiped in underground caverns, where twelve zodiacal images formed part of the furniture. The ceremonies included anointing with honey, baptism, and a repast of

bread, water, and consecrated wine. Sacred to him were the bull, cock, lion, mace, ox, raven, and sunflower. In Roman times his cult spread into Europe and continued in an unbroken tradition through secret societies until medieval times. His name, meaning friend, is akin to Metra, Midir. Identical with Mitra. See Abraxas.

**MITOSH-NO-KAMI (MITOSHINO)** Japanese kami of agriculture, god of the harvest, protector of farmers. A white boar, white cock, and white horse were sacrificed to him.

**MITOTHIN (MJOTUDR-INN)** Norse deity famous for chicanery and deception. During Odin's absence he impersonated the sky god; when Odin returned he fled to Finland, where he was slain. Sometimes regarded as a form of Loki. Probably refers to a local deity who was superseded by Odin.

**MITRA** (1) Babylonian sun and fertility deity. An aspect of Shamash. (2) Hindu solar deity. Twin of Varuna, with whom he lives in the highest heaven. When ruling over departed souls he is an aspect of Yama. Identical with Mithra and, like his Persian counterpart, his name means friend. Generally understood to mean friend of the water lily, which expands her petals at the rising of the sun and closes them at the setting.

**MITRE** Christian and Hebrew official headdress, thus a symbol of authority. The design of a bishop's cap resembles that of the fish-head mask of the Assyrian god Ea-Oannes. The two horns of a bishop's or pope's mitre allude to the two rays of light that issued from the head of Moses

when he received the ten commandments, also to the Old and New Testaments.

**MITTSOTSOZINI** In African Pokomo legend the one who taught Vere, the first man, how to make fire. In some legends the first man.

**MITSU-DOMOE** In Japanese tradition triple form representing air, fire, and water, as the source of life. Worn as an amulet for protection against fire, flood, and theft.

**MITSUMINE** Japanese sacred dog. Talisman for protection against robbers.

**MITYS' STATUE** Retaliation. In Greek legendary history Mitys' statue at Argos killed the man who had murdered him by falling upon the murderer.

**MITZVAH** In Jewish tradition a command of God. By extension, the fulfilment of such a command regarded as a special privilege; a good deed for a good life.

**MIWI-NO-KAMI** Japanese deity who makes springs and wells flow.

**MIXCOATL** Aztec cloud-serpent; god of hunting, whose weapon is the lightning arrow. Another name for Tezcatlipoca. Also called Iztac Mixcoatl.

**MIXTURE** One of the gnostic Aeons.

**MIYA-JIMA** (1) Japanese paradise, celestial land on which neither birth nor death takes place. (2) Isle of the Temple on which stands a shrine to Benten and to Itsuku-shima.

Miya. Shinto shrine or temple.

Residence of the Mikado. Title of the children of the Mikado.

**MIYUL** Tibetan Buddhist world of mankind on the Sipa Khorlo or Wheel of Life. The realm offering opportunities for study and devotion. This realm is the most desirable state of rebirth because here life is balanced between joy and pain.

**MIZRAH** Literally, rising of the sun. A picture hung in a synagogue or Jewish home symbolic of Palestine, toward which the Jews turn in prayer.

**MIZRAIM** Hebrew name signifying all the fires of heaven. Grandson of Noah, son of Ham. Ancestor of African races, especially the Egyptians. In the Bible, Mizraim is a name for Egypt; the Arabs call it Misr.

**MIZUHIKI** Japanese ornamental tape used in tying up gift packages. Symbol of felicitation and good will.

**MIZUNONI** Literally, water-drinkers. Japanese farmers who own no land.

**MJOLNIR (MJOLLNER)** See Miolnir.

**MMOATIA** Little people of the forest or fairies of the African Gold Coast.

**MNEMOSYNE** In Greek mythology daughter of Uranus (sky) and Gaea (earth). Goddess of memory. By Zeus (sky) mother of the nine Muses.

**MNEVIS (MENUR)** The Egyptian sun god Ra incarnate as a bull. Worshipped at Heliopolis.

**MOBOG** Literally, beating. Religious rite performed in Borneo

to expel evil spirits assembled during the year. A small pig carried in a procession on the back of a woman is beaten so that its squeaks will attract spirits to the river, where they are enticed onto a raft covered with models of animals and people and supplied with food.

**MOCCASIN FLOWER** Emblem of Minnesota.

**MOCCUS (MOCCO)** Roman name of a Celtic swine god.

**MOCKING BIRD** In Hopi mythology people emerged from the underworld through Sipapu Lake. As they reached the surface a mocking bird assigned each to a tribe and language. When his songs were exhausted those who were unassigned fell back into the nether gloom.

**MOCK-ORANGE** Bloom symbolizing counterfeit.

**MODEL PAIR** Maudgalyayama and Sariputra, the two favorite disciples of Buddha. Usually seen one on each side of Gautama. They are shown in monk's garments, have shaven heads, and their emblems are: khakkhara and patra. Their hands most often are in devotional mudra.

**MODESTY** Symbolized by a lamb, violet, veiled woman. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman holding a scepter which is topped by a glistening eye. She wears a gold girdle. Her head hangs down.

**MODGUDUR** In Norse mythology maiden who guards the golden bridge over Gjøl, river of the dead.

**MODI (MODE)** In Norse mythology son of Thor by Jarnsaxa.

Probably a wind deity. His name signifies courage or wrath. With his brother Magni he shares possession of Thor's hammer Mjolnir after Ragnarok. With Vale and Vidar, Modi and Magni are destined to survive Ragnarok.

**MODO** In Shakespeare's King Lear the fiend who urges to murder.

**MODRED** See Mordred.

**MODRON (MATRONAE)** In Brythonic mythology wife of Urien, underworld lord, and mother of Mabon, sun deity. Probably an earth mother.

**MODSOGNIR** In Norse mythology Mimir as king of dwarfs.

**MOGEN DAVID** See Magen David.

**MOGTHRASER (MOGDRASIR)** Literally, he who desires sons. Probably a name of Líf, first man in Norse mythology.

**MOHAMMED (MAHOMET, MUHAMMAD)** Apostle of Allah; camel driver who became prophet and founder of Mohammedanism (Al-Islam). Supreme prince of temporal affairs.

Mohammed's coffin. A coffin which remained suspended in space; held by four angels of the cardinal points. Compare Confucius.

**MOHOCKS** In 18th century London street ruffians, usually members of aristocratic families who committed outrages. The name is derived from Mohawks. Parisian toughs were called Apaches.

**MOIRAI (MOERAE)** In Greek mythology the Fates, which see.

**MOKKURKALFI** Literally, mist-

wader. Norse clay giant made to protect Hrungrnir (frost giant) in his fight with Thor. Destroyed by Thjalfi (lightning).

**MOKSHA** In Brahmanical writings synonymous with Nirvana.

**MOLC (MOLLAC, MOLLOCH, MULAC)** Literally, consume or devour. Irish sun god. Name parallels that of Moloch, Ammonite sun deity, and Hebrew mlk, meaning to burn or consume. Also known as Ain.

**MOLE** (1) Animal symbolizing blindness, mental or physical; materialism; obtuseness; profanity; superficiality. A frequenter of burial places and ruins; one who burrows or works underground, hence a miner. (2) Skin mark. If it appears above the right eye of a woman, signifies happy fortune by marriage; if on a woman's nose, signifies rivals; if on a woman's breast, signifies wealth to her husband. Called beauty spots.

**MO-LI CH'ING** In Chinese Buddhism eldest of the four Heavenly Kings. Land-bearer, guardian of the east. He carries a jade ring, spear, and sword.

**Mo-Li Hai.** Guardian of the west. Far gazer. He carries a four-stringed guitar.

**Mo-Li Shou.** (1) The well-famed guardian of the north. He carries two whips and a panther bag in which he carries a white rat; sometimes he has a snake or other animal to carry out his commands. (2) Guardian of the south, god of growth. He carries the umbrella of chaos, formed of pearls possessing spiritual qualities. When the umbrella is opened, darkness comes; when it is closed, earthquakes and thunderstorms come.

**MOLLUSK** In Japanese mythology the purple mist it releases when opening its shell creates a vision of Horai, elf land where the Dragon King's palace is located.

**MOLLY (MOL, MOLL)** (1) Feminine name; diminutive of Mary. (2) Gangster's sweetheart or a prostitute.

**Moll Blood.** In Scotland the gallows.

**Molly Maguires.** Password of a subversive group in Ireland; later adopted by a terrorist society in the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

**MOLOCH (MAKKAL, MALIK, MIKAL, MILCOM, MOLECH, MUKAL)** Literally, god or king. (1) In the Old Testament deity called the abomination of the Ammonites. Sun god, emphasizing the savage aspects of the sun's heat. Plague bringer. His rites included human sacrifice, especially of first born infants, or deals by fire, and self-mutilation. A fire kindled in the belly of his brazen image, a bull-headed colossus with extraordinarily long arms, received the sacrifices. Greek identified him as a Carthaginian god of the male principle, which they compared with Cronus as a devourer of his own children. By extension his name is applied to cruel doctrines and evil practices. Identified with Baal, Melicertes, Melkarth. See Gehenna. (2) In the cabala, with Satan, arch demon.

**MOLY** In Homeric legend herb given to Odysseus to break the enchantments of Circe and return to human form the men the sorceress had turned into swine. Thus an antidote.

**MOMMUR** Capital of the fairy land empire of Oberon.



**MOMUS** In Greek mythology son of Nyx and Erebus. God of rail-lery, reproach, and ridicule. He delighted in criticizing gods and men with bitter sarcasm. He complained that the human form made by Hephaestus lacked doors and windows in its breast so that its intentions and thoughts might be read. Unable to find a flaw in the beauty of Aphrodite, he criticized the noise her sandals made. He finally was driven from Olympus. Figuratively, a critic, fault finder. No ancient statues of him exist; in modern art he is depicted as a king's jester.

Child of Momus. A facetious or satirical humorist; a caustic wit.

**MONA (MONNA)** Feminine name from the Irish meaning noble, variant of Dona, Teutonic for one.

**MONA CATARINA** Literally, the lone pure one. Name of Cinderella in an Italian version.

**MONAD** In Bruno's pantheistic system a minute element that is corporeal and soul-like as well as eternal, a microcosm or mirror of the Deity. Generally understood to possess the principles of form and substance, which combined constitute the universe and govern its changes. In China the chaos egg, dual principle of nature, the yang and yin. Usually called the Great Monad, its form is a circle enclosing a black and a white comma. When united from above called the Tai-kih or Great Ultimate Principle, the generator of the two regulating powers, yang and yin, which by their cooperation create all that takes place in nature. In Japan called tomoe (tomoye). See Pa Kwa, Tai-kih.

**MONAN** Chief god of Brazilian Indians. He sent a fire to destroy the wicked inhabitants of the world. To extinguish the flames a magician caused so much rain to fall, the earth was flooded.

**MONARCH** Constellation in the Northern Sky known also as Cepheus.

Monarchy. A form of government portrayed as maculine, typifying the rule of one who is positive, strong. Opposed to democracy, which is portrayed as feminine. In an Italian icon typified by a crowned man in armor. A lion and a serpent are on the ground on one side, a prostrate royal prisoner on the other.

**MONARDA** In the language of flowers: Your whims are unbearable.

**MONASTARY** Asceticism, seclusion, self-abnegation. In India called sangha or vihara.

**MONDAMIN** Chippewa corn spirit. A heaven-sent youth who is conquered and buried by a mortal spirit. From his grave springs the gift of maize.

**MONDAY** Day governed by the moon.

**MONDORO (BONDORO)** In Mashonaland, Africa, a spiritual lion which supposedly appears only in time of danger and fights for the men. All good men of the tribe pass into the lion form when they die and reappear to fight for their friends and kin. Deceased ancestors who intercede between Maui and descendants.

**MONENEQUI** Aztec name signifying he who demands prayers. A name of Tezcatlipoca.

**MONEY** Banking, betrayal,

boastfulness, bribery, charity, commerce, greed, miserliness, vaingloriousness, wealth. Dream significance: (counting) important gain; (finding) trouble threatening; (lost) unhopd for success; (spent) ruin. When a bribe, called covering of the eyes. According to an old belief, money turned at sight of a new moon increases. Anciently placed in the coffin or grave to provide the dead with the means of buying a place beyond the tomb.

**Counterfeit money.** In China tossed about at a funeral to buy for the spirit of the dead person the way to paradise.

**Money sword.** Chinese talisman against ill-luck. Attracts cash.

**MONGAN** Manannan, the Irish sea god, deceived Fiachna's wife by appearing to her in the form of her husband, and as a result of the union Mongan was born. The deity revealed his true identity, claimed his son, and taught him magic and the art of metamorphosis. Eventually Mongan became king of Ulster. He is regarded the reincarnation of Finn macCoul, and like Finn probably personifies an aspect of the sun as well as appearing as a fertility hero. At death he passed into a divine land.

**MONG HSANG** Burmese heaven. Abode of Hkun Hsan Long, creator spirit.

**MONGOOSE** In India devourer of the serpent, appropriator of its jewels (water). In Sanscrit called nakula.

**MONICA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning adviser.

**MONIMOS** Arabic beneficent evening star, companion of the sun. The morning star is Azi-

zos.

#### MONJU (MONJU-BOSATSU)

In Japanese Buddhism personification of transcendental wisdom. Paired with Fugen among the Bodhisattvas. Identical with the Sanscrit Manjusri.

**MONKER AND NAKIR** Mohammeden terrifying angels who command the dead to sit upright in the grave for examination in the faith. Those who give the right answers are refreshed by air from paradise; the others feel the pressure of the earth and gnawing or stinging by dragon-like beasts until resurrection day.

**MONKEY** Flattery, imitiveness, lasciviousness, maliciousness, petty theft, ugliness. Dream significance: mockery. An epithet applied to a child in a slight derision. Among Central American Indians an auspicious animal; indicates successful contest with obstacles, difficulties surmounted. In China called hou. Animal governing Shen (Sagittarius), ninth zodiacal mansion. Guardian of the direction west-southwest-south and of the hours 3 to 5 P.M. Controls elves and witches and drives away evil spirits. Emblem of Tzu. In Japan regarded as unlucky to gamblers as its name also means to go away. Gamblers call the monkey etc, as they believe the mere mention of its name, saru, will cause good luck to leave. If the name is used at a wedding, the bride will run away. It has the power of dispelling evil, and for this reason saru dolls are given to children as charms. A saru doll also brings an easy delivery to a pregnant woman. In Tibetan Buddhism, on the Sipa Khorlo, the monkeys collecting fruit typify association.

Three monkeys. In Japan col-

lectively called Koshin-sama or Koshin-zuka, the star which guides people, and which sees no evil, hears no evil, speaks no evil. Individually they are Mi-saru (no see) with hands over his eyes; Kika-saru (no hear) with hands over his ears; Iwa-saru (no talk) with hands over his mouth.

**MONK'S HOOD** Buddhist monastic garment signifying historical personage deified. Attribute of Asvaghosa, Atisa, Nagarjuna, Santaraksit, Tsong-kha-pa, the deified Dalai and Tashi Lamas, and some of the arhats.

Monk's hood bloom. September 9 birthday flower symbolizing chivalry.

**MONOCEROS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Unicorn.

**MONOLITH** Altar, sacred stone. Masculine principle.

**MONOTARO** Literally, peaching boy. In Japanese legend animal lover, slayer of demons and monsters. Culture hero born from a peach (vulva) an old woman found floating down a stream. When he grew up he visited the Isle of Devils. On the way he gave dumplings supplied by the old woman (earth) to a dog, a monkey, and a pheasant, and they followed him and aided him in attacking the demon stronghold and subjugating the monsters in it. Gathering the treasures of the stronghold, he returned to the old woman. A time myth in which Momotaro represents a fertile season.

**MONROE** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning morass and red.

**MONS MEG** Same as Meg,

which see.

**MONSOON** In Indonesia season of the annual mating of heaven and earth.

**MONSTER** In legend typifies death, difficulties, drought, storm, winter; also resurrection, as Ra passes nightly through the body of a monster of darkness. Monsters swallow the moon or sun and disgorge them, signifying an eclipse or the effects of time. Among primitive peoples rebirth into adulthood is a rite in which the boy or girl is swallowed by a mythical monster (house of initiation, whose jaw the doorway). The word is from the same root as minister and monastery.

Green-eyed monster. Jealousy.

**MONSTRANCE** Faith.

**MONTAGUE** Masculine name from a family name after Mont Aigu in Normandy.

**MONTANA** Emblem: bitter root; motto: Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver); nicknames: Bonanza, Stub Toe, Treasure.

**MONTEZUMA II** A man destroyed by his religious belief. King who brought the Aztec power to its zenith. When the Spaniards arrived he believed Quetzalcoatl, the white sun god, had returned according to prophecy, with his celestial retinue, and freely turned over to the invaders the gold they demanded. The gold in time led to the downfall of the Spanish nation, which used it to build a great armada.

**MONTGOLFIERE** Aeronautics.

**MONTHS** For the sentiments of the months, see zodiac.

**MONTSALVAT** Mountain of salvation where the Holy Grail was preserved.

**MOO (MU)** In Mayan mythology daughter of Can. Fire goddess. Probably derived from the Chinese Hsi Wang Mu.

**MOON** (1) The female principle or passive power of nature. Heaven, nobility, romance, wisdom; also evil, folly, revolt. Changeableness, fickleness, irresolution, inasmuch as it constantly changes its shape. Because it waxes and wanes symbolic of increase and decrease. Dream significance: (full) delay; (increasing) deceit at home; (misty) illness; (pale) sorrow. Calendar guide or measurer of time; the primitive husbandman regulated his plowing and other agricultural labors by the position of the moon among the stars. Ruler of memory and of the soul or subconscious; ruler of the zodiacal house Cancer and of Monday. Believed to have a mysterious and occult influence over the destinies of mankind, and epilepsy and lunacy are said to be derived from the moon. Magical ceremonies are performed to ward off its ill effects. Sign of danger for surgery when in zodiac sign governing parts involved. When reflected in water a remedy for nervous hysteria. Thus, the power of healing and destroying. Planet with greatest influence on terrestrial fluids (tides) and on humoral fluids (man). To see the new moon over the right shoulder is a sign of good luck. Giver of radiant joy and purity no matter how dark the night or difficult the circumstance; also giver of apathy, dreams, hallucinations, indecision, listlessness. Astrologists have assigned to the moon a cold, moist nature, the color white, the metal

silver, an opal or pearl, the poppy, a correspondence to the musical tone D sharp or E flat, and a united intelligence, which causes memories to be carried from one incarnation to another by the subconscious mind. The moon is called triform because it appears round or with horns toward the east (waxing) or with horns toward the west (waning). Early races believed it preceded the sun and worshiped with human sacrifices. In countries where the sun scorches revered as the higher power. It is the awakener and assembler of the stars, the cup which contains the ambrosia or mead of the gods, the eye of a deity. Some worship it as male, others as bisexual. In art usually portrayed as a crescent, frequently with a profile. American Indians believed souls of the pious went to the moon to enjoy the company of the gods. The Babylonian moon-god Sin was the regulator of human life and transactions. Tanit was virgin queen of the moon at Carthage. Buddhist symbol for ultimate truth. By Central Asians called Father Moon or Old Man Moon, and believed to be a mirror reflecting everything in the world. In China symbolized by the guitar, silver candle, and silver sickle. Emblem of Chang, southern quadrant; Hsin, eastern quadrant; Pi, western quadrant; Wei, northern quadrant. The greatest of all Chinese festivals is the Moon Festival celebrated on the 15th day of 8th month, when the moon is brightest. Offerings are made to departed spirits, after which time is given to enjoyment to reward the moon, worshiped as a benign goddess. Christian emblem of Virgin Mary. By gnostics conceived as a celestial ship carrying departed souls; the moon waxing and waning as it filled with souls or de-



livered them back to the sun. In Egyptian antiquity called Ah (Aah), representative of the male principle, which developed into Khonsu, who became associated with Thoth, awakener and pathfinder. Also the left eye of Horus, the sun being his right. In European legend, on it were treasures wasted on earth, such as broken vows, fruitless tears, misspent time and wealth, unanswered prayers, thus limbus of the moon. Finno-Ugric worship the moon as an old man with an evil eye to whom sacrifices are made in July. To Greeks of antiquity the moon was the abode of the good, where the dead enjoyed perfect tranquility and furnished oracles for mortals on earth. A terrifying face scared away those who tried to force their way onto the planet. See Face in the moon. The moon goddess was known as Hecate before she had risen and after she had set, as Artemis (Cynthia, Diana, Phoebe) when in the open vault of heaven, the sister of the sun hunting clouds; as Selene (Luna) when the moonlight on the fields kissing the sleeping Endymion. Hebrew symbol of faith reflecting truth and wisdom. In India called candra, the light of ancestors and dwelling place of the righteous dead. Destroyer of foes. Nature of Soma. In Norse mythology sprayed from Muspelheim, world of fire, into the heavens. Queensland creator of the first man and woman. Slavic abode of sinful souls. In Sumer a goddess known as Ai (A, Aa). (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a crab rising from water, a moon in the sky, falling dew, a path with drops of blood disappearing over the horizon, two dogs howling, and two towers. The crab denotes the zodiac sign Cancer, ruled by the moon; the rest sig-

nifies a moonlit scene filled with the howlings of enemies of mankind, and the dread of bloodshed or imprisonment. Symbolizes the reflected light of subconsciousness, the stage of spiritual enfoldment wherein knowledge is gained by meditation. In divination corresponds to the number 19 and the Hebrew letter koph (qoph). Denotes calumny, darkness, hidden enemies, terror; also covetousness, gambling, self-indulgence. When card is in reverse: inconstancy, instability, silence.

Bark at the moon. Labor in vain. Speak ill of one's superiors.

Crescent moon. Sleep, virginity, womanhood. Badge of sin.

Cry for the moon. Desire the unattainable.

Eighteenth moon. Date in China on which men 'thank their lucky stars.'

Full moon. Harvest. See moon goddess.

Harvest moon. Moon near the full about the time of the autumn equinox, which for several days rises about sunset time.

Hunter's moon. Full moon after the middle of October, which marks the beginning of the hunting season.

It's all moonshine. A tale told by an idiot; nonsense. In the United States whiskey or other merchandise made, smuggled, or traded illicitly at night to escape detection.

Man in the moon. See under Man.

Moonbeams. Fairy food. Provider of immortality.

Moonflower (Moonwort). July 28 birthday flower, symbolic of bad fortune, forgetfulness. In the language of flowers: I only dream of love. Supposedly will open the locks of any door if put in a keyhole, thus can open any closed heart. Also called honesty or lunaria.

Moon goddess. Enchantress. Widely worshiped as mother-sister-wife of the sun king who returns to her at death and whom she imprisons in the far north (realm of darkness). When a new moon, she is revered as the white goddess of birth and growth; when full, she is the red goddess of love and war; when old, she is the black goddess of death and divination. Her virginity is renewed each month; frequently she plays the part of the earth mother. Her most common attributes are a cow, dove, and sickle.

Moon and hare. In China and Japan typifies power and immortality; also the passive principle and female sacrifice.

Moonlight. Evil light, sorcerer's rays. Bringer of dreams, melancholy, recollections.

Moon markings. Interpreted to be those of an animal or face of a man; frequently a man or woman sent to the moon as punishment. In Cambodia the face of Pajan Yan, healing goddess, who was banished from earth before she was able to heal and bring to life all the dead. Chinese inhabitants of the moon are: Ch'ang O, who stole the elixir of life and was transformed into a three-legged toad; hare, who pounds out the drug of immortality; Wu Kang, condemned to cut down the cinnamon trees which grow as fast as he cuts them. To Eskimos the marks are tell-tale ashes. When Moon crept into the bed of his sister, Sun, one night, she marked him with ashes, and ever since pursues him in the skies. In Europe said to be Cain, Endymion, Judas, or a man who sinned on the Sabbath. In India, Japan, Mexico, and Tibet the spots are those of a hare. Buddha, in one of his early incarnations, offered himself as a hare to be sacri-

ficed to Sakra, who painted the hare on the moon as a memorial. In Malaya a hunchback sits on the moon under a banyan tree making a fish line. A rat eats the line as fast as it is made. This is good for mankind, as the hunchback intends to use the line to fish up everything on earth. The Mohammedan god Shahar, who presides over spies and thieves. In New Guinea the marks are those of mischievous boys who opened a jar in which Old Woman kept the moon and were pulled up when they tried to grab it as it escaped. In Norse mythology the chariot driven by Mani, who is accompanied by Hyuki and Bill carrying a pail of poetic mead.

Moon's child. Cat.

Moon and stars. Hosts of the supreme deity.

Moonstone. June birthstone denoting pensiveness, intelligence. Its sentiment is good luck. During a waxing moon it is held to be an efficacious love charm; during a waning moon it supposedly enables the wearer to foretell the future. Worn to aid memory. Medicinally endowed. Revered by sea travelers. Gem governing the zodiacal house Cancer. Dream significance: impending danger. American Indian amulet placed with the dead to assure a safe journey. Indians believed it was washed up on the shore when the sun and moon reached a position in relation to each other which occurs about once in twenty-one years, hence, "Once in a blue moon."

Moon with five-pointed zigzags. Light of the moon, the number five being sacred to light deities, the lines typifying rays.

New moon. Virginity. See Moon goddess.

Old moon. See Moon goddess.

MOOSE Seneca Indian god of the east wind called O-yan-do-ne.

**Moose** equates with mouse and muse.

**MOOT** In Anglo-Saxon history a hill of justice or debate, especially between cultivators and freemen; a place where village affairs were settled. By extension, argument or discussion; a mock court held by students for practice in legal procedure. Originally the site of a fire altar to a sun deity.

**MOPSUS (MOPSOS)** (1) In Greek mythology seer of Apollo with great prophetic powers. He disputed with Ampilochous over the possession of Mailos, a city in Cilicia, and they slew each other. A light myth. (2) Soothsayer son of Ampyx and Chloris. He participated in the battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithae, in the Calydonian boar hunt, and he accompanied Jason on the Argonautic expedition. He died when stung in the heel by the black snake of Libya. Personification of light. See heel.

**MOQUEQUELOA** Aztec name signifying mocker. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

**MOQWAIO** In Menominee Indian mythology the wolf. Brother of Manabush, the sun deity. Pulled under the sea by Anamaqkiu, Moqwaio drowned and was placed in charge of souls of the dead.

**MORA (KIKIMORA)** In Slavic belief a body with two souls, the body's own and a vjedogonja, which may pass at night from one body to another. One who is a mora from birth will probably have bushy eyebrows which meet above the nose. The mora genii usually are vicious females. They frighten people, especially children, with nightmares, suck their blood, or suffocate them.

**MORANA** Slavic goddess of winter and death.

**MORAVAYA PANNA** Literally, black woman. In Slavic countries a frequent disguise of the demon of pestilence.

**MORC** In Irish mythology son of Dela. King of the Fomors. A plague and underworld deity, who taxed the Nemedians in two-thirds of their children, corn, and milk each November eve. Probably identical with March.

**MORDAINS** In Grail romances a wounded fertility king, a Fisher King.

**MORDECAI** In Old Testament a Jew who saved his people from the plots of Haman by means of his wise counsel to his niece Esther when she became the queen of the Persian Ahasuerus. Haman was hanged on the high gallows he had constructed for Mordecai.

**MORDO-KHAN** Siberian rain god.

**MORDRED (MEDRAUT, MEDRAWD, MODRED)** In Brythonic legends his mother is Arthur's half sister Morgause (or Anne), with whom Arthur engages in unconscious incest. He is the brother and enemy of Gwalchmei. The enchanter Merlin warned Arthur the child scheduled to be born on May Day would bring disaster, and Arthur ordered all newly born sons of nobles set adrift. Mordred was found floating in his cradle by fishermen who, by his silk swaddling, recognized him to be of high birth, and saved him. Later he was accepted as a knight of the Round Table. Rebellious and traitorous, wherever he went he ate everything in sight and left the land bare, thus a drought or winter demon. When

Arthur (sun) departed for the campaign against Rome, he placed his kingdom and queen in Mordred's care. Mordred seduced Guinevere (spring maid), the queen, and seized the throne. Arthur returned, drove Mordred out of his kingdom, and met him on the field of Camlan, in Cornwall, where father-uncle and son-nephew dealt each other mortal blows. Both were buried on Avalon, an island paradise. Mordred is a later form of Dylan. See Exposed child, Fatal child.

**MORDU** In Brythonic mythology blind helper of Cerridwen. Deity of darkness or decay. Name from the root *mar* (mal or mor), meaning to grind or destroy.

**MORDVINIAN** Finnish agricultural tribe which professes Christianity, but offers animal sacrifices and engages in other Pagan practices.

**MORGAN** Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning mariner, sea dweller.

**MORGAN LE FAY** The Celtic war goddess Morrigan evolved into a medieval enchantress with characteristics of both Irish-Welsh fairies and Breton-Welsh mermaids. In Geoffrey of Monmouth's account she dwells in Avalon, an island paradise, with her eight sisters and uses her skills in herbs to heal the wounded sun hero Arthur. According to Chretien de Troyes she is Arthur's sister and mistress of Guingamor, lord of Avalon. In later romances she is Arthur's sister, wife of Uriens, king of Gore, mistress of Sir Accolon, and a great necromancer. She is big-mouthed, lame, swarthy, swift, and with a cast in her left

eye, a description identical with one aspect of Morrigan, suggesting a wind or storm hag. She treacherously tries to bring about the death of her brother, and she attempts to slay her sleeping husband. She tries to steal Arthur's sword (rays) for Accolon and, when she is unable to take it from the grasp of the sleeping Arthur, she tosses its sheath into the lake, thus weakening her brother and making him vulnerable. She reveals the intrigues of Arthur's queen Guinevere and Lancelot to Arthur, and makes assaults on the virtues of other knights. When Arthur is wounded by Mordred she is one of the three queens who conducts him to Avalon. Inconsistencies in her character are due partly to Christian interpretation. In the romance of Ogier the Dane, as Morgue la Faye, she receives Ogier after he is a hundred years of age, restores his youth, and marries him. Thus she is a fertility queen, whose love reflects that of Eos for Tithonos and that of Horsesberg for Tanhauser. Morgan is from the Breton meaning sea-born, and it is akin to morning. Le Fay means fairy. She is identical with Fata Morgana. Also called Argante.

**MORGAUSE (MARGAWSE)** In Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* wife of King Lot and by him mother of Agravain, Gaheris, Gareth, and Gawain (Gwalchmei). By her brother, King Arthur, she is the mother of Mordred. She is a moon goddess, a later form of Arianrhod, who was a sister of Gwydion, an earlier form of Arthur.

**MORGIANA** Clever, faithful female slave in the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, who marries her master's son.



**MORGLAY** Literally, great sword. Magic sword of Sir Bevis of Hamtoun (Hampton).

**MORIAH** Mountain sacred to Jehovah in Jerusalem. The temple was built on it, and it seems to have been the place where Abraham was about to offer up Isaac and where David interceded for his people at the threshing-floor of Araunah.

**MORMO (MORMOLYCE)** A lamia-like female spirit with which Greek mothers of antiquity frightened their children; a bogey. Name may mean werewolf.

**MORNA** (1) Celtic feminine name meaning beloved. (2) Legendary eponymous ancestor of Morna clan. With Luagni and the Uirgreann clans, his people, under his leadership, battled the Clan Baoisgne, led by Cumhal. A deity of darkness, in combat he killed Cumhal. Also called Goll Mac Morna.

**MORNING** Childhood, infancy, youth. A fortunate or propitious time; said to bring health and wealth. By mystics, early morning is associated with the musical tone A; late morning with the tone C. In mythology bringer of health and wealth; releaser of treasures locked in darkness.

Morning glory. August 4 birthday flower symbolizing affection. In the language of flowers: She loved you. Chinese symbol of love and marriage. In Japan, on account of its beauty, typifies joy, on account of its short life, typifies mortality. Associated with Korea because of its Japanese name meaning morning calm. In Korea, inasmuch as it opens at dawn and closes at sunset, symbolic of the superficial man and woman living in luxury and lacking character which

makes for the permanency of a people.

Morning star. Forerunner; one who announces or guides. In the west known as Heosphorus, Lucifer, Phosphorus, Venus. In Aztec tradition the heart of Quetzalcoatl. In Christianity the star of Bethlehem, emblem of Christ; also typifies Christ ascending to heaven. John Wycliffe is called the Morning Star of Protestantism. In Norse mythology Orvandel's toe. When it became frost bitten and fell off, Thor tossed it into the sky, where it glitters ever since. Among North American Indians symbolized by an equi-armed red cross. Pawnee Indian source of life, fruitfulness, and strength. In ceremonies to the Morning Star a man was painted red (life color) all over, he was clad in leggings and wrapped in a robe. A downy eagle feather, painted red, was put on his head. The feather represented soft light clouds, the red a touch of the ray of the coming sun. A hymn was sung and a captive virgin was sacrificed, the body used to fertilize the fields of maize. In European mythologies the Morning and Evening (Hesperus or Vesper) Stars typify twins of light and darkness. In Lithuanian folk song they are servitors of Sun, Morning Star kindling the light, Evening Star preparing the bed.

Morning twilight. In an Italian icon personified by a naked youth of carnation brown color, indicating it is doubtful whether he belongs to morning or night. His wings indicate this interval soon passes. His posture is that of one about to rise. A star shines at his head. In his left hand he holds an inverted urn from which water (dew) drops. In his right hand he holds a lighted torch. A sparrow flutters above him.

**MOROROMA** Yuracare Indians of Bolivia thunder god.

**MOROS** Greek abstract deity; all-controlling destiny.

**MORPHEUS** Literally, form. In Greek mythology son of Hypnos (sleep). Personification of dreams. Attended by Icelos (dreams that appear real), Phantasos (false, strange dreams), Phobetor (alarming dreams). He is portrayed as winged, sometimes young, sometimes old, carrying a cluster of poppies and scattering the flower's sleep-producing seeds. Morpheus is the source of morphine. Compare Oneiros.

**MORRIGAN (MORRIGU)** Celtic great queen. A war goddess, she was present at every battle either in her own shape or in her favorite disguise of a carrion crow (death) accompanied by her four maids, Badb, Fea, Macha, and Nemon, inspiring warriors with the madness of battle. Her battle cry was as loud as that of a thousand men. With Badb and Macha she produced fogs, a rain of fire, and streams of blood to aid the Tuatha De Danann in the first battle of Mag Tured, when they defeated the Firbolgs. After the second battle she proclaimed the victory of the Tuatha De Danann over the Fomors to the fairies, the chief waters, and the river-mouths (personalization of nature). Then she sang of the world's end and of evils to come. Because the sun-hero Cuchulainn rejected her love, during his combat with Loch, she appeared as an eel, which tried to make him slip; as a heifer, which tried to throw him down; as a wolf, which tried to seize his right arm. He overcame all the animals, killed Loch, and Morrigan offered him her friendship.

See Shape-changing. Usually she is interpreted to be a moon goddess, which was deemed to have preceded the sun and worshiped with cruel and magical rites much like those of the fierce Scythian Diana. She also is identified as a storm goddess, and portrayed with red eyebrows and wearing a red dress, a long red coat, and fully armed, carrying two spears. Her chariot is drawn by red horses. She deteriorated into a banshee who wailed over the dead not necessarily found in battle. In Arthurian romances she appeared as Morgan le Fay.

**MORRIS** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning hope.

**Morris Dance.** A mumming dance formerly performed in England on May Day. It celebrated the return of verdure and the performers, who danced as couples, acted the part of Robin Hood, Maid Marion, and other fertility characters in English folklore. Its origin was identical to that of the Sword Dance, but with the dramatic element discarded. It came directly from the Moors, or Moriscos, who performed it as a single dance; hence its name. Compare Mumming Play.

**MORS** Roman deity of the underworld; personification of death. Twin brother of Somnus (sleep). Identical with the Greek Thanatos.

**MORSKOI TZAR** Slavic sea king; father of swan maidens.

**MORTALITY** Various causes are given for death: An evil deity opposed to a benevolent one reaches man before the benevolent god is able to present his gift of immortality. A creator, who wishes to confer immortality goes off in search of breath and, while he is gone, the wind vivifies the form

molded by the creator and makes it as unstable as wind. A man does not hear a deity's offer of immortality and therefore does not go to take the gift for mankind; a man is cynical or fearful (Adapa) or disobedient (Adam). In consequence of mortals choosing perishable foods they decay. In a Bushman legend the hare is responsible for man's death; in Melanesian mythology To-Karvuvu is responsible. Some death symbols are: cypress, draped urn, graveyard, mausoleum, ruins, skull, tombstone, weeping willow.

**MORTAR** Vessel symbolizing the female principle. Also typifies bondage, cruelty. The Turks used giant iron mortars in the execution of criminals as well as for the pounding of grain. The name has been given to devices used for hurling bombs and shells; also life lines.

Mortar and pestle. The male and female principle, thus universal love and wisdom. Apothecary's or pharmacist's symbol, thus ill-health, medicine. Emblems of saints Cosmos and Damian.

**MORTIMER (MORT)** Masculine name from the French, meaning ever living.

**MORTON (MORT)** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning unsatisfied.

**MORTUARY STATUES** In Egyptian antiquity a pharaoh's or noble's servants were buried with him that the great dignitary might live in the same luxury in Paradise he had enjoyed on earth. In later periods the shedding of blood was rendered unnecessary by substitutions provided by painters and sculptors. See Ushebtiu.

**MORVRAN** Literally, sea crow. In Arthurian romances the demon at whom none struck in the battle of Camlan on account of his ugliness. Probably a storm deity derived from or identical with Avagddu.

**MOSAIC PAVEMENT** In Freemasonry represents the floor of Solomon's Temple and is symbolic of human life checkered with good and evil. The blazing star of the floor typifies the source of eternal good; the tessellated border typifies surrounding blessings.

**MOSCHATEL** Herb symbolizing weakness.

**MOSES (MOE, MOSE, MOSS, MOUSES)** (1) Masculine name, probably derived from two Egyptian words, i.e. mo (water) and use (saved). Modified by Hebrews to Moshe (Moses), meaning to draw. Some hold it is derived from an Egyptian word meaning unfathered son of a princess. (2) In Old Testament the lawgiver, liberator, and prophet who led the Jews from bondage in Egypt to the borders of the promised land. Son of Amram and Jochebed of the tribe of Levi. Younger brother of Aaron and Miriam. He lived three periods of forty years each. The first extended from his infancy, when he was found in a basket in the bulrushes of the Nile and adopted by the daughter of Pharaoh, to his flight to Midian. During that time he became noted as mighty in deed and word. The second period was from his flight to his return to Egypt. He married Zipporah, daughter of the pious Jethro, and became familiar with a nomadic life in the desert. Here he was prepared by God to be the instrument of deliverance to His people. The third period was from the exodus out of Egypt

to his death, without an earthly burial place, on Mount Nebo of the Pisgah range. During this period the Lord saw him face to face and gave him the ten commandments on Mount Sinai, and Moses molded the Hebrews from a group of shepherds into a nation of people with a fixed residence and agricultural habits. He is revered as king of kings, commander of the Hebrew confederacy, conqueror, inventor of religious rites, leader of an exodus, warrior. He typifies disinterested patriotism, freedom, honor and obedience to God, intelligence, justice, love of humanity, purity. He stands as the traditional secular representative of Jehovah, whereas Aaron appears as the religious representative (corresponding to the Dalai Lama and Tashi Lama). He is said to have been one miraculously born, an unfathered divine child taken from his virgin mother in the manner of Krishna, Pryderi, Romulus, Sargon. The incident of Pharaoh ordering all children killed, said to be the reason Moses was placed in the water, places him among exposed children. See Exposed child, Fatal child. He was saved from water or by water in the manner of sun heroes, who rise from water. He had a harvest basket to serve as his cradle, giving him the attributes of a fertility deity. Like Taliesin, he is said to have had two horns (shafts of fire or light) rising from his forehead; sun-deity attributes. As a messenger of God, he resembles Hermes the wind. His having no earthly burial place hints at his having been a dismembered fertility king scattered about the earth with the promise of eventual resurrection, and he is said to have returned to dictate or write the Book of Joshua. Usually

portrayed as bearded with two horns or an aureole forming two red rays of light above his temples. His garb is Eastern; he holds a staff around which is coiled the brazen serpent or the tablets of law. Sometimes shown striking the rock from which water gushed at his command. Those who identify his life with the zodiac give the twelve episodes as follows: 1- Rescue. 2- Moses and the Midianites. 3- Moses and the burning bush. 4- Plagues of Egypt. 5- Passage of the Red Sea. 6- Destruction of Pharaoh and his army. 7- Gathering of manna. 8- Moses and the rock of Horeb. 9- Moses receiving the ten commandments. 10- Moses and the golden calf. 11- Moses and the brazen serpent. 12- Death of Moses.

**MOSHANYANA** Bantu hero who slays monsters. Also called Litaolane.

**MOSQUE OF SAINT SOPHIA** Mosque at Constantinople. One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

**MOSQUITO** Annoyance, carrier of discomfort and disease, minor troubles of life. Humorously used as an emblem of New Jersey, alluding to its mosquito infested swamps. Among Bella Coola Indians the mother of Alkuntam. Chinese symbol of rebellion and wickedness. By Finno-Ugrics believed to be the flesh of evil spirits.

**MOSS** February 16 birthday flower symbolic of ennui, friendship, maternal love, a servant. Dream significance: small task. Japanese symbol of old age.

Icelandic moss. Health.

Moss agate. June birth gem in eastern Europe. Symbolic of early death. Dream significance:



unsuccessful journey.

Moss (or wood) opal. In the language of gems: I value your approval.

**MOTH AND FLAME** One tempted and the tempter.

**MOTHER** (1) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. (2) Canal by which a human being is conducted from one world to another. Personification of the life principle; bringer-forth, maintainer, nourisher, rearer. Anciently her symbol was a water pot, emblem of the primeval deep, the inexhaustible womb of nature.

Mother Carey's chickens (or geese). Sailors term for falling snow and for strong-wind petrels. Mother Carey equates with Mama Cora and with mata cara (dear mother).

Mother Chuber. A title of Tiamat as creator of all things including monsters for the purpose of destroying Ea and other gods.

Mother cult. Worship in which the male god is husband or lover of the chief deity.

Mother goddess. Triple deity of birth-growth-death or birth-death-rebirth. When a chthonic goddess, her three aspects correspond to the seasons of greenness, decay, death, her virginity renewed each spring. Thus, although a producer of life, she is unable to maintain it. Cybele, great mother of the Mediterranean region, influenced the concept of mother goddesses in neighboring states, such as Cotytto, Demeter, Isis, Magna Mater, Maia, Rhea. When a lunar goddess her three aspects correspond to the new, full, and old moons; her virginity renewed with each new moon. She has appeared as a sole or supreme deity, as in a Stone Age monotheism, and as the mother-sister-mistress, who

slays the fertility king, her lover, when sated with him, thus causing winter. In the Circe motif men are turned into beasts instead of being killed. The mother goddess appears as a war deity, protectress of the cities she founded or protectress of the sun deity in his battle with the forces of darkness, drought, or winter. Her attribute in this aspect is a turreted crown. Ana, Anna Perenna, and Antha are among the goddesses who appeared in this role. Early mother goddesses were worshiped in orgiastic rites including castration, mutilation, prostitution, all intended as forms of sympathetic magic.

Mother Hubbard. In nursery rhyme an old woman whose time is devoted completely to her dog.

Mother of God. Title of Virgin Mary.

Mother-of-pearl. In China fairy food of Ho Hsien-Ku, symbolizing longevity.

Mother of presidents. State of Virginia.

Motherwort. January 25 birthday flower symbolizing concealed love.

**MOTION** Sound. Repose symbolizes silence. By Central American Indians motion is believed to bring about debility.

**MOUND** (1) Anciently used for burials, dwellings, fortifications, observations, religious rites. Frequently built in a sacred form, such as that of a divine animal. In Irish legend called sid (sidh); retreat of the Tuatha De Danann, abode of fairies. Word derived from Old English mund, meaning hand or protection, or from Teutonic mundi, meaning jutting out. (2) In heraldry a jeweled ball or globe surmounted by a cross; emblem of sovereignty. This form of mound is derived from the Latin mundus, meaning world.

**MOUNT** Steed of a deity. In Sanscrit called vahana.

**MOUNTAIN** Aspiration, attainment, celestial realm, climbing, difficulty, empire, life of man, pregnancy, retreat, tranquility, wisdom, woman. As a screen for the setting and rising sun, resurrection. Dream significance: (climbing) improvement; (descending) opposition. In allegory implies meditation. Mystical realm, in contrast to flat land realm of reality; light, opposed to valley, which is darkness or tears. Primitive peoples believed it was an entrance into the otherworld and buried their dead in caves or on slopes. In cosmological legends the stick with which the sky deity churns the primordial ocean to bring up land from the bottom or, after the deluge, to bring up land for a new world, thus the holy harbor of the ark. In some legends the ark on which deluge survivors lived still exists on a mountain top, but death comes to those who climb up to it. Almost every mythology has a sacred mountain called the earth's navel, and it was looked upon not only as the center of the habitable world, but thought to be connected with the umbilical cord attached to the foetus through which Earth drew her increase. It appears as the home of dwarfs, fairies, and giants, the heaven's vault, the ladder to heaven, the mansion of throne of the creator god, the world pillar supporting heaven. This appears to be related to the idea of a tree of life or world tree. The summit is the scene of eternal youth, joyous repose, place for worship, site of waters of health, trysting spot of men and gods, thus typifies heavenly communion. In emblems a mountain usually is represented with three, five, or

six levels or peaks, three being most common. By gnostics symbolized by A.

In Babylonian mythology place of judgment. In Brythonic legend the Holy Grail was preserved on Montsalvat (mountain of salvation). In China called shan. Symbolic of constancy, longevity. The head of P'an Ku (see). Christian delectable mountains or holy hills drop sweet wine, typifying celestial love, salvation. The Egyptian realm of the dead was called mountain of the west. In Hebrew tradition revelation, witness of the eternal power and faithfulness of God. Japanese source of food and life. Navaho Indians believed the Black or Northern Mountains covered the earth in darkness, the Blue or Southern Mountains created dawn, the White or Eastern Mountains caused day, the Yellow or Western Mountains brought brilliant sunlight. In Norse mythology, Valhalla, abode of the dead, was located in a mountain. In Siberia revered as the bed or birthplace of the winds. In Tibet spirits of deified mountains usually are shown in warrior costume riding a lion or horse and holding a banner of victory. Such mountains are: Ha-wo-gang-zang, west; Kul-lha-sha-ri, south; Thang-lha, north; Yar-lha-shang-Po, east. Tse-ring chhe-nga (Five Sisters of Mount Everest) are usually shown in a temple enclosure. The sister in the center holds a bowl of jewels and a golden staff. The others hold jewels, a spear, and a sun. All wear flowing robes. The Five Brothers of Kanchenjunga are deified mountain spirits. They ride horses or lions, wear high helmets and warrior costumes, carry banners and flags, and are guardians of divine repositories.

Barren mountain. Sterility.  
Mountain ash. November 2

birthday flower symbolizing prudence, quietness. Tree of good omen which wards off the evil eye. In Norse mythology Thor's helper.

Mountain chant. Navaho Indian rite characterized by a nocturnal masque of the gods depicting the ascent of a hero to the world above, where the people are eagles. With the aid of Spider Woman's magic, the hero defeats the enemies of the eagles. As a reward he is given the sacred mountain chant, which is designed to bring physical and spiritual health. Thus a therapeutic.

Mountain climbing. Joy in hardship and privation, a pilgrimage; renunciation of the world.

Mountain covered with snow. Abstract thought, nobility.

Mountain peak. Achievement, coldness, isolated abstraction. Altar or fire of the sun.

Mountain range. Emblem of West Virginia.

Sacred mountains are:

Mount Ararat. In Old Testament memorial of the deluge typifying man's sin, God's justice, God's mercy.

Mount Carmel. Old Testament symbol of faithfulness and fruitfulness.

Mount Caucasus. In Greek mythology where Prometheus was chained to a rock.

Mount Cithaeron. In Greek mythology place where Heracles pastures the flock of Amphitryon and slays the lion whose skin he later wears. Scene of Bacchic festival at which Pentheus, king of Thebes, is torn to pieces by his frenzied mother and aunts. Site where Oedipus is left to perish by his parents, and where the usurper Lycus of Thebes exposes Amphion and Zethus.

Mount Damarvand. Iranian mountain on which Azhi Dahaka will desolate the world by having

his fetters broken. He will be killed by the hero Keresaspa at the very instant the Saoshyant appears with khvarenanh (kingly glory). Keresaspa will also slay Druji and Angra Mainyu. The destruction resembles that at Ragnarok.

Mount Ebal. Old Testament mountain echoing blessings and curses solemnly pronounced on it. Compare Mount Gerizim.

Mount Etna. In Greek mythology workshop of artisan giants. Its volcano is the fire which supplies the torches Demeter uses in searching for Persephone. When the Titans lose their war against the gods they are tossed into the pit of Mount Etna.

Mount Everest. Sacred Buddhist mountain. Abode of gods.

Mount Gerizim. Old Testament mountain echoing blessings and curses solemnly pronounced on it. Compare Mount Ebal.

Mount Ida. Sacred Greek mountain where Zeus is kept concealed from his father.

Mount Kirishima. In Japanese mythology where heavenly grandchildren descend to earth.

Mount Meru. Hindu holy mountain with three peaks composed of gold, silver, and iron; venerated as the dwelling place of the trinity Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. Also called Sumeru.

Mount Moriah. In Old Testament where David met and appeased the destroying angel. Site of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem.

Mount Nissa. Mountain in Ethiopia where Osiris was born.

Mount Nysa. Greek mountain on which Dionysus was born and entrusted to the care of the nymphs, and where Silenus became his guardian. Nysa means light.

Mount Olivet. Three-peaked holy mountain of the Hebrews, venerated as the residence of

Jehovah.

Mount Olympus. Greek home of the gods; site of the court of Zeus.

Mount Othrys. In Greek mythology place where Cronus prepares for his battle against Zeus, who has taken possession of Mount Olympus. The ark of Deucalion grounds here. In some versions the ark lands on Mount Parnassus.

Mount Parnassus. In Greek mythology the center of the world and, in some accounts, harbor of the ark of Deucalion. Site of a temple of Apollo and the Muses, hence to "climb Parnassus," is to write poetry. Also the site of a temple of Dionysus.

Mount Sinai. Divine law, in allusion to Old Testament account that here Jehovah revealed himself to Moses and gave him the ten commandments. Alternately known as Choreb or Horeb.

Mount Zion. Site of the royal residence of David; hence ancient Hebrew theocracy or modern Christian church. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, celestial city.

**MOURNING** Symbolized by ashes; colors black, grey, lavender, purple, white; cypress; draped urn; flag at half mast; lamp or candle burning; rue, weapons reversed, weeping willow.

Mourning bride. Herb symbolizing unfortunate attachment. In the language of flowers: I have lost all.

Mourning rites. In some cultures mourning incorporates joy because departed enters realm of immortals as well as sorrow over personal loss, and wailing and weeping coincide with flute playing, in which a dead persons deeds are sung and his piety recounted. Those who sang a man's (in many societies a wo-

man remains a nonentity in death as she did in life) praises during his lifetime continue to do so after he is dead if they desire the dead man to use his influence in their behalf. Mourning rites include blood-letting, burning a candle or flame, cutting hair and placing it with the dead, expressing fear of the world of no return, fasting, placing food and transportation for the dead, removal of shoes, self-mutilation, sprinkling mourners with ashes, tattooing, wearing haircloth or sackcloth or clothes of mourning colors. Mourning rites also are connected with the harvest solemnizing the death of vegetation.

**MOUSE** Death, destruction, fecundity, impending evil, petty thievery, poverty, prowling, timidity, untidiness. As the meanest and smallest animal symbolic of humble position. Many mice signify war. Dream significance: loss of lent money. Mouse is used as a term of endearment. Sacred to Apollo, one of whose titles was Smintheus, meaning mouse; to Ganesa; Horus, Isis, who took the shape during her flight from Set; and to the Devil, who sometimes took its form. In some Cinderella tales her cloak is made of a mouse or louse skin to signify humility. In Finno-Ugric belief one of the forms taken by the soul after death.

Black and white mice. Night and day.

Gray mice. Minor troubles, poverty, silent activity. Emblem of Saint Gertrude of Nivelles.

Mouse-deer. In Borneo, Java, and Sumatra the trickster-hero. Called kantijil or pelanduk. He arouses enmity and pursuit, but succeeds in escaping.

Mouse-eared chickweed. April 5 birthday flower, symbolic of simplicity.



Mouse Tower. A structure despised and feared, alluding to the watchtower on the Rhine, where Archbishop Hatto of Mainz was devoured by mice because of his cruelty to the poor during a famine. Actually, the tower, built two hundred years after the death of Hatto, was a tollhouse for the collection of duties from passing shipping. The tradition grew from the similarity of maus (mouse) and maut (toll) and the unpopularity of the toll.

MOUTH Divine duality, the male and female principles. When closed, a line, the male principle; when open, a circle, the female principle; or the tongue represents the line, the lips represent the circle. Fountain or well of life, speech, thought. According to Dante, where love ends; the eyes being where love begins. In Christian tradition, place of issue of creative breath. As such it is located below the other features because creation, coming from the Highest, is downward in direction. In Egyptian and Hebrew tradition a door or portal.

Boar's mouth. Vedic sacrificial altar.

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. Born to good luck or inherited wealth.

Demon's mouth. Hell.

From hand to mouth. Live thriftlessly, in the manner of one who consumes all available food as soon as he receives it.

Large mouth. Strong assertions.

Make the mouth water. Cause to desire ardently, from the increase of saliva in the mouth at the expectation or sight of appetizing food.

Muzzled mouth. Silence.

Open mouth. Disseminating a doctrine or heresy, hence a preacher or scoffer. In medie-

val art a jester shown with an open mouth symbolizes one fanning fires against Rome.

Put one's head in a lion's mouth. Enter a situation of great peril.

Small mouth. Weak assertions.

Stag's mouth. Gnostic symbol of a fountain or well of righteousness.

MOVEMENT See motion.

MOWING Death, destruction, slaughter.

MOWIS In American Indian legends a bridegroom constructed of snow. When morning comes, Mowis leaves the wigwam of his beautiful bride and melts. She hunts him throughout the forest, but never sees him again. Echoes the Eros-Psyche legend.

MOYA In Japan house where mourning rites are performed prior to interment of a body.

MOYMIS In Babylonian mythology the intelligible world, the only begotten of Apason and Tauthe. Later identified as Mummu, the Logos or Word, or Life.

MOYOCoyATZIN Literally, determined doer. Aztec god who could do as he pleased. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

MOYTURA A name of Mag Tured, which see.

MRTYU Hindu death demon; Yama's messenger. Identical with the Buddhist Mara.

MSURA KWIVIRE-VIRE African magic syllables. Used as a charm.

MU (1) Fabled continent on which man and civilization mysteriously originated. It sup-

posedly sank in the Atlantic Ocean. Also known as Atlantis. Prototype of the Garden of Eden. (2) Twelfth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of forty. Equivalent of English M.

**MUALI** Among the Mashonaland peoples of Africa god who lives in heaven.

**MUCALINDA** Buddhist serpent king who spread his hood as a canopy over Buddha to shelter him from the elements during the period preceding enlightenment and to celebrate Buddha's victory over the demon-tempter Mara.

**MUCKLE-MOUTH MEG** A fearsome female, the subject of 19th century English ballads and poems, in which an English trespasser across the Scots border is given the choice of marrying Meg or hanging on the gallows. Muckle Meg was the name of a 15th century artillery cannon. Probably identical with Meg.

**MUC-THAIUY** In Indo-China revered as an example for all men to follow. He was a legendary fisherman who captured a tiger in his net at the moment the beast was attacking the king.

**MUCUS OF THE NOSE** In Japanese mythology food, life force. Purification offering.

**MUD** Lowest stratum of anything, pollution, worthlessness. Dream significance: serious worry; (to get on one's self) coming danger.

**Mud Cat State.** Mississippi; from the large number of catfish in the Mississippi River.

**MUDGEONG** In Australian mythology an evil spirit created by Baiame. He caused all of Bai-

ame's children to turn into animals except two who became the ancestors of mankind.

**MUDJEKEEWIS** In Longfellow's Hiawatha deity of the west wind. Father of Hiawatha and other sons. Slayer of the great bear Mishe-Mokwa.

**MUDOR WEDDING** Volga-Finn moving feast in which Vorsud, luck-protector, is carried to the new home like a bride in a sleigh with horses and bells.

**MUDRAS** Buddhist symbolic poses. Compare Asana, Buddha poses, gestures, hands, vahana.

**Abhaya:** right arm elevated, slightly bent, hand level with shoulder all fingers extended, palm outward. Signifies blessing of fearlessness, protection. Mudra of Buddha and Dipankara.

**Anjali:** both arms stretched upward above head, palms turned up and fingers extended. Signifies salutation, sometimes prayer. Mudra of tantric form of Avalokitesvara.

**Bhvacakra:** fingers indicating a wheel and signifying Wheel of Life.

**Bhumisparsa:** right arm pendant over right knee, hand and palm inward, all fingers down touching lotus throne. Signifies witness, earth bear witness, as when Buddha called earth to witness that He had attained Buddhahood. Mudra of Aksobhya and Gautama.

**Bhutadamara:** wrists crossed in front of breasts, no symbols in hands. Signifies awe inspiring. Mudra of Bhutadmaravjrapani. Also called trailokyaviya.

**Buddhasramana:** right hand level with head, palm up, all fingers extended outward. Signifies salutation. Mudra of Usnisavijava, Vasudhara.

**Dharmacakra:** both hands a-

gainst breast, left hand covering the right. Signifies preaching turning the Wheel of Law. Mudra of Gautama, Maitreya, and Vairocana.

Dhyana: hands in lap, right hand on left hand with fingers extended, palms up. Signifies meditation. Mudra of Amitabha, Gautama, Manjusri, and Man-la. Also called samadhi.

Karana: hand stretched out, index finger and little finger stretched out, thumb presses the other two against palm. Signifies fascination. Mudra of Ekajata and Yama.

Ksepana: hands joined palm to palm with tips of fingers touching and turned down into kalasa containing amrita. Signifies sprinkling body with amrita. Mudra of Namasangiti.

Namaskara: hands at breast in attitude of prayer. Signifies prayer. Mudra of tantric form of Avalokitesvara and Yama. Compare Anjali.

Tarjani: fingers doubled in fist, except index finger which is raised in menacing attitude. Signifies menacing. Mudra of Marici.

Tarpana: arm or arms bent, raised on level with shoulders, palms turned in and fingers slightly bent and pointing toward shoulders. Signifies homage to departed fathers. Mudra of Namasangiti.

Uttarabodhi: all fingers locked, palms upward, thumbs and index fingers touching at tips, fingers extending upward. Signifies best protection. Mudra of Gautama as liberator of the nagas and of Namasangiti.

Vajrahumkara: wrists crossed at breast, holding ghanta and vajra. Signifies Buddha supreme and eternal. Mudra of Samvara, Trailokyavijaya, Vajradhara, and Yidam forms of Dhyani Buddhas with Saktis.

Varada (vara): arm pendant, all fingers extended downward, palm turned outward. Signifies charity or gift bestowing. Mudra of Gautama, Man-la, Green Tara, White Tara.

Vitarka: arm bent, all fingers extended upward, except index finger which touches tip of thumb, palm turned outward. Signifies argument. Mudra of Akasagarbha, Gautama, Ksitigarbha, Maitreya, Taras.

MUDWORT Seashore flower symbolizing happiness, peace.

MUEZZIN Mohammedan crier who calls the faithful to prayer at the appointed hours five times daily by intoning loudly. Chanter of the Adzan.

MUGWORT November 3 birthday flower symbolizing happiness. Worn as a charm against ague; if carried in the hand, said to cure a wanderer of fatigue. Among Aztecs emblem of Chalchitlicue as mother goddess. Fungus of immortality; provider of life substance. Mugwort grass is the flower of the Japanese Boys' Dolls Day, celebrated 5th day of 5th moon.

MUGWUMP Algonquin chief or leader. At one time applied by the Republican Party to those members who claimed the right to vote independently, thus the member of a political party whose vote cannot be relied on; by extension a conceited or self-consequential person.

MUIC INISH An early name of Ireland meaning Pig Island. See Miled.

MUT (MUUT) Literally, water flood or watery one. In Egyptian mythology a mate of Hapi (Nile).

**MUKASA** Probably a human being who, because of his benevolence, came to be worshiped as a god by the people of Uganda, Africa. In one account son of Musisi, god who caused earthquakes; in another, son of Wanaema. His mother was a mortal. Unlike other Uganda gods he did not require human sacrifice. A canoe paddle was his sacred emblem.

**MUKTI (MOSKA)** Highest goal of Hindu philosophy, final beatitude, release from the bonds of existence. Right apprehension of truth, which, if one acquires, confers final emancipation on the soul. Also called Nirvana, a name adopted by the Buddhists as their supreme good.

**MU KWA** Consort of Fu-shi, founder of China. Represented as a serpent entwined with Fushi.

**MULA DYADI** In Toba Battak mythology creator deity, dweller in the uppermost of the seven heavens.

**MULBERRY** June 19 birthday flower symbolizing kindness offset by sharpness; wisdom. Inasmuch as it flourishes late symbolic of slowness. In China symbolizes fertility and scholarship. As an attribute of the silk goddess it brings comforts and industry into the home, but if planted in front of the house will bring sorrow. Hebrew oracular tree. It was consulted by David before his attack on the Philistines and in it God revealed His will to David, hence the word of God. Japanese charm for protection against lightning.

**Black mulberry.** June 20 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I shall not survive

you.

**Mulberry leaf.** In Japan called *kaji*; flower of Herdboy Prince and Weaver Princess Day Festival.

**Mulberry staff.** In China carried when in mourning for a mother.

**MULCIBER** Literally, softener. A surname of the Roman celestial smith Vulcan as softener or heater of iron. Name from the Aryan root *mal* or *mar*, which originally meant crushing, destroying, and later meant decaying, softening.

**MULE** Bastardy, frugality, hardihood, humility, longevity, obstinacy, patience, poverty, stupidity, sure-footedness, toil. Dream significance: business difficulties. In Buddhism steed of Sridevi. In Mohammedanism *Al Borak*, which see.

**MULLA (MULA MULLO)** (1) Gaulish mule god. (2) Sumerian evil spirit; a wandering fire or deceptive light. Sometimes interpreted to be a will-o'-the-wisp, but probably referred to moving stars.

**MULLEN (MULLEIN)** January 22 birthday flower symbolic of good nature. In the language of flowers: take courage. Supposedly used by old English witches, and for this reason called *hag taper*.

**MULLET** In heraldry a five-pointed star symbolizing divine grace, learning, virtue. In cadency mark of the third son.

**MUL-LIL** Accadian storm god. Originally lord (*mul*) of dust (*lil*), husband of earth, phallic father or great snake.

**MULUNGU (MTANGA)** Among



African tribes the high-dwelling thunder god. Those who die go up to heaven and become his slaves. Identical with their word *umlungu*, meaning white man.

**MUMBA'AN** Indonesian god who dried up earth after the deluge.

**MUMBO JUMBO** West African demon or grotesque idol greatly feared, especially by women, hence any object of superstitious homage or unreasoning worship.

**MUMMIFICATION** Immortality. About 3,000 B.C., as a result of a revolt against decapitation after death, bodies were mummified in the belief that *ka* (see) would return to the body and cause the dead to live again, or in the belief the soul in the nether world depended upon the existence of the body on earth.

**MUMMING PLAY** A play with masked figures containing a dance with a mock fight; originally a fertility ritual. Origin probably the same as that of the *Sword Dance*. In Christian countries performed at Christmas time. Father Christmas is stage manager and introduces the characters, chief of whom is Saint George. Other characters are Beelzebub, Big-Head-and-Little-Wit, Doctor, Humpty Jack, a Turkish Knight and his mother Moll Finney. The action is a symbolic representation of the death and rebirth of the year, and the object of the ceremony is to restore the spirit of vegetation to life. Compare *Morris Dance*.

**MUMMU** Literally, intelligence. In Sumerian mythology the creative word of Ea personified; the *Logos* or *Life*. In Babylonian mythology evil counselor and son

of Apsu. Destroyed by Ea, force of good. Derived from *Moymis*.

**Mummu Tiamat.** Tiamat as chaos or confusion giantess in the Babylonian creation epic.

**MUMMY** Figuratively, any person or thing whose characteristics are dried up or shriveled. A dummy.

**MU-MONTO** Buriat hero who visits the world of the dead and discovers how the virtuous are rewarded and the sinners are punished. Hero of a time myth relating to the cycle of the seasons and to fertility, and as such resembles *Mataora*, *Orpheus*.

**MUNCHAUSEN, BARON** Hero of marvelous adventures. From the fantastic stories related by Hieronymous Karl Friedrich von Munchhausen, a German officer in the Russian army.

**MUNDI** In Roman mythology opening in the ground through which spirits of the dead returned from time to time to the upper world.

**MUNDILFORE (MUNDILARE, MUNDILFARI)** In Norse mythology giant father of Sol and Mani. The gods, angry at his ambitious pride in his children, took them from him and placed them in the heavens to drive the chariots of the sun and moon. He was the caretaker of the World Mill to which Bergelmer retreated.

**MUNGO** Typical name for a black slave, by extension any Negro. In Scotland the name means dear one, and Saint Mungo became the popular designation of Kentigern, a 6th century monk, who founded a community called Glasgu, meaning dear family, whence Glasgow, of which city he

is patron saint.

**MUNIN AND HUGIN** Literally, memory and reflection. In Norse mythology the ravens of Odin. See under Hugin and Munin.

**MUNKAR AND NAKIR** Literally, unknown. In Mohammedanism the two black angels with blue eyes who interrogated the dead as to their faith in the Prophet. They are hideous of aspect and have thunderous voices. Those who answer properly have their souls drawn out through their lips and their bodies are left to repose in peace; those who do not give a satisfactory answer are beaten about the head with clubs half iron and half flame, and the soul is wrenched from them by rack-ing torments.

**MUNTALOG** Indonesian deity who pulled out some bristles standing in the hair of Mumbonang, his father, and brought them down to earth as fire for man.

**MUNTSO-MURT (MOTSAOZA, MUNTSO-KUZO)** Finno-Ugric spirit which lives in a dark corner of the bathhouse. He appears to human beings only before a misfortune. Sometimes he plays pranks on the bathers by hiding their clothes. Like Korkamurt he has the power to substitute changlings for rightful infants. Identical with Pyvsamaika.

**MUPPIN** Hebrew name meaning obscurities.

**MURDER** Anciently, especially among the Jews, the deliberate killing of another person was grounds for the death penalty because human beings were regarded as sacred children of the

Creator, who alone had the right to determine when death should occur. In some societies, neither the city of refuge nor the altar could shield such a criminal. Among Semitic peoples, if a corpse were found in the open fields and the murderer could not be discovered, the town nearest the spot was obliged to purge itself by solemn ceremony. In English law murder is a disturbance of the king's peace. Figuratively to murder is to bungle, mar, ruin.

**Ritual murder.** Among primitive peoples the object is to obtain parts of the human body with which to make 'medicines' prescribed by witch doctors for political and social needs. Some are hung around the neck in little bags or bottles as health amulets, some are placed in the home to ward off evil. The victim usually is chosen at a feast at which enormous quantities of a potent beer or wine are drunk. Compare cannibalism.

**MURDOCK** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning sea man.

**MURDUK** See Marduk.

**MURETSU** The Japanese Nero. Fifth century tyrant who loved to witness the agony of his fellows. One without mercy or remorse.

**MURGI** In Baltic mythology souls of the dead. Spirits of the air. Also called iohdi.

**MURIAS** In Irish mythology one of the four cities whence the Tuatha De Danann were said to have come, and from which they brought the caldron of plenty.

**MURIEL** Feminine name from the Greek masculine name Myron, signifying myrrh or fragrant.

**MURPHY (MORAN)** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning sea warrior. In Ireland a mурphy is a potato. In Scotland the name equivalent is Murray.

**MURRAIN** Fifth Egyptian plague wrought by a miraculous agency among the cattle. It became an Elizabethan invective as, "a murrain on you." Ultimately related to murder.

**MURRAY** Masculine name; Scotch variant of the Irish Murphy.

**MURTAZNU (MURTAIMU)** Babylonian god of rain, lightning, and thunder. Cognate with Rammon.

**MUSAGETES** Apollo as the god of music (earth awakening with jubilant sounds) and as leader of the nine Muses. He wears a laurel wreath and plays the lyre.

**MUSCA BOREALIS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Fly. Identified as the gadfly which stung Bellerophon when he attempted to fly to heaven on his winged horse and as the gadfly sent by Hera to torment Io. In the middle ages identified with Beelzebub.

**MUSCAS (MASHTI)** Mountain at the edge of the world. In a legendary history visited by Alexander the Great in his search for the waters of life.

**MUSCLES** Manliness, strength. In China the muscles and veins of P'an Ku became the strata of the earth.

**MUSES** Greek goddesses presiding over music, poetry, and science. Originally nymphs of the inspiring springs of dawn and nurses of Apollo, whose body

was wrapped in pure white linen (morning mists). In one version they were created by Zeus at the request of the victorious deities after the war with the Titans in order to commemorate their deeds in song. In another tradition they were the four daughters of Zeus and Plusia: Arche (beginning), Aoide (song), Melete (meditation), Theixinoe (heart delighter). In still another account they were the three daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne: Aoide, Melete, Mneme (memory). Finally they were fixed as nine as listed below. They were known as Pierides inasmuch as they supposedly first saw the light of day at Pieria, a Thracian district famous for its rivulets which produced sweet soothing songs. The Pierides also are identified as daughters of Pierus, king of Emathia. They were jealous of their divine power and punished any mortal vain enough to believe he could rival them. When Thamyris challenged them to a music contest they afflicted him with blindness and deprived him of the power of singing. For similar cause they changed the daughters of Pierus into birds. As attendants of Apollo (Musagetes) their favorite haunts were the sacred springs of Castalia at the foot of Mount Parnassus and Aganippe and Hippocrene on Helicon. Symbolic of the light of day they are beautiful and harmonious. Mystics say they represent the nine months of labor when Egypt in antiquity was safe from water. Their libations consisted of honey, milk, and water; never wine. Romans identified them with the Camenae; they probably correspond to the seven sisters who, in Hindu mythology, nurse the infant Arusha. The word muse is akin to mesha (Hebrew for freedom), moose, and mouse. When identified as nine:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sphere</u>	<u>Attribute</u>
Calliope, sweet-voiced	epic poetry	writing tablet and stylus; sometimes a scroll
Clio, proclaimer or praise	history	open chest of books or scroll
Erato, loveliness	love poetry	lyre or zither
Euterpe, charm or delight	lyric poetry	flute
Melpomene, singer	tragedy	tragic mask
Polyhymnia, lover of song	sacred song	no definite attribute
Terpsichore, delight in dancing	choral song and dance	lyre and plectrum
Thalia, the joyous	comedy and idyllic poetry	comic mask, shepherd's staff, or wreath of ivy
Urania, heavenly	astronomy	globe

**MUSHROOM** November 4 birthday flower symbolic of bad news, suspicion, wanderer. Dream significance: long life, protection. Because it is sudden in growth and rapid in decay typifies that which is ephemeral, short-lived, an upstart.

**MUSHTARI** Persian name for Jupiter.

**MUSHUSSU** Sumerian chaos monster, power of darkness and evil. Serpent-dragon, cohort in the hosts of Tiamat overcome by

Marduk. Portrayed as part eagle, part lion, part serpent, or as an ostrich. When a raging serpent subdued by Ninurta, identified with the constellation Hydra. Compare Basmu, Zu.

**MUSIC** Celestial realms, charm, flattery, happiness, love, sadness. Dream significance: (discordant) slander; (pleasant) good omen.

Musical instrument. In China symbolizes one of the four elegant accomplishments. A stringed instrument typifies joy. In Christian and Hebrew traditions suggests praise of God.

Musical notes. Color and planet correspondences: C - orange, sun; D - Indigo, Saturn; E - Blue, mercury; F - green, moon; G - Red, Mars; A - yellow, Venus; B - Violet, Jupiter. Season correspondences: D - Winter and darkness; A - Spring and dawn; C - Summer and noon; G - Autumn and gloaming. According to Western mystics the Chinese pentatonic scale resolves as follows:

<u>Note</u>	<u>Chinese name</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Dō (C)	kung	faithfulness	prince
Re (D)	shang	righteousness	minister
Mi (E)	chiao	love	people
So (G)	chi	worship	state affairs
La (A)	yu	knowledge	things

**MUSISI** African Uganda god who causes earthquakes. symbolizing caprice. In the language of flowers: Be bolder. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

**MUSK** April 24 birthday flower



**MUSKRAT** In Algonquin mythology animal which dived to the bottom of the primal sea and returned after a day and a night with a speck of mud, from which the giant rabbit Michabo fashioned earth. Michabo (sun) married Muskrat (virgin mother earth), and they became the parents of the human race. Thus from wet earth, dried by sunlight, solid earth was formed, and in damp soil, warmed and fertilized by sunlight, organic life was formed. In Algonquin muskrat is wajashk, which is allied to the word for mud, ajishki.

**MUSO-BYOYE** Literally dream-vision-man. A Japanese Gulliver who, on a kite made from a bamboo fishing rod and line given to him by Urashima, husband of the dragon princess, traveled into many strange lands: Land of Children, Land of Concupiscence, Land of Delight, Land of Greed, Land of Liars, Land of Never-Satisfied-Passions, Land of Perpetual Drinking. His kite compares with the magic carpet and typifies a cloud.

**MUSPELHEIM (MUSPEL, MUSPELLHEIM, MUSPELLSHEIM)** Norse light and glowing land to the south, ruled over by Surt, who guards it with a flaming sword. Sparks from the land became the sun, moon, and stars. Here the Elivagar melted and took the form of Ymir. The men of Muspel are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire. The realm, the highest of all nine Norse worlds, is at the extreme opposite of Niflheim.

**MUSTAMHO** Mohave Indian creator of mankind.

**MUSTARD SEED** June 18 birthday flower symbolizing abundance, faith, fertility, growth;

also indifference. In the language of flowers: I smart. Dream significance: bad sign. A grain of mustard is used proverbially to denote anything exceedingly small which develops into something large and useful.

**MUSUBI (MUSUBU-NO-KAMI)** Japanese god who unites lovers and to whom rags are hung on roadside trees as offerings.

**MUT (MUUT)** Egyptian lady of the sky, queen of the gods, great mother who gave birth to all that exists. Wife of Amon-Ra (sun) and mother of Khensu (moon). At Thebes worshiped with them as a trinity. The female counterpart of Amon-Ra, she wears the united crowns of north and south and holds an ankh, cross, and papyrus scepter. She sometimes appears with the head of a man and a phallus, thus she was worshiped as androgynous or self-produced. See Androgynous deities. In other aspects she appears as a lioness or as a vulture. Variously identified as identical with Apet, Hathor, Maat, Nekhebet. Also called Amaune.

**MUTA** Roman silent goddess of the underworld and mother of the Lares. Also called Larunda.

**MUTABRIQU** Babylonian deity. Lightning maker.

**MUTALAMMIS (AL-MUTALAMMIS)** A 6th century A. D. Arab poet noted for his debauchery and gambling. For making advances to King Al-Hira's sister the king gave him a letter to deliver to the governor of Hajar. The curious poet opened it and discovered it contained a request to maim and bury him alive. The carrier of a betrayal letter he resembles Bellerophon and Uriah.

**MUTILATION** The young sun or vegetation spirit, aware that his death and descent to the lower world are inevitable, rejects the love of the earth mother and castrates himself. This act dramatizes the partial destruction of the sun before it sinks, grain falling before the sickle, the withering of nature in autumn. Mutilated gods are called wanderers, inasmuch as during their period of absence or death they wander in the world of darkness until the time comes for resurrection, most commonly placed at the winter solstice. Their priests, in acts of sympathetic magic to stimulate regrowth, emulate the gods, and in orgiastic rituals sacrifice sexual organs. Various parts of the body are cut for various purposes. Australian medicine men make holes in their tongues. One tribe sprinkles its members with blood to bring rain. Australian Bushmen cut off their finger tips or knock out a tooth as an offering to the deity of misfortune, that is sacrifice a part to safeguard the rest of the body. In the worship of Aphrodite a Syrian woman cut off her breast to affirm her devotion to the great mother goddess. In some mythologies a male (sun hero) trespasses into a woman's realm (dawn or moonlight) and is assaulted in a murderous way. This was reenacted in punishments when men intruded into the mysteries celebrated by women, a serious offense in primitive tribes. Some mutilated gods are Adonis, Attis, Bata, Christ, Endymion, Eshmun, Hylas, Hypistos, Mithra, Narcissus, Osiris, Pentheus, Ra, Tammuz.

In time the sacrifice developed into a mourning rite, and a part of the body was mutilated to serve as a covenant between mourner and dead. Hair cutting or tattoo-

ing served as a substitute for blood letting and, among later Jews, a black rag or piece of clothing was cut symbolically. In time of war people in magico-religious intensity mutilate themselves while cursing an enemy. Young men have sometimes lamed themselves as a means of escaping military service. In Central Australia cuts are made on the back and neck in remembrance of the early history of the tribe. Mutilation has been practiced for the purpose of obtaining vital organs, such as eyes, hands, liver, etc., for use in divination, or for use with incantations as charms against evil demons or for obtaining the vital powers of the young. Mutilation, such as circumcision (see), may be practiced in puberty rites. Binding to produce small feet was practiced in China and elsewhere as a mark of aristocracy and beauty; in the Occident girdles are worn to distort the abdomen and emphasize the breasts. During the early 20th century German youths proudly displayed cuts received during a duel. In England and the United States schools substituted the wearing of letters; the ceremony survives in hazings and Hell weeks. Other relics of the rites are preserved in initiations into secret societies. Covenants may be sealed with blood. In law mutilation is used as a punishment for offenses against civil or social custom. In France during World War II, women who fraternized with the Nazis had their heads shaved. Whether ritualistic or social, the practice usually typifies a desire to achieve power over a supernatural force, pride, punishment, revenge, or vanity.

**MUTUHEI** Society Islands primeval deity of silence. With Tanaoa (darkness) he ruled in Po (void). Destroyed by Ono (sound).

- MUTUNUS** Roman deity of fruitfulness and protector of flocks. Equivalent of the Greek Priapus.
- MUYINEWUMANA** Pueblo Goddess. Mother of gems.
- MUY'INGWA** Hopi underworld lord, giver of maize.
- MWENEMBAGO** Uzaramo demon, ghost lord of the forest.
- MYIAGROS** A momentary god. Created solely for the purpose of chasing flies away during sacrifices to Athena and Zeus.
- MYIMMO TAUNG** Burmese mystical mountain. Revered as the navel of the world. Parallels Meru, Phra Men.
- MYLITTA** Chaldean mother goddess; helper or giver of birth. Identical with Belit.
- MYNHEER CLOSH** Dutch for Santa Claus. Literally, mynheer is my lord or master, and used in Holland as a title of address, such as for mister. By extension any Dutchman.
- MYOJO-TENSHI** Japanese morning star angel. A handsome boy clad as a prince. He appears to wise and virtuous men and guides them on their journeys.
- MYRA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning she who laments. Alludes to the myrrh.
- MYRDDIN** Same as Merlin, which see.
- MYRKRIDA** Literally, dark-rider. Norse sorcerer or witch.
- MYRMIDON** One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly noted for their savagery. Subjects of Achilles, they were his followers
- in the Trojan War. By extension a faithful follower. Also applied to the underling of a desperate or rought character, who executes the commands of his master without question or scruple, or to a petty officer of the law. The Myrmidons have been described as a people created from ants because the word has been given mistaken etymological association with the Greek myrmex (ant). In the Iliad they are compared with wolves, and the Greek words for light and wolf are nearly the same. As they disappear from the battlefield when Achilles (sun) hangs up his shield and spear in his tent, they may typify the sun's death-dealing scorching rays.
- MYROBALAN** Symbolizes privation. Fruit emblem of Man-la, the medicine Buddha.
- MYRON** Masculine name from the Greek, alluding to myrrh.
- MYRRH** April 6 birthday flower symbolic of consecrated wealth, sorrow, and of chastity because it is used as an anti-love philter. Gift of Balthazar, one of the Magi, to the infant Jesus, in prophetic allusion to the persecution which awaited Him. In Christian art an emblem of natural good and wisdom, and assigned to Virgin Mary. In Hebrew antiquity an ingredient of the sacred ointment. Used in embalming to preserve the body.
- MYRRHA (SMYRNA)** In Greek mythology daughter of the Syrian king Theias. Inspired by Aphrodite her father engaged with her in unnatural love. Repenting for what he had done, he was about to kill Myrrha when the gods, in pity, changed her into a tree. After ten months the tree burst asunder and Adonis emerged.

**MYRTILUS** In Greek mythology son of Hermes and Cleobula. Charioteer to Oenomaus, king of Elis. He pulled the linchpin from the king's chariot and caused his death in December. Pelops, who married Oenomaus's widow, was ungrateful and threw Myrtilus into the sea. Before he drowned Myrtilus placed a curse on the house of Pelops. Like Oenomaus, Pelops and his descendants died in December. Thus Myrtilus personified frost which caused the death of agricultural or sun deities. Myrtilus was placed by the gods in the Northern Sky as the constellation Auriga, the Charioteer.

**MYRTIUM** Mountain on which Apollo left his infant son Asclepius. In some accounts the mountain is called Titthium.

**MYRTLE** May 4 birthday flower symbolic of amiability, love in absence, maidenhood, pleasure, victory. Used in nuptial coronals. In Arabic belief chief of the sweet scented flowers of this world and one of the three things taken out of Eden by Adam, the other two being dates, chief of fruits, and a wheat ear, chief of foods. Christian symbol of conversion, of the purity of Virgin Mary, and of her influence over the unruly impulses of the human soul. In Greek mythology sacred to Aphrodite (Venus) and odious to Hera (Juno) and Athena (Minerva) because Aphrodite was adorned with it when Paris decided she was the most beautiful woman. Emblem of initiation into Bacchic rites. Revered as a tree of the dead or, as an evergreen, a tree symbolic of life-in-death, hence immortality or rebirth. Myrtle bows were carried by Greek emigrants when they sailed to found a new colony to indicate the ending of

an old cycle, the beginning of a new one, which they hoped would be favored by Aphrodite, who ruled the sea, myrtle being related etymologically to mer (sea) and mere (mother). Among ancient Hebrews symbolic of fertility, happiness, joy, peace, prosperity. As a bridal garland it was worn by virgins, never by divorced women or widows. The tents of the Feast of Booths (see) are erected of cypress and myrtle branches. In the feast it corresponds to the eye. In the habdalah used to dispel the odor of the fire of hell. After the spirit of the Sabbath departs all are refreshed by myrtle. Roman symbol of beauty, marriage, triumph, victory, and youth. Emblem of the union of the Roman and Sabine peoples. A plant sacred to Venus, it was excluded from the Bona Dea Festival.

**MYSING (MYSINGER)** Icelandic sea-king who commanded Fenja and Menja to grind out salt (ice) from Frothi's Mill (World Mill located on the ocean floor), which killed Frothi and ended Frothi's Peace. When they had ground out sufficient salt to hold up his ship, greed compelled him to command them to keep on grinding and they did so until his ship was covered. The giant maids continue grinding for they have no one to tell them to stop.

**MYSTERY** Symbolized by black color, clouds, veil. The mystery of life and death is symbolized by a sphinx, spiral. The term mystery has been applied to certain Pagan religious rites to which only selected worshipers were admitted after initiation and after vows of secrecy had been imposed. Although their exact nature is not known, the candidate probably went through a symbolic rite of death and resur-



rection, thus the mystery served as a gate of the otherworld. The ceremonies, in which various sacred articles, frequently in the form of sex symbols, were exhibited, were essentially those of purification, and the articles could not have been safely seen by the worshiper until he had been initiated into certain esoteric doctrines. Such mysteries are known to have been connected with the worship of Attis, Bacchus, Cybele, Demeter, Dionysus, Isis, Mithras, Orpheus, Tammuz, etc. In Christian belief Pagan mysteries were full of abominations. In the New Testament the word denotes truths of religion, the mystery of the kingdom of heaven, which, without a revelation from God, would have remained unknown to man. Thus, something which before had been concealed from human knowledge, but which now has been brought to light. In ritualistic churches, especially in early times, the term applied to a sacrament, particularly the eucharist. The plan of redemption, as having been hidden in God and still incomprehensible by the mere understanding, is called a mystery. See Naassenes.

Mysterious horseman. Death.  
Mystery play. A Biblical drama dealing with incidents from the Gospels. Originally they were simple pageants of the Christmas or Easter legends. Gradually they assumed a secular aspect and were acted by members of trade guilds. The stages were movable and had three stories to represent Heaven, Earth, and Hell. Eventually comic elements were introduced, and one stock character was Noah's wife, who stubbornly refused to board the Ark. Mystery plays sometimes are called miracle plays but, properly speaking a miracle play deals with the mir-

acles of the saints. The word mystery as used is not clearly defined. Mysterie during the middle ages meant skilled workmanship, a trade, and the name may have been applied when the dramas were acted by craftsmen. It may have been derived from the Greek muein or myo (close the eyes or lips), source of the Latin mysterium (secret).

**MYSTIC KNOT** Endlessness, immortality, infinity. One of the signs on the sole of Buddha's foot. Said to have been developed from the swastika.

**MYSTIC MEAL** Food of life; meal provided by the Holy Grail.

**MYTHIC DANCE DRAMA** Pueblo ceremony pertaining to birth, pubescence, death. Parallels the mysteries of Pagan Asia and Europe.

**MYTYL** In Maeterlinck's Blue Bird the girl. With Tytyl, the boy, she goes in search of the blue bird of happiness.

## N

**N** Fourteenth of a class or series; thirteenth if the letter J is not counted. Designates north or north pole. According to mystics it possesses magnetic qualities and is constantly alert. Occult significance: it dominates the physical body and its period is for five years. Character traits: cleverness, energy, impulsiveness, love of justice, speaking ability. In divination its numerical value is five or fourteen. Physical weak spots: liver and nerves. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Aquarius or Scorpio. Symbolic correspondence: initiative. Tarot correspondence: Temperance.

Among Hebrew cabalists its usual meaning is fish, and its character traits are: justice, liberty, truth. In low form: disunion, false testimony. In medieval Roman notation 90 or 900; with a line drawn over it 9,000 or 90,000. Parallels Celtic nion (ash), Egyptian hieroglyph water, Greek nu, Hebrew and Phoenician nun (fish). See Alphabet Affiliations.

**NAAMAH** According to the cabala sister born from the side of Cain. Seducer of men and spirits, including Aza and Azael. Mother of demons, she excited men, especially in dreams. Identified with Lilith.

**NAAMAN** Literally, pleasantness. In the Old Testament a highly esteemed general of the Syrian king Ben-hadad. Miraculously cured of leprosy by the prophet Elisha on washing in the river Jordan. He yielded to the worship of Jehovah, but accepted the prophet's silence as permission to worship the god Rimmon when in the presence of Ben-hadad. Thus one who succumbs to expediency.

**NAAS** Semitic for serpent. Akin to Nachash, Nazarene, and to nazar, which means to protect.

**Naase.** Place in Kildare, Ireland, whence, according to legend, came the stones of Stonehenge, which had been brought to Naase from the remotest parts of Africa. Derived from the Hebrew naas and resolving into naes, which yields one essence or one light.

**Naaseni.** Gnostic term for Jesus of Nazareth worshiped in the form of a serpent.

**Naassenes.** Christian sect of the 2nd century, whose doctrines and practices were based on the mystery of generation adopted

from Phrygian mysteries, and who identified Attis with the presiding deity of all other mysteries. Saint Hippolytus exposed the sect as one which adopted the fertility cult of the Magna Mater to Christian ceremonies, and which taught that the good news of Christ was precisely the consummation of the inner doctrine of the mystery institutions of all peoples; the end of all being the revelation of the mystery of man; that the gnosis of man is the beginning of the possibility of knowing God. See Mystery.

**Naasson.** Name of an ancestor of David, which suggests he belonged to a family or tribe which had a serpent totem.

**NAASTRAND (NASTROND)** Literally, strand of the dead. One of the nine Norse afterworlds. Place of torment, where serpents dropped burning venom on sinners from a high wall. Abode to which murderers and perjurers were doomed forever. Naastrand and Gimle (abode of the righteous) refer to the state of things after Ragnarok; Helheim and Valhal refer to the state of things between death and Ragnarok. Parallels Hell, Tartarus.

**NABAA** Tree from which Arabian divining arrows are made.

**NABAL** Literally, fool. In Old Testament a rich sheep owner, whom David protected from robbers in the desert; yet, when David, in an hour of need, made a modest request for provisions for his hungry troops, Nabal turned him away.

**NABHANEDISTHA** In Hinduism son of Manu. Like Joseph in the Old Testament, he was deprived of the fair share of his father's estate by his brothers.

**NABHI** Jain culture hero, first of the Kulakaras (law-givers). He taught arithmetic, the reading of omens, and trades. He preached the discontinuance of yugalin (brother-sister marriage). To his wife was born a son called Rsabha (bull, hero) when she dreamed of a lion. After bestowing kingdoms on his sons he passed into the ascetic life. Resembles the Greek Cadmus.

**NABIS** Tyrant of Sparta who invented tortures. Murdered.

**NABOB** An Anglo-Indian who has amassed great wealth and lives in splendor; by extension any rich man who lives luxuriously.

**NABOTH** Literally, prominence. In the Old Testament, when he refused to sell his ancestral vineyards, he was stoned to death on false charges of blasphemy contrived by Jezebel the queen. After his murder Ahab, the king, and Jezebel confiscated his estate. Thus Naboth's vineyard is the possession of one coveted by another able to possess himself of it unjustly.

**NABU (NABUG, NEBO)** Literally, announcer or proclaimer. In Babylonian mythology messenger of Bel. In early accounts superior to Marduk; in some texts the son of Marduk. Spouse of Tashmetu (hearing, mercy). Writer of fate, deity of wisdom, teacher of agriculture and letters. Sun god of the autumn equinox, thus sun when the days are shortest. Ruler of Wednesday, his planetary correspondence is Mercury, whom he resembles. Also resembles Malak-Bel, Pairekse, Thoth. His shrine was veiled at the New Year in memory of his descent into the underworld. His emblems are a

mason's chisel, measuring rod, stylus, writing tablet. Appeared in Hebrew mythology as Nebo, an angel, keeper of the tablets of fate.

**NACHASH (NCHSH)** According to mystics the serpent which tempted Eve. From the Hebrew meaning snake, also to become wise. Allied to naga, resolves into an-ach-ash, i.e. one great light or mighty ash. Compare naas, ophis.

**NACHON (NACON)** Hebrew name meaning stroke.

**NACH-UN** Chief oracle and sorcerer of the Tibetan government. Incarnation of Pe-har, deity brought to Tibet by Padma-sambhava and made guardian of the first monastery.

**NACIEN** In Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* a hermit who introduces Sir Galahad to the Round Table. Probably an agricultural hero.

**NACON** Mayan war god.

**NADA** Feminine name from the Slavic, meaning hope.

**NADAB** In Old Testament the oldest son of Aaron. Slain by God for presumptuously offering strange fire on the altar of burnt offering. See Abihu. In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* a profligate who pretends to possess great piety. The character is meant for Lord Howard of Esrick who, while imprisoned in the Tower, is said to have mixed the consecrated wafer with a compound of roasted apples and sugar called lamb's wool.

**NADIMMUD** A name of Ea as god of everything.

**NADINE** Feminine name from

the Russian through the French, meaning hope.

**NADIR** A word from the Arabic, meaning opposite to (zenith), thus signifying the part of the celestial sphere directly beneath the place where one stands, the inferior pole of the horizon, lowest possible point. Figuratively, time of the deepest degradation or depression. In Pueblo belief the heart or navel of the world from which mankind first emerged; abode of life generators; place where the dead are reborn. Its color is black.

**NADUSHU-NAMIR** In Babylonian and Chaldean mythology man-lion created by Ea to rescue Ishtar from the underworld.

**NAEGLING** Magic sword with which Beowulf killed the dragon which attacked his people. Typifies light rays.

**NAGA (NAIA, NAJA, NAJE)** Buddhist and Hindu deified dragon or serpent. The nagas are guardians of treasures, especially pearls (dew or rain drops), they are beneficent or venomous, and are enemies of the garudas, who force them to release the rains they frequently withhold. They appear in three forms: fully human with snakes on their heads and emerging from their necks; the upper parts of the body human shape, the lower snake form; as common snakes. The females are seductive. Their homes, variously called Nagaloka, Niraya, or Patala, are located in the air, earth, waters, celestial regions, or on Mount Meru. Attribute of Buddha as liberator of the nagas, and of Arvajangulitara, Dharmapala, Nagarjuna, Ugratara, Vajrapani. Hindu guardians of the sea usually are shown with the body of

a serpent. The naga is associated with Indra, the rain-bringer. The name has been given to a cult of serpent worshipers who go about naked or nearly so. Naga yields mighty one, it is allied to nachash, and is cognate with the brazen serpent.

**NAGAITCHO (NAGAICHO)** Literally, great traveler. Athapascan Indians of California deity. With Thunder he created a world which was destroyed by a great deluge. He created a second world, conceived as a large horned animal, which floundered southward through the primal waters. Nagaitcho stood on his head steering the world until it came to rest and served as a home for mankind. Also known as Kyoï.

**NAGA MIN** Burmese serpent-king. He usually decorates temple balustrades.

**NAGARAJA** Buddhist serpent-king. Also called Nanda. In Tibet called Klu-rgyal. Compare Raudalo, Virupaksa.

**NAGARJUNA** Historical person of the 2nd century A.D. deified. Buddhist apostate; disciple of Asvaghosa. Founder of Mahayana doctrine, he claimed to have received sacred books and teaching of the Mahayana from Gautama. In art wears monastic garments like those of a Buddha and has urna and usnisa. He is white, his hands are in dharmacakra mudra, and he has an aureole of seven nagas. His emblems are caitya and naga. In Tibet called Klu-sgrub or Lu-dup.

**NAGASENA** Fourteenth Buddhist arhat. He went as a missionary to Urumunda and became king of the mountain. Name signifies of the race of nagas. His attributes



are an alms-staff and a vase. In Tibet called Klu-i-sde or Luidede.

**NAGASVARAJA** Buddha as liberator of the nagas or animal beings.

**NA-GATES** In Norse mythology gates separating Niflheim from Helheim. Those who pass through the gates suffer a second death.

**NAGELFARE** Norse star deity. Husband of Nat (night); by her father of Aud (bounteous riches).

**NAGLFAR (NAGLEFAR, NAGLEFARE, NAGLFARI)** Literally, nail made. Norse ship of death made of the nail parings of the wicked dead. It is located in the Gulf of Black Grief in the outer regions of Niflheim. Held fast to a dark island, it will not move until Ragnarok. When it breaks loose, Hrymir will pilot it and mark the beginning of the battle between the giants (evil) and gods(good), which will occur on the last day of the world.

**NAG-PA** Tibetan sorcerer not admitted in monasteries. He is a devil-dancer, one who performs to battle demons.

**NAGUAL (NAGUA)** Central American Indian guardian spirit in the form of a beast or bird. Assigned to each person under a compact made by drawing blood.

**NAHALIEL** Hebrew name meaning inheritance of God.

**NAHALLAL** Hebrew name meaning pasture.

**NAHAMANI** Hebrew name meaning comforter.

**NAHBI** Hebrew name meaning

Jah protects.

**NAHEMA** Occult demon of impurity. Identical with Lilith.

**NAHUM (NACHHUM)** Hebrew masculine name meaning consolation.

**NAHURAK** Pawnee deity with animal powers who dwells in the west.

**NAHUSA** Literally, usurper. In Hindu mythology, when Indra fled, rain ceased to fall, the world became desolate, and the gods asked Nahusa to take over the kingship of earth. Instead of setting things in order he abandoned himself to idle enjoyment. When he kicked the seer Agastya on the head, the seer hurled him from heaven to dwell in snake form for 10,000 years. Indra then was prevailed to return to his kingship. A seasonal myth, Indra ruling during the season of fertility.

**NAIADES** Greek nymphs who dwelled in and gave life and perpetuity to fountains, lakes, rivers, springs, and wells. Sometimes identified as the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. Attendants of Athena they were nurses of Adonis, Dionysus, and Zeus, whom they anointed with spring-time dew. Like the Nereides, Oceanides, and other nymphs they possessed the gift of prophecy and inspired those mortals who drank of their waters with the power of foretelling the future. In art represented as maidens in the bloom of youth with a crown of flowers or water weeds in their hair, carrying water in an urn or drawing it. Naiades, denoting dweller in water, is from the Sanscrit sna (washing) and the Greek nao (flowing). By extension, a young woman swimmer is called

a naiad.

**NAIL (ANATOMICAL)** Evil genius, seductress. In some cultures a long nail indicates aristocracy, leisure; a short nail indicates toil. Dream significance: (bitten) pain; (cut) quarrel, worry.

Nail marks. If left on a woman's body, at her breast, navel, or thigh, in the form of a peacock's foot, tiger's claw, etc., expresses the intensity of a man's love.

Nail parings. Useful in contagious magic. One supposedly has only to injure them to hurt or cause injury to the person from whose body they have been cut. In Norse mythology the nails of those who were hated for their evil deeds were not pared at death. Thus unpared nails were a sign of uncleanness. In Niflhel used to build the ship Naglfar.

Nails with white markings. Betoken something pleasant is about to happen. In German and Norse folklore children with such nails are said to be lucky.

**NAIL (IMPLEMENT)** Axis of the universe, phallus. Firm support, incontrovertible fact, tenacity. Dream significance: unexpected news; (twisted) great difficulties. In heraldry suffering. Anciently the sacred king sacrificed annually in crucifixion received a wound from a nail in his holy foot, thus symbolic of the arrow which pierces the sacred foot of sun heroes. See sacred foot under foot, lame king under king. In Christianity one of the thirteen symbols of the Crucifixion. When typifying the passion of Christ sometimes shown as three bent nails. In Hebrew tradition divine promise, promise of Isaiah, who said, "I will fasten him as a nail in a

sure place; and he shall be for a glorious throne to his father's house. And they shall hang upon him all the glory of his father's house." Among the Lapps the Pole Star. In Norse tradition an iron nail with a piece of flint in it, typifying the weapon or stone (sun) which lodged in Thor's head as a result of his battle with Hrungir, was used to produce sacred fires.

Go off the nail. Become irrational.

Hard as nails. In good physical condition; also without mercy.

Hit the nail on the head. Define accurately, speak to the point.

Nail of Crucifixion. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Arrow or Sagitta.

Nail one's colors to the mast. Remain steadfast; the allusion is to the fact that a flag nailed to a man-of-war's mast cannot be lowered in submission.

Nail to the counter. Expose a falsehood publicly. Formerly a counterfeit coin taken in trade was nailed to the counter.

Old coffin nail fashioned into a ring. Talisman for the cure of cramps and epileptic fits.

**NAIN ROUGE** Literally, red dwarf. A goblin or house spirit of Normandy kind to fishermen. Another elf is called le petit homme rouge (little red man).

**NAIOTH** Hebrew place name meaning habitations. Abode of Samuel and his pupils, thus place of a school of prophets. David sought refuge at Naioth.

**NAIRATMA** In Buddhism compassion. Sakti of Heruka. In Yogacara (esoteric doctrine) a personification of prajna (knowledge). The yoga (union) of compassion and knowledge leads to the realization of the nothingness of existence, which results in

Mahasukha or Nirvana (eternal bliss). In Tibet called mKa-spyod-sems-med-ma.

**NAIRYOSANGHA** Iranian god of fire, messenger of Ahura Mazda. He dwells with kings inasmuch as they are endowed with divine majesty, and he brings to the gods the sacrificial offerings of men. In the Avesta associated with Atar. Parallels Narasamsa.

**NAITH** In Irish mythology mate of Nath. Naith means combat and is cognate with Neith.

**NAK** Dragon headpiece worn by dancers in the Indo-Chinese harvest festival Lo Chin Cha.

**NAKA-HSI-NA (NAGASENA)** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. He had a keen wit and an impressive presence and ruled over Pandava Mountain in Nagadha. He is shown seated in the mountains.

**NAKEDNESS** Candor, distress, inability to provide for one's self, innocence, poverty, purity, truth, void of self-interest and vaingloriousness. Dream significance: (to be) poverty; (to see another) scandal, slander.

**NAKIR (NAKARMKIR)** Islam spirit of repentance. A black angel with blue eyes who, with Monker, questions the dead on their faith. See Monker and Nakir.

**NAKI-SAHA-ME-NO-KAMI** Japanese goddess of the marsh or stream. Born from the tears of Izanagi when he wept at the death of Izanami. Name signifying Crying-Weeping-Female-Deity.

**NAKK (NACKEN, NEKKE, NIK)** Evil spirit of the Baltic Finns. The Nakks entice humans with

their songs. Their appearance portends disaster. Females are called Nakineiu (Nakk's maid).

**NAKSATRAS** In Hinduism the twenty-seven lunar mansions. Wives of Soma.

**NAKULA** Mongoose, a non-tantric Buddhist symbol. Emblem of Arhat Bakula, Jambhala, Kubera, Vaisravana.

**NAKULA AND SADHADIVA** In Hinduism twin sons of the Asvins and counted as two of the five Pandavas. They are famous for wisdom and beauty respectively.

**NAL (NAAL)** Literally, needle or needle-tree (fir tree). In Norse mythology nickname of Laufey, personification of the pine needle or tree.

**NALA** Legendary king of India who had the power of making stones float on water, and built a bridge of them from India to Ceylon. A monkey deity, lord of the sky, the bridge probably was the rainbow or Milky Way.

**NALA AND DAMAYANTI** In the Bhagavadgita tragic lovers. The gods jealous that Damayanti, daughter of King Bhima, had chosen to marry the mortal Nala, set Kali to cause him to be worsted by his younger brother in a game of dice in which Nala loses his kingdom, his wife, and even his raiment, in consequence of which he becomes an exile. He has many adventures and troubles and finally becomes a hermit in a forest. Eventually Kali departs out of Nala, and he wins back his kingdom and his wife. Probably a light or sun deity who travels through space or time, his stay in the forest typifying the period of darkness

or drought. The lovers parallel Yudhi-shtira and Draupadi.

**NAMAMAHAY** Tagalog term for a Filipino serf. Members of this class formerly lived in their own dwellings, paying their lords in agricultural services, construction work, etc.

**NAMAZU** Japanese primeval fish which lived under the earth and caused earthquakes by shaking its tail.

**NAMBI** In African Uganda mythology the first woman. Daughter of Gulu, heaven; spouse of Kinto, first man.

**NAME** In primitive societies the soul, source of power and strength. If a magician desires to work evil against an individual he repeats the name when uttering potent magical formulae. To guard against wizards who are able to cripple or destroy by cursing or mentioning a name, a true or big name and a good or little name are given, the big name kept secret by the parents, the individual called by his little or nickname. The true name also is the grave name, and the dead may be conjured up when their names are spoken in invocations. Everytime the name is mentioned the deceased is recreated and, death, therefore, does not make an end to his existence. Thus one is able to summon supernatural aid when necessary. Among some the prowess of a hero depends on his receiving his name and weapons from his mother. Gods and heroes force demons to reveal their names which they use in incantations to break the demons' power. A charm against a demon, especially a child-stealing witch, is to write his or her name on a house. Even in the

20th century certain persons are charged with lack of courtesy when they refuse to give their names to strangers. See Isis, Llew Llaw, Maui. Some African villages have a true name, known only to elders, and a public name. American Indians believed that individuals renamed after a dead person kept the character and traits of the departed from being lost. In China babies were given unpleasant names that would not tempt the envy of the gods. The names of spirits friendly to man were cut in stone or written on paper or silk and placed to frighten off evil spirits. Finno-Ugrians believe that an infant who cries a great deal has received a wrong name, and perform rites to give the child the name of an ancestor who has appeared in dreams as a guardian spirit. Greenlandic Eskimos do not mention a dead person's name until it is given to a child. Thus reborn, the dead person's soul is free to leave the corpse for the afterworld. In the Old Testament compound names are frequent, especially those which embody a term for God. A whole phrase is formed into a name, as Elioenai, i.e. to Jehovah are mine eyes. Ancient Hebrews changed names for the slightest cause. Kings gave names to those to whom they gave office, thus honor and privilege were implied in the new name. The name Abraham, conferred by God, was the final stage of a mystic achievement of true wisdom. The child named after a dead ancestor presumably kept the ancestor alive. Children were not named after a living ancestor because the child then took over the life of the older person. Marriage constituting rebirth names were changed. The cabalists believed that to invoke the divine name meant to invoke the assistance of God.



**Namesake.** Among primitive peoples to eat an animal or anything else bearing one's name or the name of one's tribe is taboo.

**Put out one's name.** Extinguish one's family; be a family's last surviving member.

**NAMO (NAMI)** In Carolingian romances the Duke of Bavaria, one of Charlemagne's noted paladins. A light or agricultural hero.

**NAMTARU (NAMTAR)** Assyrio-Babylonian plague demon, chief of seven devils. With sixty diseases under his charge he was the messenger of Ereshkigal and bringer of death to mankind. He also was a fate deity, and his wife Hushbishag kept the tablets on which the hour of each person's death was recorded. For those who prayed Namtaru kept the wicked demons in bondage.

**NAMUCI** Literally, he who will not let go. Hindu demon vanquished by Indra with the foam of the sea. His story parallels that of Vrtra, of whom he probably is a form. He appears in Buddhism as the demon tempter of Buddha. Also called Kama or Mara, and identical with Mrtyu.

**NAN (NANANNE, NANCY, NANETTE, NANNY)** Feminine name diminutive of Anna.

**gNAN** Malignant Tibetan spirits who cause pestilential diseases. They infect certain rocks, springs, and trees.

**NANA (ANNA-NIN)** Sumerian virgin mother; an earth goddess. Wife of Nebo, sister of Tammuz. Also a moon goddess associated with flocks and rivers and protectress of cities. She conceived by the magic use of an almond or pomegranate. Her

worship eventually merged into that of Ishtar. Identical with Ana-hita, Nanai, Ningal, Ninsun; prototype of Arianrhod, Cybele, Dechtire.

**NANABOOJOO (NANABOZHO, NANIBOJON)** Potawatomi friend of the human race. Mediator between the Great Spirit and man. Identical with Manabozho, Michabo.

**NANACATL** Meztitlan (Aztec) mushroom which intoxicated Nanacatlzatzti.

**Nanacatlzatzti.** One of the four primeval quadruplets or directions. Name signifies he-who-speaks-when-intoxicated-with-the-poisonous-mushroom. See Hueytonantzin.

**NANAI** Babylonian early goddess of Ur and Uruk. Daughter of Anu identified with the planet Venus as mistress of the heavens. Later merged with Ishtar and identified with Nana and with Nane.

**NANCY** (1) Diminutive of Ann. (2) An effeminate and precise youth. (3) In Dickens' *Oliver Twist* a girl of depraved life who has some fine instincts and protects Oliver. (4) A fable of fairies and witches as told by African Gold Coast tribes. From ananse (spider).

**NANDA** Hindu king of serpents. Shepherd who raised Krishna. Usually has one head and two arms, is human to the waist, where his body becomes that of a serpent. He wears a serpent's crown and holds a serpent. In another form he has four heads and six arms, two hands drawing a bow. This form controls rain clouds. By Buddhists called Nagaraja.

**NANDI** Hindu sacred bull, steed of Siva. A fertility emblem identified with the serpent.

**NANDINA** In the language of flowers: My love will grow warmer. In Japan symbolizes improving fortunes.

**NANE (HANEA)** One of the seven chief deities of the Armenians. Daughter of Aramazd. At first her rites were of orgiastic nature; later she was a wise, austere war-like goddess, who protected those who worshiped her. Identical with Nanai.

**NANE CHAHA** Original ancestors of the Choctaw Indians. The name signifies high hill, from which they were believed to have come.

**Nane Waiyah.** Choctaw sacred mountain. Abode of gods. Name signifies bent or curved mountain, and as the hill of heaven it curved down on all sides to the horizon.

**NA-NEFER-KA-PTAH** Egyptian destroyer of the deathless snake.

**NANGA** Polynesian great thief who could work only when the rays of the sun were clouded. Deity of darkness or death.

**NANG PYEK-KHA YEH-KHI** In Burmese and Indo-Chinese mythology daughter of Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi. A great mother goddess. She was born with the ears and legs of a tigress, and her parents made over to her the expanse of earth and water and the two gourds of life and death. Only a man able to split these gourds was to become her husband. They were cut open by Khun Hsang L'rong; animals and people poured out of them, and she became his wife.

**NANIGOES** A secret society that terrorized Cuba under Spanish rule.

**NANIHEHECATLI** Aztec lord of the four winds, who swept the roads before the gods of rain. A name of Quetzalcoatl.

**NANIWA** Japanese tomb figures made of baked clay and placed in a circle on top of a burial mound. They represent servants who in ancient times were buried alive in the graves of their masters.

**NANKILSTLAS** In Haida Indian legend identical with Nascakiyetl.

**NAN-LHA (NANG-LHA)** Tibetan Buddhist house god. Resembles a lar.

**NANNA** In Norse mythology granddaughter of Odin, the beautiful wife of Balder, mother of Forseti. She was a flower goddess, noted for her purity and fidelity. On Balder's death she sent her gold ring (fertility) to Fulla and her kerchief (beauty) to Frigg, and threw herself on her husband's funeral pyre, where she burnt to death. Thus the flower or summer maid withers with the yearly death of the sun. In the Eddas she is identified as the moon maid, wife of Balder with whom she fights light battles, and sister of Summa, the sun maid. In Saxo she is the wife of Hoder.

**NANNAR** Literally, light producer. Babylonian moon deity, bull of heaven, friend of man. Son of Enlil. Supreme ruler at Ur in Chaldea, where he was worshiped as a father and mother deity combined, or where he ruled with the goddess Nanai. He controlled nature as a fertilizer and was increaser of flocks and of human offspring. When a

male deity his consort some-times was Nin-uruwa, and he was the father of the lunar twins Ma-shu, the boy, and Mashtu, the girl. His name is identical with the feminine Ninanna (Innini). Also known as Sin. See Androgynous deities.

#### NAN-T'I-MITOLO-CH'ING-YU

In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. Presides over Kuru country. He usually is portrayed sitting with a sacred book in his left hand, while he snaps the fingers of his right to show how rapidly he acquired spiritual knowledge. Also known as Nandimitra or Subhinda.

NANZO-BO (NANSO-BO) Japanese Buddhist monk who, by divine guidance, became a serpent (almost immortal) that he might live long enough to hear the prophecies of the future Buddha Miroku (Maitreya). In serpent form he married and to protect his wife he fought an eight-headed serpent with his nine-forked head, i.e. his own head and the eight rolls of the holy scriptures which had become heads on his shoulders. Thus a pious man who in reality is a beast.

NAOISE (NAEISE) In Irish mythology son of Usnach, brother of Ainle and Ardan, tragic lover of Deirdre. Sun deity; recipient of a gift from Manannan (sea lord) of a sword (light rays) that leaves no trace of its blows behind it. Accompanied by his brothers (sunlit clouds), he flees with Deirdre to Alba (Scotland), land of light. When he returns to Ireland, a magic spell is cast over him and he is captured by Conchobar (sky deity), foster-father and would be husband of Deirdre (dawn). He thereupon throws his magic sword to the

executioner that with one blow the three brothers may be destroyed.

NAOMI Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning pleasant. In the Bible the name of Ruth's mother-in-law, who bade her son's widow to remarry and returned with her to Judea, that she might do so.

NAONGHAITHYA Zoroastrian archdemon inspiring ingratitude, obstinacy, pride. Opposed to Spenta Armaiti (harmony). In post-Vedic mythology a degenerate form of the Asvins. See Nasatya and Dasra.

NAPAEAE Greek nymphs of dells, glens, and wooded vales. Frequently in the train of Artemis. Although shy they are frolicsome.

NAPHTALI Literally, wrestling. In the Old Testament sixth son of Jacob, fifth by Leah. His descendants, composing one of the twelve tribes of Israel, were an agricultural people. They attended the coronation of David, and are mentioned with honor in the war of the Judges. The tribe is symbolized by an African deer, the color wine, and the gem amethyst. In zodiacal lore associated with the house of Capricornus. See gems, Hebrew tribes.

NAPIER'S BONES Abacus. From John Napier, famous Scottish mathematician.

NAPKIN OF SAINT VERONICA Passion of Christ. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion.

NAPOLEON (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lion of the forest dell. (2) A military genius whose dreams of world

conquest led to his defeat.

**NAQBU** In Babylonian mythology Ea as god of the deep.

**NARA** One of the six Buddhist paths or conditions of existence. Region of man, where human misery is divided into eight classes: birth, old age, sickness, death, misfortunes and punishments, offensive objects and sensations, separation from loved ones, ungratified wishes and struggle for existence. On the Bardo Thodol called Naraloka. In Tibet called Mi. See Gati.

**NARAKA** Personification of the wicked Hindu giant of darkness. Also the Hindu Hell, abode of goblins and sorcerers. It has twenty-eight divisions, in some of which men eat men, suggesting retribution; victims are doomed to swallow burning hot cakes or walk over burning coals, others are mangled by owls or ravens. Each division has a name: Rodha (obstruction) for those who kill a cow, plunder a town, or strangle a man; Rurava (fearful) for liars and those who bear false witness; Sukara (swine) for drunkards and stealers of gold, etc. Adopted by Buddhists it became one of the six paths or conditions of existence. Region of the wicked. On the Bardo Thodol called Narakloka. In Tibet called Dmyal-wa. See Gati. In Japan spirits of the infernal regions, subjects of the devil Oni, are called naraka.

**NARASAMSA** Literally, praise of men. Hindu god of sacrificial fire; messenger which brings to the gods the offerings of men. An epithet of Agni. Parallels Nairyosangha.

**NARASIMHA** Fourth avatar of

Vishnu; half man, half lion.

**NARASTHYABHARNA** Human bones apron. Buddhist tantric symbol. In Tibet called Mi-rup-ge-yan or Mi-rus-pa'i-rgyan.

**NARAYANA** Hindu Supreme Spirit floating on the primeval waters. The Universal Soul. Mystic name of Vishnu, in which form he recalls Purusa, the primordial being from whom the world was created and the spirit which is eternal and unique. Later a name identified with Buddha.

**NARCISSUS** (1) In Greek mythology son of Cephisus and Liriope. For failing to return the love of Echo, Aphrodite caused him to fall in love with his own image, which he beheld in fountains and streams. Consumed by unrequited love he wasted away and was changed into the flower bearing his name which signifies made numb or put to sleep. Narcissus typifies a male who had trespassed into a woman's realm, the spring of Echo, and therefore was assaulted in a murderous way, suggesting a fertility sacrifice similar to that of Adonis, Endymion, Hylas, Pentheus. See mutilation. (2) January 28 birthday flower symbolic of coldness, self-love, stupidity; one who constantly gazes at his own image. In the language of flowers: You love yourself too well. Its painfully sweet scent believed to cause madness. In China used at New Year celebrations for good fortune for the coming year. Emblem of the vulnerable genii of the Taoist heaven. Christian symbol of the triumph of divine love over sin, eternal life over death, sacrifice over selfishness. In Greek mythology dedicated to Hades or Pluto, thus death of beautiful youth, decay that pre-



cedes new life. Worn in wreaths by the Fates. In Japan called inyo-so or suisen, flower of a hundred heads, plant of the two sexes, symbolic of festive occasions, formality, grace, joyousness, mirth, purity, spring. In Rome dedicated to Dis.

**NARDAC** In Swift's Gulliver's Travels title of the highest honor in the realm of Lilliput. Conferred on Gulliver for carrying off the whole fleet of the Blefuscudians.

**NAREAU** In the mythology of the Gilbert Islands highest deity. Born of a rock. With his daughter Kobine he made heaven and earth. Creator of the first pair, Debabou and De-ai.

**NARFI (NARE, NARFE, NARI, NARVE)** Literally, binder. In Norse mythology son of Lodi and Sigyn. His intestines, used to bind Loki, turned into iron.

**NARI-KAMI (NARU-KAMI)** Japanese thunder and lightning god. Also known as thunder woman. Patron of craftsmen, protector of trees. A tree struck by lightning becomes holy.

**NARI MARIAMA (MARIANA)** Hindu mother of perpetual fecundity.

**NAROKHACHOMA** In Buddhism one of a pair of Dakinis, the other being Simhavaktra. Sky-god goddess. Deity of the four seasons. Also known as Naro-mka-spyod-ma. In Tibet called Sarvabuddhadakini.

**NAROPA** In Buddhism one of the better known mahasiddhas (eighty-four great sorcerers). Shown seated, the lower part of his body covered by a tiger skin; his hair is long in a usnisa; he

holds a kapala in his right hand and a patra in his left.

**NARUCNICI** Literally, destiny. In Bulgarian mythology deceased mothers who have become fate genii. Also called orisnici, udelnici, uresici, urisnici. Compare rodjenice.

**NARWOJE** In Papuan mythology cloud spirit that carries off children.

**NASARGIEL** Hebrew ruler of the place of torment or Hell. A fallen angel.

**NASATYA AND DASRA** The Asvins. Nasatya originally was an epithet applied to either of the twins as the physicians of Svarga. They apparently were born from the nose of their mother, whence Nasatya, or they may have been long-nosed (elephant) deities. In post-Vedic mythology they degenerated into the demon Naonghaitya.

**NASCAKIYETL** Raven creator deity of the Tlingit Indians. Uncle of the raven Yetl, of whom he is jealous and whom he desires to kill. Yetl is as hard as a rock and, when his uncle sees he cannot be killed, he places him in charge of the human race.

**NASE AND AZE** Japanese legendary lovers who, to avoid being separated, metamorphosed into twin pine trees. Nase means dear one or be not jealous. Another of his names is Naka-Samuta (Middle-Cool Field).

**NASNAS** Arabian monster who, in the form of an old man, pleads to be carried across a stream; in midstream he drowns his helper.

**NASTURTIUM** November 1 birth-

- day flower symbolic of patriotism. Scarlet nasturtium. Splendor.
- NASU** Mazdian corpse demoness. She corrupts dead bodies.
- NASU-NO** Japanese death stone. Refuge of Tamano-no-maye, fox witch, when pursued by warriors of the mirror which exposed her hideousness. Until exorcised by a virtuous monk anyone who touched the stone died instantly.
- NAT** (1) Norse beneficent night goddess. Mimir's daughter, Urd's sister. Driver of the jewelled chariot (star-studded sky) drawn by Hrim Faxi. Refreshment and inspiration bringer; care and worry remover. Her first husband was Nagelfare, star deity, by whom she was the mother of Aud (riches). Her second husband was Annar, water deity, by whom she was the mother of Jord (earth). Her third husband was Delling, dawn deity, by whom she was the mother of Dagr (day). Also Nacht. (2) Genii worshiped in Burma and Siam.
- NATA** Hero of the deluge myth of the Nahua Indians of Mexico. He and his wife Nena, harvest spirits, are warned by a god and escape destruction in a flood.
- NATALIE (NATHALIE)** Feminine name from the Latin through the French, meaning birthday, Christmas.
- NATESA** Buddhist lord of the dance.
- NATH** Irish goddess of wisdom. Spouse of Naith. Gaelic word for science in general. Cognate with Neith.
- NATHAN (NAT, NATE)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning given, a gift.
- NATHANIEL (NAT, NATE, NATHANAEL)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of God. (2) One of the twelve disciples of Jesus, also known as Bartholomew.
- NATIVITY** The nativity of a divine (deity made) child is a common mythological incident. The child, unwanted, is exposed in an ark, chest, or harvest basket, recognized as divine by a radiant glow which surrounds him, and is guarded by a beast, bird, or peasant. See fatal child. In Christian tradition the Nativity refers to the birth of Christ at midnight on December 25 in a manger in Bethlehem. Symbols of the event are: box holly, Christmas rose (poinsettia), Christmas starwort, Christmas torch or Mary taper, Holy Family, Holy Infant in Manger, Holy Thorn of Glastonbury, rosemary, star-cross, star of Bethlehem, three Magi. In painting the setting is a stable with Joseph and Mary near the child, angels keeping guard, an ass and ox and sometimes three Magi in the background. A radiant glow surrounds the infant.
- NATROLITE** Gem symbolizing feminine friendship.
- NATURE** In an Italian icon typified by a naked woman with milk pouring from her breasts holding a vulture.
- Natural day. In an Italian icon typified by a winged boy in a chariot above clouds. It is drawn by four horses, one white, one black, two bay, signifying the four parts of a natural day, the rising and setting sun, noon and midnight. He carries an orb and a torch.
- NAU** Egyptian primeval deity with the head of a frog.

**NAUBANDHANA** In Hinduism the harbor on Mount Himavat where the ark of Manu landed after the deluge.

**NAUPLIUS** In Greek legendary history the son of Amymone, the river goddess. A navigator who founded the town of Nauplia.

**NAUSICAA** In Greek mythology daughter of Alcinoos and Arete. Nausicaa (probably dawn) finds the shipwrecked Odysseus (sun) and guides him to her father's palace, where he is loaded with gifts (fertility) and provided with a ship (cloud) and equipment for his return to Ithaca. The name is from the Greek *naus* (ship), which equates with *nous* (mind, reason). In James Joyce's *Ulysses*, Gerty MacDowell corresponds to Nausicaa.

**NAUTICAL BOX** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Mariner's Compass or Pyxis.

**NAVAGVAS** Hindu seers who aided Indra in the recovery of lost kine (fertile rain clouds). The name implies they won nine cows in the exploit.

**NAVASARD (NAUROZ)** Ancient Armenian New Year festival, which probably was celebrated in the spring with agricultural rites which commemorated the dead and aimed at an increase of rain and harvest. Later a Christian rite celebrating the harvest.

**NAVE** Main part of Christian churches, section west of the choir and chancel in which the general congregation assembles. Name derived from *Kneph* and cognate with *navis* (Latin for ship). The German word for nave is *nachen* (a skiff). Formerly the Christian Church was likened to a ship tossed by waves.

**NAVEL** Humanity (a ghost has no navel). Because of its shape androgyneity. Anciently the universe navel held the axis or support of the world, it was the root of the cosmic mountain or mountain on which the ark landed after the deluge. People deemed it important to discover the earth's center. See mountain. American Indians sought it as the source of the four winds. Byzantine mystics contemplated their navels, 'circles of the sun,' hoping to witness a refraction of the light streaming from sacred Mount Tabor. In Greek mythology Zeus had two eagles fly in opposite directions at the same speed to discover earth's exact center. They met at Delphi, where in Apollo's temple an omphalos guarded by two golden eagles was set up. Boundary stones in southern India of similar shape are called navel stones. The Jews designated Jerusalem the earth's center, and their sacred shield was given a navel shape. In Turkish legend the Devil, at sight of the first man created by Allah, spat at his stomach. Allah snatched out the polluted spot, and the navel is the scar.

Navel string. Controller of destiny. In primitive belief a child's spirit stays in the after-birth. If it is properly preserved, the child will prosper; if injured or lost, the child will suffer. Cherokee Indians buried a girl's navel string under a corn mortar that she might become a good baker. The Maoris, to make a woman fruitful, hung the string of a mythical ancestor on the branch of a sacred tree. In Western Australia a boy's string was dipped in water to make him a good hunter.

**NAVKEY** One of a class of Slavic spirits said to be souls of children who died unbaptized or

born to mothers who had met a violent death. They bewitched people into drowning or attacked women in childbirth. Eventually they became water nymphs. Also called majky, mavje, navi, nejky, novjaci.

**NAVY** Symbolized by two anchors opposed, marine, sailor, warship.

**NAYANEZGANI AND THOBADZISTSHINI** Twin brothers of Navaho legend. Of the second generation of deities, their names signify Slayer of Alien Gods and Child of the Waters respectively. In a series of labors rivaling those of Heracles they cleansed the world of the man-devouring giants of the first generation, except those of cold, hunger, old age, and poverty. Their home is on a mountain in the center of Navaho country (navel of the world), where warriors pay for prowess and success in war. Probably a sun and a sea deity.

**NAZARENE (NASAREE, NAZARITE)** A Jew who made vows of abstinence, hence to separate oneself, consecrate oneself. Probably the worshiper of a deity named Nazarya. In later usage the term was applied disparagingly to Christ as an inhabitant of Nazareth, hence a Christian.

**NAZARETH** A Hebrew place name meaning flower. Here Jesus learned the carpenter's trade.

**NAZI** Sumerian deity who healed the phallus.

**NAZIBUGASH** A man of humble origin chosen as Elamite king. He was nicknamed 'son of nobody.'

**NAZIT** Winged serpent goddess

worshiped in the region of the Nile Delta.

**NDENGEI** In Fiji mythology great serpent which hatched the two eggs laid by a great bird. A boy came from one, a girl from the other, and they were the parents of the human race.

**NE** Word root meaning born of, as in naissance, natal, new, Noel (birth of God), nucleus. Vowels are interchangeable.

**NEAGO** Seneca sky deity. A fawn who, when returning with its doe, waits the south wind. See Ga-oh.

**NEAMHUAIN CLANN** In Celtic mythology trackers for the Fenians. Probably light rays or dawn heroes.

**NEBO** In Old Testament sacred mountain in Moab from which Moses saw the Promised Land and where Jeremiah hid the Ark of the Covenant. (2) See Nabu.

**NEBRASKA** Emblem: golden-rod; motto: Equality before the Law; Nicknames: Antelope, Black Water; nickname of natives: Cornhusker.

**NEBUCHADNEZZAR** Conqueror who carried the Jews into captivity. King who rebuilt Babylon on such a lavish scale the Greeks numbered it glories, which included the Tower of Babel and the Hanging Gardens, among the seven wonders of the ancient world. Name signifies Nebu protect my boundaries.

**NEBULE** Literally, mist. A design of tooth-like projections which are separated by curved lines. Used in heraldry to denote clouds or air, night excellence.



**NECESSITAS** Roman goddess. Personification of the power of the immutable laws of nature. Identical with the Greek Ananke.

**NECHTAN (NECHTAIN)** Celtic water deity. When his wife Boann, after adultery, endeavored to prove her chastity by walking three times around Nechtan's well, three waves rose and mutilated her. When she fled she was drowned in the pursuing waters.

**NECK** Anatomical denomination governed by Taurus. In the Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the nine uses of the neck are: 1- Sama, natural position, depicting prayer, meditation; 2- Nata, bringing down, depicts getting decked with ornaments, looking down; 3- Unnata, stretching up, depicts wearing ornaments, looking up; 4- Tryasra, bending to one side, depicts placing something on shoulders, sadness; 5- Rechita, shifting sideways gracefully, depicts charm; 6- Kunchita, contracting, depicts carrying a load on the head; 7- Anchita, pushing forward, depicts eagerness, combing hair; 8- Valita, turning back, depicts looking for something behind; 9- Nivrutta, pushing forward and backward, depicts looking for something ahead, the movement of birds.

**NECKLACE** Light, durability, excellence, riches. Dream significance: ephemeral feeling. In mythology typifies dawn, female principle, fruitfulness, moon, morning or evening star setting in the sea, the rainbow. Attribute of Amaterasu, Brisingamen, and other sky goddesses. In Buddhism a Bodhisattva ornament. When a Dharmapala ornament usually of snakes or human bones.

Broad necklace. Placed on

figures in Egyptian tombs to denote royalty to distinguish them from slaves who wore cords around their necks. Also denoted submission to the gods.

**NECROMANCY** Evocation of the souls of the dead, black magic.

**NECROPOLIS** In Egyptian mythology the west, realm of the dead, hence a burying ground.

**NECTAR** Wine of the Greek gods, hence any delicious beverage; honey. Provider of immortality.

**NEED FIRE** Obtained by friction or other primitive methods and supposedly possessed peculiar virtues, especially for purging demons from cattle and horses, which were driven through the fires.

**NEEDLE** Feminine industry. Dream significance: spite, slander; (broken) loss of work; (falling) lawsuit, worries; (packet of) cares. In Malaya placed in the hands of a woman who has died in childbirth to prevent her from returning as a langsuyar (shrieking ghost) with open hands.

Needle, thimble, and thread.  
Attribute of Saint Rosa de Lima.

**NEFER-TEM** Egyptian deity, nocturnal sun. Son of Ptah. God of generation worshiped at Heliopolis. Crowned with a pschent or a lotus-flame. His image was worn as a good-luck talisman.

**NEHAN** In Japanese Buddhism synonymous with Nirvana, which see.

**NEHEB-KAU** Egyptian mother goddess worshiped at the plowing festival. She supplied the souls of the dead with celestial food

and drink. Portrayed as a flying serpent or as a serpent with human head, arms, and legs. Identified with Ma.

**NEHES** Egyptian god of wakefulness. Probably a dawn deity. Like Heka he accompanied the sun god's ship in its nightly withdrawal from earth.

**NEHUSHTAN (NE-ESTHAN)**  
In Old Testament a therapeutic serpent or seraph. Brazen serpent set up by Moses in the wilderness to avert a plague. It was named by King Hezekiah, who contemptuously called it, "a piece of brass," when idolatrously worshiped by his subjects. Hebrew parody on the Greek neosthenios meaning with new strength.

**NEIKEA** Greek abstract deity. Quarrel. Descendant of Eris.

**NEIL (NEAL)** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning champion, chief.

**NEITH (NIT)** Libyan snake goddess identical with Lamia. A self-begotten virgin earth mother adopted by the Egyptians, who identified her as mother of the sun god Ra. She supposedly lived in the thorn bush or acacia tree. Later a goddess of war and the loom. Depicted with green face and hands to typify earth. Her attributes are two arrows, a bow, a shield, a shuttle, and weaving equipment, the crown of lower Egypt. Merged into Isis and by the Greeks identified with Athena.

**NEKEDZALTARA** Nature powers of the Tinne Indians. Servants of Tena-ranide, the death bringer.

**NEKHEBET (NECHBET)** Vulture

goddess of upper Egypt. Protector of the king. Sister-wife of Uazit. Portrayed as a white vulture holding a ring or other royal symbols. By Greeks identified with Eileithyia.

**NE-KILST-LUSS** Northwest Indian creator of the world. A beneficent raven, who obtained the sun and moon from Settin-kijash by fraud and deception for the benefit of mankind.

**NEKUSIA** Ancient Athenian festival of the dead, at which sacrifices were made to the great earth mother.

**NEKYOMANTEION** Greek oracle of the dead.

**NELEUS** In Greek mythology son of Poseidon and Tyro. With his twin Pelias he was left to die by his putative father Salmoneus, but lived to fulfil the prophecy that their birth would bring disaster to Salmoneus. See Exposed child. Because he refused to purify Heracles for the murder of Iphitus he was punished by the loss of all his sons except Nestor, who became a hero of the Trojan war. With Nestor he restored the Olympian Games.

**NELL (NELLY)** Feminine name, diminutive of Helen and its derivatives.

**NELUMBO** Egyptian sacred lotus. Said to be the inspiration for the Doric column.

**NEMAIN (NEMAN)** Irish war goddess.

**NEMDA PRINCE** Finno-Ugric god called old man of the hill; also northern hero. A spirit who rises again after death to lead his people when they need him in time of war. When sickness is rife

among the cattle, the people say, "Northern hero has sent his warriors to cut down our cattle."

**NEMEAN LION** In Greek mythology offspring of the Chimera. A drought or winter demon; destroyer of herds. His killing was the first of the twelve labors assigned to Heracles in the mansion of Aries. Invulnerable to arrows, Heracles strangled him to death. Thus the rays of the spring sun (arrows) were not strong enough to kill him.

Nemean festival. Originally funeral games in honor of Archemoros; later celebrated the slaying of the Nemean lion. Parsley wreaths were awarded.

**NEMED** In Celtic legendary history eponymous hero of the Nemedians, early settlers of Ireland. Like Cessair, a descendant of Noah. They are said to have followed the Partholan to Ireland, and to have carried on their work and traditions. They were light and fertility deities who warred with the Fomors, darkness and drought deities, and defeated them in four consecutive battles (a seasonal myth). Then Nemed and 2,000 of his people died from a plague (fertility withered), and the remaining members were oppressed by the Fomors, who demanded as a tax two thirds of the children born to the Nemed each year to be delivered on Samhain (autumn festival). The remaining Nemedians revolted. Those who were not slain returned to the old world from which they had come. Probably indicating the return of the gods to the otherworld, or the myth may echo an early invasion of Ireland. The children delivered on Samhain suggest rites of human sacrifice and is related to the tale of the Cretan Minotaur.

**NEMESIS** In Greek mythology daughter of Nyx. Goddess of retributive justice. She rewarded as well as punished, but she found the world so full of sin, she came to be looked upon as an avenging power. Attended by Dice, Erinyes, Poena. To avoid the pursuit of Zeus, she assumed the form of a swan; taking the same form Zeus deceived her. The egg hatched from their union was given to Leda, and from it Helen emerged. She is portrayed as a regal woman, sometimes seated in a chariot drawn by griffins. Her attributes are: apple bough, balance and cubit, diadem, rudder, scourge, sword, weights and measures, wheel. Sometimes called Adrastia or Rhamnusia from Rhamnus in Attica, chief seat of her worship. Her name, which appears to have first been used as an epithet of Artemis while presiding over childbirth or dispensing fate, is from the Greek *nemos* (grove), and connotes divine vengeance for breach of a taboo. Worshiped by the Romans.

**NEMETONA** Brythonic goddess of war. Identical with the Gaelic Nemon.

**NEMI WOOD** In Roman mythology sacred wood, scene of bloody ritual, where the old priest was slain by a younger one, who succeeded as both king and priest until he was slain. Concept of fertility always dying and reborn, also the death and resurrection of the human spirit. See Golden Bough, Grove, King of the Wood.

**NEMON** Gaelic war goddess. The venomous. A storm deity. Identical with the Brythonic Nemetona. See Badb, Morrighu.

**NENABOJ** Great Father of the Wetucks Indians of New England.

The Cheat, beneficent trickster who provided mankind with beans and maize, and taught the art of the chase. His work frequently was disturbed by enemies, among whom were his brothers. Resembles Manabozho, Michabo, Nanabojoo, Napiw.

**NENOKATATSU-KUNI (NENO-KUNI)** Japanese land of night, land of the dead, land of roots. Nether-distant-land to which Izanami retired. Also called Yomotsu-kuni.

**NEOPTOLEMUS** In Greek mythology son of Achilles and Deidamia. His name means new soldier, and he was so called because he entered the Trojan war after the death of his father. Neoptolemus killed Priam, king of Troy, as he knelt in prayer, and took the Palladium, necessary for the fall of Troy. As a prize he was given Andromache, widow of Hector. He married Hermione, daughter of Helen, and was murdered by Orestes at Delphi. He was a light hero. Also called Pyrrhus because of his red hair. See Pyrrhus.

**NEPALESE** Enigrant monks who introduced Buddhism into Tibet.

**NEPELLE** In Australian mythology ruler of the heavens.

**NEPHELE** Greek cloud nymph. First wife of Athamas, king of Boeotia, and mother of Helle and Phryxus. Athamas, tired of her wandering nature, divorced her and married Ino, who planned the destruction of Helle and Phryxus. To circumvent the design, Nephele placed the children on the back of a winged ram with golden fleece (sun-lit cloud), given to her by Hermes. Helle fell into the sea; Phryxus reached

Colchis safely. Prototype of Aebh.

**Nephelae.** Clouds, the restless, wandering daughters of Uranus.

**NEPHEESH** In the cabala the animal spirit of the unjust dead which suffers for twelve months. In the occult sciences animal life and desires, the third and lowest degree of the soul.

**NEPHILIM** In Hebrew lore a race of demon giants. Born of fallen angels who had cohabited with daughters of men.

**NEPHTHYS (NEBT-HOT, NEPTE)** In Egyptian mythology daughter of Seb and Nut, sister of Isis, sister-wife of Osiris, sister-wife of Set. By Osiris mother of Anubis. Queen of night, protectress of the dead, she typified the coming into existence of the life which springs from death. Her tears for Osiris caused the inundation of the Nile. Sometimes identified with Hathor and solarized. In serpent form identified with Ma. Portrayed with horns and a solar disc. Nurse of Isis, of whom she may be a double, and of the infant Horus.

**NEPRI** Egyptian god of grain. Usually pictured as a fat man with ears of grain. Female form Nepret identified with Renenetet.

**NEPTUNE (NEPTUNUS)** (1) Ancient Italian divinity of moisture, provider of the perpetuity of springs and streams. Later a son of Saturn and Ops, husband of Salacia, and a deity of equestrian accomplishments identical with Poseidon as chief god of the sea. Portrayed as a stately elderly bearded man carrying a trident, sometimes astride a dolphin or horse. The bull was



sacred to him. Name akin to Nephelē. (2) Planet eighth in order from the sun, ruler of the bronze age and of Pisces. In astro-mythology star of regeneration, bestower of intuition. Connected with cosmic consciousness, its colors are iridescent to indicate wholeness. Red typifies the father's power, the life and the fire which reappear in the lower world; blue the mother element or substance into which life enters; yellow stands for the child or new birth. Corresponds to the musical tone B flat. Pictured by a trident.

**NEREID** In Greek mythology any of the fifty sea-nymph daughters of Nereus and Doris. The best known are Amphitrite, Galatea, and Thetis. The Nereids personify the ripples and waves of a calm sea, specifically of the Aegean and Mediterranean seas. Attendants upon Poseidon. In art shown as lightly clad, sometimes with the lower parts of their bodies like fish, or they ride dolphins, sea horses, or other sea animals. The name is akin to Naiad.

**NEREUS** In Greek mythology ancient of the sea, spouse of Doris, father of the Nereids. Personification of placid waters. Kind and benevolent, he possessed the gift of prophecy and foretold that Paris would bring ill fortune upon the Trojans. Patron of distressed mariners. He is shown with seaweeds instead of hair, his great age marked by the hoary foam of breaking waves. From the word root *nao*, i. e. to flow.

**NERGAL (NERIGAL)** Assyrian and Babylonian solar deity. Husband of Eresh-kigal. From the summer solstice to the winter solstice, lord of the fires of the

underworld and judge of the souls of the dead. When he returns to the upper world, he is at first benevolent; when god of the burning summer sun, he is the agent of pestilence and war. Also god of the chase. He represented the planet Mars. His titles are Girunugal (mighty one) and Lugal-meslam (king of Meslam). He appears in lion form or as a man holding a sword in one hand and a head cut off from a body in the other. His temple was red and blood stained garments were offered to him, probably a human sacrifice. The name resolves into ur-ig-al, i. e. one fire.

**NERIG (NIRIG)** A title of the Assyrian fire god Ninib. Also known as Uras.

**NERIO** In Roman mythology maiden loved by Mars. Bride of the New Year, who replaced Anna Perenna, which see.

**NERO** Any blood-thirsty evildoer or tyrant of extraordinary savagery. From the Roman emperor, Claudius Caesar Nero, who loved to witness the agony of his fellows. Called Antichrist.

**Nero of the North.** Christian II, 16th century king of Denmark.

**NERRIVIK** Literally, food dish. Greenland Eskimo sovereign over the souls of the dead as well as over the food of the living. She was a mortal woman carried off by a petrel. When relatives tried to save her the petrel attacked them, so they cast her into the sea. She clung to their boat and they cut off her hands. Her severed fingers transformed into whales and seals, and she sank to the bottom, where she dwells as ruler. Patroness of fishermen. Mainland Eskimos call her Sedna.

**NERTHUS (HERTHA)** Literally, benefactor. Teutonic goddess of fertility and peace. Her principal seat of worship was the Danish island of Zealand. By Romans identified with Terra Mater. See Njord.

**NESAN** First month of the Babylonian year. Sacred to Marduk and Nabu.

**NESARU** Caddoan Indian Great Creator. From an ear of corn he created Mother Corn, who led the human race into the light of day from the underworld. Echoes the Ishtar and Persephone descents into the lower world.

**NESHAMAH** In the cabala the first or highest degree of the soul; reason.

**NESKEPER-AVA (NASKEPER-AVA)** Finno-Ugric bee-garden mother. Also known as Muksort (bee-soul) and Neske-pas (beehive-god).

**NESRECA** Serbian evil fate genius. The good genius is called sreca.

**NESSA** In Irish legend mother of Conchobar. In one account he was her natural son by Cathbad. In another, Cathbad forced her to drink the water she had brought from the river Conchobar because it contained two worms, and the drink made her pregnant. In a third account Conchobar was her son by Factna Fathach. When Fergus mac Roich wished to marry her, she agreed provided he would resign his throne for one year to her son. He consented and, when the year passed, Conchobar had Fergus dethroned. Nessa typifies a fertility queen whose son supplanted winter. Cognate with Nissa.

**NESSUS** In Greek mythology centaur who, when shot with a poisoned arrow by Heracles for trying to carry off the latter's wife Deianira, avenged himself by giving Deianira his shirt dipped in the blood of his wound, telling her it would act as a love charm. Deianira gave her husband the shirt, and it caused his death. The blood-red mantle represents the angry crimson clouds in which the sun so often dies. In Dante's *Inferno* Nessus guides Dante and Virgil across part of the Phlegethon River.

Shirt of Nessus. Source of misfortune from which there is no escape.

**NEST** Chief early form of building. According to one theory, nests have arisen as an accidental result of the ecstatic dance of birds. Figuratively, any cozy place or small abode, a snugger or retreat; also a den, haunt, resort. Dream significance: (full) good-luck omen; (full of serpents) worry; (seen from the outside) birth, profit.

**NESTOR** Legendary king of Pylos. Son of Neleus. Oldest and most experienced of the warrior chieftains who joined the Greeks in the siege of Troy. Thus the oldest and wisest man of a class or company, a counselor.

**NET** (1) In Celtic mythology Fomorian war god; grandfather of Balor. (2) Snare, that which entangles mentally or morally. Emblem of the constellation Reticulum. Dream significance: (empty) poverty; (full) wealth; (torn) disappointments. In Babylonian mythology implement with which Marduk ensnared Tiamat and other chaos demons.

**NETTIE (NETTA)** Feminine name, Scotch diminutive of Janet.

**NETTLE** October 31 birthday flower with the sentiment cruelty. Symbolic of courage, envy. In the language of flowers: You are spiteful.

Burning nettle. January 27 birthday flower. Symbolic of slander.

Nettle, hellebore, and cyclamen. Composition for love philters.

**NETZACH** In the cabala the seventh Sephira, signifying victory or firmness.

**NEVADA** Emblem: sage brush; motto: All for Our Country; nicknames: Battle born, Sage Brush, Silver.

**NEVILLE (NEVIL)** Masculine name after a place name in Normandy and from the Latin, meaning new town.

**NEVIN** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning snow, and from the Teutonic, meaning nephew.

**NEVISON** Outlaw, thief.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** Emblem: purple lilac; nickname: Granite.

**NEW JERSEY** Emblem: violet; motto: Liberty and Prosperity; nickname: Garden State, Jersey Blue, Mosquito State, New Spain.

**NEW JERUSALEM** Christian paradise, heavenly city, abode of God and his angels.

**NEW MEXICO** Emblem: cactus; motto: Crescit Eundo (It Increases by Going); nicknames: Sunshine, Spanish.

**NEW TESTAMENT** Divine knowledge.

**NEWTON** Masculine name after

a place name, meaning new town.

**NEW YEAR** Personified by a naked infant boy. Universally celebrated to commemorate the completion of one cycle of life and the birth of a new cycle. Observed with regret or rejoicing, according to ethnic factors. The Babylonian feast, called Zagmuk, was held in the month of Nesan, March-April in modern calendars, to honor gods who assembled to decree the fates for the coming year. Marduk rose from his tomb, and a ram was sacrificed in expiation of the sins of the nation. In China doors and windows are decorated with paper scrolls containing mottoes and religious quotations which are expected to act as wealth charms. It is the most important festival of the year and lasts for fifteen days, beginning with the presentation of rice to heaven and earth. The procession of the cow (passing year) is held, and the festival ends with the parade of the dragon. Christians, who deplored the license of the Romans, made it a period of prayer. In Egypt the celebration coincided with the Nile flood, and the people became drunk in imitation of Hathor, whose drunkenness presumably caused the flood. In India only new foods, such as new grain, are eaten. The festival marks the turning of the sun at the winter solstice, and a great pilgrimage is made to the Ganges for purification in the sacred river. In Bengal people put on new clothes on this day in the belief that will keep them from want during the coming year. In Japan special foods are customary; a male cake is offered to the sun, a female cake to the moon. Pilgrimages are made to shrines to pray to Amaterasu for a bright and happy new year. In Islam it is the day God returns Solomon's

ring, the Devil brings him fine gifts, and swallows sprinkle water on him, i. e. a day of rejoicing for the sun's return. In northern Europe cakes in boar form are made from the first sheaf. Headless spirits wander abroad. Some Occidental countries mark with elaborate balls and orgiastic behavior; bells are rung, horns are blown, toasts are made; thus sorrow for the passing year is merged into a joyous greeting for the new one.

**NEW YORK** Emblem: rose; motto: Excelsior; nicknames: Empire, Excelsior.

**NEZAUALPILLI** Literally, lord of fasts. An aspect of the Aztec deity Tezcatlipoca.

**NGA-HLUT PWE** Burmese Buddhist festival of purification. In some localities part of the New Year festival, in others celebrated at the end of hot weather in April. Fish, which have been stranded, are set free. This is a form of asking for pardon for sins committed during the year. Probably an inversion of sacrificial offerings, condemned by Buddhism.

**NGAI** Supreme deity of the Masai people of Africa.

**NGAWN-WA MAGAM** In Burmese religion son of Chanum and Woi-shun. With a hammer he gave the world shape and made it habitable for human beings.

**NGOYAMA** Burmese human-like devils with tails; they will turn on a benefactor and eat him up.

**NGUYEN-HU'U-DO** In Indo-China a viceroy of Tongking deified before his death as a protector and god of wisdom.

**NGUYEN-QUAN** Indo-Chinese greatest of spirits. Also called Huyen-thien and Tran-vu.

**NHANGS** Armenian monster spirits. Evil river demons. Sometimes they appear as mermaids.

**NIAMH** In Celtic mythology golden haired daughter of Mananan. She married Oisin and for three centuries they resided in Tir na nOg. Personification of the radiant beauty of the sea. See Divine-human marriages.

**NIANG NIANG** Chinese goddess of the mountain T'ai-shan.

**NIBELUNG** Norse subterranean dwarf, brother of Schilbung, with whom he quarreled over a just division of the estate (earth's fertility) of their father. Siegfried (sun) settled the quarrel and received from the brothers the sword Balmung (rays), with which he slayed them when they treated him treacherously.

Nibelungen (Niflungar). Folk of the mist, descendants of Nibelung, who robbed and hid earth's treasures underground until compelled to yield them to those more powerful than themselves. After Siegfried wrested their treasure he and his followers were called Nibelungen, and after the death of Siegfried the name fell to his slayers, who had taken possession of the hoard.

Ring of the Nibelungen. Ring of fertility made from the Nibelungen gold. It carried the curse of death.

**NIBHAZ** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, generally understood to mean dog. (2) Avite god of darkness with the shape of a dog. Probably an evil planetary demon.



**NICHOLAS (NICK, NICOL, NICOLAS)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning having a victorious army, victory of the people. In feminine form, Nicolette.

Father Nicholas. Santa Claus. Old Nick. The Devil. Perhaps an abraded form of Nicor or connected with Nickel, a German goblin. In Scotland called Nickle Ben.

**NICKARD** German water-monster who entered the bed chamber at night to steal the newborn child, leaving in its place a monster who usually was dumb. The remedy for the mother to get her child back was to whip the monster.

**NICKNAME** A contemptuous or familiar name; originally used to hide a given name. See Name. Some humorous or popular personifications of nations are: Antonio or Tony (Italian); Biddy (Irish female servant); Brother Jonathan (United States); Colin Tampon (Swiss); Fritz (German); Ivan Ivanovitch (Russian); Jacques Bonhomme, Jean or Johnny Crapaud (French); Jean Baptiste (Canadian); John Bull (English); Michel or Cousin Michael (German); Mynheer Closh or Nic Frog (Dutch); Nick the Bear (Russian); Paddy (Irish); Robert Macaire (French); Sawney (Scotch); Uncle Sam (United States).

**NICODEMUS** A proselyte who feared to reveal his beliefs. A Pharisee who visited Jesus by night. After the crucifixion he brought myrrh and aloes and aided Joseph of Arimathaea with the burial in the sepulchre.

**NICOLO** Musical instrument symbolizing youthful precocity.

**NICOR** Old English water god

whose offspring are the Nixes or water sprites. As rain giver resembles Hnikar.

**NIDABA** Sumerian corn or grain goddess. Scribe of the gods, patroness of letters, originator of civilization. Sometimes represented as a forked tree or as an ear of wheat. A form of Ishtar as harvest goddess. Analogue of the Hebrew Shabboleth.

**NIDANAS** In Buddhist doctrine the casual nexus, sequence of events, or twelve links of the chain which bind man to the endless round of suffering of finite existence: 1- ignorance; 2- form dependent on previous behavior, 3- consciousness, 4- corporeality as an individual; 5- sensuous organism; 6- objective contact; and 7- the resulting sensation; 8- desire; 9- clinging to the pleasures of life; 10- ceaseless becoming, 11- birth and rebirth; and 12- through all inescapable misery. The whirling on the wheel of life.

**NIDDHOGGE (NIDHOGGR, NIDHUG, NITHHOGG, NIGHHOGGR)** Norse serpent of the underworld; corpse eater that gnaws at the roots of Yggdrasil. Symbolizes decay in nature.

**NIDDLE** Scandinavian song of malediction.

**NIEZGUINEK** Literally, imperishable. In a Slav fairy tale a plougher with twelve yoke of oxen and a magic horse of gold with eyes that flash as lightning and has the power to leap up into the clouds, the next moment descending into the middle of a field. The oxen probably typify animals of the zodiac, the horse the sun, the plougher, the supreme deity.

**NIFLHEIM (HEL, NIFELHEIM, NIFLHEL)** Literally, fog home. In Norse mythology the lowest of the nine worlds; underworld of misty darkness and freezing cold. Northern abode of those who died of old age or disease. Ruled over by Hela. Site of the well Hvergelmir, from which flowed the Elivagar. Opposite of Muspelheim. Cognate with Cuthah, Hades, Hell.

**NIFLUNGS** Norse children of mists. See Nibelungen.

**NIGEL** Masculine name from Nigellus, a Latinization of Neil, and meaning black.

**NIGHT** Synonymous with darkness, death, evil, winter. Dream significance: (clear) happiness, success; (dark) bad luck. Symbolized by bat, black, black mice, crescent moon, poppy, the musical tone d, stars. Personified by Artemis, Diana, Morpheus, Somnus, woman draped in dark blue powdered with stars. In light-darkness myths portrayed as a lustful female who overcomes or ravishes the sun. Among Central American Indians a place of repose. In Egyptian mythology the mother of all things. Sun worshipers believed the soul of the dead passed into a division of night where the privileged rode on the ship of Ra. In Hebrew lore symbolizes adversity, uncertainty, tumult. According to the Spanish mystic, Saint John of the Cross, condition of the soul where one attains union with God.

Night blooming cereus. Transient beauty.

Nightmare. In folklore evil spirit which oppresses people during sleep. Frequently described as a female who attacks men.

Night owl. Prowler.

Night raven. Solitude.

Nightshade. January 23 birthday flower. Symbolic of death, obscurity, skepticism, sorcery, witchcraft. In the language of flowers: Your thoughts are dark.

**NIGHTINGALE** Anticipated happiness, sweetness; also a bad omen, forlornness, unrequited love. See Philomela. In Japan called uguisu. Gay singer, herald of spring. Its note is said to repeat, "Hokke-kyo," Japanese name of the Buddhist scriptures, Lotus of Truth. In art associated with the plum blossom.

**NIHANCAN** American Plains Indian trickster hero of cosmogonic events.

**NIHON** In Japanese mythology the birthplace of Amaterasu, the sun-goddess. Name used as a charm against evil.

**NIKE** Greek goddess of victory. Daughter of Pallas and Styx. She is winged, holds a laurel and palm branch, and stands on a ball. A temple to her still remains on the Acropolis. Corresponds to the Roman Victoria.

**NIKKO** Famous Japanese temple where three snow white horses are kept for purposes of divination.

**NIKKO-ZEN** Japanese peasant ware. Tray of the cheapest lacquer, which the law compelled peasants to use.

**NIKOLAI** Russian saint, miracle worker. Worshiped by Siberian tribes as a protective spirit of those who travel by water.

**NIKUR (NIK)** Scandinavian water spirit, who in the middle ages became Saint Nicholas, patron of sailors.

**NILE** Egyptian celestial river; bestower of fertility and increase. River in which the dead were buried. See water burial. Its god Hapi is depicted as a man with female breasts. In later myths its inundation is said to be caused by the tears of Isis, or the river is said to be an emanation from Osiris, who visited Isis (earth) annually in the form of an inundation; thus a productive and destructive power. Personified by a hermaphrodite crowned with papyrus, wearing a girle of sailors and fishermen, carrying a tray on which are vases of water and lotus buds. Behind the tray are staves, i.e. pillars of Shu (heaven). According to the Greeks Nilus, son of Oceanus and Tethys was the river's god. See Androgynous deities.

Nile vase. Canopic jar. Filtering jar of Kneph; purification of the soul.

**NILTSI** In Navaho tradition the wind who saves many heroes by whispering advice in their ears. Giver of the breath of life to mankind.

**NIMBU** Tree of good omen in India; wards off the evil eye.

**NIMBUS** Authority, dignity, divinity, glory, martyrdom, sanctity. Typifies celestial light. Represented as a circle, hexagonal, square, or triangle, and placed behind the heads of deities or sacred personages. The square, symbolizing earth, usually distinguishes mortals. As a symbol of power assigned by the Byzantines to Satan. See halo.

Nimbus with three rays or bars upon a field. God the Father.

**NIMROD** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning impiety, rebel-

lion, strong. (2) King of Babel, deified and identified with Mar-duk. According to the Old Testament a grandson of Ham and son of Cush, who gave him the garments which God had furnished Adam and Eve on leaving the Garden of Eden. These clothes rendered the wearer invincible, and Nimrod became the first mortal ruler of the whole world. He set up idols and enthroned himself for worship as the supreme deity. To display his power he ordered the building of the Tower of Babel, which caused God to reveal his strength. Proverbial from earliest times as a mighty hunter, his name has become a synonym for any daring or outstanding hunter.

**NIMUE** Enchantress in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*; fairy who imprisoned Merlin and who became the wife of Pelleas after Ettarre had scorned him. A later aspect of Rhiannon; another form of Vivien, Lady of the Lake.

**NINA (NINETTA)** (1) Feminine name, Russian diminutive of Anna. A variant for Cinderella. (2) Babylonian fish goddess. A fertility mother. Perhaps identical with Belit-sheri and Damkina; later identified with Ishtar.

**NINAMASKUG** Sumerian lord of the cattle stall; shepherd demon. The goat upon which sin was poured out was sacred to him. Parallels Azazel.

**NINAZU** Sumerian god of healing. A sun deity in decline and lord of Arallu, the underworld. Consort of Ereshkigal. Also a name of Ereshkigal as mother goddess in the underworld.

**NIN-BUBU** Sumerian god of sailors. An aspect of Ea.

**NINDUBARRA** Sumerian god of shipmenders. An aspect of Ea.

**NINE** The absolute, completeness, end of a cycle, perfection (being the cube of three). Also symbolic of immutable truth inasmuch as it contains the peculiar property of ever producing itself, viz: twice  $9 = 18$ , and  $1 + 8 = 9$ ;  $3 \times 9 = 27$ , and  $2 + 7 = 9$ , ad infinitum. Mystical number; from earliest times the number of heavens, hells, rings of fertility (reincarnations), etc. By mystics called the metaphysician. It is a lucky number, governs the arts, and establishes the balance of spiritual and material things. It contains the synthesis of all colors, and corresponds to the Hebrew letter teth and the zodiacal Sagittarius, house of higher thought or philosophy. Its planetary equivalent is Neptune, denoting the hidden or mysterious. Its rhythm suggests attainment, goal of existence, seed of a fresh beginning. Character traits: artistic expression, geniality, integrity, steadfastness, universal love. According to the Pythagoreans number of lunar increase or wisdom, eight being the number of solar increase. The universe of American Indians contains nine storeys, four above, four below, and earth in the center, suggesting the eight directions and center. Quiche Indian diviners, whose months consisted of twenty days each, divided them into nine good, nine bad, two indifferent. In Celtic lore the number of the mothers of Heimdal. The Christian choir of angels in heaven is nine; Hell has a corresponding hierarchy, and its gates are three of brass, three of iron, and three of adamantine rock. A novena is an act of worship continued through nine days; ecclesiastical architects recognize nine

crosses: altar, consecration, marking, pectoral, pendent over altar, processional, reliquary, roods in lofts, spire. Early Egyptian astronomers identified nine celestial spheres. The Greek archons and Muses numbered nine. In the deluge Deucalion's ark tossed about for nine days before it landed on the top of Mount Parnassus. Hebrew number of going forth, premonition, regeneration, spirituality, voyaging. In the cabala, device with which He sealed the North when He contemplated it on His right; equivalent of the name VIII. The nine Norse worlds are: Muspelheim, fire world, highest world, located in the south; Asaheim, abode of celestial deities; Ljosalfaheim, realm of light elves in the east; Vanaheim, mansion of ocean deities; Mannaheim or Midgard, home of man; Jotunheim, underworld of giants; Svartalfaheim, realm of dark elves in the west; Helheim, realm of the dead; Niflheim, the lowest of all, world of mist and ice in the far north. In Roman legendary history Lars Porsena swore by nine gods: Hercules, Juno, Mars, Minerva, Saturn, Summanus, Tinia, Vediovis, Vulcan. The nine gods of the Sabines were: Aeneas, Aesculapius, Bacchus, Fides, Fortuna, Hercules, Romulus, Santa, Vesta.

Nine of diamonds. The curse of Scotland; perhaps because of its likeness to the Stair coat of arms, as the first earl was hated for his connection with the Glencoe massacre. In one account the order for the massacre was written on the card.

Nine tripod caldrons. In China caldrons made from tribute metal sent from the nine provinces to the Yellow Emperor Yu. Symbolic of authority, represented control of the country by the holder.



Nine worthies, The. Three Christians: King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon; three Jews: David, Joshua, Judas Maccabaeus; three Pagans: Alexander, Hector, Julius Caesar; all heroes of romances.

Ninth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's *Inferno* where schismatics are punished with fearful mutilations, surpassing the horrors of war.

Ninth circle. In Dante's *Inferno* formed by the frozen waters of Cicytus, into which all the rivers of Hell pour. Those who have done violence to their kin and those who have betrayed their country are punished here. It is at the center of the whole material universe, where Dis, or Lucifer, is confined.

Ninth day of the month. Among American Indians chosen by malicious witches as the one on which evil designs would be most effective. In Babylon and Sumer a day of mourning and wailing, day on which sackcloth was worn.

Possession is nine points of the law. The nine points, which give a person every advantage short of actual right, are: 1- a good cause; 2- good counsel; 3- a good deal of money; 4- good patience; 5- a good judge; 6- a good jury; 7- a good lawyer; 8- a good witness; and 9- good luck.

**NINE HUNDRED NINETY NINE**  
In cabalism symbolizes intuitive wisdom.

**NIN ELLA** In Babylonian mythology consort of Ea. Great lady of the waters; a virgin mother.

**NINETEEN** Lucky, because it consists of one and nine, both lucky numbers. Golden number; to close a nineteen year cycle reconciling solar and lunar time,

Apollo visited earth during the season from the vernal equinox until the rising of the Pleiades, was newly married and crowned, and played on his harp and danced every night. The Greeks called this cycle, in which the stars return to the same point, the Great Year. The number is commemorated at Stonehenge in a semi-circle of nineteen socket-holes, perhaps representing twelve months plus seven days. In Sumer the nineteenth day was that of the wrath of Gulu, one of mourning, supplication, and wailing.

**NINEVEH** Literally, dwelling of Ninus. Great metropolis of the ancient world, called bloody city, city of thieves, mistress of the East. Because of her great luxury and wickedness, the prophet Jonah warned that the city would become a dry waste, a prophecy which came true at the death of Ashurbanipal.

**NINGAL** Literally, great lady. Assyriac-Babylonian moon goddess, wife of the moon god Sin. Worshiped especially at Ur. Identical with Nana.

**NINGIRSU** Sumerian agricultural deity; son-husband of Bau. Later a war god fighting Yamutbal and other drought monsters. Probably identical with the solar Ninib or Ninurta. Also called En-Mersi, which appears to be a name of Tammuz. Depicted as a goat, as a lion-headed eagle, or as a lion with a bough in his front claws. Analogue of Ahura-Mazda, Indra, Marduk.

**NINGISHZIDA (GISHZIDA)**  
Sumerian beneficent vegetation deity. Later a serpent-dragon in the train of Tiamat. With Ninsubur a guardian of the gate of Anu. Patron of medicine. His emblem, a snake coiled around a

staff remains the emblem of doctors. Like his mother, Ereshkigal, he is identified with the constellation Hydra. Prototype of Asclepius.

**NING SANG** Same as Nphan Wa, which see.

**NINGYO** In Japanese legend, fisher-woman, mermaid, denizen of the sea. Any woman who eats her flesh gains perpetual youth and beauty.

**NINHURSAG (NINHARSAG, NINKHURSAG)** Sumerian virgin mother; lady of the mountain; goddess of childbirth. Also worshiped as Aruru, Belit-ilani, Mama, Nintud.

**NINI-ANTEH** In Indonesian mythology the little girl in the moon. Analogue of Bil.

**NINIB (NERIG, NINEB, NIN-IP, NIRIG)** Assyriac-Babylonian solar deity. First born of Ea. In early myths the morning and spring sun, beneficent deity of agriculture. Later a god of the fiery noon-day sun, a drought and war deity, lord of the south. His planetary significance corresponds to Saturn as ruler of the winter solstice. At Nippur worshiped as son of Bel.

**NINIGI (NINIGI-NO-MIKOTO)** In Japanese mythology founder of the imperial house. The prosperity man. Grandson of Amaterasu, sun-goddess, he descended from heaven and defeated O-kuni-nushi, ruler of Idzumo, and became divine ruler of Japan. Father of Hiko-hohodemi and great grandfather of Jimmu Tenno, the first human sovereign of Japan. The members of the royal family are mortal because his wife was Konohana-sakuya-hime, goddess

of blossoming trees, whose gift was beauty but short life. His three insignia of power were the mirror, jewel, and sword (wisdom, technique, and strength), which became the insignia of his descendants.

**NINKARNUNNA** Sumerian god; barber of Ninurta.

**NINKARRAKA** Babylonian goddess of childbirth and healing. Invoked against slanderers. The dog, as defender of homes, is associated with her. Identified with Gula.

**NINKASI** Sumerian wine goddess. She aided Lugalbanda in rescuing the tablets of fate from the demon Zu. Sometimes described as a god corresponding to Dionysus.

**NIN-KI** An aspect of the Babylonian goddess Damkina as lady of the earth.

**NINLIL** Sumerian virgin mother. Sister-wife of Enlil. Ruler of Margidda (Ursa Major), the wagon star or rope of heaven. Frequently shown with a child. Identical with Aruru, Ishtar.

**NINMAH** Literally, mighty queen. Babylonian virgin mother. Her attribute is a dove. Identical with Mah, Mama.

**NIN-SHACH** Babylonian war god. Personification of the destructive influences of the sun.

**NINSUBUR** Sumerian underworld deity. Messenger of Ishtar. With Ningishzida guards the gate of Anu. Like Tammuz, identified with the constellation Orion, faithful shepherd of the heavens. Identical with Ili-abrat, Papukkal.

**NINSUN** Babylonian goddess of maternity. Mother of Gilgamesh. Depicted as a cow. Identified with Nana.

**NINSU-UTUD** Sumerian goddess who heals toothaches.

**NINTOKU** Legendary Japanese emperor noted for his wisdom and benevolence. Deified after his death. Son of Ojin. When the people of Japan suffered poverty, for three years he remitted all taxes and forced labor, although during that time the palace became dilapidated and rain leaked through the roof.

**NINTU (NINKU, NINTUD, NINTUR)** Sumerian great mother. Earth goddess. Deity of childbirth. Mate of Enki, mother of Tagtug. Shown with a suckling child. Sometimes depicted as half serpent with a horn on her head, sometimes as a mermaid. Identical with Bau, Ishtar, Nin-hursag, Ninkarraka.

**NIN-UR (NIN-GALA)** Babylonian mother goddess. Lady of Ur; consort of Nannar.

**NINURTA (NIMURTA, NINURASH)** Sumerian solar deity. Son of Enlil or Bel and Innini. God of the spring and morning sun, creator of the world. In later texts a mighty hunter and war god, who slays the chaos dragon Mushussu and the storm eagle Zu, whose rapacious claws become his emblem. As a war god called Zamama and identified with the constellation Aquila. His weapons were the eagle-headed Sharur and the panther-headed Shargaz, cyclones. As a twin-god who opens the morning gates he is called Etalak and Latarak and identified with Nin-girsu and Ninsubur. Called Sakut as god of sunrise and Niki-

lim (Ninkilim) as lord of swine, whose meat was tabu to his worshipers except at his festival. As a deity who dies each year with perishing vegetation he was supplanted by Tammuz. Probably the origin of the name Nimrod. Identical with Lugalbanda, Nergal, Tishpak.

**NINUS** According to the Greeks the legendary founder of Nineveh. Husband of Semiramis. Probably male form of Nina.

Ninus' tomb. In a poem by Ovid place where Pyramus and Thisbe, lovers, agreed to meet. Thisbe arrived first and was frightened away by a lioness which had killed an ox. In fleeing she dropped her veil. When Pyramus came and found only the bloody garment he killed himself in despair. Thisbe returned, found his dead body under a mulberry tree, and died of grief. Since then the mulberry bears red fruit. A time myth.

**NIOBE** In Greek mythology the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion of Thebes. Her pride in her seven sons and seven daughters led her to taunt Leto, who had only two children, Apollo and Artemis, who, to avenge the insult to their mother, killed all Niobe's offspring. In pity Zeus changed Niobe into stone, in which form she continued to weep. A personification of maternal sorrow. She represents winter, the slain children are the snowdrifts and icicles vanishing before the warmth of summer. The tears of Niobe may symbolize the melting ice and snow. The name may be traced to *snu* (to flow), which appears in the Sanskrit *Nyava*.

**NIO-SAN** In Japanese Buddhism two guiding kings or spirits. Usually fierce looking, one red,

one green. They guard the sacred enclosure of a shrine, one on each side of the gate Nio-mon (Two-deva-gate). Individually they are called Sadaijin (left minister) and Udaijin (right minister). Sadaijin also is called Yadaijin (arrow minister) because he holds a bow and arrow. In pre-Buddhist Japan they were revered as powerful court guardians. Identified with the Sanscrit Vajrapani.

**NIOU** The scented malicious rival of the tender-hearted Kaoru in the Genji Monogatari.

**NIPA** Algonquin moon goddess; lady of night, death, cold, and sleep.

**NIPINOUKHE AND PIPOUNOUKHE (NIPIN AND PIPOUN)**

In Algonquin mythology two brothers who shared the world between them. When their period of stay expired, each went over to the locality of the other. Nipinoukhe was accompanied by birds, heat, verdure, and he restored beauty to the world; Pipounoukhe, accompanied by cold winds, ice, snow, laid waste. Personifications of summer and winter. Resemble Castor and Pollux.

**NIPPON** Native name of Japan. In modern Japanese understood to mean fountain or source of light.

**NIRA** An obscure Babylonian deity. Son of Ea, god of the deep.

**NIRITU** Phoenician form of the great mother goddess Baau. Depicted as half woman, half serpent.

**NIRMANAKAYA** Earthly level of Buddhist manifestation; the ascetic body of a Buddha; home

of Manusibuddhas. Compare Dharmakaya, Sambhogakaya.

**NIRRTI** Literally, de cease or dissolution. Vedic goddess presiding over death. A wife who has been degraded in position is regarded as her representative. Dice, sleep, and evil things are associated with her.

**NIRVANA** Literally, blowing out. Oblivion to care, external reality, or pain induced by intoxication or joy; ecstasy or that which induces such a state. From the Hindu belief of final emancipation, extinction of the flame of life; absorption into the absolute. In Buddhism the union of Heruka (compassion) and Nairatma (knowledge), which leads to the realization of the nothingness of existence, results in Nirvana or Mahasukha. Eternal bliss, extinction through enlightenment. The dying out in the heart of the threefold fire of dosa (hatred), moha (delusion), and raga (passion). Thus, arriving at perfection, the human soul is blown out like a lamp, freed from the necessity of future transmigrations. Ideal and goal of all religious effort. In theosophy the third plane of the solar system; liberated soul, non-individual being.

**NISAN** First month of the Hebrew sacred year; seventh month of the civil year. Approximates April. Called Abib before the captivity.

**NISHAPUR (NISHAPOOR)** Moslem beloved city. The perfumer of souls, where the Adzan was chanted for the destruction of Genghis Khan by hordes.

**NISHTIGRI** Hindu earth mother; wife of Dyaus.



**NISROCH** The name of Asshur when in eagle form.

**NISSA** A nymph in Greek legend who was the mother of the sun. Cognate with Nessa.

**NISSE** Danish household spirits. They are described as infants with the faces of old men wearing grey dress and pointed cap. Usually favorably disposed to members of a household.

**NISSYEN** Literally, lover of peace. In Brythonic legend son of Penardun. Brother of Evnis-syen, lover of strife. Half brother of Bran, fertility lord.

**NISUS (NISOS)** (1) In Greek legend king of Megara. He had one purple (or golden) hair, on which his life depended. When King Minos of Crete attacked his city, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, fell in love with the invader and cut the lock. Nisus was transformed into a sea-eagle, which incessantly pursued the bird Ciris, into which Scylla had been changed. Hero of a time and fertility myth resembling Panemerios, Q're, Samson. (2) In Virgil's Aeneid son of Hyrtacus. Companion of Aeneas. With his friend Euryalus he enters the enemy's camp at night, but is detected by the Rutulians. Nisus is slain when he unsuccessfully tries to save Euryalus who has been captured. Hero of a light myth.

**NITHHOGGR (NIDHOGGR)** Scandinavian underworld serpent demon. Typifies darkness or winter.

**NITHUD** Legendary king of Sweden who captured the fairy-smith Voland. An agricultural lord.

**NITNE KAMUI** Ainu evil spirits, devils. Compare Wen kamui.

**NITSIR** In Babylonian mythology the mountain on which the ark of Pir-na-pishtim landed after the deluge.

**NIU** (1) In the Chinese zodiac the Ox, six stars in the head of Aries and the hinder part of Sagittarius in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the ox and the element metal. A day of bad omen. (2) In Egyptian mythology the sultry air. With his mate Nit the fourth pair of the Egyptian ogdoad.

**NIU LANG** Shepherd boy of Chinese legend, lover of Weaving Damsel. See Ch'ien Niu.

**NIX** In Teutonic mythology a water sprite able to assume human form; sometimes appears as half human, half fish. Possesses the gift of prophecy, is fond of music, and sometimes joins the dances of mortals. Usually malevolent, frequently abducting humans, but capable of being appeased by presents. Feminine form usually nixe, nixie, nixy.

**NJORD (NIORD, NJORTH, NOR-DUR)** Norse ruler of the winds and summer sea whose abode was Noatun. Dispenser of riches, hence the expression, "Rich as Njord." A Vanagod. After the war with the Aesir he, his son Frey, and his daughter Freya were given as hostages to the Aesir in exchange for Hoenir and Mimir. In Asgard Skade chose him for her husband by his feet. When she was with him she wearied of the sea and longed for the forests and mountains where she might hunt. For a while husband and wife spent nine days and nights in the mountains and an equal time at the sea until

finally they separated, probably reflecting a separation of summer and winter or an historical fact, the uncongenial association of a tribe of seafarers with a tribe of huntsmen. In one adventure he rescues Frey, who has been captured by the giants of Jotunheim, thus water releases growth. Probably worshiped originally as a female deity (Nerthus). Source of the word north. Some state the name means dancer (from the Sanscrit nart), and that the priests and priestesses who represented Njord and Skade carved out their ritual with bare feet. The name also is interpreted to mean benefactor.

**NOACHITE** A Freemason, from the Scottish rite in which one who has taken the 21st degree is said to be of the "very ancient Order of Noachites," which supposedly originated with Peleg, chief architect of the tower of Babel.

**NOAH (NOE)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning peace, rest, radiance. (2) In Old Testament second founder of the human race. Patriarch. Born a shining child (sun) and so perfect, he came from the womb circumcised (mature). His grandfather Methuselah warned Lamech his father to keep the infant's real name a secret to prevent evil magicians from doing him harm. Until after the flood he was called Menachem the comforter. In his 600th year he was delivered from death in the deluge because of his righteousness. Directed by God he built an ark of gopher wood, on which he sheltered his family and a pair of every living thing. In Priestly version the flood lasted a solar year; in Jehovist version it lasted forty days and forty

nights. Noah sent a white raven to see if land were exposed anywhere. The raven found a corpse floating on the water; it began to eat the body, and its plumage turned black. Then Noah sent forth a dove, which returned with an olive branch, so Noah knew the waters had abated. Again he sent forth a dove, which did not return, and Noah knew it had found land. (Into the middle ages seamen released birds to determine in which direction land lay.) Mount Ararat in the Caucasus usually is given as the resting place of the ark. Upon landing (a form of rebirth) Noah offered the Thanksgiving sacrifice. He invented agricultural implements and became a husbandman (fertility deity). When he discovered the vine he became drunk on the juice. In his drunken condition he visited his wife's tent. His youngest son Ham told Japheth and Shem about the nakedness (brilliance) of their father, and they turned their heads and respectfully covered him (Conveyed him to the land of night. Thus Japheth and Shem typify the gloaming, probably sunlit clouds.) Noah cursed Ham for his disrespect and made him a servant to his brothers (deity of darkness). He divided the earth by lot among his three sons. To Ham went the rule of the hot south, Africa; to Japheth the cold north, Europe; to Shem the temperate middle, Asia. The Noah-Ham myth may echo the mutilation motif, as in the Uranus-Cronus story. In the original version Noah may have been made drunk by his viniculture son, and then castrated. In Moslem tradition the ass was slow in boarding the ark, and Noah called, "Hurry even though Satan be with you." The Devil accepted this as an invitation and was saved. God removed two of the Pleiades and

water spilled from heaven. Later, to fill the holes, He took two stars from the Great Bear. For this reason the Bear chases the Pleiades, but the stars will not be recovered until Judgment Day. The waters that arose from earth were hot because God passed them through Gehenna. Except for those on the ark, the giant Og, the monster reem, and the fishes only survived the flood. Once, while Noah fed the lion who was seasick, the animal bit and lamed Noah. See lame king under king. A book encased in a jeweled box (starlit sky holding the book of fate) which had once belonged to Adam was on board. In the darkness the jewels became brilliant and illuminated the ship. The box sometimes is identified as the philosopher's stone. Noah died in his 950th year. His symbols are the ark, crow, dove with olive twig in beak, raven, vine. His story is related to the flood story in the Gilgamesh epic, which has been borrowed from an early Sumerian account in which Ziusudra is the hero. Other flood heroes resembling Noah are: Deucalion, Jaik-Khan, Kezer-Tshingis, Lif, Manu, Noj, Pairekse, Schal-Jime, Utnapish-tim. In English mystery-play pageants Noah and his wife are popular characters. Noah, the convivial toper fights with the Devil in the ark and beats him. Noah's wife is a sharp-tongued, ill-tempered shrew, who makes Noah's life on the ark miserable.

Noah's Ark (Noetic Ark). (1) House, retreat, sanctuary. Vessel which carries the sun through the period of darkness. According to the cabala a means of transmitting the true knowledge concerning the mystery of sex. The bride, wife, mistress, who, with the consent of God, sheltered Noah. See Ark, Church.

(2) Constellation Camelopardalis, also known as the Giraffe, in the Northern Sky. (3) A cloud formation shaped like the hull of a ship; if it extends east and west dry weather is expected; if it extends north and south, wet weather is expected.

Noah's Dove. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Columba.

Noah's Goblet. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crater.

Noah's Raven. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Corvus.

**NOATUN** Literally, place of ships. In Norse mythology the heavenly mansion of the Vanagod Njord.

**NOBEL** Lion in a medieval beast epic. Typifies royalty.

**NOBILITY** Symbolized by frankincense. In an Italian icon personified by a woman gravely dressed carrying a spear and a miniature Minerva.

**NOBLE PATH** In Buddhism the eightfold excellent way: right conduct, right contemplation, right effort, right faith, right occupation, right resolve, right speech, right self-concentration.

**NOBORI RYU** Japanese ascending dragon. Compare Kudari Ryu. Nobori. Japanese festival banners.

**NOBUNAGA** Japanese liberator. He involved Japan in civil war out of patriotism and freed the nation from the despotism of warrior priests and shoguns without any desire for the title of shogun for himself.

**NO CHA** Chinese hero who was six feet high when seven years of

age. He performed miraculous deeds with his magic bracelet, which he was able to increase in size and use as a weapon of attack. Probably a personification of storm.

**NOCNITZ** Night hags of Russian folklore. They torment children by tickling them, sucking their blood, or simply by disturbing their sleep.

**NODONS** Brythonic deity identified with the Irish Nuada. Probably identical with the Roman Mars.

**NCEL** (1) A masculine and feminine name from the Latin through Old French meaning natal or birthday, Christmas Day, born on Christmas Day. (2) A shout of joy at Christmas time signifying the birth of God.

**NOH EK** Mayan Venus or great star.

**NOIDDE (NOITA)** Among the Lapps a shaman and sacrificing priest. Necessary medium in the consultation of spirits. Provided with reindeer and looked after in every way, as it is believed he might bring about misfortune if he were not served. A seer, whose tutelary genius is called a *sueje* (shadow).

**NOLJIN** Buddhist mountain deities whose king is Kubera.

**NOJ** Builder of the ark in Central Asian flood story. Identical with Noah. See Argalan-Zon.

**NOKOMIS** Algonquin earth goddess. Grandmother of Chibiabos and Manabozho. Prototype of *Ataentsic*. In Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha*, the daughter of the Moon. She falls to earth and becomes the grandmother of the he-

ro *Hiawatha*.

**NOMAN** A name used by Odysseus to effect his escape from Polyphemus. In Greek, *Ouis*.

**NOMI NO SUKUNE** Japanese legendary wrestler, revered as the patron of wrestlers. Because he prevailed upon the emperor to substitute clay figures for human sacrifices at the tumulus of imperial personages, he was renamed *Hashi-ne-Omi* and worshiped as the patron of clay workers.

**NOMOS** Greek abstract divinity of social institutions; law.

**NONA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning ninth.

**NONAE CAPROTINAE** In Roman antiquity the feast which women held in honor of Juno on July 7th.

**NO-NO-KAMI** Japanese god of the fields and plant life.

**NON-TANTRIC BUDDHIST FORM** Deity in mild manifestation; one head and two arms.

Non-tantric symbols. *Asoka* (red flower), *atapatra* (parasol), *cakra* (wheel), *campa* (white flower), *candra* (moon), *cintamani* (flaming pearl), *dhvaja* (banner of victory), *ghanta* (bell), *jambhara* (lemon), *kalasa* (vase), *khakkhara* (alarm staff) *khatvanga* (wand), *kolbok* (cushion), *lungta* (airy horse), *mala* (rosary), *mayurapiccha* (vessel with peacock feather), *myrobalan* (fruit), *naga* (snake), *nakula* (mongoose), *padma* (lotus), *pasa* (noose), *patra* (begging bowl), *pustaka* (book), *ratna* (jewel), *sankh* (conch shell), *surya* (sun), *swastika*, *trikona* (triangle), *triratna* (three jewels), *Utpala* (blue lotus), *vina* (lute).

**NONURAGAMI** Sun deity of the



Tarahumara Indians of Mexico.

**NOODLES** Confusion, longevity.

**NOOGUMEE** In Micmac legend the great whale who is Glooscap's servant and on whose back Glooscap travels.

**NOON** Symbolizes middle age, summer; symbolized by the musical tone C.

**NOOSE** Hanging, trap. Buddhist non-tantric symbol called *pasa*; used to gather the unconverted into the fold. In Hinduism the fetter with which sinners are bound. Symbolic of disease.

**NOPH** Old Testament name for the city of Memphis.

**NOR (NORVE)** Norse giant, father of night. Probably an aspect of Mimir. Nor is identical with Nox (night).

**NORA (NOREEN, NORENE)** Feminine name, diminutive of Eleanor, Honora, Leonora.

**NORAGHE** One of a type of prehistoric complex circular or elliptical stone structures found on the island of Sardinia. They have been identified as dwellings, forts, sun temples, tombs.

**NORBERT** Masculine name from the French, meaning brightness.

**NORDRE** In Norse mythology the dwarf presiding over the northern region; one of the four appointed by the gods to support the sky.

**NORITO** In Shinto ritual prayers to deities.

**NORMA** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning pattern, normal, the rule. (2) Constel-

lation in the Southern Sky also known as the Level, Rule, Square.

**NORMAN (NORM)** Masculine name from Old English Northman, alluding to native of Normandy.

**NORN (IN PLURAL FORM NOR-NIR)** In Norse mythology one of the three giantesses who presided over the destinies of gods and men. Their abode was under the Yggdrasil beside Urdar's well, from which they drew water to sprinkle the tree and keep it from decay. Originally only one existed, by the Norse called Urth, by the Anglo Saxons called Wyrd. She was feared as the goddess of doom. When two others were added their names were: Urth (past) who bestowed evils upon the world; Verdandi (present), a bestower of blessings; Skuld (future), to bestow future blessings. Like the Fates of classical mythology they were conceived to be spinners of the thread of life. Probably the source of the three weird sisters in Macbeth. The term has been extended to include women who supposedly possess the powers of magic and second sight. See Disir.

**NORNA (NYRNA)** Feminine name from the Swedish, meaning to tell secretly, warn or forewarn. From Norn (fate).

**NORNAGEST** In a Norse legend a stranger in Norway related to King Olaf, a Christian, that three prophetic women had visited his cradle; two said he would be greater than any of his kindred; the third said he would live only as long as a candle burning beside him was unconsumed. His father extinguished the candle and hid it until Nornagest became a grown man, then he gave it to his son. Olaf persuaded Norna-

gest to be baptised. Nornagest agreed and lit the candle, saying he was 300 years old. After his baptism the candle flickered out and he died. Probably a pre-Christian sun hero. Compare Meleager.

**NORRIS** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning horseman.

**NORTH** The inauspicious quarter; realm of darkness, night. Symbolizes the mysterious, the unknown. Mansion of frost and storm deities. In occult sciences signifies winter, the lower half of the body, death and war, the musical tone D. Symbolized by an arrow with ornamental head crossed below by perpendicular lines. In an Italian icon represented by a mature man of proud aspect, ruddy complexioned with fair hair, blue eyes, white armor. He is about to draw his sword. The sky is cloudy and there is frost and snow. Universally in mythology the location of the pole star or world axis. Also the abode of evil powers. For the colors assigned to the direction see under color. In Celtic mythology land where the moon, the universal mother or white goddess, imprisons the dead sun-king, thus from this quarter the sun never shines or returns. In China ruled by the Tortoise or Dark Warrior; symbolic of yin, the negative principle, and the element water. Controls the kidney and bladder. Seat of the Shih, constellations Hsu, Niu, Nu, Pi, Tou, Wei. In Christianity assigned to Satan. Typifies barbarianism, lack of faith, spiritual darkness. The part of the church which is to the left of a person facing the principal altar. Direction which Hawaiian medicine men and Hindu diviners face when observing the heavens or

flight of birds for omens. Illustrated by Kubera with elephant. In Japan guarded by the far-hearing Bishamon. Among Zuni Indians the left, source of strength.

North Carolina. Emblem: dogwood; motto: *Esse Quam Videri* (To Be Rather Than To Seem); nicknames: Old North, Tar Heel, Turpentine.

North Dakota. Emblem: wild prairie rose; motto: Liberty and Union Now and Forever, One and Inseparable; nicknames: Flickertail, Sioux.

Northeast. In China and Japan regarded an unlucky direction in which to move one's home, as it is the direction of the stone home of the devil. When one is moving a place in another direction should be chosen. In India illustrated by Isana with bull.

Northern Cross. (1) In Christian tradition the cross of Calvary. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Cygnus or the Swan.

Northern Crown. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Corona Borealis or Crown of Seven Stars.

Northern Bear. Russia.

Northern Gate of the Sun. The sign of Cancer, or summer solstice; so called because it marks the northern tropic.

Northern lights. Aurora Borealis.

Northern Wagoner. Genius presiding over Charles' Wain or the Great Bear.

North pole. In Siberian mythology the universe pillar where the profane may not put their feet. Navel of the world. Seat of cosmic justice where sit judges of the dead.

North star. Widely revered as the cosmic throne of the supreme, upright, unbiased, unwavering divine judge. The great male principle. Eye of heaven, accurate pivot of the universe,

hence, "constant as the north star." Nickname of the state of Minnesota. In Babylonian mythology the pole about which the firmament revolves. Among Finno-Ugrics called Boahje-naste, nail of the sky. Also called Veralden-tshuold, pillar of the world. By Siberians designated golden pillar, iron pillar, lone post, etc., and held to be sky-supporting. Animal sacrifices were made to it, and pillars were erected which were worshipped as the representation of the deity.

Northwest. In India illustrated by Marut or Vayu with gazelle.

North wind. In Algonquin tradition the blowing from the land of cold and darkness; created by the owl. In Egyptian antiquity depicted as a ram or bull with four heads.

**NORTIA (NURZIA, NURTIA)**  
Etruscan goddess of fortune.

**NOSE** Interference, perception, sagacity, snobbery, spying. According to occultists: (arched at top) overbearing; (large) arrogance, good heart, pride; (long and rounded) disloyalty; (pointed) cruelty, dishonesty; (small) fine feelings; (small and thin) alertness; (thick, rounded), virtue; (thick, small) evil; (well-shaped) nobility. In Christianity, vertical exterior symbolizes Divine Unity; individuality, the I Am of man. Interiorly symbolizes Divine Duality, power of breath and spirit. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the six uses are: 1- Natha, closing nostrils intermittently; sadness. 2- Manda, holding firm; anxiety, dislike, thought; 3- Vikrishta, widening nostrils; anger, breathing, fear, foul-smell; 4- Sochvasa, narrowing nostrils; deep breathing, perfume; 5- Vikrunita, twisting the nose; disgust, jealousy, jok-

ing; 6- Swabhaviki, natural position; used in all situations.

Nose ornament. Symbolizes breath of life, moisture of life, the water pot or source of plenty, the yoni. Equivalent of the U sign. A nose ring is a sign of covenant; it indicates that a child's blood has been offered to a deity as an expression of love or as a plea for protection. See blood letting. It likewise is a sign of enslavement.

Nose signs. Finger pinching nose indicates displeasure, obnoxious odor. Thumbing nose signifies arrogance, challenge, contempt, insult. A red or yellow nose indicates intoxication. These signs are universal and are traced back to ancient steles. See gestures.

Nostrils. Duality. In the cabala the nostrils of God are the doors through which His breath or spirit goes forth over all things.

To hold a person's nose to the grindstone. To subject to drudgery.

To lead by the nose. To make another submissive; in allusion to the leading and guiding of oxen by means of rings inserted in their noses.

To pay through the nose. To pay excessively. The allusion is to a 9th century tax imposed by the Danes on the Irish, with nose slitting as a penalty for non-payment.

To poke one's nose into. Interfere, display curiosity in an affair with which one has no business.

To put another's nose out of joint. To supplant one in another's good graces.

To turn up one's nose. Be disdainful.

**NOSEGAY** Gallantry.

**NOSTRADAMUS, MICHEL** Six-

teenth century French astrologer, prophet, sorcerer. His prophecies are in ambiguous language, hence the expression, "as good a prophet as Nostradamus," i.e. so obscure no one can make out the true meaning.

**NOTUS (NOTOS)** In Greek mythology son of Eos and Astraeus. Deity of the south or southwest wind, which comes in autumn and winter. His beard is heavy with clouds; his gray pole drips moisture. From his wings a mist falls over the land. He makes men and beasts sluggish and sickly and spreads a dense fog over the sea. Frequently applied to any wind. In Latin called Auster.

**NOUGHT** Symbol of infinity; the boundless universe, all powerful before creation.

**NOUS** From the Greek, meaning mind, perception. Diogenes of Apollonia held it to be identical with air, which acts upon organic bodies. Plato made it a purely immaterial rational principle whence emanated all ideas; thus a high form of intuitive reason, the divine mind, which became the gnostic Logos or unbegotten Son of the Father; where as in Plato, logos was held to be discursive reason, while the nous attained to ideas. Aristotle conceived the nous as the unmoved mover, or God, the transcendent power working to definite ends through thinking, in man assuming the double form of the passive intellect, the source of intuitions, and the active intellect, fed from the senses. Arabian philosophers of the middle ages shared the view that the nous is the active principle of the divine intelligence. Modern Christian philosophers hold the view that it is a spiritual faculty

of the soul being replaced by sensationalism. Gnostics believe it to be the first creation of Abraxas (God), from which Logos emanated.

**Nous and Logos.** Gnostic symbols of inner sense and understanding; words with talismanic powers.

**NOVA** A blaze star, one which flares up suddenly and fades away; hence short life.

**Nova Solyma.** Literally, New Salem (New Jerusalem). Paradise, city of the sun. Symbolized by the Temple of Solomon.

**Novus homo.** A parvenu, upstart. The term was applied to the first of an ancient Roman family who obtained curule, became a newly created noble.

**NOVEMBER** A period of cold and gloom; called month of the dead. So named because it was the ninth month according to the primitive Roman calendar. Eleventh month of the Gregorian calendar. Its birth gem is the topaz, its color is blue, its zodiacal sign is Sagittarius, the Archer, which the sun enters about November 21st. In Chinese art its emblems are the gardenia and rat. On zodiac charts frequently represented by the monkey. In the Occident personified by an aged crone at a meager fire or a middle-aged sage storing fagots.

**November eleventh.** Feast of Bacchus, feast of Vinalia, Saint Martin's Day.

**NOWED** In heraldry twisted or knotted as a serpent or an animal's tail.

**NOWUTSET** In Sia Indian legend the mother of men other than Indians. See Sussistinnako.

**NOX** Latin name of Nyx, god-



dess of night.

**NPHAN WA (NING SANG)** In Burmese Buddhism the All-Supreme Being.

**NRTYA** One of the eight mothers of Buddhism, peaceful in aspect. Her color is green, she has two or four arms, and usually is arhaparyankasana (dancing). In Tibet called Gar-ma.

**NU** (1) In the Chinese zodiac the Girl, four stars, Epsilon, Mim, Nin, and Nine, in the shape of a sieve in the left hand of Aquarius, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the bat; element, earth. A fortunate period in all ways. (2) Chinese virgin, patroness of marriage, later identified as Chih Nu (see), the weaving damsel. (3) Self-creating Egyptian deity. Chaos. The primeval deep on which Khepera first appeared as a shining egg (sun). Sometimes depicted as male, the consort of Nut, sometimes with a frog's head and obese to represent fertility, sometimes as a virgin goddess. See Androgynous deities. Resolves into On-Hu, i.e. One Hu, the oversoul or unfathomable mind. Also Nun, Nunu, Nuu; later identified with Sebek. (4) Another name for the sacred city of Thebes.

**NUADA (NUADA ARGENTLAM)** In Celtic mythology son of Danu. Supreme deity of the Tuatha De Danann, light deities. His wives were the five war goddesses: Badb, the fury; Fea, the hateful; Macha, battle; Morrigan, great queen; Nemon, the venomous. Fighting the Firbolgs in the battle of Mag Tured, Nuada's hand (rays) was severed. Diancecht, assisted by Credne, fitted him with a silver hand with fingers that moved, but no maimed per-

son was permitted to rule, and he was forced to abdicate. See Sacred king under King. The kingship went to Bres. When Miach fashioned a perfect hand for him he regained his kingdom. In some accounts he was killed in a second battle by Balor; in others he again abdicated on the arrival of Lug. A heaven god resembling Zeus. One-handed, he compares with Savitar, Tyr. Identified with the British Nodons, Nudd.

**NU-BOKO** In Japan the jewel-stalk, the male pillar, phallus, root of coition. Symbol of the earth-axis.

**NUCLEOLUS** Divine nucleus; an appellation under which the Holy Spirit was known among mystics.

Nucleus. Kernel, figuratively a center of essential existence, as the nucleus of a political party.

**NUDD** The same as Ludd, which see.

**NUDIMMUD** In Babylonian mythology son of Anu. The begetter, creator of man. Mighty in strength. Wide-eared, thus all-hearing, wise. Identified with Ea and Enki.

**NUDITY** Innocence, meekness, poverty, truth. In societies where nudity is not a form of life, rituals performed in the nude are expected to bring rain, cure sterility, or are a part of orgiastic worship. In modern times used as a device to protest against social injustice. Saint Francis of Assisi, on being rebuked by his bishop, snatched off his clothes and walked naked in the street.

Nudity of criminals. In Christian tradition typifies lust, sinfulness, vanity.

**NU KUA (NU KWA)** Chinese creator of human beings when earth emerged from chaos. Sometimes represented as the sister-wife of Fu Hsi, her half-serpent body entwined with his; sometimes represented as a serpent with a human (male or female) or ox head. The name also is separated, Nu, the brother, Kua, the sister, the first human pair. As sister-wife of Fu Hsi, Nu Kua ruled after his death. Kung-Kung, a giant demon, in revolt against her, struck his head against the Pu-chou Mountains and raised them off the ground, destroying the corners of the earth supporting heaven. To repair the damage Nu Kua cut off the feet of the tortoise and used them as heaven-supporting pillars. As well as fighting demons (drought) Nu Kua caused the deluge and later set the world in order and created jade. Referred to as the royal lady, friend of mankind. Prototype of Japanese Jokwa. See Androgynous deities.

**NULES-MURT** Finno-Ugric forest spirit. He has a human form, but is one-eyed, and is believed to have the power of lengthening and shortening his body at will. Generally he remains the height of a tall tree. He is called great uncle, has many treasures, including gold, silver, and cattle, and he moves from place to place in whirlwind form. He entices flocks and people, especially children, into his power.

**NUM** Samoyed sky or thunder god.

**NUMA POMPILIUS** Legendary second king of Rome. After instructions from the nymph Egeria, he consecrated fire, ordered it to be maintained unceasingly as an image of divine power and

worshiped as the first principle of things; thus founder of Rome's religious system. Desiring to inculcate respect for property rights he had Terminus stones used to mark dividing lines, thus a law maker. Probably an agricultural deity.

**NUMBER** Universally believed to contain a magic power or sacred attribute. For symbolism see individual numbers.

**NUMBER NIP** Same as Rubezahl.

**NUMINA** Literally, powers of the will. Roman deities before the Greek gods were adopted. They were abstract deities; no myths were told about them; they usually were not distinguished as male or female. The most revered were the lares and penates. Among those connected with family life were: Pales, strengthener of cattle; Priapus, cause of fertility; Sylvanus, helper of plowmen and woodcutters; Terminus, guardian of boundaries. Later they were worshiped as spirits of rivers and springs, and portrayed as benevolent old men.

**NUMITOR AND AMULIUS** Roman demigods, personifications of light and darkness. Brothers in conflict. Amulius deposed Numitor as king of Alba. The grandsons of Numitor, Remus and Romulus, restored him to the throne.

**NUMI-TOREM (NUM-TOREM)** Vogul creator god dwelling in the top or seventh heaven. He let down an earth disk from heaven as a dwelling place for the people he had made. Resembles Tiermes.

**NUN** (1) Egyptian deity, the Eternal. See Nu 3. (2) A wo-

man devoted to a religious life, and usually living in a convent under vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty. The marriage of a nun to Christ resembles an ancient fertility rite. Compare Anthesteria. (3) Fourteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of the English N. As a noun it means fish, as a verb it means to grow or sprout. Its numerical value is fifty. According to mystics its symbolic correspondence is initiative; its tarot deck correspondence is Temperance; its planetary correspondence is Mars; its zodiacal correspondence is Scorpio. Its color is greenish-blue; its direction on the cube of space is southwest, signifying motion; its intelligence is imaginative, and it is associated with fecundity. In white magic it is in correspondence with the Sun, which is in the sixth heaven. Raphael of the House of God is the sovereign intelligence which governs the luminary Nun in its aspect as a final correspondence to the sphere of Venus in the seventh house, which has Haniel, who is the grace, justice, and love of God, for its sovereign lord.

**NUNKY** Used to indicate uncle, especially for Uncle Sam or applied to a pawnbroker. When a professional jester addresses his master the term in nuncle.

**NUNNE CHAHA** Literally, high hill. Apalachian Indians sacred mountain. Also called Nunne Hamgeh (bending hill).

**NUN-URA (NURRA)** In Babylonian mythology the name of Ea as god of potters.

**NUREMBURG** A Bavarian city famous for its gambling; especially card playing, and for war trials.

**NURRUDERE (NURUNDERI)** Creator god in Australian mythology. He taught men how to make weapons and worship. At the command of the Great Spirit, he called all tribal heads to gather around a tree which lightning had split and revealed a great tongue which demonstrated the Great Spirit's presence in all things.

**NURSE** In the literature of peoples in many parts of the world an abandoned, kidnaped, or lost child, fated to be a hero, is discovered, nursed, and provided with shelter by one who recognizes the child's virtue. Most often the child is a light hero or other nature power, the nurse a personification of a natural phenomenon, such as earth, dawn, cloud, river. The nurse appears as the wife of a peasant, shepherd, or king, who has found the child or to whom the child has been brought, or as an animal which provides assistance or nourishment to humans, such as a cow, goat, or mare, or it may resemble a milk-giving animal or one which is capable of surviving in the wilds, such as a bear, buffalo, doe, panther, or it may be one whose function is hidden in more abstract symbolism, such as bird, snake, or swan. A totemic meaning might exist in a tale, thus the name of the hero resembles that of the nurse. Cycnus is fed by a swan; Lugaid Mac na Tri Con means Lugaid son of three dogs. A royal child is nursed or raised by an eagle or lion that he may absorb the creature's noble qualities. Aegisthus, Asclepius, Philandrus, Phylacides, and Zeus were suckled by a she-goat; Achilles, Heracles, and Jason were instructed by Chiron; Atalanta was cared for by a she-bear; Cyrus was suckled by a dog; Iamus was

fed honey by serpents; Paris was nursed by a she-bear and Ptolemy I by an eagle; Ymir drank the milk of Audhumbla, a cow. See Exposed child.

**NUSA** In Japan, paper offerings to the gods. Also called gohei.

**NUSKU** Babylonian fire god, especially the midday sun. As a messenger of the gods the sun's rays. Symbolized by a lamp.

**NUT** (1) Egyptian celestial cow, goddess of the nocturnal sky. The great female principle. Counterpart of Nu. By Seb, mother of Isis, Nephtys, Osiris, Set, and others. Hathor, in cow form, displaced her as giver of liquid life. Depicted in human form as a dark skinned woman covered with stars bending over Seb, the earth god, as he reclines on his back. She is shown with her head emerging from the sycamore, Egyptian tree of life, the branches forming her limbs, which hold a water vase. In funerary pictures she receives the souls of the dead into her star-decked bosom, arms, and wings. Also Neyet, Nuet, Nuit, Nunet, Nutpe. (2) Symbolic of the mysterious inasmuch as the shell so completely hides that which it contains, and of concentrated wisdom, inasmuch as it is something compact, delicious, and sustaining enclosed in a single shell; whence the expression, "the situation in a nutshell." Dream significance: difficulties can be overcome. Compare Almond, Hazel.

**NUTER DUA** In Egyptian mythology the rising god, the morning star. Nocturnal representative of the hidden sun deity, the soul of Osiris, or the one who ferries Osiris.

**NUTMEG** (1) Buddhist symbol of smell. Compare mirror, sugar. (2) Nickname of the state of Connecticut, from a humorous story that peddlars in the state sold wooden nutmegs.

**NUYE** Fabulous bird of Japan with the head of a monkey, body of a racoon-faced dog, tail of a serpent, feet of a tiger, and with a loud mournful cry. Bird of night. Its flesh supposedly cures hiccoughs.

**NWALI (NYALI)** Banyai (Africa) creator deity.

**NWYVRE** In Brythonic mythology husband of Arianrhod. God of the waning heavens. Name signifies space.

**NYAKANG** Semi-divine hero who settled the Shilluk tribe on the banks of the White Nile. Rain-giver and provider of fertility. The kings of the tribe are regarded as reincarnations of Nyakang. After death all Shilluk monarchs are revered as semi-divine.

**NYALWA** Infernal world on the Sipa Khorlo, Tibetan Buddhist wheel of life. Realm of sixteen houses of torture, eight hot and eight cold, presided over by Shinje-chho-gyal, who passes sentence on those who have sinned, and who remain in a purgatory or house until the evil causes have played themselves out.

**NYAMBE** Same as Bumba.

**NYANKOPONG (ONYANKOPONG)** Ashantis (Africa) high god. Creator.

**NYCTIMUS** In Greek mythology son of Lycaon. When his father offered Nyctimus as a dish to Zeus, the angry god upset the



table and turned Lycaon and his other forty-nine sons into wolves. At the intervention of Gaea, Zeus restored Nyctimus to life. A resurrection myth. Although the Lycaon clan appears to have been one of light deities, Nyctimus was probably one of darkness or scorched earth. The name signifies night bat. Compare Pelops.

**NYING-MA-PA** Adi-Yoga or Red Cap Sect of Tibetan Buddhists, who worshiped Samantabhadra as Adibuddha. Compare Ka-dam-pa.

**NYJA** Slavic underworld god. Analogue of Pluto.

**NYM** A coward. From the companion of Falstaff in Shakespeare's Henry V.

**NYMPH** Literally, veiled one, interpreted to mean bride. In Greek mythology a beautiful semi-divine maid renowned for singing and dancing. Nymphs attended Apollo, Artemis, Dionysus, Hermes, Pan, Poseidon, Zeus, and others. Well disposed to mortals they acted as tutelary deities. They presided over various aspects of nature and were divided into dryades, who dwelled in forests; hamadryades in oak trees; hyades in clouds, limniades in marshes; limoniades in meadows; meliades, who also guarded flocks, dwelt in fruit trees; naiades in brooks and fountains; nereides and oceanides in the sea; oreades in mountains. Noble families claimed descent from the nymphs, who cohabited with gods and men. By extension a lovely maid or fashionable woman. The name is akin to nebula, nuptial.

**Nymphæum.** A nymph sanctuary or shrine. Magnificent structures where ancient Greeks cele-

brated marriages.

**Nympholepsy.** The frenzy which supposedly seizes a person after bewitchment by a nymph.

**NYNNYAW AND PEIBAW** In Irish legend sons of Beli. Transformed into oxen for their sins. The transformation typifies a seasonal change, perhaps into winter.

**NYOIRIN** In Japanese Buddhism a form of Bodhisattva.

**NYSA** Sacred Greek mountain or valley in which Zeus placed Dionysus to hide him from the jealous Hera. A land of marvelous fertility, where Dionysus was cared for by nymphs.

**NYX (NOX)** Greek goddess of night. Daughter of Chaos. Sister-wife of Erebus, with whom she ruled the nether region of gloom. Mother of Hypnos (sleep), Morpheus and Oneiros (dreams), Thanatos (death). In Orphic tradition she appeared as a great black winged bird hovering over the vast darkness or void where she laid the egg from which Eros (love) emerged. Others represent her as vague and shadowy, by Erebus or Uranus the mother of Aether (ether), Eos (dawn), Eris (strife), Hemera (day), Nemesis (conscience). A black sheep and a cock were sacred to her.

**NZAMBI (NZAMBI-MPUNGU)** Supreme deity of Congo tribes; a sky god. In a Fiote myth described as naked, probably under Christian influence. To the Fjort a mother-creator or mother earth, who controls all things. To the Barotse he is Nyambe, a sun deity; to the Fan, Nzame the creator; to the Mpongwe, Njambi, father-creator.

## O

**O** Fifteenth of a class; fourteenth when J is not counted. Symbolic of chaos, cosmos, female principle or generative cup, Pearl of Price, perfect One (Deity), Primal Egg, Sun or Eye of the universe, Water (eau). Occult significance: dominates financial situations; its period is six years. Character traits: brilliant, cautious, modest, musically talented. Numerical value: six or fifteen. Physical weakspots: heart, liver. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Virgo. Symbolic correspondence: trial. Tarot correspondence: Two Roads.

The mathematical zero sometimes was used by ancients for 11; with a dash over it for 11,000. In medieval music triple rhythm or tempus perfectum; in modern music a null.

Among Hebrew cabalists; love of science, purity; in low form: craftiness. Patronymic prefix in Irish names. Japanese name for the phoenix; also called Foo. In Trieste, where Christian names concluded in 'a,' the mark of a Jew. Parallels Anglo-Saxon oedhel (home); early Greek  $\diamond$ , later omicron and omega; Hebrew ayin (eye); Irish onn (furze); Latin O. See Alphabet Affiliations.

**OA** Same as Aos.

**OAF** A changeling; a misshapen child left in place of a human child stolen by fairies. By extension a simpleton. Scandinavian variant of elf.

**OAK** Courage, endurance, faith, fire, glory, hospitality, honor, independence, longevity, masculine principle, reward, royalty, stability, strength, triumph, virtue. One of the oldest modes of divination was that of

interpreting the voice of the supreme deity in its rustling. Door (to heaven) and thunderer appear as synonyms for oak and, widely in mythology, perhaps because it attracts lightning more than other trees, it is sacred to the sky or thunder god. Among those associated with the oak are Allah, Balder, Dagda, Heracles, Jehovah, Jupiter, Melkarth, Perkunas, Thor, Zeus. Worshiped as the first tree created; from it sprang the human race. Kings, as descendants of sky deities, have been crowned under it; oaths have been made under it, hence tree of witness; public affairs have been transacted under it because of its auspicious qualities; sacrifices were offered under it. Inasmuch as its roots extend deep into the ground and its branches rise into the air, it is emblematic of a god whose law governs both celestial and underground regions. It appears as the gallows of the emasculated fertility or sun god, thus signifies rebirth. The conjunction of the mistletoe and oak refers to the whole course of the sun from its infancy at the winter solstice to its prime at the summer solstice and back; the oak being ruler during the waxing part of the year. In Celtic lore Merlin worked his enchantments under the oak. Seventh consonant (duir) in the druidic tree alphabet; in the calendar the seventh or oak month extended from June 11 to July 9. On June 24, Saint John's Day, the oak king was burned alive sacrificially. See Gawain. Early Christians used hollowed oak trunks to serve as coffins. To resanctify an oak from Thor to Christ, northern Christians carved crosses in oak trunks. Emblem of Christ as the tree from which His cross was made. In Greek mythology the oak mast of the Argo warned the Argonauts

of any danger. In Athens the boy who pronounced the Eleusinian wedding formula was crowned with oak and thorn. An oak revealed the devotion and hospitality of Philemon and Baucis. God or one of His angels most frequently revealed himself in an oak to the Jews, hence the will and word of God. Absalom was caught in its branches. Oak in the Bible may refer to the terebinth. In Iceland the blood oak is unlucky; ships made from it are doomed to be lost. In Lithuania an oak struck by lightning is a lucky sign; elsewhere it usually is a messenger of disaster. Norsemen met in council under the oak, the tree which served as the abode for their departed spirits. In Rome carried in wedding processions as a symbol of fecundity. The golden bough, an oak covered with mistletoe, branch of the winter season, was assigned to the Cumaean Sibyl. Aeneas carried it with him into the underworld to assure his return to the upperworld, i. e. rebirth.

Oak ashes. In southeastern Europe, when mixed with water, formerly given as a medicine containing the magic of the gods.

Oak club. Hard-heartedness, savageness. Frequently the instrument of sky and sun deities typifying thunder and light flashes or rays.

Oak crown. Power, strength, valor.

Oak geranium. January 1 birthday flower symbolizing true friendship.

Oak king. Sacred king. Like the barley king, castrated and ritually murdered at the end of office, usually at the harvest, that verdure may reappear in the spring. Thus a resurrected deity. Symbol of the defeat of the old and the victory of the new spirit of vegetation. See Dying God,

King of the Wood.

Oak leaf. January 24 birthday flower symbolizing bravery, flame, humanity, welcome. An oak leaf wreath is an attribute of Jupiter, Zeus, and other sky gods.

Oak leaf, reed, and lily. See Reed, lily, and oak leaf.

Oak log. Sacred log. The hewing and burning of the oak at midsummer fires represented the emasculation and burning of the fertility hero, whose ashes then were used to fertilize the fields. Fuel of need and Vestal (everlasting) fires. Burned in yule fires as a resurrection symbol. Frequently a branch covered with mistletoe, a golden bough, was used.

Oak nymph. Dryades and hamadryades.

Sport one's oak. Close the outer heavy oak doors of a student's apartment at an English university to exclude visitors, thus inhospitality.

Winged oak. Sacred to Zeus. Over it he threw a veil on which earth, ocean, and stars were represented. An axis or world tree. Sometimes called willow of Zeus.

OANNES (ON, ONNES) Babylonian, Chaldean, Phoenician, etc. fertility deity. Part man, part fish, he lived among men during the day and at night retired into the depths of the sea. Lord of wisdom, he revealed the arts of agriculture, healing, and writing. Each night and each year at the winter solstice he was swallowed by Tiamat, chaos demon, but reappeared each morning and each spring. Thus a dying god, which see. The constellation Aquarius. Thought to be identical with Ea. Prototype of Dagon, Danwantaree, Jonah.

OAR Capacity for adaptability to move smoothly among others.

See paddles.

**OASIS** Haven, refuge. Figuratively, a place or source of joy in monotony or gloom.

**OAT** In the language of flowers: I love your music. Alluding to the shepherd's pipe made from the stem, a pastoral poem or song.

Feel one's oats. Be frisky, as a colt that has been fed oats; be conceited, self-important.

Wild oats. Dissipation, youthful follies.

**OB** (1) Word root meaning hub, orb. Root of such names as Hobbs, Hobday, Job, Obadiah, Oben. As vowels are interchangeable, identical with ab, ub; also identical with op. (2) Among ancient Hebrews a necromancer, necromancer's familiar spirit, or the object in which the spirit supposedly resided. Thus the Witch of Endor was baalat ob (possessor of an ob). In Hebrew tradition the python who spoke from his armpits was an ob, the one who spoke with his mouth was a yiddeoni. Inasmuch as ob and ab (father) are identical, the ob was believed to have been an ancestral spirit, perhaps a mummy, or a mummy's head. Eventually equated with a skull, and medieval conjurers utilized skulls in their spells. Oboth in plural form. (3) A river in northwestern Siberia. The Ostiaks believe the entrance to the underworld is at its mouth.

**OBADIAH** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning servant of Jehovah. Applied as a nickname to a Quaker. (2) Minor Hebrew prophet, and the name of the book in which his prophecy is recorded. (3) In Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* a faithful servant.

**OBAGAT** In myth of Pelew Islands creator deity who wished to keep man immortal. Rail opposed him and gave man disease and death. Compare Lukelang. In myth of Caroline Islands lord of fire.

**OBAL** Hebrew name meaning bare.

**OBASSI** Supreme deity of the Ekoi and Ibibio peoples of the Niger Delta.

**OBASUTEYAMA** Japanese legendary mountain where old parents were left to die and where they frequently were rescued by some deity.

**OBEAH (OBE, OBI)** In West African folklore a gigantic animal which carries girls to witches. An obeah also is something bewitched which has been put into the ground to cause death, sickness, or other disaster. Obeahism is a sorcery or witchcraft which appears in the West Indies as well as in Africa.

**OBED** Hebrew masculine name meaning servant. In the Bible a son of Boaz and Ruth; grandfather of David; ancestor of Christ.

**OBEDIENCE** In an Italian icon personified by a pious virgin submitting to a yoke inscribed, "Suave," which an angel places on her.

**OBELISK** (1) Eternal life, fertility, finger of god, phallus, regeneration, strength, sun's rays. Protection against evil influences. Stone pillar honoring the sun. Form in which primitive man worshiped the creator. Sky prop. In Egyptian antiquity its four sides and pyramidal point expressed dominion over the four quarters of the world and the zenith.



Commemorative of a king. (2) A dagger sign used as a mark of reference. From the mark in Roman Catholic service books where it originally was used to direct a priest to make the sign of the cross. Afterwards employed to denote passages of doubtful genuineness; now used to indicate a footnote. Also called obelus.

**OBERON (AUBERON)** (1) Masculine name from the Frankish, meaning the obedient. (2) In Brythonic lore king of fairies. Husband of Titania. In medieval French literature he is the son of Julius Caesar and Morgan Le Fay. At his birth fairies bestow upon him gifts of insight into men's thoughts and the power of transporting himself anywhere instantaneously. He is described as three feet high, with an angelic face, and lord of Mommur. His horn, which summons fairy hosts, also is a horn of plenty. In Spenser's poems the equivalent of the German elf-kling Alberich. Equates with Knecht Clobes.

**OBI** Siberian water spirit.

**OBIDICUT** In Shakespeare's King Lear a fiend of lust.

**OBIN-MURT (IDEM-KUGUZA)** Finno-Ugric threshing barn spirit. Animal sacrifices are made to him in the autumn so that he will protect the barn from fire and storm. Identical with Rynysaika.

**O-BINZURU** In Japanese Buddhism one of the sixteen rakwan, which correspond to the Sanscrit arhats. He was entrusted with saving mankind when Buddha left the mortal world. Giver of courage and strength. Identical with Pindola.

**OBLIGATION** In an Italian icon personified by a two-headed, four-armed man in armor. Obligation presents a double problem, to care for oneself, to satisfy another.

**OBLONG SQUARE** In Freemasonry form of the lodge room. In length from east to west; in breadth from north to south. Denotes universality; its ceiling symbolizing heaven; its floor, earth. Commemorates Solomon's Temple and the Tabernacle erected by Moses to honor the miraculous east wind which wrought deliverance of the Jews.

**OBOE** Masculine principle, pastoral or plaintive music, wind. Carries the same symbolism as flute and horn.

**OBOL (OBOLUS)** Coin placed in the mouth of the dead by ancient Greeks as a fee to the boatman Charon.

**OBROK** Tax or fine a Russian peasant formerly paid when absent from his village.

**OBSIDIAN** Gem symbolizing mutual affection. Mexican lucky stone. Divine rock called 'smoking mirror.' With the aid of the sun it produced fire; to magicians it revealed the will of the gods.

**OBSTINACY** Symbolized by a balking horse, mule. Personified in an Italian icon by a woman in black with clouds instead of hair. She holds the head of an ass.

**OBYDA** Chuvash evil forest spirits, which wander about nude with long hair, large nipples, and feet pointed in the wrong direction. They cause men to lose their way, and dance or tickle their victims to death. Wind de-

mons. Also called Ar-sori (half-human) as they sometimes have only half a body with one arm, one leg, one eye.

**OC** Word root; radically the same as ac, ak. Appears in oak, Ockbrook.

**OCCASION** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a lame old hag. She symbolizes the cause of anger.

**OCEAN** Empty desolation. An unbounded expanse or indefinite quantity, as 'an ocean of doubts.' Anciently feared as the abode of chaos monsters or thought to be the primordial waters from which the golden egg (sun), the ancestor of all things, emerged. In Greek antiquity said to be the great stream or river which encompasses the earth.

Ocean greyhound. A fast ocean liner of slender or graceful lines.

Ocean palace. A luxuriously furnished ship.

**OCEANIA (OCEANICA)** Islands of Central Pacific Ocean. Typified by Polynesian or other natives holding primitive weapons; native animals; native vegetation.

**OCEANUS** In Greek mythology Titan son of Uranus and Gaea. Personification of the great stream which encircled the earth. Husband-brother of Tethys, by whom he was the father of the Oceanides and all brook and river deities. His realm was located along the outer boundary of the upper world, separating the nether world and heaven. Only one of the primeval deities who did not take part in the Titanomachy against Zeus, and for this reason he was permitted to retain his dominion under the new dynasty. In art shown reclining; his attributes are his steering oar and sea animals. Compare

Nereus, Pontus, Poseidon.

Oceanid. Sea nymph endowed with the gift of prophecy. Any of the 3,000 daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. Personification of the mists rising from the sea.

**OCELOTL (OCELOT)** In Aztec mythology the jaguar or tiger, typifying the nocturnal heavens dotted with stars. Destroyer of the subjects of Quetzalcoatl (light of day).

**OCHALL OCHNE (OCHALL OICHNI)** Fairy king of Connaught. A fertility spirit. His devoted swineherd Rucht constantly fought the swineherd of Ochall's enemy Bodg. Rucht was turned into a bull known as the White Horned Bull of Connaught, his foe into the Brown Bull of Ulster, in which form their battles continued. The conflict was one of the seasons.

**OCNUS** In Greek mythology personification of delay and fruitless effort. In the underworld he continually plaits a rope of straw which is eaten by his ass as fast as he makes it, suggesting the constant growth and decay of nature. Sometimes he is depicted as trying to load an ass with sticks which fall off the other side as he places them on the animal. Probably a light or time myth, suggesting that when the sun reaches its zenith it drops.

Rope of Ocnus. Profitless labor.

**OCTAGON** Regeneration. Carries the same symbolism as eight. A form frequently used for baptismal fonts and fire altars.

**OCTANS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Octant.

**OCTAVIUS (OCTAVIANUS, OCTAVUS)** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning eight, eighth born.

**Octavia.** (1) Feminine form of Octavius. (2) Half-sister of Emperor Augustus; wife of Marc Antony, who divorced her for love of Cleopatra. Thus a woman divorced because of her husband's love for another. (3) Roman empress. Daughter of Claudius; wife of Nero, who had her slain.

**OCTOBER** Represents autumn, harvest. So named because it was the eighth month of the Roman calendar. Tenth month of the Gregorian calendar. Its birth gem is opal or tourmaline; its color is green-blue; its flower carnation, fringed gentian, or autumn leaves; its zodiacal sign is Scorpio, which the sun enters about October 22. In Chinese art its emblems are the chrysanthemum and wild boar. On Chinese zodiacs represented by the goat. In the Occident personified by a cloaked and hooded woman; men filling measures with oil. In Japan the kamiless (godless) month. See Kamimashi-tsuki. Month in which the negative principle is uppermost, as the child leaves the womb in the tenth month. Period of suspension of temporal affairs.

**OCTOPUS** Entanglement; that which is grasping, rapacious. An organized power regarded as many-armed with a far-reaching capacity for harm; a monopoly, a powerful industrial combine. In Polynesian mythology primeval animal whose children are fire and water. Between their descendants a mighty conflict arises, water wins and the world is destroyed by flood, to be recreated by Tangaloa. In a Samoa myth the sea rises when the

primeval octopus breaks its ink sack.

**OCTRIALLACH** In Celtic mythology a son of Indech. Fomorian warrior who aided Bres in the war against the Tuatha De Danann. Finding the Tuatha De Danann spring of health, where all warriors slain in battle were brought back to life, he filled it with stones and built a cairn around it. A deity of darkness or death.

**OCYPETE** Literally, rapidity. In Greek mythology daughter of Thaumias and Electra. One of the Harpies. Personification of whirlwind. Portrayed with the face of a maiden, pale and emaciated, and the body of a vulture. Those she wished to punish she robbed of food, or else defiled it.

**OD** (1) A euphemism for God; used in oaths to avoid open profanity. (2) In Norse mythology a personification of sunshine. After he left his wife Freya, she shed tears of gold. Thus after the sun sets the brilliance of gloaming lingers in the sky. An aspect of Svipdag. Also called Oder, Odur, Odnir, Othur.

**ODAKON** Same as Dagon. Etymology of Odakon uncertain. It resolves into Ak-on, i. e. Great sun.

**ODATIS** In Iranian legend daughter of King Omartes. Most beautiful woman of her time, she elopes with Zairivairi, the most handsome hero. A dawn goddess.

**ODD NUMBERS** Celestial, good, masculine. Equates with the left or dexter side.

**ODEON (ODEUM)** In Greek antiquity a building in which trial

performances and poetic and musical contests were held. In modern times a theater or music hall. Name derived from ode.

**ODERIC** In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso the evil knight who, pretending to escort Isabella, sells her into slavery.

**ODIN (ODHINN, OTHINUS, OUVIN, VOTAN, WODAN, WODEN, WOTAN)** Chief Norse god in aristocratic circles; Thor being the favorite among the folk. Eventually chief god of all the people. Probably originally an isolated tribal god or deified sacrificial king. Creator, ruler of Asgard, whose mansion was Gladsheim, wielder of the thunderbolt or war god who held court at Valhalla for dead heroes, giver of fertility, lord of wisdom, teacher of poetry. Son of Bor; mate of Jord, Frigg, by whom he fathered Balder, and Rind, by whom he fathered Vali. With his brothers Hoener (Ve) and Loki (Vili) he composed a trinity which slayed Ymir, from whose body the world was made, and fashioned the first man, Ask, and woman, Embla. Lord of the air, his gift to the pair was breath or spirit. In return for runes, which made him all wise, Odin left an eye in the well of Mimir. Thus wisdom and power is obtained by self-sacrifice. The pledge is the reflection of sun in water; when Odin passed away from the water the second eye no longer was visible, thus he became one-eyed and wore a slouch hat (cloud) to cover his deformity. One-eyed, he equates with the Cyclops. He spent three nights with Gunlad in the underworld, fathered Bragi, and robbed the three jugs, Bodn, Odrorir, and Son, which belonged to her father Suttung of their poetic mead

(wind), and in the form of an eagle flew back to Asgard, where he spat out the mead into vats. Thus he typifies the yearly (or daily) escape of light from the realm of darkness. Yearly he was mutilated and hung on the Yggdrasil, sometimes called his steed. A resurrected deity, he equates with Adonis, Christ, Osiris, etc. He wore a cape (vapor, cloud gatherer) and possessed the ring Draupnir (fertility). He assumed various forms including that of a ferryman to transport the heroic dead, that of a peasant or servant who served Bauge to obtain fertility for mankind, that of a snake or squirrel to enter the earth. His two ravens, which reported everything going on in the world, were Hugin and Munin, his ships were Naglfar and Skidbladnir, his spear was Gungnir, his steed was Sleipnir, his throne was Hlidskjalf, the wolves with which he hunted were Freke and Gere. At Ragnarok the Fenrir wolf swallowed him; a storm myth in which he equates with Talmurath. He is portrayed as tall and venerable, one-eyed, with a long white beard, and he appears to be contemplating. His name is preserved in Wednesday, a day believed to be favorable for sowing. When Gylfe asked who he was, he answered, 'Har (high), Jafnhar (equally high), Thriddi (third). Other names by which he was known are: All-fadir, all father; Biblindi, drinker; Biflindi, spear brandisher; Bolverkin, cunning deceiver, stealer of mead-song; Breit-hut, broad hat; Farma-Tyr, god of cargoes; Fjolnir, many-shaped; Galgavaldyr, gallows or steed; Gangler, traveler; Grimmr, stern; Hackeberg or Hakol-berend, mantle-wearer; Hanga-tyr, god of the hanged; Harbard, high beard; Herfadir, father of hosts (warri-



or dead); Hertyr, god of hosts; Heryan, leader of hosts, Hnikar, spear lord, giver of rain; Hrafna or Rafnagud, raven god; Hropt, arranger of runes; Karlafberge, man of the mountain; Omi, noisy one; Oski, will or wish; Sidhottr, with broad hat; Sigfadir, victory father; Sigtyr, shiner god; Skidskegg, long beard; Vafud or Vegtam, wanderer; Valfadir, father of the brave who dwell in Valhalla; Valkjosandi, chooser of the slain (for Valhalla); Viator-indefessus, unwearied traveller; Vidforull, far-traveller; Ygg, Uggerus or Yggr, the terrible, god of the mighty Yggdrasil, which holds the world together. He appears in later folk literature as the Stranger with a Slouch Hat and Spotted cloak and as the Wild Huntsman. The man who resided in the mountain (sky), numerous mountains bear his name: Gudenenberg, Odensberg or Othensberg, Wodenesberg, Wodnesbeorh. He parallels Gwydion, Indra Parjanya, Jupiter Pluvius, Nicor, Zeus Ombrios. By Romans identified with Mars and Mercury. Odin is the source of Edinburgh. See Brynhild.

Odin oath. A Norseman's most binding oath. The hand was passed through a massive sacred silver ring or through a sacrificial stone.

Odin's tree. The gallows; Yggdrasil.

Odin's wagon. The howling wind.

**ODIUM THEOLOGICUM** The bitter hatred peculiar to rival theologians.

**ODOR OF SANCTITY** The sweet and delightful odor which, during the middle ages, was believed to be given off the bodies of saints at their death or when their bodies were translated after

death. Thus to die in the odor of sanctity is to die a saint.

**ODRERER (ODHROERIR, ODORRIR, ODROVIR, OTHREVIR, OTHROERIR)** Norse kettle of inspiration. With the two jugs, Son (expiation) and Bodn (offering), contained the poetic mead (wind) which had been compounded from honey and Kvasir's blood. Whoever drank of this brew became a poet. The three vessels were stolen by Suttung. When Odin seduced Suttung's daughter Gunlad, she permitted the god to sip from each vessel, but he drained all three. Later in Asgard he disgorged the mead into vats for the gods. A few drops fell to earth; thus a poet sprang up here and there, but only a god could obtain enough to be a great poet. Also the name of the mead, which sometimes is called dwarf's mead. See Fjalar.

**ODRUS (ODRAS)** In Celtic mythology hero changed by Morrighu, war goddess (storms), into a pool of water.

**ODYSSEUS** Warrior hero of the Odyssey, Greek epic attributed to Homer. Personification of the toiling, wandering sun. King of Ithaca, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus. For ten years he fought with the Greeks at Troy, and then with twelve ships (mansions of the zodiac) richly laden with spoils he left for home. He was one of the Greeks who had stolen the palladium, statue of Athena, the dawn, which act led to the downfall of Troy. For this and for the later sin of slaying Polyphemus, son of Poseidon, he was harassed and suffered perilous adventures for ten years. They are related in twenty-four books which equate with the transit of the sun through the hours of the

day. His most notable experiences were: 1- Leading his men from the land of lotus-eaters (fairylane of dreams), where they had become oblivious of their past. 2- Escape by calling himself Noman from the country of the Cyclops, pastoral giants (storms), where he had been trapped in the cave of Polyphemus. See Issi, Noman. 3- On the island of Aeolus he was provided with winds. 4- In the land of the cannibal Laestrygonians, who destroyed all the ships of the fleet save one, Odysseus and some of his followers escaped. 5- On the island of Aeaëa the moon-goddess Circe cast enchantments which turned his men into swine. Odysseus avoided their fate and by Circe became the father of Agrius and Telegonus. He caused his men to be returned to their former shape. 6- He descended into Hades to discover from Tiresias his way home. There he conversed with dead heroes and with his mother Anticlea. 7- He escaped the sirens. 8- His ship passed between Scylla and Charybdis. 9- On the island of Thrinacia his surviving companions slew the sacred cattle (fertile clouds) of the skies, and all but Odysseus was killed. 10- On Ogygia, a paradise, he remained for seven years with Calypso. 11- The raft on which he left was wrecked on the island of Scheria, where he was found by Nausicaa (dawn), who led him to her father Alcinous, who loaded him with gifts (fertility) and provided him with ships (clouds) and equipment (wind) for his return to Ithaca. 12- Disguised as a beggar he remained unrecognized except by his dog Argos and his old nurse, who identified him by a wound. When a child he had been bitten on his leg by a boar. Telemachus, the young sun, was

absent, searching for him. He found Penelope surrounded by suitors. In a bow and arrow contest he rewon his wife and killed all his rivals, an incident which probably incorporates a sacred king's refusal to die at the end of his term of office. Compare Arjuna.

Odysseus was a resurrected god, one who had visited the underworld and returned. He served those meaner than himself, he was the owner of poisoned arrows (scorching, death-dealing rays), he had a leg wound, his dog Argos was white and shining, his face when washed after his travails was gleaming, all sun attributes. He was the universal man, cowardly, crafty, cruel, generous, mean, mocking, naive, thinking, valiant; he was truly Noman, a personification of the soul, the Light or God within man. He was one long absent from his native land and, while longing for that land, lingering to enjoy his adventures. His return may incorporate the refusal of a sacred king or priest to die at the end of his term of office. Under the circumstances he would return in disguise and dispose of the candidates for his office (wife's suitors) at the time of his customary abdication or sacrifice. See Sacred king under King. In the Circe incident he may have been a male who trespassed into a woman's realm. Compare Endymion, Hylas. The incident in which he outwitted Polyphemus equates with that of David and Goliath. In Latin the name is Ulixes (Ulysses).

Odyssey. A long and perilous journey. A name formed from Odysseus. It means adventures or things of Odysseus. James Joyce adapted the Homeric epic as the framework of his *Ulysses*, which presents the events taking place in the lives of the three

leading characters, Leopold Bloom, his wife Molly, and Stephen Dedalus, during an average twenty-four hours in Dublin.

**OEDIPUS (OIDIPODES, OIDIPOUS)** Literally, swollen feet or man who knew the riddle of the feet. In Greek mythology son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. When an oracle predicts he will slay his father the child is left to die on Mount Cithaeron. A Corinthian shepherd finds him with his feet pierced and bound. In some accounts he is set adrift in a chest. He is adopted by Polybus and Merope, king and queen of Corinth. Hearing the prophecy and believing Polybus to be his father, he leaves Corinth. On the road, in a quarrel, he kills a stranger, who is Laius. He then solves the riddle about the feet of man propounded by the Sphinx which is devastating Thebes and breaks the Sphinx's power. As a reward he is given Jocasta for his bride and made king of Thebes. By Jocasta he fathers Antigone, Eteolcus, Ismene, Polynices. A plague ravages Thebes, and an oracle declares that the city can be cured only with the banishment of Laius's murderer. Oedipus searches for the killer until the seer Tiresias reveals the truth. Jocasta commits suicide, Oedipus puts out his eyes and, accompanied by the faithful Antigone, roams about in misery until one day at crossroads in the sacred groves of the Eumenides at Colonus he disappears from earth at the sound of a thunderclap. Oedipus, the fatal child, is hero of a time myth which traces the daily or yearly career of the sun. He kills his father, the old year, and marries the dawn from which he had sprung. In youthful, beneficent aspect (morning, spring) he

brings fertility; in deadly aspect (midday, summer) he causes drought; his daughter, gloaming, accompanies him after his eyes are blinded, i.e. shrouded by clouds or darkness (late afternoon, autumn). Oedipus Colonus may be an axis deity, a universe pillar, which disappears at the world navel (crossroads). The nails driven into his feet to keep him from crawling correspond to a crucifixion and provide him with a sacred foot. He is one unable to escape the mandates of fate, one who explores the truth which will shatter the structure of his social position and prosperity, who achieves his position by wit, party to incest, patricide, a victim of self-imposed punishment. He resembles Aoshnara, Hercules, Kao Hsin, Krishna, Perseus. The episode with the Sphinx parallels that of Vararuchi and the Rakshasha and is related to medieval tales of ogres, such as Rumpelstiltskin and other supernaturals defeated by the discovery of a secret. His riddle solving typifies release of withheld rain. See Exposed child, Foot, Hobbling, Incest of mother and son, Sphinx.

**OEGIR** Norse sea deity. Name connected with Ogyes, a variant of Oceanus, degraded into ogre.

**OEGISHIALM** In Norse mythology helmet of dread worn by Fafnir. Darkness.

**OENEUS (OINEUS)** Greek agricultural deity, planter of the vine. King of Calydon, husband of Althaea, father of Deianira, Meleager, Tydeus. Because he neglected a sacrifice Artemis sent a boar (winter) to ravage his crops. Meleager (sun) was one of the heroes who killed the boar.

**OENGUS (AENGUS, ANGUS, MAC OG)** In Irish mythology son of

Dagda by Boann or by Elcmar's wife. Deity of love and spring. His harp (wind) was of gold; all who heard him play followed his sweet music. During the winter Dagda apportioned the sid among the Tuatha De Danann. At the time Oengus was visiting his foster-father Midir (underworld deity), and a mansion for him was omitted. When he returned his father pointed out that all the sid had been given away, whereupon Oengus asked for lodgings. Dagda consented to this; when he reminded Oengus the time was up, Oengus refused to leave, saying he had been granted a day and a night of which time and eternity are composed, and called his mound Brug Maic Ind Oc. In the underworld Oengus had abducted Midir's wife Etain (fertility). The beautiful Caer appeared to him in dreams until he became sick for love of her. He discovered that at the end of each summer she became a swan. He agreed to do likewise, she became his wife, and when in swan form they lived in Dragon-mouth Lake. The pig and birds were sacred to him. Gaelic equivalent of Eros, analogue of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. His conflict with Dagda resembles that of Zeus with Cronus.

**OENOMAUUS** In Greek mythology son of Ares; husband of the Pleiad Sterope; father of Hippodamia. King of Pisa in Elis. Warned by an oracle that he would perish by the hand of his son-in-law, he demanded that each suitor should overcome him in a chariot race. Having the magic steeds Phylla and Harpinna all suitors lost or were put to death until Pelops raced him. In that race Hippodamia bribed Oenomaus's charioteer to remove a spoke from it. Agricultural lord, especially of the vine,

defeated by scorched earth. Resembles Acrisius.

**OENONE (OINONE)** In Greek mythology nymph of Mount Ida who was married to Paris of Troy (sun). A vine spirit, daughter of the river god Cebren. She had the gift of prophecy and warned her husband against going to Sparta. When Paris pleaded with her to heal his wounds, jealous of Helen for whom Paris had deserted her, she refused, and relented too late. On the death of Paris she stabbed herself.

**OENOPIION (OENOPIAN, OINOPIION)** In Greek mythology father of Merope. When Orion became overly eager in his courtship of Merope, Oenopion put out the giant's eyes. Probably a deity of darkness.

**OETAEUS** Constellation in the Northern Sky. Named from the mountain on which Hercules died. Also called Hercules.

**OETH AND ANOETH** Brythonic underworld mansion located in Gower. Site of the bone prison in which Manawyddan imprisoned King Arthur until he was rescued by his cousin Goreu.

**OFFENSE** In an Italian icon personified by a brutish woman in a rust colored dress covered with tongues. She aims at two dogs which worry a hedgehog.

**Offensive breath.** Folk legend motif in which an envious courtier tells someone at court his breath offends the king and that, when in the king's presence, he should turn his head away. He tells the king the official or servant turns away because he cannot stand the king's odor; whereupon the king sends a letter to his kiln master ordering him to toss into the fire the first person to arrive and on



a pretext sends his servant to the kiln. The servant lingers or is detained. The caluminator, anxious to see the burning, rushes to the kiln and is slain.

**OFFERING** In Hebrew a minchah, which is bloodless, as distinguished from a zebah (sacrifice). Cakes baked in an oven, cakes cooked on a frying-pan or griddle, fine flour or meal, first fruits of new corn, honey, incense, salt, unleavened bread, wine, also clothing or rags, which replaced blood sacrifices, were offerings. A portion of everything except the incense was retained by the priest as minister of the Lord.

**OG** (1) Name interpreted by ancient Hebrews to mean gigantic, long-necked, or he-who-goes-in-a-circle. (2) In the Old Testament king of Bashan defeated by the Israelites under Moses. In rabbinical lore an antediluvian giant saved from the flood by climbing on the roof of the ark. He lived for 500 years before he was slain by Moses. Power of darkness or evil. (2) Name given by Dryden in his Absalom and Achitophel to the poet Thomas Shadwell, who was tall and fat.

**OGDOAD** (1) The original Egyptian gods worshiped as the fathers and mothers of the world. See under Eight. (2) In gnostic system a group of eight divine beings or eons, also the celestial regions.

**OGHUZ** Plunderer and destroyer in legends of the Kshaeta, an ancient Airyano Vaejo (Aryan) kingdom in central Asia. Probably northern tribes which broke up happy settlements (earthly paradises) of early Aryans and drove them into China, Persia,

and India; later immortalized as a demon. Parallels Azhi Dahaka.

**OGIER THE DANE (HOLGER DANSKE, OLGER)** Legendary Danish hero. Son of King Geofrey. Fairies, among them Morgan Le Fay, attended his birth and bestowed gifts upon him. When a hundred years of age he boarded a ship for Avalon, where his youth was restored, and he became one of King Arthur's knights. Ariosto in Orlando Furioso introduces him as a paladin of Charlemagne in which role he defended France from Heathens. After early exploits in the East he returned with a firebrand, on which his life depended. He entered Kronenberg mountain, where he will sleep until his country's hour of need. Compare Arthur, Meleager.

**OGMA (OGHAM)** (1) Irish sun deity. God of eloquence, fertility, healing, poetry, prophecy, and war. Son of Dagda; husband of Etain; father of Cairbe, Mac Cecht, MacCool, MacGreine, and Tuirenn. He was made to carry firewood by Bres, a period of darkness in which he served one meaner than himself, but in the battle of Mag-Tured he commanded the Tuatha De Danann and killed Indech of the Fomors. Inventor of Oghma or Ogham characters. Wearer of a lion skin. On coins a nail (ray) projects from one of his eyes. He was called sunny-faced or shining faced and honey-mouthed (Cermait). See Light-hero. (2) Ancient Irish alphabet said to have been invented by Oghma to provide a secret speech for the learned which the uneducated might not read. Used for divination, inscriptions on upright pillar-stones or wands (axis or sun emblems), and for other religious purposes. Each letter, probably

constructed from tree runes, was identified as a tree in the forest (alphabet). See Alphabet, druidic.

**OGMIOS (OGMIUS)** Gaulish god of eloquence. Worshiped in the 2nd century. Represented as an old man followed by a multitude, which he leads by an almost invisible gold chain fastened from his lips to their ears. His countenance, turned toward his captives, is smiling. He wears a lion skin and carries a club and bow, a sheath hangs from his shoulders. Eloquence is the strength through which he accomplishes his feats; he is old because speech shows itself best in old age; the chain represents the bond between an orator's tongue and enraptured listeners. Counterpart of Ogma. His appearance suggests that of Hercules.

**OGRE (OGER)** In fairy tales a monster which devours a mortal. A human being likened to such a monster. In central Europe probably originally a northern or foreign deity. A name probably borrowed from the Spanish ogro and related to the Italian orco (demon) and Latin orcus (abode of the dead). It may be a debased form of Oegir.

**Ogre mask.** In China called T'ao T'ieh. It represents a water-buffalo head and symbolizes avarice, gluttony.

**OGYGLIA (OGUGLIA)** In Greek mythology island of Calypso. The forest around her cave was composed of three trees of resurrection, alder, cypress, and white poplar. Magic island on which Odysseus was shipwrecked; a paradise; navel of the universe. Parallels Avalon.

**OGYGUS (OGYGES, OGYGOS)** Legendary king of Attica or Boeotia. Sometimes said to be the

father of Dionysus. During his reign a destructive flood took place. Name related to Oegir.

**Ogygian flood.** Prehistoric, primeval, the very aged.

**OGYRVAN (OGYRVEN, OGYRVREN)** Brythonic underworld deity. Father of Cerridwen and Gwynhwyvar (Guinevere). He was a giant and owner of a caldron out of which three muses were born. Perhaps an eponymous deity of language, poetry, and the alphabet (ogyrvens). He was a patron of bards, and his name breaks down into ocurvan, meaning evil bran or raven, the bird of death. Also called Leodegrance.

**OHARAI** A purification ceremony held in Japan in December.

**O-HIGAN** Japanese ceremony held at the spring and autumn equinoxes. Visits are made to family cemeteries to honor ancestors. Higan means other shore and suggests the river dividing the world of the living from that of the dead.

**OHIO** Flower emblem: Scarlet carnation; motto: Imperium in Imperio (Government within Government); nickname: Buckeye. Ohio, from the Indian word for beautiful, is cognate with Io, Iowa.

**OH-MAGA-TSUMI** Japanese great evil spirit, chief of the maga-tsumi, wicked spirits who comprise the hosts of Susa-no-wo as storm deity.

**OHNIVAK** Slavic bird of fire. Resembles the phoenix.

**OHOBARAI** Japanese ceremony for the expiation of offenses by casting off or drowning clothes or clothed figures or rags as sub-

stittes for humans. Compare Taschlikh.

**OHODOWAS** Iroquois johaoh or dwarfs who lived in the earth and kept underworld creatures in their proper place.

**OHO-GE-TSU-HIME** Japanese food goddess; one of the faces of Futa-na Island.

**OHO-IWA-DAIMYOJIN** Japanese god of the rock. Venerated as helper of women in labor.

**OHO-TO-NO-JI-NO-KAMI** and **OHO-TO-NO-BE-NO-KAMI** Japanese Elder-of-the-Great-Place-Deity and his younger sister-wife Elder-Lady-of-the-Great-Place-Deity. A pair of the seven divine generations, primal deities born without progenitor. Personifications of incipient earth.

**OHO-USU** Literally, Great-Foot-Pestle. Son of the legendary Japanese Emperor Kei-Ko; twin brother of Wo-usu (Little-Foot-Pestle). Oho-usu was sent by his father to bring Ye-hime and Oto-hime, sister of great beauty, to the capital. Instead he married them himself and sent two other girls to court, giving them his wives' names. The emperor, aware of the substitution, would not marry them, and they died of sorrow. Probably a spring earth deity in a fertility legend.

**OH-YAMA-TSUMI** In Japanese mythology Great-Mountain-Possessor, father of Sengen Sama, goddess of Fuji-yama.

**OIAGROS** Greek river god. Generally said to be the father of Orpheus.

**OIL** Consecration, gladness,

light, peace, plenty, property, prosperity. That which is cunning, shrewd, smooth, soft. Anciently used for anointing the living and the dead. Christian emblem of the grace of God. Attribute of Saint Walburga. One of the four libations offered by the Greeks, the others being honey, milk, water.

Burn the midnight oil. Study late at night, overstudy.

Oil lamp. Philosophy.

Oil of birch. A flogging; supposedly a lubricant to good conduct.

Oil with wick. Hospitality, light, study.

Pour oil upon troubled waters. Mollify; from the tranquilizing effects of oil upon rough waters.

Strike oil. Attain sudden riches or success.

**OILEUS** In Greek mythology an Argonaut. Father of Ajax the Lesser.

**OILIOIL (OLUM)** In Irish mythology: (1) Same as Ailill. (2) Second century legendary king of Munster; a poet. Husband of Sadhbh. Agricultural hero. From his stock is traced all leading Munster families.

**OIN** Same as Ain.

**OINTMENT** Cohabitation, heroism, hospitality, love, luxury, medication, perfume, valor.

**OISIN (OSSIAN)** Literally, little deer. Third century Irish hero. Son of Fionn and the deer-goddess Sadhbh; brother of Fergus; father of Oscar. Bard who narrated the adventures of the Fianna. Except for his cousin Caolite, the swift footed, he was the only great Fenian to survive the battle of Gabhra, and he survived because, while the battle was being fought, he permitted Niamh to

lure him to Tir na nOg, a paradise. Although he thought he had remained but a short time, when he returned to his home, his old comrades were dead, for he had been gone three centuries. Christianity had come to the land. Niamh had provided him with a steed for the journey and had made him swear not to let his feet touch soil. While trying to help a man his foot slipped and touched the ground, and he turned into a blind old man, whom Saint Patrick aided. At the end of his life he saw in a vision a stag pursued over waters by a white hound with red ears. The stag was his soul, the hound was death. A sun hero, he visited the underworld (set) and returned (rose). See Divine-human mariages, Light heroes.

**OIZYS** Corroding care. Greek abstract deity.

**OJIN** Legendary emperor of Japan, posthumous son of Chiu-ai by Jingu. He conquered Korea while an unborn infant. Deified first as a Shinto god of war, then as a Buddhist god of war under the title Hachiman Daibosatsu. Also called Homuda.

**O. K.** All correct. Possibly from the humorous spelling oll korrekt, from Choktaw Indian okeh (it is so), or from Middle English hoacky (last load of the harvest).

**O-KAMA-SAMA** Shinto god of the rice pot.

**OKAME AND HYOTTOKO** In Japanese legend a homely but good woman, a woman with a puffed-up face, and a man with one eye smaller than the other and other features that give him a comic appearance. To be called Okame and Hyottoko is an insult

in a good-natured sense. Masks of these figures are used as good-luck charms.

**OKAS** Algonquin for mother. Allied to ohke, meaning earth. Both are from a root signifying to come out of. See Osh.

**OKI** Huron Indian indweller; owner or power of an animal, person, or thing. Spirit which dominates the forces of nature. Likewise the idol which keeps watch over the dead. Also called Kioussa. Cognate with Inua, Manitou.

**OKIKURUMI** Ainu first ancestor of mankind. Differs from Adam in that he descended from heaven, his mother being the earth or elm goddess Chikisani and his father the sun-god, younger of two brothers who ruled heaven, and also called Okikurumi. Other names by which he is known are: Ainurak-kur (man smelling of the Ainu), Aeoina Kamui (our hereditary god), Pon Okikurumi (younger or smaller Okikurumi).

**OKITSUHIKO** Shinto god of the caldron. Also called Kudo-no-kami.

**OKITSUHIME** Shinto god of the saucepan. Also called Kobe-no-kami.

**OKKIS** North American Indian amulets; aspects of tutelary spirits appealed to in times of disaster.

**OKLAHOMA** Flower emblem: mistletoe; motto: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Ever Conquers); nickname: Sooner.

**OKOLNER** Literally, not cool. Norse region where no frost exists and where, after Ragnarok, the giants have an ale hall called



Brimer. Presumably a volcano in frost regions.

**OKOZE** In Japan small fish carried by hunters and fishermen as good luck charms.

**O-KUNI-NUSHI (OHO-KUNI-NUSHI-NO-KAMI)** Japanese earth ruler, protector against smallpox, thunder god. He rides a bronze horse once a year and any humans he meets while on the journey will turn into dogs. When Susa-no-wo descended into the land of roots O-Kuni became ruler of Idzumo. Ninigi dispossessed him; O-Kuni, becoming a god of medical arts and sorcery, dispossessed Susa-no-wo. A myth typifying the birth-death cycle. While ruler of the hidden world he was lord of the Ujikami (ghosts of old rulers), and he prevented evil spirits from harming living persons. While Susa-no-wo was asleep he tied Susa's beard, kidnaped Suseri-bime, Susa's daughter, and made off with Susa's three great possessions, a bow and arrow, harp, and sword. As punishment he was placed in the snake house, but his bride supplied him with a scarf with which he kept the snakes from biting him. He also went to accomplish various labors which correspond to those of Apollo, Heracles, and Theseus. In one legend he was burned when he caught a scorched stone his brothers rolled to him. Nursed by two goddesses he returned to life as a beautiful youth, exempting death of the earth in winter and rebirth in spring. With the name Yachihokono-kami (god-of-eight-thousand-spears) he was a male equivalent of Cinderella and famous for his amours. He acted as porter to his brothers when they went wooing. His beauty, honesty, and modesty charmed a maiden

who rejected all the brothers and expressed a desire to marry him. Thus he was a deity of love and marriage. He combined with Daikoku to become a god of wealth and one of the Shichi Fekujin (seven gods of happiness).

**OKU-THOR** Literally, wagon Thor. In Norse mythology, Thor who journeyed in thunder storms.

**OL** In Arthurian romance clever companion of Arthur. He possessed marvelous powers of tracking and accompanied Arthur on the hunt for the boar Twrch Trwyth. Perhaps the wind.

**OLAF (OLAV, OOLAF)** Masculine name from the Scandinavian meaning forefather, offspring, or heirloom.

**OLAG** In the Philippine Islands among the Bontoc Igorots a dormitory of unmarried girls; a trial-marriage house.

**OLDNESS** Malice, venerability, winter.

Old Adam. Evil inherent in man.

Old Bailey. English criminal court. The bailey of a feudal castle was the wall of defense, or main tower, donjon or keep. Resolves into ba-li, i.e. everlasting father; identical with bail, i.e. security.

Old Dog Tray. Proverbial dog in song who is over faithful. Applied to a well-trying but rather tiresome companion.

Old Dominion. Popular name of the state of Virginia.

Old Ephraim. A grizzly bear.  
Old flame. A former sweetheart.

Old Glory. Flag of the United States.

Old Grimes. A commonplace old-fashioned gentleman in easy circumstances.

Old Harry. The Devil. Also called Old Bendy, Old Boy, Old Clottie, Old Driver, Old Gentleman, Old Gooseberry, Old Horny, Old Ned, Old Nick, Old One, Old Poker, Old Scratch, Old Serpent, Old Simmie.

Old Ironsides. One notable in battle. From the sobriquet applied to the United States frigate Constitution.

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. Bank of England.

Old Line state. Maryland.

Old man. Old year. In fertility processions the representative of the vegetation deity in an unproductive state. Dream significance: happiness in family.

Old Man Coyote. Crow Indian creator deity; trickster-transformer.

Old man of Crete. A statue representing humanity in its successive stages. Dante describes it as having a head of gold, arms and chest of silver, torso of molten brass, legs of iron, and a right foot, on which it places its weight, of clay. Inasmuch as mankind since the golden age has been imperfect the statue, except for the head, is split by cracks from which flow the tears of the sinful generations of men. The tears descend into Hades to make the streams Acheron, Cocytus, Phlegethon, and Styx.

Old man of the mountains (Sheikh-al-Jebal). Sobriquet of Hassan ben Sabbah, founder of the order of Assassins, who made the mountain fastness of Lebanon his stronghold.

Old man of the sea. In Arabian Nights story of Sinbad the Sailor an old man who asked Sinbad to carry him across a brook. Once mounted on Sinbad's shoulders he clung until Sinbad contrived to make him drunk. Thus an incubus, any burden or person from which it is difficult to free oneself.

Old Moore. Oracle, prophet, seer.

Old Mortality. An itinerant antiquary. From the character in the novel of this name by Sir Walter Scott. Said to be a portrayal of Robert Patterson, who cleared the moss from the tombstones of the Covenanters.

Old North state. North Carolina.

Old Probabilities. The weather bureau personified, because its forecasts so often contain the word probable.

Old Sol. Humorously, the sun.

Old Testament. Book of the Bible symbolic of destiny, dignity, law.

Old wives' tales. Gossip, unconvincing stories.

Old woman. In fertility processions female counterpart or wife of the old man, the vegetation deity in an unfruitful state. An expression applied to an effeminate, fussy, or timid man.

Old Woman Who Never Dies. Among Mandan (Siouan) Indians the grandmother, earth goddess, giver of two kettles, bowls of earth and sky, which are tribal fetishes.

OLEANDER May 28 birthday flower symbolizing beware. In China symbolic of beauty and grace. In Italian tradition staff of Saint Joseph.

OLELBIS Literally, he who sits above. Among the Copehan tribe of Wintun Indians, by sitting in his sweat house in the sky he escaped the conflagration caused by the theft of flint (lightning). On the advice of his grandmothers he sent the eagle and the humming bird to prop up the sky, and he called upon Kahit, the wind, and Mem Loimis, the waters, and they helped him to quench the fire.

**OLGA** Feminine name from the Scandinavian through the Russian, meaning holy, gracious queen.

**OLIVE** March 8 birthday flower symbolic of faith, fecundity, good tidings, honor, hope, long life, liberty, mercy, mirth, peace, perception of divine love, preservation, prosperity, reconciliation, security, supplication, victory, wisdom. Also obesity.

Word equating with agave, alive, aloe, Jolyffe, love, Olaf, Olyffe. In China symbolizes autumn, nobility. Award of literary merit. In Christianity sacred to the saints Bernard of Tolomei and Pantaleon. Olive land was one of the names of Egypt and Horus was called child of the olive tree. In Greek mythology Athena struck the ground and an olive tree sprang up. This was adjudged to be a greater gift to mankind than Poseidon's gift of the horse, and the city of Athens was named after her. Sacred to Apollo and Heracles. An olive branch was the highest award to a citizen and the highest prize in the Olympic Games. By Jews an ingredient in the sacred oil of the Tabernacle. An olive branch, symbolic of the drying up of winter floods by the spring sun, appeared in the mouth of the dove sent forth by Noah. In Rome sacred to Jupiter and Minerva.

Olive oil mixed with betony water. Supposedly avoids drunkenness.

**OLIVER (OLIVIER)** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, alluding to the olive tree. In feminine form, Olivia, Olive. (2) One of the great heroes of Carolingian legend. A favorite paladin of Charlemagne, with Roland he rode by the king's side. His horse was Ferrant d'Espagne and his sword was Hauteclair.

A life full of notable adventure he perished with his great friend Roland in the battle of Roncesvalles.

A Roland for an Oliver. See Roland.

**OLIVINE** Gem symbolizing innocent pleasures. Its virtues are modesty and simplicity.

**OLLERUS** Same as Ull.

**OLOFAT (OLIFAT)** Caroline Islands god of death. He opposed his father Lukelang, who desired man to be immortal. Mischievous and malicious he gave teeth to the shark. Lord of the deceitful and evil. Parallels Rail.

**OLWEN** Brythonic May queen, goddess of love and vegetation. Daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr (Hawthorn); loved by Kulhwch. Associated with the wild apple. Her name signifies she of the white track. See Kulhwch.

**OLYMPUS** By early Greek poets sacred mountain abode in Thessaly of the gods; later placed in the sky. A wall of clouds protected the palaces on the summit from mortal eyes; its gates were guarded by the Horae. The name is used for any pantheon. See Omphalos.

Olympia. Sacred vale near Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece, with statues and temples of the gods. Site of the Olympic games.

Olympiad. The interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games. Time was reckoned by the festival, which was held in a month corresponding to July.

Olympian. Godlike, majestic. The allusion is to the great gods of Olympus, from whom came benefits to mankind. In contradistinction to the gods of earth and the lower world they were

worshiped in the daytime and their sacrifices were shared with worshipers in a sort of eucharistic feast. Their temples faced the east or rising sun. Generally considered to be twelve; Zeus (Jupiter), the sky and ruler of all the gods; Hera (Juno), his wife; Aphrodite (Venus), love; Apollo, sun; Ares (Mars), war; Artemis (Diana), moon; Athena (Minerva), wisdom; Demeter (Ceres), earth; Hephaestus (Vulcan), metal worker; Hermes (Mercury), wind; Hestia (Vesta), hearth; Poseidon (Neptune), sea. Demeter, Hestia, and Poseidon sometimes are excluded, and Asclepius (Aesculapius), healer; Dionysus (Bacchus), vine; and Heracles (Hercules), strength, are included. Demeter, Hephaestus, and Poseidon, who also had abodes in nether regions, were worshiped at night and their sacrifices were entirely consumed, no part went to the priest.

Olympic Games. Greatest of four sacred festivals in ancient Greece. All differences were forgotten and all states united in the festivities, which commenced with sacrifices and included racing, wrestling, and other contests. It lasted for five days, and concluded with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors, who were garlanded with olive leaves.

**OM (AUM)** (1) Word root meaning sun. Appears in home, homo, etc. (2) A mystic ejaculation representing the name of the supreme being; uttered by Hindus on solemn occasions of invocation to Brahm. Used as a talisman. See Aum. (3) In modern occultism the spiritual essence; absolute good and truth.

Om mani padme hum. Literally, Om, the jewel (of creation) is in the lotus, amen. Famous

six syllable formula. Most powerful mantra known to northern Buddhists. Charm for religious purposes. First words taught to a child, the last uttered on the death bed. It is addressed to Padmapani (Avalokita), and its utterance is believed to convey the reciter directly to paradise ending the cycle of rebirths. It has many meanings; its most popular is that the lotus signifies universal being and the jewel the individual being of the worshiper. Used in yoga system to express the union of spirit and matter, of the male and female. Followers of Bon repeat it in reverse.

**OMACATL** The Aztec god Tezcatlipoca as god of good cheer and lord of banquets.

**OMADHAWN (OMADAWN, OMA-DHAUN)** A term of abuse signifying madman, simpleton, from Old Irish. The first two syllables yield sun struck; the last equates with the Old English awen (frenzy).

**OMAMORI** Japanese Buddhist good luck charm; amulet giving divine protection. Usually made of white paper on which a few words of blessing are printed.

**OMAR** Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning the better. Akin to amor and Homer.

**OMBROPHORE** Greek soothsayer who foretold rain.

**OMECIUATL (CITLALINICUE)** Aztec twofold lady. Female power of generation. With Ometecutli she dwells in Omeyocan, place of the twofold.

**OMEGA** Twenty-fourth and last letter of the Greek alphabet. Figuratively, the end, the last. Symbolizes the cosmic rope which



holds all things together. The great O or world egg of Orphic mysteries. Equivalent of English long O.

Alpha and Omega. Beginning and end, the first and last.

**OMER** Hebrew measure of capacity; also the sheaf brought to the tabernacle on the second day of Passover.

**OMETECUTLI (CITLALLATONAC)** Aztec twofold lord. Male power of generation. With Omeciuatl he dwells in Omeyocan, place of the twofold. In Toltec belief ruler of heaven and earth and procreator of all life.

**OMETOCHTLI** Literally two rabbits. Aztec pulque god killed by Tezcatlipoca, thus a resurrected god. He was an agent of the drunken man's mischief. Parallels Bacchus.

**OMEYOCAN** Aztec place of the twofold. Abode of Ometecutli and Omeciuatl. From here the souls of babies, carrying the fates assigned to them, descended to mortal birth.

**OMIT' O-FO** Chinese Buddhist name for Amitabha. Name recited as the beads of the rosary are counted. For Nirvana, Omitt'o-fo substituted redemption by faith and immortality in a blessed realm where souls are born again. He dwells in Hsi T'ien.

**OMO-DARU-NO-KAMI** In Japanese mythology older brother and husband of Aya-kashiko-ne-no-kami (awful or venerable-lady-deity). His name means perfect-exterior (or face) deity. Together they were a pair of the seven divine generations and represented the gradual progress of creation.

**OMOHI-KANE-NO-KAMI** Japanese deity thought-includer.

**OMORKA (OMOROKA)** Babylonian female ruler of primeval monsters. Identical with Tiamat.

**OMPHALE** In Greek mythology the Lydian queen whom Heracles served for three years to expiate for the murder of Iphitus. While her slave he wore female garb, spun wool, and performed other menial female tasks. She wore his lion's skin and wielded the club. The attractive masculine queen and Heracles were lovers. See Androgynous deities.

**OMPHALOS** Deity throne, especially of the earth mother. Hub, navel, yoni. Symbolizes divinity, order, peace, tranquility. Altar of conical stone in the temple at Delphi supposedly marking the navel of the earth. The spinning wheel at which Heracles labored was an omphalos, as was the sanctuary where Orestes took refuge. Resolves into om-phallus, i.e. the resistless shafts or arrows of enkindling light. Olympus is a corruption of omphalos, which is derived from the Egyptian Ompha-el, sacred mountain, oracle of the sun god. See Caer Sidi.

**OMUMBOROMBONGO** Tree out of which, according to Bushman tradition, came the first man and woman and first oxen.

**ON (AUN)** (1) Word root meaning one, sun. Appears in Haakon, Oannes, Solomon. Vowels are interchangeable. (2) Sacred city in ancient Egypt. Seat of solar worship. Also known as Eun, Un. Called Heliopolis by the Greeks.

**ONAN** In the cabala his sin corrupted the earth as well as man and caused the deluge.

**ONATAH** Iroquois corn spirit. Daughter of Eithinoha, earth. When she went in search of refreshing dew she was seized by the spirit of evil and imprisoned until Sun discovered her and guided her back to the fields. Analogue of Persephone.

**ONCHESTUS** Greek sea and fertility god; son of Poseidon.

**ONDOUTAETE** Huron Indian deity called on for aid in war. During the chase called Aireskou Soutanditemr.

**ONE** The Absolute, cosmos, creation, godhead, infinite, masculinity, supreme deity, synthesis, unity. Typifies the primal will which eternally creates and sustains the universe. By mystics called the pioneer and assigned to the First Great Cause. It corresponds to the color red, which incites to action; the Hebrew letter aleph; the planet Sun; the zodiacal house Aries, mansion of new life. Its rhythm suggests egotism (destructive aspect), individualism (constructive aspect). It typifies the hidden intelligence. In a cycle or name it denotes change; when not used for achievement its nature becomes ruthless. Its character inclinations are boldness, consciousness, energy, isolation, originality, self-centeredness. In the cabala the world of essence, the Crown, the first Sefhira, Eternal Voice, the I Am, Spirit and Word. Among Pythagoreans, being unchangeable, its attribute is reason.

One-eyed. Divine omniscience. An aspect of sun, sky, and sun deities. Horus, Odin, Siva, Zeus have been so portrayed. In sky gods typifies the all-seeing sun. Man-eating giants and monsters, personifying a death-dealing sun, are frequently portrayed as one-

eyed. In fable a one-eyed race of ogres, called Arimaspians after Ahrimanes, endeavors to filch hoarded gold (fertility or wisdom) guarded by griffins. To dream of a one-eyed person is a troublesome omen.

One-horse. Minor, small, of inferior capacity or resources.

One way road. Death. Also one way ticket.

**ONE HUNDRED** Perfection.

One hundred eight. Buddhist number of sins of the flesh.

**ONEIROS** Greek personification of dreams. Descendant of Nyx. Portrayed as a middle-aged man with two large wings on his back, two small wings on his head.

**ONEIS** Nymph sometimes said to be the mother of Pan.

**ONESIMUS** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning helpful, profitable.

**ONE THOUSAND** Absolute perfection as the cube of ten. In cabalism the conqueror.

**ONGON** Buriat household spirit worshiped by a family. Images, in animal, bird or human form, which serve an individual, are destroyed on the possessor's death. A famous one, in the form of a human head with hair and beard and rattle around its neck, which supposedly embodies the spirit of a Genghis Khan ancestor, has not been destroyed. By the Altai called kurmes, by certain Turks called tyus. Resemble lares.

**ONI** (1) Demon of Japanese folklore. Nether world being manifested in disease and wickedness on earth. He may be the spirit of a dead man. Represented in art with a flat face, a

mouth that stretches from ear to ear, three eyes, and horns. An oni has three toes, three fingers, wears a tiger skin loin cloth, and carries a rod of sharp spikes. He is fond of interfering in human affairs, but is easily baffled by simple incantations or charms, which bring on a display of irritation that makes him look ridiculously comic. When his horns are cut off he becomes tame. (2) Leader of the onis; ruler in Naraka.

Oni-bi, Japanese demon fire.

**ONION** Oneness, primal cause, unity. Eternity, immortality, the universe, suggested by its veil after veil. To dream of one is good luck. An onion under the pillow on Saint Thomas's eve is said to bring dreams of one's future spouse. A crop of thick-skinned onions is a sign of a severe winter. Among the druids and ancient Egyptians a deity emblem. In early England used for divining purposes. In southern United States carried on the left side to ward off disease and burned in a fire to bring good luck.

**ONITSU-NU** Japanese beach-field-master. Grandson of Susanowo, sea and storm god. He enlarged the province of Idzumo by pulling with a rope land from Korea.

**ONK (ONKH)** Same as Ankh.

**ONLY BEGOTTEN** Epithet of Christ. Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

**ONNIONT** Huron great serpent. It had a sharp horn or magical jewel head which, when cut off, brought good luck to the possessor.

**ONO** Society Islands primeval deity. Sound, which evolved from

Atea, light. Destroyer of Mutuhei, silence. See Tanaoa.

**ONOGORO (ONOKORO)** In Japanese mythology the self-curdling or self-condensed. Island formed by Izanagi and Izanami when they stirred the primeval brine with the jewel-spear. Compares with Delos.

**ONO-NO-KOMACHI** In Japanese legend one punished with solitary years for pride; also one exemplifying the transitoriness of physical beauty and the futility of pride. A beautiful flower maiden, she was so vain, she met with ill fortune in love. She left the court and lived as a recluse. When she died no one buried her, and her corpse remained exposed to the weather.

**ONO-NO-YORIKAZE** In Japanese legend a lover whose mistress believed he had abandoned her and committed suicide. Yori-kaze grieved so bitterly for his mistress he committed suicide and was buried beside her. Out of her grave patrina grew; out of his grew miscanthus, and ever since the two grasses, symbolizing eternal devotion, are rarely found apart.

**ONTO AND BONTO** Finno-Ugric husband and wife gods of evil. See Staka Pas.

**ONYX** August birthstone. Symbolic of clearness, dignity. Its sentiment: conjugal felicity. Dream significance: happy marriage. Ancient lapidaries cut to reveal an eye as a charm to protect wearer from all dangers. Dispeller of nightmares. Provider of fearlessness. Adorned breastplates of travelers and warriors. On the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest assigned to the tribe of Ephraim (or Joseph).

By occultists assigned to the tribe of Dan.

Black onyx. Valued for roses as it was believed to restrain the passions, strengthen spiritual impulses, and inspire deep devotion.

Carnelian onyx. In the language of gems: Distinction lies before you.

OOP Word root meaning disk, eye, or hoop. Root of sloop.

OOROORAKE Cry of the fiends of Hell to hail Lucifer on Walpurgis night. Cognate with eureka, hurrah, hurray, all of which may be resolved into fire of the great A (sun).

OP Word root meaning eye. Interchangeable with ap, ip, ob. Appears in Ethiopia, Europe, hope, optics.

OPAL October birthstone governing Libra. Symbolic of confidence, happiness, hope, innocence, prayer, tender love. Sentiment: pure thoughts; virtue: increases faithfulness. Dream significance: provides great possessions. Ancients believed it brought success to the wearer, giving prophetic ability as long as it was used for unselfish ends; any attempt to use it to injure another doomed the wearer. Its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign; otherwise it causes ill luck. Those born under its sign are said to be adventurous, poets, and will be prolific in progeny.

Fire opal. In the language of gems: Adversity cannot crush you.

Jasper opal. Symbolizes humility.

Moss or wood opal. In the language of gems: I value your approval.

OPE Norse torture demon. Personification of hysteria.

OPEN BOOK Intellectual attainment.

Opening of Mouth and Eyes. Name of a burial ceremony performed in the tombs of kings in ancient Egypt to enable the dead monarchs to see and taste and enjoy the offerings buried with them and to recite the correct formulas on their underworld journeys. The rite was part of a general reenactment of the Osiris myth of death and regeneration, and the dead were believed to be brought to life again by it.

Open Sesame. A key to a mystery or that which acts like magic in obtaining admission, a favor, or recognition. From the magical conjunction which opened the robber's cave in the story of Ali Baba in Arabian Nights.

OPHANIM In the Old Testament the wheels of the cherubim. Also a class of angels in the Book of Enoch. In the cabala the celestial wheel.

OPHEL Hebrew name meaning hill. Anciently a quarter of Jerusalem adjacent to the temple. It appears to have been enclosed by a wall and fortified.

OPHELIA (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning serpent marsh. (2) In Shakespeare's Hamlet one who is innocent and lacks the ability to cope with life's problems.

OPHIOGENES A legendary race of ancient Troy whose touch supposedly cured snake-bite. The founder of the race was said to have been transformed from a serpent into a man. Snake charmers. Compare Psylli.

OPHION In Greek mythology



king of the Titans. Great cosmic snake, parent of the Orphic world-egg. With his wife Eury-nome ruler of Olympus until de-throned by Saturn and Rhea. From Ophion's teeth the Pelas-gians were born.

**OPHIR** The country from which King Solomon obtained gold and precious stones. Its location is not known, and it variously is located in Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, or Malacca. By extension any land of fabulous wealth.

**OPHIS (OPIS)** Greek for snake. Equates with Apis, sacred Egyptian bull; with apse, altar end of a church, and with aves. Root of Ophelia, Sophia, sophos.

**Ophite (Ophitae).** One of a 2nd century gnostic Christian sect which worshiped the serpent as a symbol of divine wisdom.

**OPHIUCHUS** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Serpens, Serpentarius, Serpent Holder. Depicted as a man grasping the serpent. By ancient Greeks revered as Asclepius, the healer.

**OPHRYS** May 5 birthday flower symbolizing disgust.

**OPINION** In an Italian icon portrayed as a well dressed woman appearing to be daring and bold. Wings on her wrists and shoulders help her to fly to express herself.

**OPOCHTLI** Mexican god of fishing and bird catching.

**OPPOSITION** Symbolized by a rectangle.

**OPS** Ancient Italian goddess of plenty. In early times associated with Consus; later the consort of Saturn. Represented as

a matron crowned with towers, seated in a chariot drawn by lions. Her festival, the Opalia, was celebrated December 19. As Ops Consivia her festival was August 25. Also known as Berecinthia. Identified with Magna-Mater, Rhea.

**OR** In heraldry the metal or tincture gold. Represented by a white surface powdered with dots. Symbolic of honor, light, loyalty.

**ORACLE** Seat of worship of a special divinity who issued commands or revelations; the priest or priestess who supposedly interpreted the words of a deity and gave knowledge of the future. Hence a person of great knowledge or wisdom; a wise saying. Oracles in ancient times were oral; of deities; by dreams, as connected with the sanctuaries of Aesculapius at Rome; of the dead; by signs, as the rustling of leaves at Dodona. Those interpreted by shrine attendants usually were capable of two opposite meanings, thus ambiguity, double talk.

**ORANGE** (1) Celestial fruit. Symbolic of feminine principle, generosity, infinity, perfection. Eaten as a cure for dispepsia. Word resolving into or-an-je, i.e. golden ever-existent one or golden everlasting sun. In China and Japan fruit of the timeless tree, bringer of good fortune and immortality. See Tajima-mori. In Christian art an attribute of Virgin Mary. In England and Italy oranges were used in witchcraft to symbolize a victim's heart. The victim's name on a paper was pinned to an orange, which was kept in the chimney until the victim died. (2) Color symbolizing fire, flame, health, heat, lust, vigor, wholesomeness. In heraldry called tenne or tawney and represented by lines from

sinister chief to dexter base crossed by horizontal lines. Symbolic of endurance, strength, worthy ambition. Corresponds to the musical tone D natural. By modern astrologists assigned to the sun. The personality traits of those who lean toward orange are: amiability eagerness to attract, gourmet, shallowness, zest for life. In symbology represents the red of passion tempered by the yellow of wisdom.

Orange blossom. January 26 birthday flower signifying chastity, eternal love, fertility. A nuptial flower which must be discarded before it withers or it will bring barrenness. In the language of flowers: You are pure and worthy. Emblem of Florida.

Orange tree. Southern countries.

**ORANT** In ancient Greek art a female worshiper represented with uplifted arm, palm held as if in prayer. Christian symbol of the church, communication with saints, prayer. In the catacombs a male or female figure represented with hands in the Eastern attitude of prayer. Also typifies the soul of the dead. As the soul is feminine even in a masculine body, painted figures of the dead of either sex were draped in female garments.

**ORB** Completeness, perfection. Emblem of the earth, sun. Carries the same symbolism as ball and globe, which see.

Crowned orb. Power, royalty.  
Orb and scepter. Dominion over the world.

Orb surmounted by cross. Christian dominion over the world.

**ORC** In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a sea monster that devours mortals.

**ORCHID** Beauty, charm, femininity, grace, luxury. In the language of flowers: You are a belle; you flatter me. Flower governing the zodiacal Cancer. In China known as lan-hua. Emblem of friendship, harmony, love, numerous progeny, refinement. It is compared to the breath of a beautiful woman and the fame of a great man, and called the ancestor of all fragrance. Japanese flower of summer.

Orchid in a pot. Chinese symbol of friendship with great men.

**ORCUS** Ancient Italian deity of death. A man dressed as Orcus carried dead gladiators from the Roman arena. Identical with Dis Pater, Pluto. Perhaps the original of ogre of fairy tales. Cognate with the Spanish Huergo. Also the name of the underworld realm of the dead, an impenetrable dark cavity in the center of the earth.

**ORDINARIES (HONORABLE ORDINARIES)** In heraldry the painted ornaments representing the fastenings or strengthening parts of the shield. The number usually is given as nine: chief, pale, fess, chevron, bend, cross, saltire, pile, quarter.

**OREADES (OREADS)** Greek mountain nymphs. Fearless hunters they spared no animal. Represented as tall, graceful, and dressed in hunting costume. Echo was an Oread.

**OREGON** Emblem: grape; motto: The Union; nickname: Beaver, nickname of native: Web-foot.

**OREITHYIA (ORITHYIA)** Daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, the dawn city. Probably a personification of morning mist. She was carried from the banks of the Ilissus River by Boreas, the north

wind, who ravished her, and she became the mother of Calais and Zetes.

**ORENDA** Iroquois all pervasive spirit. Indweller, potency, or marvelous companion of each animal, person, or thing. Power which dominates the forces of nature. Likewise the idol which keeps watch over the dead. When maleficent called *Otgon*. Cognate with *Inua*, *Manitou*, *Oki*.

**ORENDIL (AURENTIL)** Norse wind deity. See *Orvandel*.

**ORESTES** In Greek mythology son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*; brother of *Electra* and *Iphigenia*. To save him from death at the hands of *Clytemnestra* (moon goddess) and her lover *Aegisthus* (darkness), *Electra* placed *Orestes* (spring sun) in the care of his uncle *Strophius*, at whose court *Orestes* and his cousin *Pylades* became fast friends. When *Orestes* grew to manhood he returned to *Mycenae*, where he murdered his mother and her paramour to avenge their murder of his father. For the crime of matricide he was pursued by the furies until he finally landed on the *Taurian* coast, where all strangers were sacrificed to *Artemis* by the priestess, his sister *Iphigenia*. *Pylades* volunteered to die in his place, but *Iphigenia*, discovering *Orestes* to be her brother, fled with them. Eventually *Orestes* was purged of his sin by *Apollo*, and became king of *Mycenae*. His flight typifies the descent of the sun each night into the underworld to be reborn (cleansed). Compare *Alcmaeon*, *Light hero*.

*Orestes* and *Pylades*. Inseparable friends, probably with a romantic attachment. Heroes of a light myth. Cognate with *Damon* and *Pythias*.

**ORGAN** A musical instrument which, in Christian tradition, typifies praise of God.

**ORGIA** In Greek antiquity nocturnal secret rites which honored various deities, especially *Dionysus*. A winter festival in which the *maenads* engaged in ecstatic dances to magically stimulate spring growth. At first intoxication by wine was not a part of the ritual; later it lost its solemn connotation and became synonymous with licentious mass intoxication. By extension a debauch, any wild or wanton revelry.

**ORGOGLIO** In *Spenser's Faerie Queene* the arrogant giant or man of sin who beat the *Red Cross Knight* and cast him into prison. *Arthur* rescued the knight and killed the giant. *Orgoglio* typifies the tyrannical power of the Roman church. First *Arthur* cut off his left arm, i.e. *Bohemia*; then he cut off the giant's right leg, i.e. *England*.

**ORGON** In *Moliere's Tartufe* a credulous man imposed upon by *Tartufe*, a religious hypocrite.

**ORIANA** (1) Feminine name from the Latin through Old French, meaning rise. (2) Frequently given to heroines of English literature. In *Beaumont and Fletcher's The Woman Hater* a tantalizing woman. In madrigals a sobriquet of *Queen Elizabeth I* extolling her loveliness and purity.

**ORIFLAMME (ORIFLAMB, ORIFLAMBE)** Literally, gold flame. A royal flag or glorious symbol, usually of red and gold. In heraldry a blue banner charged with gold fleur-de-lis. The early royal ensign of France and the banner of the *Abbey of Saint Denis* were so called.

**ORIGEN** An Alexandrian Greek church father of the 3rd century. He coupled woman with the deadly temptations and became a self-made eunuch. By some called a heretic.

**ORIGINAL SIN** In Adam typifies disobedience which brought death into the world. In Roman Catholicism the innate depravity considered to be mankind's heritage from Adam.

**ORIGIN OF LOVE** In an Italian icon personified by a young beauty holding a mirror exposed to the sun and setting fire to a flambeau in the other hand. A winged cupid stands beside her. A ribbon with the motto, "Sic in Corde Facit Amor Incendium," floats from the mirror.

**ORI-HIME (WAKAHIRUME)** Japanese dawn maiden who harmonizes the day. Weaver damsel, whose lover is Kengiu. Analogue of Aurora, Chih Nu, Penelope.

**ORILLO** In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a magician whose life depends on a single hair.

**ORIOLE** Happiness. In China called huang-ch'iao and, in art, associated with the chrysanthemum.

**ORION (OARION, URION)** (1) Greek sun hero. Hyrieus, king of Hyria in Boeotia, was without an heir when visited by Zeus, Poseidon, and Hermes. In return for his hospitality, when he requested a son, the three gods urinated on an oxhide, which they instructed Hyrieus to bury. At the end of ten months the child Orion was brought up from the earth. In other legends he was the son of Dionysus and Demeter. Orion grew into a giant of great

beauty. He offered violence to Merope (or Aero), daughter of King Oenopion, who blinded him. An oracle told him to regain his sight he must travel eastward, and he waded the Aegean Sea (entered the underworld for the night), guided by the blacksmith Cedalion, supplied by Hephaestus. Regaining his sight (rising at dawn) he lived as Artemis' huntsman. When he made love to Eos, he was slain by Artemis and transformed into a constellation. In another version he boasted he could conquer any animal and, to punish him, a scorpion sprang out of the earth and bit his foot, causing his death (sinking). His hound was Sirius, who marked the time of yearly drought. He wore a lion's skin, emblem of the wild beasts he slew, and carried a club, his weapon. (2) The most magnificent of all constellations. Represented on charts by the figure of a man wearing a belt formed by three bright stars and a sword formed by three bright stars. Also called Giant or Great Hunter. The Babylonians called the constellation the faithful shepherd of the heavens and identified it with Tammuz. Among the Buriats he was a hunter born of a cow with a human head. He pursued three stags and as he shot his arrow the heaven god lifted him into the sky, placing his arrow below him. Appealed to by hunters.

**ORLANDO** A Christian hero in medieval romances. Italian form of Roland, the most celebrated of Charlemagne's paladins.

Orlando's horse. Brigliadoro (golden bridle).

Orlando's ivory horn. Olifant, once the horn of Alexander the Great. It could be heard for twenty miles.

Orlando's sword. Durandana or Durindana. It once belonged



to Hector.

**ORLE** In heraldry a bearing classed as a subordinate consisting of a narrow border close to the edge of a shield. In Scotland an emblem of preservation or protection. Also called tressure.

**ORM** Word root. From the Hebrew meaning prudent, ready-witted, wise, and from Teutonic for serpent. Appears in Ormsby, worm, etc.

**ORMET** In Norse mythology a river in Helheim. One of the rivers through which the dead pass and through which Thor wades when he goes to the lower Thingstead.

**ORMOND** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning ship's ornament.

**ORMUZD (AHURA MAZDA, ORMAZD, ORMUZ, OROMAZDEZ)** Zoroastrian wise creator of all good things. Supreme being, deity of light, guardian of mankind. Opposed to Ahriman, the evil or dark principle. With Ahriman he sprang from eternity. In another version Ahriman was the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormuzd, in whom coexisted the polar opposite principles, Spenta Mainyu (positive good) and Ahriman (negative evil). Ormuzd presided over the world for 6,000 years and Ahriman for 6,000 years alternately in the manner of Castor and Pollux. Represented as a bearded man attended by angels; enclosed in a circle. Sacred to him were the bull, cock, dog, and number seven.

Wealth of Ormuz. Diamonds. The island Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, is a mart for precious stones.

**ORNAMENT** Amulet which protects from disease and evil; badge of honor. Ear and nose rings indicate blood has been offered to a deity for protection; if of gold, emblematic of sun worship; if of silver, of moon worship. In Mexico ear ornaments were talismans connected with the eye and soul, lip ornaments with the heart.

**ORO** Chief god of the Tahiti. His emblem is a conch trumpet.

**ORPHEUS** Greek legendary hero with solar and wind attributes. Son of Apollo or the Thracian river deity Oïagros and the muse Calliope. He was a musician, poet, seer, theologian, and reformed the rites of Dionysus Zagreus. With the golden tones of the lyre he invented he tamed wild beasts and birds and moved stones and trees (rain clouds). An Argonaut, he saved his shipmates by playing on his magic lyre as they passed the island of sirens and drowned out the siren's song. When Eurydice, his wife, died Orpheus moved Aides to pity with his music, and the underworld deity consented to release Eurydice on condition Orpheus should not look upon her until they reached the upper world. Just before he stepped out of Hades he glanced back, and she vanished, thus dawn disappears with the full emergence of the sun. The prolonged grief of Orpheus (failure to provide fertility) enraged the Thracian maenads and, while engaged in a Dionysiac orgy, they tore him to pieces, a fate also suffered by Pentheus. The fragments of his body were collected by the muses and buried at the foot of Mount Olympus; his head they threw into the Hebrus River, whence it drifted into the sea, by which it was carried to Lesbos, where it con-

tinued to sing and prophesy. His dismemberment probably derives from the Osiris legend. His discoursing head is an analogue of those of Bran and Mimir, and the conception probably had its origin in the ancient practice of skull divination. His irresistible music corresponds to the music of Amphion, Angus, Krishna, and the Pied Piper of Hamelin. His descent into the world of darkness and return parallels that of Izanagi. One who lost his wife because he agreed to conditions he did not fulfil, he resembles Lot's wife, Psyche. His name answers to the Vedic Ribhu.

Lyre of Orpheus. Voice of the wind.

Orpheus of Highwaymen. Sir John Gay, on account of his Beggar's Opera.

Orphic hymns. Songs in praise of the gods attributed to Orpheus. No ancient songs, considered to possess rare merit, have survived. Those extant are 4th century forgeries.

Orphic Mysteries. Esoteric rites practiced by worshipers of Dionysus Zagreus, who claimed Orpheus as their founder. The doctrines incorporated the immortality of the soul and a symbolic incorporation with the deity effected by initiation, which freed the initiate from a cycle of rebirths and transported him immediately upon death to the Islands of the Blessed.

Orphic tablets. Eight funerary tablets of gold inscribed with the tenets of Orphism.

**ORSON** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning a bear.

**ORT** In Finno-Ugric belief the soul or shadow, which leaves the body in death or sleep.

**ORTHROS (ORTHRUS)** Literally, dawn. In Greek mythology

offspring of Typhon and Echidna. Hound of Hell; two-headed dog which guarded the oxen (clouds) of Geryon. With Cerberus guarded the gates of Hades. Greek form of the Vedic Vritra.

**ORTLIEB** In Nibelungenlied son of Etzel and Kriemhild. Killed by Hagen, an enemy of Kriemhild. A light deity, probably spring sun.

**ORTYGIA** In Greek legends sometimes mentioned as the birth-place of Apollo and Artemis. Land of the quail, the earliest bird of spring, thus land of light.

**ORVANDEL (AURVANDIL, EGIL-ORVANDEL, ORENDIL)** Norse hero with solar and wind attributes. Known as the valiant and sea-wanderer. Mate of Groa, who bore him two sons, Hadding and Svipdag. After the death of Groa, mate of Sith, who bore him Ull. Also the father of Roskva and Thjalfi. His abode was on the borders of Jotunheim, and Thor frequently rested there after his battles with the giants. Orvandel's toe became frozen, and Thor snapped it off and tossed it into the heavens, where it became the constellation Orvandel's Toe (Orion). The Anglo-Saxon's called the constellation Earendel. Possibly identical with Horvendilus, father of Amleth (Hamlet).

**ORVILLE** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning serenity.

**O-RYU** In Japanese legend the spirit of an old willow tree, which was married to a warrior and was parted from him when the tree was cut down.

**OSBERT** Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and bright.

**OSCAR** (1) Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and spear, warrior. (2) In Celtic mythology son of Ossian. Slayer of a gigantic terrifying boar, which ravaged fertility. The strongest of all Fenians, his banner, Terrible Broom, was the center of every battle, and never retreated a foot until the battle of Gabhra, at which Oscar slew Cairbre and was slain by him. Probably a sun deity.

**OSH** Algonquin for father. Allied to ohke, meaning earth. Both from a root signifying to come out of. See Okas.

**OSHADAGEA** Iroquois dew eagle. Assistant to Hino, his abode is in the western sky.

**OSHALA** Supreme deity of the Yoruba (Africa).

**OSHOSSI** Yoruban deity of the forest and chase. His rites have been carried to the New World, and he is worshiped in Brazil and Cuba.

**OSHUN** Yoruban fresh water goddess. Her cult has been carried into Cuba and Trinidad, where her devotees wear amber beads in her honor.

**OSHUNMARE** Rainbow serpent of the Yoruba. Also worshiped in Brazil. Counterpart of the Dahomean Aido Hwedo.

**OSIER** July 30 birthday flower symbolizing frankness.

**OSIR** Phoenician masculine name meaning husband or lord. Identical with Osiris.

**OSIRIS** Literally, many-eyed. One of the chief gods of Egyptian antiquity. Lord of Nile vegetation and the autumnal or setting

sun; watcher. Son of Qeb and Nut or Hathor; also said to be son-brother-husband of Isis, whom he visited in the form of an inundation, and son-brother of Nephthys, both being celestial cows. Likewise revered as the self-generating one, whose eyes were the sun and moon, with air issuing from his nostrils, and the Nile from his mouth, thus the great male power. Foe of his brother (or son) Set, who yearly slew him, cut up his body into fourteen pieces, which he scattered. Isis recovered all but the phallus, which a fish ate. Binding the pieces with linen (mummy form), she breathed life into his nostrils. In other versions she buried each piece where she found it to distribute his fertilizing powers, or she placed the parts in a coffin that floated down the Nile. Annually he underwent reincarnation in the black bull Apis, thus a resurrected god, an opener of the way. An Abydos inscription refers to Osiris as a moon deity. In the underworld he was located in the seventh division of night, where he was judge of the dead, before whom souls were weighed, and king who governed the increase of crops. Also revered as an axis god, one whose body was placed in or crucified to a tree which denoted his fructifying powers. Born on the right side of the universe (east), he perished on the left. His death was avenged by his son Horus, and Isis and Nephthys lamented for him at the harvest. His worshipers, in annual festivals, also lamented for him at the autumnal close of the productive season. Probably originally a deified king whose worship was associated with agriculture. Later identified with Khentamenti, Ptah, Seker, Serapis. His cult dealt principally with life, death, rebirth, and a future life. Represented as a hu-

man with green or black flesh, bearded and wearing the atef crown of Upper Egypt. He was swathed like a mummy with his hands projecting from the wrappings. Also portrayed as a bull. His emblems: ankh, black bull of Apis (night growth or eternity), flail, leopard, open eye, ox, pine cone or tree, shepherd's crook, white pig (day growth or time), wolf. Designated God of Turquoise and Lapis Lazuli. A god torn to pieces, he corresponds to Dionysus; a fecundator of nature, he corresponds to Mithra and Tammuz. See Asar, Bata, Mutilated deity.

Osiris-Apis. A title of Apis in the afterworld. Osiris as judge was called Rhot-amenti.

Ptah-Seker-Osiris. All-father.

OSKI (OSCI) In Norse mythology the wish or will of Odin. Odin as wunsch (wish) god.

Oska-byrr. The wish-winds of Odin. Parallel the winds of Odysseus.

Oska-stein. Wishing stone giving power to Odin. Parallels the Blarney stone.

Osk-mayjar. The wishing maidens or Valkyrie.

OSMOND (OSMUND) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning protection of Jehovah.

OSMUNDA October 28 birthday flower symbolizing dreams.

O-SOMAE Japanese rice cake symbolizing the sacred mirror of Amaterasu, sun-goddess.

OSRIC In Shakespeare's Hamlet a court dandy despised for his affectation.

OSSA (1) In Greek mythology sacred mountain in Thessaly. Separated from Olympus by the

Vale of Tempe. (2) Greek deity of Rumor.

To pile Ossa on Pelion. To add difficulty to difficulty; in allusion to the fable that the Titans piled one mountain on the other and rolled both toward Olympus to enable them to scale the abode of the gods, their enemies.

OSSIAN Same as Oisín.

OSTENTATION Symbolized by a bird with borrowed plumes, peacock, turkey.

OSTOWEGOWA Great feather dance of Iroquois Indians offering thanks to the Creator for all gifts, especially crops.

OSTRICH Forgetfulness, good digestion, hard-heartedness, stupidity, timidity. In Arabian and Babylonian art associated with demons, a form of the chaos dragon. In Christian tradition symbolizes one who lays his trust in god, from the bird's supposed habit of burying its eggs in sand and leaving them to hatch themselves.

Ostrich feather. Symbolic of justice, space, truth. Emblem of Maat and Shu.

Ostrich policy. A short-sighted policy, the closing of one's eyes to conditions or dangers to persuade oneself they do not exist; in allusion to the practice attributed to the ostrich of hiding its head in danger, thinking it has concealed its entire body.

OSWALD (OSWOLD) Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and power.

OT Word root meaning hot. Correlative of at, et, which occur persistently in words relating to heat. Appears in hotel.

OTAFUKU Literally, big breasts.



Japanese joyful goddess. Popular name of Ame-no-Uzu-me, which see.

**OTAVA AND OTSO** In Finnish legend Otava is the bear-god of the Great Bear constellation and Otso, the bear, was born on his shoulders. Otso was given no teeth or claws until he pledged not to commit bloody deeds or violence. Because he did not keep his pledge he may be hunted.

**OTGON (OTKON)** Iroquois maleficent indwelling power. Beneficent powers are called Orenda, which see.

**OTHELLO** One who is magnanimous and credulous, but fiery and inflexible; in allusion to the Moor in Shakespeare's Othello, who kills his wife in a jealous rage cunningly instilled into his mind by the deceitful Iago.

**OTHERWORLD** World to which the soul departs without the body; world of darkness which the sun traverses throughout the night (or winter). In the Occident the otherworlds generally are understood to be Heaven or Paradise, realm of the righteous dead; Hell, realm of eternal punishment; Limbo, eternal abode of those who never had an opportunity to accept the Christian faith; Purgatory, intermediate realm where souls are made fit for Heaven or Paradise by expiatory suffering; also Fairyland, land of magic. Fairylands, which lie at the bottom of wells, beneath rivers, under the sea, deep in forests, inside mountains, on the moon, sun, or constellations, in the clouds, probably have been derived from ancient Pagan lands ruled by a goddess queen.

**OTHINUS** Odin in a Danish ac-

count. Chief of the gods, whose rule extended over Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, but who usually sojourned in Sweden.

**OTHRYS** In Greek mythology a sacred mountain; seat of the Titans.

**OTO-HIME** In Japanese mythology youngest daughter of the sea-dragon king. Wife of Urashima-Taro, a mortal. Their marriage ends in separation. See Divine-human marriages, Hiko-hohodemi.

**OTRIGGER, SIR LUCIUS** An aggressive fortune-hunter, always spoiling for a fight. From the character in Sheridan's *The Rivals*.

**OTSHIRVANI** Mongol hero who, in the form of a Garuda bird, killed the giant and evil sea-monster Losy. In Siberian mythology a creator god. Identified with the Buddhist Bodhisattva Vairapani.

**O-TSUKI-SAMA** Mr. Moon of Japanese mythology. The misanthus is his emblem.

**OTTAR (OTER, OTTARR, OTTER, OTR)** In Norse mythology son of Hreidmar; brother of Fafnir and Regin. He was a cunning fisherman who took the form of an otter to rob the sea of salmon and other fish. Loki, while in the company of Odin and Hoener, killed Ottar in his animal form. As a blood penalty Hreidmar exacted from the gods enough Andvarinaut gold to completely cover an otter skin. The famed gold carried the curse of death, and Fafnir murdered Hreidmar for it. The otter skin was a skin of snow; the gold was the sun's rays, which would melt every inch of the covering of winter and permit spring growth to come up from the earth. The

gold brings death because in time fertility dies, i.e. is carried by demons underground. Poetically gold is called *Ottar-ransom*. *Ottar* in the form of a boar or horse called *Hildisivini* was a lover of *Freyja*.

**OTTO** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning rich, and from Old Teutonic, meaning mountain.

**OTUKAN** Central Asian earth spirit. The country of old Turks worshiped as a deity. Marco Polo called the god *Natigai*; probably a corruption of the name.

**OTUS (OTOS)** Literally, pusher. In Greek mythology giant son of *Poseidon* and *Iphimedia*; twin brother of *Ephialtes*. With his brother he attempted to scale *Olympus* and dethrone *Zeus*, but was destroyed by *Apollo*. A wind deity. Together the brothers were called the *Aloidae*, which see.

**OTYGEN** Mongolian earth mother.

**OURANOS** Same as *Uranus*.

**OURE** Sacred Greek mountains which *Gaea* produced by her own inherent power. Sky pillars. In later myths their caves and streams became instinct with nymph life.

**OUTIS** Literally, nobody or noman. Name assumed by *Odysseus* to effect an escape from the cave of *Polyphemus*.

**OVAKURU** Ancestral spirits of the African *Ashanti*.

**OVAL FORM** Symbolizes the earth, the passive principle, the Chinese *yin*, Greek *cteis*, Hindu *yonis*, Japanese *in*. The *miph-*

*letzeth* image for an *Asherah*.

**OVDA** Finno-Ugric evil spirit which dwells in chasms, forests, and ruins of old castles. It appears as either a man or a woman with feet backwards. It can be heard to laugh and clap its hands. It entices people to wrestle and then tickles them to death. If touched under the left arm it becomes powerless. A wind demon. Also called *Alvasta*, *Surali*.

**OVEN** Hospitality, warmth. Dream significance: (alight) ease, abundance; (fire out) distress.

**OVERCOMING ONE'S FATE** An incident universal in folklore in which fate is overcome by a person's wit in obtaining divine aid or by tricking the deity into giving aid.

**OVID** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning ram.

**OVILLUS** Literally, pertaining to sheep. An occasional name for the constellation *Hercules*, in allusion to his theft of the golden-fleeced sheep (sun-lit clouds) of *Hesperides*.

**OWAIN (SIR OWAIN)** In Brythonic legend son of the underworld god *Urien* and *Modron*. A light deity. A brother of *Mabon* the sun god; perhaps another name for *Mabon*. In *Saltry's* Descent of *Owain* called *Sir Henry Owain*, a knight of King *Stephen* of Ireland who passed through *Saint Patrick's* purgatory as a penance.

**OWASSE** In *Menominee* Indian legend the bear, chief of underground people, a *matche-manito* or malignant spirit, no doubt because of his cave-dwelling and hibernat-

ing habits coupled with his formidable strength.

**OWEN** Masculine name through the Welsh from the Latin Eugenius. Welsh meaning lamb, young warrior.

**OWL** Meditation, night, silence, wisdom. All-seeing, flesh-eater. Typifies a ghost, messenger of witches. The owl's cry in the vicinity of a house forebodes calamity, death, sickness. Unlucky to shoot. The owl is without known pedigree, thus lacks nobility. Dream significance: ill-luck. In heraldry one who is vigilant and of acute wit. Occult significance: moderation, non-docility, orderliness, unimaginativeness. Attribute of dawn deities. Sacred to Asclepius, Athena, Ketu, Minerva. Algonquin creator of the north wind. Central American Indian master of evil, bringer of infirmities. In Babylonian tradition the owl's voice at night was the spirit of a woman who had died in childbirth crying for her child. Buddhist foe of ignorance, lover of darkness and seclusion for meditation and reflection. Messenger of Yama. In China typifies lack of filial respect. Its voice is that of demons. In Christian crucifixion scenes an attribute of Christ, who sacrificed himself to give light to those in darkness. In scenes of hermits at prayer symbolizes solitude and wisdom. An attribute of Satan, prince of darkness, typifies deception. Egyptian symbol of death. In England typifies smuggling. In Japan, filial ingratitude. A form of Fukuro, the itinerant monk. Among the Ainu god of villages. In Malay a langsuvar (ghost). In Zoroastrianism the Asho-zushta.

**Night-owl.** A person who habitually keeps late hours.

**Owl-eyed.** Purlblind.

**Owl in an ivy bush.** Stupid blunder.

**Owl-light.** Dusk, twilight.

**OX** The celestial eye, creator, great heat and light of the sun (interchangeable with bull). Agriculture, conscientiousness, creative energy, endurance, fecundity, fertility, labor, life-power, patience, strength, toil, usefulness, wealth. Also apathy, carelessness, pride, stupidity. Dream significance: (fat) abundance; (mad) quarrel; (stopping) fatal indecision; (thin) bad harvest, failure; (yoked) quiet happiness. In heraldry, magnanimity, valor. Counterpart on earth of Taurus, the heavenly bull, because of its service in the cultivation of the ground. Attribute of the corn spirit. Emblem of the sun, because, like the sun, it toils for the benefit of others. In symbolic illustrations frequently represented as domed (d'ome = resplendent sun). Emblem of Damona, Jupiter, Merodach, Mithra, Osiris, Susa-no-wo, Thoth. Word cognate with axis (deer). Also called bos, majok. Among Asiatic plains people the animal which dug into the parched primordial earth with its horns until it reached water, from which lakes and rivers formed. In China second of the animals which carry the sun through the twelve terrestrial branches; guardian of the direction north-northeast-east; the hours 1 A.M. to 3 A.M.; the sign Taurus (Ch'ou). Represents Niu. Symbolic of spring; anciently a clay ox was beaten to stimulate the revival of spring. One of the attributes of Christ, who was born among oxen in the stable at Bethlehem, typifying his indefatigable service for mankind, necessary for the Ways of Ascent and the search for Sangraal. Symbolic of those who recognize their mas-

ters. Emblem of the evangelist Luke and the saints Sebold and Sylvester. In England called mart and slaughtered at Martinmas. Greek incarnation of the generative powers of Dionysus, the eating of the ox (or bull) being part of the god's cult. Among ancient Hebrews a sacrificial animal. In Iranian mythology a form of Geusha Urvan and of Sarsaok. Symbolic of cloud, rain, storm. In Japan called ushi; second zodiacal animal; Buddhist Zen sect emblem.

Dumb ox. Thomas Aquinas; so called because he was taciturn.

Have the black ox tread on one's foot. Know the meaning of misfortune or sorrow. Be visited by death, in allusion to the sacrifice to Pluto.

Lion-headed ox. Earthly power and abundance.

Moses' ox. One of the ten animals of the Moslem heaven.

Muzzle the ox that treads the corn. Give scant reward for labor, in allusion to a primitive method of threshing.

Ox-god. Apis.

Oxherd. In the East lover of Weaver Damsel. In China called Ch'ien Niu, in Japan called Kingiu, in Korea called Ching Yuh. Also known as cowherd, herdsman. See Ch'ien Niu.

Ox Leg. Name for Ursa Major in ancient Egypt. An ill-omened constellation; monster of the Northern Sky.

Ox skull. Death, mortality. When horned and festooned with flowers used at certain feasts as a reminder of mortality.

Ox yoke. Spiritual authority; also restraint, slavery.

White ox. By Arabs dedicated to the sun. A drove of white oxen frequently attached to the white sun tower.

Winged ox. Saint Luke.

Yoked oxen. Attached to a

rick, agriculture; attached to a prairie schooner, emigration. See Ox yoke.

OXEYE DAISY October 29 birthday flower symbolizing an obstacle, disappointment. In the language of flowers: Be patient.

OXOMUCO Aztec first mortal woman created by Quetzalcoatl and Tezatlipoca. Spouse of Cixtli. Name derived from xomitl (foot). Probably the same as Xmukane, mother of the human race, a name which appears to be Mayan in origin.

OXYLUS In Greek mythology leader of the Heraclidae in their fifth and successful invasion of the Peloponnesus. He had three eyes. Probably a sun deity who felled his enemies with scorching heat. See Third-eye under Eye.

OYAN-DO-NE Seneca Indian east wind deity.

OYSTER Valued as an aphrodisiac. Dream significance: sure and easy profit.

OZEM Hebrew name meaning strength.

OZNI Hebrew name meaning Jah hears.

## P

P Sixteenth of a class or series, fifteenth if the letter J is not counted. As understood by mystics the pastoral staff or shepherd's crook. Stands for Pa, Parent or Father, Shepherd of all souls. Denotes precaution, symbol of law of preservation; indicates clarity of vision. Occult significance: dominates success followed by ruin; its period



is for seven years. Character traits: artistic, brave, candid, determined, loyal. Numerical value seven or sixteen. Physical weak spot: brain. Planetary correspondence: Mars. Zodiacal correspondence: Capricorn. Symbolic correspondence: hope. Tarot correspondence: Tower of Babel. Among Hebrew cabalists character traits are: agreeable, brave, honorable. In low form, mind blasted by astral fluid. In medieval Roman notation, 400; with a dash over it, 400,000. Parallels Anglo-Saxon rune peordh, Egyptian hieroglyph for shutter, Greek pi (also related to rho), Hebrew pe (mouth or tongue), Irish pethboc (reed or dwarf elder tree). Interchangeable with b, f, and v. See Alphabet Affiliations, F.

P surmounting twin V's. The labarum.

P surmounting X. The labarum.

PA (1) Primitive word root meaning father. Vowels are interchangeable. Appears in Italian padre, Latin pater, Maori pata, Persian pidar, Sanscrit pitar, etc. (2) Originally meant feeder and protector, not begetter.

PACARINA In Inca mythology dead ancestors, who might intercede with Viracocha for the fulfillment of prayers. Fathers of the Ayllu. Similar to angels.

PACCARI-TAMPU Inca place of birth of Ayar Auca, Ayar Cachi, Ayar Manco, Ayar Uchu, the four sons (winds) of Sun. Mythical cave from which the first humans emerged. The name means house of morning or mansion of dawn.

PA CHA Chinese god who protects against locusts. Associ-

ated with the rites for calling and destroying locusts. He is portrayed with a bird's beak and, in his clawed right hand, holds a magic gourd containing insecticide. He also has a bell. His color is blue-green, his hair red.

PACHACAMAC Literally, earth-maker or world animator. Inca supreme god, a wind deity. Son of Sun and Moon; brother of Con, whom he drove from the land. He changed those created by Con into animals and brutes, and created ancestors of the Inca race, to whom he taught the arts of peace and war.

PACHAD Literally, fear. In cabalistic system a name of Geburah, the fifth Sefira.

PACHAMAMA Inca earth mother. Her festivals, still celebrated in the highlands of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and western Argentina, coincide with the beginning and end of the agricultural cycle.

PACOLET A dwarf in the romance of Valentine and Orson. He owns a winged horse of incredible swiftness, i.e. the wind.

PACTOLUS A stream in Lydia, Asia Minor, known as the river of gold. See Midas.

PADALON Hindu realm of departed spirits. It has eight gates, each of which is guarded by a supernatural.

PADDLES Hard-worker, self-reliance, sturdiness.

Paddles crossed. One whose service to mankind dominated his existence.

Paddles with heart-shaped blades. Large-hearted, sympathetic, with fellow feeling.

**PADISHAH (PADSHAH, PADSHAW)** and pure, spiritual son of Amitabha, born from a lotus to be the son of the childless blind king Indrabhuti. After founding Lamaism and building bSam-Yas, oldest monastery in Tibet, he changed himself into a horse in order to convert people of other lands. He subdued demon kings and she-devils (Tan-ma). Usually shown on a lotus with the khatvanga (magic ritual wand) he invented and a patra (begging bowl). He wears red garments and a peaked cap ending in a vajra (thunderbolt); lappets are over his ears. Frequently shown with his two wives. In Tibet called Chags-med-skyon-brol-ad-ma-dpal or Chha-me-chyon-dol-pe-me-pal.

**PADLOCKS** Inhospitability, possessions, secret, security. In China, when made of peach stones or wood, brass, and silver, symbols of good luck, longevity. Tied to children as amulets to chain them to existence. Emblem of Saint Raymond.

**PADMA** Buddhist non-tantric symbol, the lotus, which see. The blue lotus is called utpala. Emblem of Avalokitesvara, Manjusri, Padmadakini, Padmaheruka, Padmapani, Padmasambhava, Pandara, Sitatara.

**PADMADAKINI** Buddhist feminine deity of the air, capable of conferring supernatural powers. Her color is red, her emblems are a khatvanga (ritual wand), padma (lotus), rapala (skull cup). In Tibet called Padma-mkhah-Ngro. See Dakinis.

**PADMAHERUKA** In Buddhism the Red Herukabuddha, an aspect of Amitabha.

**PADMAPANI** Buddhist Bodhisattva, whose name signifies lotus bearer, and whose emblems are the kalasa (amrita vase) and padma (lotus).

**PADMASAMBHAVA** Literally, lotus born. Historical person deified. Sorcerer who defeated the magicians of Tibet and converted Tibet to Buddhism. Compare Aaron. In the 8th century A.D. he left India to found the Nying-ma-pa (Red Cap) sect or Adi-Yoga (tantric yoga) school of Buddhism, which was a fusion of Mahayana and Pon. In legendary account he was self-propagated

**PAEIVAE (PAIVA)** Finnish sun god.

**PAEON (PAEAN, PAIAN, PAIEON, PAION, PEAN)** (1) Greek god of healing. Used as a surname of Asclepius; sometimes of Apollo. (2) Choral ode originally sung in honor of Apollo as healer or averter of evil, later in honor of Dionysus and other gods. When addressed to Ares sung on going into battle. By extension, any song of joy, praise, or triumph.

**PAGAN** In Christian conception a heathen, hence one ungodly, irreligious. Represented by a broken column, Pan, satyr, swine.

**PAGE** Card in the tarot deck symbolizing the body, personal vehicle of a human being. Page of clubs represents the idea of body; of hearts, the pattern of the body; of spades, the processes requisite to the manifestation of the body; of diamonds, the actualized manifestation of the body. Also known as Jack, Knave, Squire.

**PAGLIACCI** Personifies pro-

logue.

**PAGODA** Sacred building in countries of the Far East; usually pyramidal in shape and connected with a temple. Anciently built for observation and to mark where sacred relics were interred. Corresponds to Western church tower. Symbolic of hope, inspiration, treasure. In miniature used as a talisman. In China called pao-t'a, in Sanscrit called stupa.

**PAH** Pawnee Indian moon deity. Appointed by Tirawa to a station in the west to illumine the night. From his union with Sakuru, the sun, a son was born who mated with the daughter of the Morning and Evening Stars and became the father of the human race.

**PA-HRA** Egyptian primeval deity, probably of chaos or darkness. Father of Ahi.

**PA-HSIEN** In China the Eight Immortals, legendary protectors of Taoism. Originally identified as rebels against the conventions of the court of the Sung dynasty and, in time, their nonsense became construed as wisdom in that if defied man-made codes. They became recluses and eventually visited the paradise of Hsi Wang Mu, fairy queen in the Western Sea. Miraculously endowed, they had the power to change whatever they touched into gold, become invisible or visible, raise the dead, and effect other wonderful transmutations. Resemble genii lohans, saints. Their names are: Chang Kuo-lao, Chung-li Ch'uan, Han Hsian-tzu, Ho Hsien-ku, Lan Ts'ai-ho, Li T'ieh-kuai, Lu-Tung-pin, Ts'ao Kuo-chiu.

**PAI HU** The Chinese white tiger, guardian of the west. One of the four fabulous creatures

guarding the four cardinal points, the others being Ch'ing Lung (azure dragon), Chu Ch'ieh (vermilion bird), Kuei Shen (black tortoise or somber warrior). Also called Bach-ho.

**PAIN (PAYNE)** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the country, a rustic; also a pagan.

**PAINTED CUP** Flower emblem of Wyoming.

**PAINTER'S EASEL** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Pictor.

**PAINTING** In China called hua; one of the four emblems of a scholar.

Painting of the Chinese god of Longevity. Called Shao t'u. Talisman.

**PAIREKSE** Ostiak flood hero. Son of the heaven god, ancestor of man. The writer-man who, in heaven, writes at the direction of the gods in the book of fate. A heavenly messenger and spy, he comes to earth on reconnaissances and is called traveling man or man of many lands. In folktales called the goose spirit because he makes his journeys in the shape of a goose or other animal. Analogue of Nabu, Noah, Noj, Puleh, Thout.

**PAIRIKA** Zoroastrian female spirit of seduction. The Pairikas cast evil spells on stars.

**PA KWA (PA KUA)** Chinese book of changes, eight diagrams or eight trigrams, standing for first cause, heaven-earth, light-darkness, yang-yin. The design is composed of solid lines symbolizing the yang or active principle of the universe, and broken lines, symbolizing the yin or

passive principle, arranged in a circle. It supposedly first appeared on the back of the unicorn, and from it the written Chinese alphabet was devised. It is used for interpretation of omens and as an amulet for longevity. When the Tai Kih, the Great Monad, appears in the center it stands for the graphic representation of the origin of all things from the Absolute, and is placed over doorways as a talisman against evil. Its symbolism reading clockwise is: 1- ☰ K'un or Khwan, north, zodiacal ox, earth, yin or passive principle, submission. 2- ☱ Ch'en, northeast, dragon, thunder, movement. 3- ☲ Li, east, pheasant, sun brightness, creation, fire. 4- ☴ Sun, southeast, goat, still water, pleasure. 5- ☵ Khien, south, horse, heaven, yang or active principle, power. 6- ☶ Tui, southwest, cock, wind, wood, breath, flexibility. 7- ☷ K'an or Khan, west, boar, moving water, moon, peril. 8- ☰ Ken, northwest, dog, hills, hindering, resting. The sacred disk, Shen Mien represents the Ka Kwa in motion and symbolizes heavenly perfection.

**PAL** Syllable in divine names signifying the blade of creation, earth's axis. As a blade or spear indicates to brandish, drive, hurl, or wield a pal or pole. In palace the tent pillar or pole, suggesting impregnability. See spear stirring.

**PALACE** Authority, royalty. Dream significance: (see it) distress, sorrow; (inhabit it) pride in the wrong place.

**PALADIN** Any of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, hence a champion, knight. The names vary greatly. Among those

called upon to make up the twelve were: Anseis, Archbishop Turpin, Astolpho, Berengier, Engelier, Fierabras or Ferumbras, Florismart, Ganelon, Gerard de Rousillon, Gerier, Gerin, Ivon, Ivory, Malagigi or Maugis, Namor or Nami, Ogier the Dane, Oliver, Orlando (Italian form) or Roland (French form), Otton, Rinaldo or Renauld, Salomon or Solomon, Samson.

**PALAEEMON (PALAEMON, PALAMON)** (1) In Greek mythology surname of Melicertes as sea god helpful to the shipwrecked. Also renowned as a wrestler. (2) In Virgil's third Eclogue a shepherd, umpire in music.

**PALAMEDES** Greek culture hero. Son of Nauplius, king of Euboea. Reputed inventor of dice, discus, lighthouses, weights, some of the letters of the alphabet, etc. During the siege of Troy he incurred the enmity of Odysseus by exposing his feigned madness. In revenge Odysseus concealed money and forged letters in Palamedes's tent, whereupon Palamedes was put to death for treason. An ingenious man is called, "quite a Palamedes," in allusion to this hero. Resembles Cadmus, Fuh-hi.

**PALATIUM (PALATINE)** Sacred hill in ancient Rome. Navel of heaven, pillar or vault of the universe, world axis. Romulus and Remus were placed on Palatium by Faustulus.

**PALATO (PALANTA, PALANTO, PALATIA)** In Roman mythology daughter of Hyperboreas (northwind), consort of Latinus (agricultural hero). Her abode was in the extreme north, where the axis-pole (pal) is located.

**PALE** In heraldry an ordinary



consisting of vertical bands occupying one third the width and running through the middle of a shield. Bestowed on those who impaled or defended cities. Symbolizes fortitude, military strength. Its diminutives are endorse and pallet.

**PALENESS** Compassion, fear, illness, pining, suspicion.

Pale Horse. Death.

**PALES** Ancient Italian deity. When worshiped as a male, deity of flocks and shepherds; when female, she presided over agriculture and the fruitfulness of flocks. The name Palatine, originally signifying pastoral colony, is derived from this divinity, to whom cakes and milk were offered. Pales, meaning protector, is derived from the Sanscrit pala, i.e. one who feeds and protects.

Palilia (Parilia). Pales' festival. Celebrated on April 21, date of the traditional anniversary of the founding of Rome as the former abode of shepherds. Rites include bonfires of straw through which the flocks are driven for purification.

**PALESMURT (AR ZORI)** Finno-Ugric forest spirit. A wind demon. Half-man, with half a body, containing one eye, one arm, one breast, one foot. He is very strong, and with his one hand easily crushes a human. In the twilight he frightens lonely travelers with his shrieks.

**PALETTE, MAULSTICK, AND BRUSH** Artist, art, painting.

**PALICI** Beneficent twins; protector agricultural deities worshiped in Sicily. Sons of Jupiter and Thalia or Aetna. Also said to be the sons of Adramus. Their mother, pregnant of them,

was at her own prayer swallowed by Earth, whence came the twins in proper time. Called gods of the breakless oath, and oaths in legal actions were taken beside their sacred springs. Their shrine served as an oracle and sanctuary for runaway slaves.

**PALINURUS** Pilot of Aeneas. He fell asleep at the helm, fell into the sea, and was drowned. Palinurus has become a generic term for a pilot or steersman, sometimes for a chief minister.

**PALL (PALLIUM)** Christian coronation robe, death garment, and ecclesiastical vestment symbolizing authority, union, yoke, and shroud of Christ. In heraldry a Y-shaped bearing charged with crosses patté fitché, and suggesting an archbishop's pallium. Appears in Canterbury arms. The Y-shape symbolizes the crucifixion.

**PALLADIUM** Sacred image of Pallas Athena (dawn). It was said to have been made from the shoulder blade of Pelops and to have fallen from heaven. According to tradition, as long as the statue remained within the city, Troy (abode of Hector, prince of darkness) would be safe. When it was stolen by Diomedes and Odysseus (sun heroes) the citadel fell. Aeneas carried it to Rome, where the Palladium was worshiped as an image of Aeneas. Probably a phallic figure comparable to the Miphletzeth. The name is applied to any protection or safeguard, especially an institution which guards something precious to a community. Compare stone of Scone.

**PALLANTIOS (PALLANTIUS)** A title of Zeus.

**PALLAS** (1) In Greek and Roman

mythology a name of several gods, all of the monster type. Titan son of Crius and Eurybia; spouse of Styx, and by her father of Bia (strength), Cratos (power), Nike (victory), Zelus (zeal). Giant son of Lycaon; slain by Athena. Son of Evander; an ally of Aeneas, he has been equated with Saturn. (2) Another name for Athena, probably identifying her as the slayer of Lycaon's son. The giant killed by Athena is also known as Palleneos, and probably personifies darkness.

**PALM BRANCH** June 17 birthday flower with the sentiment spirituality. Symbol of conquest, creative force, endogeny, faith, joy, peace, preeminence, reward, salute, victory. In heraldry denotes justice, royal honor, triumph. Sacred to orgiastic goddesses. Used as a royal fan. Named from its flat spreading leaves, which resemble an open hand spread out. In China called chiao yeh and typifies harmony, mirth, self-education. In Christian art martyrdom, purity. Token of one who visited the Holy Land. Talisman for victory over temptation. In Greek a word identical with phoenix. Sacred to Nike. Awarded at Pythian Games. By Jews called lulab. Carried at the Feast of Tabernacles (see). Corresponds to the human spine. Roman emblem of public games. Sacred to Mercury, Venus.

Bear the palm. Be victorious; in allusion to the Roman custom of awarding a palm branch to the triumphant gladiator.

Itching palm. Greatly desire money, accept bribes. By tradition the itching right hand palm is a sign one is about to receive money.

Palm branch on coins or seals.

Worldly authority or power.

Palm branch encircled by seven or twelve stars. Virgin Mary's victory over sin.

Palm crown. Virgin saint.

Palmer. A pilgrim to the Holy Land, who returns with the palm branch as a token of the pilgrimage. Also a cheat or swindler, one who palms something, as a card.

Palmer's staff. Staff of a pilgrim to the Holy Land.

Palmer-worm. A caterpillar so called because it wanders about like a palmer or pilgrim.

Palm grease. Money paid as a bribe, a tip.

Palm off. Dispose of fraudulently; in allusion to jugglers who conceal in the palm of the hand articles they pretend to pass off in another way.

Palm Sunday. Sunday immediately before Easter, commemorative of Jesus's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Parallels the Pagan rite of blessing fields; probably the outgrowth of an ancient phallic feast.

Palm tree. Beauty, conjunction of opposing forces, fruitfulness, internal conflict, immortality, nature of deity, phallic pillar issuing flames, self-creation. Androgynous and solar emblem, of which the Maypole is a modern substitute. Assyrian, Babylonian, Chaldean, Egyptian, Phoenician tree of life. Sometimes portrayed with seven branches as a fertility symbol. In Christian art sometimes appears as the tree of life. Typifies a righteous man because its roots are in the earth, its head is lifted toward heaven. Emblem of Saint Ambrose. Egyptian symbol of the year, the branch symbolizing the month, as the nature of the tree is to produce a branch each month. In Hebrew called tamar. Tree by which God sometimes made known his will, hence

word of God. Typifies the soul aspiring toward heaven. Emblem of the tribe of Menassah.

Palmy days. Joyous, prosperous days, as were those of a triumphant gladiator when he received the reward of the palm branch.

Yield the palm. Suffer or admit defeat.

**PALMETTO** Emblem of South Carolina.

**PALSGRAVE (PALGRAVE)**  
Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a mounted officer.

**PALUC CAT (PALUG CAT)**  
A creature born of a pig and hunted by Arthur. Because of a prophecy that the cat would cause the land to become sterile Coll, its guardian tossed it into the sea, where it was found and nourished by Paluc's children until it became one of the three plagues of Anglesey. Demon form of Cerridwen, which compares with monsters of drought and darkness (winter) fought by sun heroes.

**PALULUKON** Hopi plumed serpent with both subterranean and celestial powers. God of fertility and lightning. By the Zuni Indians called Koloowisi. See Kokko.

**PAMELA** Feminine invented name. It appears in English literature as the name of a simple country girl, whose chastity and modesty win her a noble husband.

**PAN** Greek woodland spirit. God of flocks, hills, pastures, and wild life. Lusty deity of weather or wind insofar as weather affected crops and herds. Chief of satyrs, he presided over rural occupations, was patron of fisher-

men, hunters, and shepherds, and created mirages and other pitfalls for travelers. Son of Hermes and Dryope, Hermes and Penelope, Odysseus and Penelope, of Penelope and all her suitors, or of Zeus and Callisto. Lover of Pitys and Syrinx. When Syrinx fled from him, the gods to help her turned her into a reed. Pan joined seven pieces of the reed together and named the musical instrument in her honor. He was the author and director of dances to the gods, and wandered through the forests attended by nymphs playing the syrinx or Pan's pipes. He is said to have caused groundless fear, hence the word panic. Because, with his own raucous voice, he supposedly created panic among the Persians at Marathon, Athenians worshiped him on the Acropolis. In later times a special deity of the Orphics, who interpreted his name, probably originally Paon (feeder), to be Pan (all) and revered him as a pantheistic nature god. Plutarch relates that Thamus, passing the island of Paxos, heard a mighty voice commanding Thamus to proclaim, "Pan is dead." Probably a misunderstanding of the lament for the mutilated Tammuz. In Christian mythology made to coincide with the nativity or crucifixion to mark the end of Paganism. He usually is portrayed with the head, chest, and arms of a man, a crooked nose, the legs, horns, tail, and sometimes the ears of a goat to typify his fertile powers. He is said also to personify the sensual (animal) as well as the spiritual (godly) attributes in mortals. By gnostics he is represented seated in the center of the zodiac playing on his pipes. Milk and honey were offered to him, cows, lambs, rams were sacrificed to him. Pan is the root of panis, Latin for bread,

and *pensée*, French for idea or thought, and is a generic term for mountain. His type has been multiplied into a plurality called *panes*. Identified with Anshar, Faunus, Inuus, Lupercus, Min.

**Pandean.** A strolling performer on Pan's pipes.

**Pan's pipes.** The syrinx, flute of seven reeds invented by Pan. The wind. Pan's skill on the pipes is reminiscent of the primitive magical practice of endeavoring to control winds by whistling or playing on wind instruments.

**PANACEA** Literally, all healing. Greek goddess of health. Daughter of Asclepius, god of medicine. Her name is applied to any cure-all for diseases or misfortunes. Figuratively that which cures is the daughter of the healing art. Medieval alchemists searched for a panacea. Some famous panaceas of fable are: Achilles' spear, Aladdin's ring, Fierabras' balsam, Medea's kettle, Prince Ahmed's apple, Promethean unguent.

**PANACHE** A plume or bunch of feathers used as a headdress on a helmet to symbolize knightly honor or daring.

**PANATHENAEA** The most important of Athenian festivals. Celebrated in honor of Athena, and held in midsummer. The lesser Panathenaea was held annually; the greater was held every five years, at which time a peplos embroidered in gold for Athena's statue was carried through the city spread on a mast like sails. The design depicted the victory of the goddess over the giants.

**PANCAMAHARAJA** The five great astrologers or kings of Tibetan Buddhism. Identical with

the Mahapancharaja. In Tibet called sKu-lna-rgyal-po or Kunga-gyal-po. They are: sKu-irgyal-po, king of the body; Prindlas-gyi-rgyla-po, king of magic; gSun-gi-rgyal, king of speech; Tsun-gyi-rgyal-po, king of accomplishments; Yon-tan-rgyal-po, king of deeds.

**PANCARAKSA (PANCHARAKSHA)** Five Buddhist spell goddesses or great protectresses. They are worshiped as a group and also independently. In usual form they are peaceful, wear Bodhisattva ornaments, and have images of their Dhyani-buddhas in their crowns. Their emblem is a white parasol. They are: Mahamantranusarini, east, spell against disease; Mahamayuri, north, spell against snake bite; Mahapratisara, south, spell against physical dangers and sin; Mahasahasrapramardani, center, spell against earthquakes and storms; Mahasitavati, west, spell against ferocious animals and plants.

**PANCHALI** A name of Draupadi, the common wife of the five brothers in the Hindu epic Mahabharata.

**PANCHATTVA** In Japan the five principles of Kulacharya, i.e. wine, grain, flesh, fish, coition. Also known as the five M's.

**PAN CHHEN RIN-PO CHHE** The first Tashi Lama; spiritual head of Tibet. Historical person of the 17th century deified as an incarnation of Buddha Amitabha (Buddha of Infinite light).

**PANCRACE** A bore who attempts to apply involved logical analysis to trivial matters. From the character in Moliere's *Mariage Forcé*.



**PANCRATIUM** In Greek antiquity a contest of athletes, including boxing and wrestling, which formed a part of religious festivals to call into play all the powers of the contestants, who continued until one was killed or acknowledged defeat.

**PANDARA** In Buddhism a sakti of Amitabha. A Dhyani-buddha-sakti whose asana is *lalita*, color is rose, emblems are the cakra, kapala, kattrka, padma, utpala, and whose mudras are the *varada* and *vitarka*.

**PANDAREOS** In Greek mythology a dog which guarded the infant Zeus in the cave of Dicta.

**PANDARUS** In Homer's *Iliad* a renowned archer. During an armistice with the Greeks he broke the truce by shooting an arrow which wounded Menelaus. He was killed by Diomed, and Troy was destroyed. Hero of a time myth; truce violator. In Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide* he procures Creseide for Troilus. His name is the source of *pander*.

**PANDAVAS** In the Hindu epic *Mahabharata* the five sons of Pandu. Inasmuch as Pandu had not consorted with his wives Kunti and Madri, mothers of the five, they were virgin born or sons of deities, acknowledged by Pandu to be his heirs. Yudhishtira, the eldest, was the son of Dharma and celebrated for his integrity; Bhima, a giant with a fiery temper, was the son of Vayu the wind; Arjuna, the chivalrous one, was son of Indra; Nakula and Sahadeva, famous for wisdom and beauty respectively, were the twins of the Asvins. The five were guardians of crops and fought their cousins the Kauravas, sons of the blind King

Dhritarashtra, for possession of the kingdom whose capital was Hastinapura. At a public trial of strength the princess Draupadi is won by Arjuna and becomes the wife of all the Pandavas. In a gambling match the Kauravas cheat the Pandavas and drive them into exile. After thirteen years the Pandavas overthrow the Kauravas but, in remorse, abdicate and set out for Indra's heaven, all falling by the wayside except Yudhishtira, who arrives to find his brothers and Draupadi there to receive him. This is a time myth, in which the Pandavas provide fertility; Draupadi is the spring maid; the Kauravas typify drought or winter. During the period of the Pandavas' exile earth is without fruitfulness. All represent various social aspects as the poem is also rich in ethical discourse. Compare *Bharata*.

**PANDEMONIUM** Literally, from the Greek, all the demons. Milton used the name for the palace in Hell built by Mulciber under Satan's orders, hence an abode of demons, any place or gathering remarkable for disorder and uproar.

**PANDION** Legendary king of Athens. Son of Erichthonius and Pasithea; father of Butes, Erechtheus, Philomela, Procne. An agricultural hero. Pandion II, the great grandson of the above, was the grandfather of Theseus. Also an agricultural hero.

**PANDORA** In Greek mythology the first woman. At the request of Zeus created by Hephaestus. Athena taught her the use of the loom, Aphrodite bestowed beauty upon her, Hermes gave her a crafty and thievish disposition. She became the wife of Epimetheus, who instructed her not to raise the lid of a chest in his house.

She disobeyed him, and sickness, war, and other evils fell upon mankind. When she hastily replaced the cover hope alone remained in the box. Thus she heightened man's misery by withholding hope. In one version Epimetheus, afterthinker, was forewarned by his brother Prometheus, forethinker, not to marry Pandora. He was keeper of a chest containing all the blessings of mankind and, upon marrying Pandora, she opened the box, and all the blessings except hope escaped before she replaced the lid; thus she saved only hope for mankind. She typifies a beautiful but dangerous woman. Her name means all-gifted, i.e. gift of all the gods, and suggests her origin was a form of the earth goddess, i.e. giver of all gifts, including death and disease. Also called Anesidora, which means she who sends up gifts.

Pandora's box. A gift which seems valuable, but which actually is a curse.

**PANDROSOS** Literally, all-bedewing. In Greek mythology the daughter of Cecrops; sister of Agraulos and Herse. The three sisters were entrusted with a box by Athena, who instructed them not to open it. They disobeyed and found the snake entwined body of the infant Erichthonius (earth's fertility). In fright they threw themselves over the precipice of the Acropolis. Dew disappears as the morning advances.

**PANEMERIOS** In Greek mythology a title of Zeus meaning of the livelong day. In this aspect he appears to have been a god of the solar year, who annually was shorn of his hair and power by the moon goddess. His male attendants or priests, the

curetes, dedicated their forelocks to him in the morning. Compare Nisus, Samson.

**PANEROS** Stone which supposedly made barren women fruitful.

**PANGGU** Melanesian creator deity. Parallels Chinese P'an Ku.

**PANGLOSS** Literally, from the Greek, speaking all tongues. In Voltaire's *Candide* a pedantic philosopher and incurable optimist, who causes all sorts of misfortune.

**PANIS** Literally, niggardly. Hindu marauders, air and drought demons. Foe of Indra, they stole his cows (fertile rain clouds), which they hid in a cave beyond the river Rasa, where Indra battled them and released his herd. In some poems the Panis appear to be gloomy powers of darkness and the cows typify the bright clouds of day.

**PANISC (PANISCI, PANISK)**  
A forest godling, half man, half goat, attendant upon Pan.

**PANJANDRUM (GRAND PANJANDRUM)** A word coined by the comic dramatist Samuel Foote. Used for one who is pompous, a minor official, village squire, or unknown or mysterious person who exalts his position.

**P'AN KU** Chinese great architect and creator produced from the interactions of the Greater and Lesser, subdivisions of the Yang-Yin. In some versions he emerged from the cosmic egg, in others his father was Heaven, his mother Earth. In one myth he is androgynous. He was the first of all living things, and first ruler of the world. From granite blocks floating in space

he hewed the sun, moon, and stars, and became a light giver. Azure Dragon, Phoenix, and Tortoise, which came out of chaos, assisted him. He worked for 18,000 years and died; in dying he completed the universe. His blood became rivers, his bone marrow gems and pearls, his bones and teeth metals and minerals, his beard the light of stars, his breath clouds and winds, his left eye the light of the sun, his right eye the light of the moon, his flesh soil, his hair trees and plants, his head mountains, his limbs the four quarters of the world, his muscles the earth's strata, his sweat descended as rain, his voice as thunder, and the parasites which infested his body, impregnated by the wind, became the human race. In art shown as a horned dwarf dressed in bearskin and leaves, holding a hammer and chisel or a sun and moon; or portrayed as a giant brandishing an ax. Analogue of Izanagi, Manzashiri, Panggu, Purusa, Ymir. See Tai-kih.

**PANOI** In Banks Islands mythology entrance to the underworld.

**PANO-KA (PAKU-LA, P<sup>U</sup>-CHU-LO)** Literally, mongoose bearer. One of the eighteen lohan of Chinese Buddhism. He was converted to Buddhism in his 120th year and became young again. He lived free of illness and carried a mongoose around with him, whence his name. He is pictured with a small boy at his side and a rosary of 108 beads, over which he meditates. Also known as Nakula or Vakula.

**PANOPTES** See Argus Panoptes.

**PANQUETZALITZTLI** Aztec life-giving and war goddess.

**PANSY** February 4 birthday flower. Symbolic of heartease, kind thoughts, meditation, remembrance, trinity, unity. In the language of flowers: You occupy my thoughts; think of me.

**PANTAGRUEL** Literally, all thirsty. In Rabelais' Pantagruel giant son of Gargantua and Badebec, who dies at his birth. Last of a giant race. A buffoon, a jovial drunkard with satirical humor. He holds cities in his mouth; his tongue is large enough to protect armies from rain. His name indicates the period of drought during which he was born. Pantagruelion. Plant invented by Rabelais. A humorous appellation for hemp from which the hangman's noose is made.

**PANTALOOON** In Italian comedies an absurd emaciated old man who wears slippers; a dotard. Name derived from Pantaleon, patron saint of Venice.

**P<sup>A</sup>N-TAO (FAN T<sup>'</sup>AO)** Chinese peach tree of the gods; bearer of the fruit of immortality. It blossoms every 3,000 years and yields its fruit 3,000 years later. Located on the Isles of the Blest called Shen-t'ao.

**PANTECATLE** One of the four divine brothers in Aztec legend. Probably a title of Tezcatlipoca.

**PANTHAKA** In Buddhism the thirteenth arhat. He taught the way to salvation; then ascended to the heavens of the thirty-three gods. His emblem is a patra. In Tibet called Lam-bstan or Lam-ten.

**PANTHEON** Literally, from the Greek, all the gods. A temple dedicated to all the gods of a people; specifically that erected at Rome by Agrippa. By exten-

sion a shrine to a country's heroes, a building where famous dead are interred.

**PANTHER** Bloodthirstiness, deadliness, ferocity, irritability, knavery, lack of sensitiveness, luxury, one who strikes an unexpected blow without warning. Because of its eye-like spots the watcher or supreme deity in many religions. Typifies summer. Dream significance: fatal omen. In heraldry signifies a beautiful woman who can be fierce or tender, defending her young at the hazard of her life. Sacred to Bacchus, Dionysus, Ninurta, Osiris. In Christian tradition it supposedly sleeps for three days, and then emerges from its den with a roar which is heard throughout the countryside. From its mouth issues sweet scents which lure followers. Thus an aspect of Christ. Seneca Indian west wind spirit called Dajoji.

Panther's breath. Holy spirit, life. Charm against disease.

Panther with head between his legs. One showing only his fine fur, hence deceit.

**PAN-T'O-KA (PANTHAK)** One of the eighteen Chinese Buddhist lohans. One of Buddha's greatest disciples, he ruled Trayastrimsat heaven and had the magical power to pass through solids, to produce fire and water at will, to reduce his size until he disappeared. Portrayed seated on a rock reading from a scroll. Elder brother of Chu-Ch'a-Pant'o-ka. Also known as Pantha, the Elder.

**PANURGE** Literally, all-worker or all-doer. In Rabelais's Pantagruel the cowardly but jovial favorite of the hero. He will 'do' anything or anyone.

**PANZA, SANCHO** See Sancho Panza.

**PAOLO AND FRANCESCA** Tragic lovers. See Francesca Da Rimini.

**PAPA (PAPA-TU-A-NUKU)** Polynesian primeval deity; earth. Wife of Rangi (heaven). In some versions she developed out of Tangaroa (primeval sea); in others Tangaroa was her husband, whom she deserted to become the wife of Rangi, by whom she became mother of Rehua, Rongo, Ru, Tane, Tu, and other deities. In Hervey Island myths daughter of Tima-te-kore (nothing more), wife of Vatea (light), and mother of Rongo, Tane, Tangaroa, Tangiia, Tonga-iti.

**PAPACHTIC** Literally, he of the flowing locks. Aztec personification of the sun's rays or aureole of light. An aspect of Quetzalcoatl.

**PAPAEUS** A title of Jupiter.

**PAPA PURUSHA** Hindu man of sin. A human form made up of all wickedness; the head is brahmanicide, the nose woman-murderer, the arm cow-killer, etc.

**PAPA STOUR** Most famous form surviving of Sword Dance. Performed by seven dancers representing the seven champions of Christendom. The leader, Saint George, performs a solo dance. He then presents his comrades one by one and finally all dance in unison.

**PAPER** Flimsiness, lack of durability.

Paper money schemes. Pleasure gardens, from the use in Goethe's Faust.

Paper strips. In China, Japan, and Tibet talismans against evil.



In China usually of yellow paper with an idol or Chinese character painted on it in red or black. In Japan called gohei. Usually white and blue, the white representing the spittle of Susa-no-wo, the blue his nose mucus, to expiate the faults for which he had been exiled to the underworld. Tibet Buddhists inscribe with religious symbols and swallow to cure disease. They also wear as a protection against dog, eagles, and evil spirits.

**PAPHNUTIUS** In Anatole France's *Thais* the young monk who succeeds in converting *Thais* and then falls lustfully in love with her.

**PAPHOS** Town in Cyprus famous for its temple of Aphrodite, where rites were orgiastic.

**Paphian.** A votary of Aphrodite, hence a lewd woman, a prostitute. Also called Cyprian.

**PAPIMANY** In Rabelais' *Gargantua and Pantagruel* the country of the Papimanes, a people who had a mania for the Pope; thus any priest-ridden country.

**PAPPAS** Hittite great father. Known to the Egyptians as Sutekh and identified by them with Set.

**PAPS** Adequacy, fertility, life force.

**PAP-SUKAL** Assyrian messenger of the gods.

**PAPUKKAL** Sumerian chief messenger of Anu. A winged angel carrying a wand or staff in his right hand. In Babylonian myths called Ili-abrat. Identical with Ninsubur.

**PAPYRUS** Emblem of Lower Egypt; also of Amon. Symbol of love and of the occult or hidden.

In Egyptian belief a protection from crocodiles, and said to be the material of the cradle in which Moses was found in the bulrushes.

**PARA (BJARA)** Literally, bearer. Finno-Ugric thieving spirit. Resembles a cat and assists men in carrying items from other people's larders. Identical with Puuk.

**PARABRAHMA** Hindu air spirit. Appears in five evolutionary forms: 1- Akasa tatwa, essence of subtle ether; 2- Vayu, wind; 3- Taijas, fire; 4- Apas, water; 5- Prthivi, earth.

**PARACELTUS** One who exalts knowledge, from Browning's poem of this name. Browning's hero was a portrait of Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus, a 16th century alchemist and physician, who had been forced to leave the university because he defied tradition. He was a spendthrift, tavern roisterer, untidy dresser, but remained a tireless experimenter, combining the mysteries of the cabala with facts of science, and has influenced science and occultism to the present day. He supposedly had contact with the devil, and a small demon in the shape of a bird lived in the hilt of his sword.

**PARACLETE** Greek word meaning helper, intercessor. Applied to the Holy Spirit in the sense of comforter.

**PARADISE** A Greek word, borrowed from the Persians, meaning a garden or pleasure park. Abode of the deceased faithful; place of bliss; region, state, or condition of surpassing delight. In Arabian belief where the deceased are attended by the *houris*. In Buddhism any of the numerous

realms where Buddha receives his believers. Christian heaven. In Jewish teaching the Garden of Eden, home of Adam and Eve; the part of Sheol where dwell souls of the disembodied just. In Japanese tradition heavenly worlds are a result of transmigration and subject to decay; paradise remains unchanged.

**PARADIXION TREE** Tree in India, in which dwell doves (virtue) which are able to slay the dragon (sin). Those who dwell in the tree or within its shadows have nothing to fear as the dragon lives at the base of the tree, outside the ever-present shadow. In Christian interpretation the tree is the Father, its leaves the Son, the shadow the Holy Ghost.

**PARAMITA** In Buddhism, virtue.

**PARASOL** Typifies the radiant solar wheel, world or universe tree. Symbolic of divinity, halo, power, royalty. In Buddhism called *atapatra* and is one of the eight glorious or precious things typifying authority. Emblem of Buddha, Pancaraksa, Sitatapatra, Usnisasita.

**Parasol tree.** In Chinese called *wu-t'ung shu*. According to legend it is the only tree on which the phoenix will alight, an event which glorifies a peaceful reign. It supposedly puts forth twelve new leaves each year, except in leap year, when a smaller thirteenth leaf grows, thus represents the year. Compare Palm tree.

**White parasol.** In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight glorious emblems. Typifies official authority; also protection against the heat of evil desires.

**PARASU** Sanscrit for ax. Bud-

dhist symbol of tantric manifestation. Emblem of the Dharmapalas.

**PARAVATAKSHA** Naga king of India, who dwelled under a lake overshadowed by a solitary ashoka (holy tree). His sword caused earthquakes and brought clouds. When he appeared his eyes flashed fire (lightning) and he roared (thunder). He attacked anyone who plucked the tree's berries, which renewed youth, promoted longevity, and were a source of supernatural knowledge. The tree also contained the life substance of Paravataksha. Compare Fraoch.

**PARCAE** See Fates.

**PARENTALIA** Babylonian feast for dead souls to which the ghosts (souls) returned to partake.

**PARI** (1) Melanesian charm song. (2) Tatar evil spirit.

**PARIA** Caribbean American Indian sacred mountain; navel of the earth.

**PARIACACA** Peruvian creator of all things. Hatched in the shape of a falcon on Condorcoto mountain. From four other eggs falcons emerged which were the winds. By magic the five transformed themselves into men.

**PARIAH** A member of a low caste in Southern India; often agricultural laborers. The name is from a native word meaning drum, and they were so called because they were the drummers at certain festivals. By extension a social outcast. One who pollutes other castes but is polluted by none.

**PARIJATA** Hindu universe tree

yielding all the objects of desire.

**PARI-NIRVANA** Buddhist state when extinction of life is achieved, state at which there can be no rebirth. Death of a Buddha, entrance to Nirvana. Escape from the Sipa Khorlo (wheel of life).

**PARIS** (1) In Greek mythology son of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba, who dreamed she was to bear a fire-brand. Told by a seer that the child would cause the destruction of Troy, she left him on the slopes of Mount Ida to die. Suckled by a she-bear until rescued by shepherds, he became noted for his beauty, and because of his success in warding off flock robbers he was sur-named Alexander (helper of men). When he awarded the apple of discord tossed by Eris to Aphrodite as the fairest of the goddesses, he created two enemies, Athena and Hera. Shortly after he was reconciled to his parents, and sent on a mission to Greece. Although his wife Oenone pleaded with him not to go, he sailed for Sparta, where, aided by Aphrodite, who had promised him the most beautiful of women, he abducted Helen, wife of King Menelaus. The abduction led to the Trojan War in which Paris killed Achilles and was slain by Philoctetes. Menelaus emasculated the body before giving it to the Trojans for burial. Because of their hatred for Paris, Athena and Hera sided with the Greeks, and the city of Troy was destroyed. Thus the prophecy was fulfilled. Paris is portrayed as a youth wearing a Phrygian cap and presenting an apple to Aphrodite. A beauty contest judge, he was a sun hero who abducted the moon or dawn goddess. The Greeks mostly were light heroes; the Trojans mostly those of darkness. The Achilles-

Paris-Philoctetes conflict represents one phase of the sun destroying another. In the tradition of sun heroes Paris was exposed, suckled by an animal, a far-traveler, unfaithful, and emasculated. Compare Heracles, Sigurd, Sun hero. (2) A gay city, alluding to the French capital, which is noted for its brilliant social life and Bohemianism.

Judgment of Paris. A judgment which leads to conflict.

Parisian wedding. A massacre, in allusion to the Saint Bartholomew massacre which took place during the festivities of the marriage of Henri of Navarre and Margaret of France.

**PARISII** A fire worshiping Gaelic tribe, after which the city of Paris was named.

**PARJANYA** Hindu rain bringer, giver of increase. Personification of a cloud. Portrayed as a bull or a cow. In later myths a form of Indra. See Androgynous deities.

**PARK** Beauty, fertility, paradise, recreation, wealth. Dream significance: melancholy, pain.

Park Avenue. Wealth and luxury contrasted to poverty and squalor, in allusion to the avenue in New York City, one end of which is occupied by fashionable residences, the other by slums.

**PARNASABARI** Buddhist female Bodhisattva, whose name signifies savage clad with leaves. Six-armed goddess who cleanses disease. Lady of all wild aboriginal tribes of India. Her color is yellow; her emblems are the pasa (noose) and sara (arrow); her mudra is tarjani. Also called Gandhari, Pisaci, Pukkasi. In Tibet called Lo-ma-gyon-ma.

**PARNASSUS (PARNASSOS)** A

mountain near Delphi, Greece. One of its two peaks was sacred to Dionysus, one to Apollo and the Muses, hence the seat of inspiration, music, and poetry. Mountain on which the ship bearing Deucalion and Pyrrha landed after the deluge, thus a haven. A name akin to the Persian *pari* meaning radiant.

Climb Parnassus. Write poetry.

**PARNE** Finno-Ugric evil forest spirit. It has three fingers on each hand and three toes on each foot with sharp clawing nails.

**PARPARA** In Kei Islands creation myth Parpara lost the fishhook of his elder brother Hian. Hian demanded the hook, which eventually was returned by the fish who had found it. In revenge Parpara caused Hian to spill some palm liquor, and then demanded that Hian return it to him. Hian dug so deeply he made a hole in the sky. Hian, Parpara, another brother and sister (unnamed) and four dogs, descended on a rope, discovered earth and became one of the ancestors of mortals.

**PARRICIDE** A folklore and mythological theme dramatizing the death of the old day or year by the new day or year. Examples are found in the tales of Oedipus, Perseus, Saint Julian.

**PARROT** Chatterer, gossip, greed, irritability, mocking verbosity, prophecy. Dream significance: indiscretion, slander. In Chinese tradition the bird warns women to be faithful to their husbands. The Hindu man-eating *Rasshases* supposedly kept their souls in parrots.

**PARSEE (PARSI)** Adherent of a Zororastrian sect of fire wor-

shippers, who expose their dead on structures called towers of silence that they may be dissipated without polluting the earth. To escape persecution in Persia they fled to India, hence refugees.

**PARSIFAL (PARZIFAL, PARZIVAL)** Hero of medieval German romance who is identical with the English *Perceval* and the Welsh *Peredur*. According to prophecy only a guileless fool (innocent man) who asks the proper questions will heal the thigh wound of *Amfortas*, guardian of the *Grail* kept in the temple of *Montsalvat* (bring fertility back to earth by curing the king's impotence). *Parsifal*, who has grown up in a forest, becomes attached to King *Arthur's* court, and is the only knight of the *Round Table* pure enough to accomplish a partial cure, and fertility is restored for a season. Personification of the spring sun. See *Fisher king*, *Galahad*.

**PARSIMONY** In an Italian icon personified by a virgin modestly dressed with a pair of compasses and a purse full of money tightly closed. She carries the motto "*Servat In Melius.*"

**PARSLEY** October 30 birthday flower. Symbolic of death, feasting, fickleness, useful knowledge, victory. Charm to ward off evil. In some localities considered unlucky to transplant from an old home to a new one as the Devil takes his tithe of it. In Greek antiquity awarded at *Nemean* games. Hebrew symbol of coming spring, suggesting the perpetual renewal of life and ever sustaining hope of human redemption. Characteristic side dish of ancient banquets, especially the *Passover* feast. Compare lettuce.

Parsley around a carrot.  
Fecundity.



**PARSON'S PENNY** In medieval Britain each mourner placed a piece of money on the table at a funeral as a token of respect to the deceased. It incidentally compensated the clergyman for praying for the soul of the dead. In Wales called spade money.

**PARTAKING OF FOOD** See Eating.

**PARTHENON** A celebrated temple. Erected by the Athenians for the worship of Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis. Called the Maiden's Chamber. On two sides the structure had eight pillars, typifying the directions; on the other two sides it had thirty pillars, typifying the course of the moon.

**PARTHENOPAEUS** In Aeschylus's Seven Against Thebes one of the six light heroes killed at the siege of that city.

**PARTHENOPE** Literally, virgin face. In Greek mythology one of the sirens. Unable to charm Odysseus with her song she threw herself into the sea. Anciently the name of the city of Naples because she supposedly had been cast up on its shore. A name sometimes applied to a dangerously alluring woman.

**PARTHENOS** Literally, the virgin. An epithet applied by the Greeks to Artemis, Athena, and other goddesses.

Parthenion. A grave and modest choral ode sung by virgins.

**PARTHIAN SHOT (OR SHAFT)** A parting thrust or last retort; in allusion to the ancient Parthians, who fought on horseback and after each shot appeared to retreat.

**PARTHOLAN (PARTHOLON)** Leader of the first legendary settlers of Ireland. They supposedly arrived on a May 1, Beltaine Day. They fought the Fomors, powers of darkness, and increased the plains, lakes, and fertility of the island, and on a May 1 three hundred years later returned whence they came. In one legend they were attacked by a plague. Having a premonition of their end the Partholans gathered on the Sen Mag and disappeared, probably indicating the return of light deities to the otherworld. A name identical with Bartholomew.

**PARTINGTON, MRS.** (1) One who stands in the way of progress or attempts the impossible. In allusion to an anecdotal character, who attempted to wipe up with a mop the Atlantic Ocean tide which swept into her house during a gale in 1824. (2) A B. P. Shillaber character noted for her misuse of words. Probably suggested by the above.

**PARTRIDGE** Deception, filth, lasciviousness, luxury, mischievousness, trickery, war. One easily caught or trapped. The male supposedly practices sodomy when the female sits on her eggs. A spring migrant sacred to fertility and sun deities, and to love goddesses because of its carnal passions. The hen, according to tradition, can become impregnated by the sound of the cock's voice or his scent blown into her by the wind. Its dance is an orgiastic war dance performed by cocks for the hen. They hobble on one foot, keeping the other in readiness to strike a rival. The males become so absorbed in their dance, if a man comes close and kills some of the dancers, the others continue undeterred. The quail's erotic reputation has

a similar background. Into the present a partridge is lamed and caged. Its love call attracts other cocks, who are attacked by hunters. The more rivals the caged cock sees fall, the more gleeful its cry. In Ecclesiasticus the caged partridge is likened to the proud man who rejoices at the disasters into which he has decoyed his neighbors. As a bird which sits on eggs it does not hatch it is a Christian symbol of deceit, the Devil, and theft. Sometimes a symbol of the church and truth. Iroquois bird which advised Ioskeha that Tawiscara was drying up the earth, thus one who gives a warning, a fertility or life symbol. Compare Foot, Hobbling, Lame king, under King.

**PARTURITION HOUSE** A practice common in primitive societies is the retirement of women to a one-room windowless hut for the purpose of delivering her child unseen. Frequently the woman builds the hut herself. She remains in it until she has been purified. The legend of Toyotama-hime indicates this rite.

**PARVATI (BAGAVATI)** Hindu great virgin. Queen of hills, womb of all time, consort of Siva. Worshipped in various forms, especially as Durga or Kali.

**PASA** Sanscrit for noose. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Emblem of Amoghapasa, Marici, Vajrapani, Yamantaka.

**PASCH** Hebrew Passover feast; also Easter.

**Paschal (Pascal).** Masculine name from the Hebrew of Passover lamb. In English the name honors Good Friday.

**Paschal candle.** In the Roman Catholic Church candle

blessed on Holy Saturday, placed in the sanctuary, and kept there until Ascension. Symbol of the resurrection.

**Paschal lamb.** Eaten by the Jews at the Passover feast. Symbol of atonement, redemption, sacrifice. A memorial. Christian symbol of Christ. In heraldry a white lamb passant carrying the Saint George red cross banner; device of Knights Templars.

**Paschal moon.** New moon of the spring equinox.

**PASEAH** Hebrew name meaning lame.

**PASHA** Egyptian and Turkish title meaning head or sovereign. Usually given to military officers; sometimes given to high civil functionaries. A variant of bashaw.

**PASHT** Same as Bast.

**PASIPHAE** Literally, all shine. Cretan moon goddess. Daughter of Helios and Perseis; wife of Minos; mother of Ariadne and Deucalion. She conceived a passion for the white bull given to Minos by Poseidon, and by the bull became the mother of the Minotaur, which Minos imprisoned in the labyrinth (realm of darkness). Thus she was mistress and mother of a bull (sun).

**PASITHEA** Same as Aglaia.

**PASQUE FLOWER** June 23 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: You have no claims; I have no claims. Emblem of South Dakota; also of Easter.

**PASSANT** Walking and looking toward dexter side; dexter forepaw raised as if walking; said of an animal in heraldry. Typifies passing, surpassing, transitoriness; being in circulation,

current.

**PASSE-VARA** Holy mountain abode of the seides (stone gods) of the Lapps. Game on the mountain is not shot.

**PASSION** Symbolized by a flaming heart, nightingale, red, red rose, wild beast.

Christ's passion. Symbolized by a cross, crown of thorns, hammer, I. R. N. I., ladder, pin-cers, reed, seamless garment, spear, sponge, three dice, three nails.

Passion flower. June 22 birthday flower symbolizing holy love, religious fervor, susceptibility. Emblem of Tennessee. Its five petals and purple color symbolize Christ's wounds and suffering; its spear-shaped leaves, the sacrifice in the final act of redemption.

**PASS ON THE TORCH** Transmit an inheritance, tradition, or wisdom; in allusion to the relay torch race of the Greeks.

The passing bell. Church bell tolled to announce a death; formerly rung when a person was dying to drive away evil spirits waiting for the soul.

**PASSOVER** Hebrew festival commemorating the coming forth out of Egypt, when the angel of death that slew the first born of the Egyptians passed over their houses, which had been marked with lamb's blood. Held during the full moon of Nisan (March-April). The feast (seder) consisted of the bitter herbs betzah, carpas, haroseth, hazereth, maror, zeroa; four glasses of unfermented wine; paschal lamb; unleavened bread (matzoth). Before and after drinking the first glass of wine, the hands were washed, i. e. purified. The lamb was roasted whole, no bones were

broken, and all that remained uneaten was placed in a fire as an offering. The unleavened bread is a reenactment of the trials of the exodus. In Hebrew called Pesach, which is derived from the root PSCH, which means to dance with a limp. Originally a barley or spring planting dance; later a commemoration of the escape of the Israelites from Egypt. It is synchronized to Pagan spring festivals; to it the Christian Easter is synchronized. In the Easter feast the lamb represents Christ's body.

**PAST** Personified by a pensive woman beside a broken column. She contemplates a skull, which she holds.

**PASTORAL STAFF** Emblem of the good shepherd of all souls, i. e. supreme deity. Christian symbol of ecclesiastical authority; crosier borne by an abbot, bishop, etc.

**PATAGONIAN MINT** July 30 birthday flower symbolizing virtue.

**PATAIKOI** Figures of dwarfs carried by Phoenician sailors as talismans. They resemble images of the Egyptian god Ptah. The word is related to pehti, Egyptian for strength, and to patu, Maori for father.

**PATALA** The series of seven (or eight) Hindu underworlds inhabited by semi-divine beings who are provided with every kind of sensuous beauty and hold continual revels.

**PATARA** (1) City famous for an oracle of Apollo. Sometimes said to be the birthplace of Saint Nicholas (Santa Claus). (2) In Hinduism disk held by Vishnu, the wheel of the sun or circle of per-

fection.

**PATECATL** Aztec lord and discoverer of the ocpatli (peyote) liquor. Parallels Dionysus.

**PATELIN** An artful cheat, a crafty man. From the character in French comedy.

**PATEN** In Christian churches dish used for the eucharistic bread. Of gold or silver-gilt, the host rests on it during mass.

**PATERA** Roman votive bowl. A shallow round vessel of earthenware or silver. Resolves into pater-A, i.e. father A or father Sun; also pa-ter, i.e. father enduring.

**PATERNOSTER** From the Latin, meaning our Father. The Lord's prayer, from the opening words in the Latin version. Every eleventh rosary bead, which is connected with the prayer's repetition; hence a rosary.

**Paternoster Row.** Street on which prayer books and rosaries are sold; from the street in London. In one account the street received its name because funeral processions on their way to Saint Paul's began their paternoster at the beginning of the Row.

**Paternoster-while.** A short time; the time it takes to say a paternoster.

**PATESI** Babylonian prince-priest, ruler of a town subject to a more powerful city; servant of a king or chief deity.

**PATH** Experience, knowledge, learning. The way leading from the land of the living to that of the dead, universally regarded as perilous. Buddhist doctrine has an eight-fold path or noble way; also six paths (gati) or conditions of existence.

**Lion in the path.** Danger ahead, especially a fancied danger. **Pathfinder.** Symbolized by a dog, fox, Indian, wolf, or a galley or ship with eyes at the prow.

**Pathway of souls.** Milky Way. **Primrose path.** The pleasant road; path pursued for pleasure rather than for virtue.

**PATIENCE** Symbolized by an anchor, ass, elephant, ox, violet. Personified by Griselda (patient Grisel or Grizel), a Boccaccio heroine. In an Italian icon portrayed as a mature woman sitting on a stone. Her naked feet are on thorns, a heavy yoke is on her shoulders.

**PATOLLUS (PATOLLO)** Ancient Baltic god of the underworld; one of a triad consisting of Perkunas and Potrympus. Prussian god sacred to one of the three divisions of the holy oak. Before his image were the heads of a cow, a horse, a man.

**PATRA** Begging bowl, Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Emblem of Amitabha, Avalokitesvara, Gautama, Man-la.

**PATRICK (PATRICIUS)** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning noble, patrician. It resolves into Pa-ter-ick, Father enduring (or brilliant) fire. In feminine form, Patricia (Pat, Patsy, Patty). (2) See under Saints.

**PATRINIA** Japanese symbol of autumn, eternal devotion. In legend the mistress of Ono-no-Yori-kaze believing herself to be abandoned by him committed suicide by drowning. When she was buried patrinia grass grew on her grave. The unhappy lover likewise drowned himself and was buried beside his mistress. Out



of his grave miscanthus grew, and ever since the two grasses rarely are found apart.

#### PATROCLUS (PATROKLOS)

In Homer's Iliad the loyal friend of Achilles. When Achilles, because of an argument with Agamemnon, refused to fight for the Greeks in the Trojan War, Patroclus pleaded to be permitted to take his place. Achilles, finally persuaded, lent Patroclus his armor, strictly cautioning him how to use it. Patroclus disregarded Achilles's warning and was killed by Hector. Patroclus was a reflection of or the rays of the sun (Achilles); when he took the form of the sun he was killed by darkness. Like Icarus and Phaethon he ignored instructions and therefore was doomed to die.

**PATRONYMIC PREFIXES OR SUFFIXES** In Anglo-Saxon names sen or son; Gaelic mac; German sohn; Greek ides (plural idae); Hebrew ben; Irish Ó, Norman fitz; Russian vitch.

**PATSHAK** Among the Ostiaks spirits of small children who had been killed. Homeless, restless spirits denied the opportunity of resting in a grave, they rule over grass, roots, and trees. Resemble apparas, liekkio.

#### PAUL (PAULINUS, PAULUS)

- (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning little. In feminine form Paula (Paulina, Pauline).
- (2) See under Saints.

**Paul Bunyan.** Giant logger and super-lumberjack; legendary hero of the woods and patron saint of the American lumber industry. Resembles folktale giants and retains traces of Gargantua and Finn mac Cool. Also a comic demigod or trickster hero famous for highly exaggerated ex-

ploits. May originally have been a French Canadian hero.

**Paul Pry.** An inquisitive meddler, news gatherer, squirrel; in allusion to the hero of John Poole's play by that name.

**Rob Peter to pay Paul.** Benefit one at the expense of another; take from one in order to give to another; shift a debt. The saints Peter and Paul are thought of as having access to a common purse, thus to transfer from one pocket to another, in reality leave a situation unchanged.

**PAULOWNIA** Japanese symbol of rectitude. With five petals the badge of the imperial family, with seven petals badge of the emperor.

**PAU-PUK-KEEWIS** Mischief-maker, sorcerer in Longfellow's Hiawatha. He teaches the Indians the game of hazard; then strips them of their possessions by his winnings. He eludes the angry Hiawatha by changing into a beaver. After many adventures he changes into an eagle. Typifies wind or winter.

**PAUTIWA** Zuni lord of the underworld. Visited by Kiaklo for the breath of life. See Ashiwi.

**PAVEMENT** Civilization, travel. Anciently a judgment place.

**Broken pavement.** A broken life.

**PAVO** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Peacock.

**PAVOR** Roman abstract divinity of panic.

**PAWNBROKER** Symbolized by three golden balls, a design borrowed from the coat-of-arms of the Medici family, the first pawnbrokers. See Lombard.

**PAX** (1) Roman abstract divinity of peace. (2) A circular or square plaque containing a representation of the crucifixion, the Lamb, Virgin, or other sacred image, and kissed at certain Roman Catholic masses to symbolize the kiss of peace.

**PAXTON** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning peace town.

**PAYATAMU** Zuni diminutive flower-crowned god who plays his flute in the fields, cautioning flowers to grow and butterflies to follow him. A breeze deity. Parallels Pan and the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

**PAYETOME** Brazilian agricultural god. He has a white beard and resembles Sume.

**PAYNAL (LITTLE PAYNAL, PAYNALTON)** Literally, hurried or swift. Aztec deputy god; substitute for Huitzilopochtli when he was in a state of suspended animation for part of the year (in Hades). Winter sun deity.

**PAY ZUME** Paraguayan god who came from the east (dawn). A sun deity. Diviner, magician, priest, he instructed his people in the arts of agriculture and hunting. Identical with Zume.

**PAZUZU** In Sumerian mythology son of Hanpa. Demon of the winds, bringer of fever and cold. A monster, he had four wings; a head half human, half canine with a grinning mouth; hands of a savage; legs which terminated in the talons of a bird of prey; a scorpion's tail. His body was covered with scales or feathers.

**PE (PEH, PHE)** Seventeenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English P, and at times Ph or F. Its meaning is

mouth or tongue; its numerical value is eighty. According to mystics its symbolic correspondence is fate; its tarot deck correspondence is Star; its planetary correspondence is Mercury; its zodiacal correspondence is Aries. Its color is scarlet; its direction on the cube of space is north, realm of darkness and mystery, signifying the period of the sun's annual death; its intelligence is active or exciting. In white magic refers to the first of the mystical elements, held to be fire. Its sovereign intelligence is Seraphim. In correspondence with the air, which is the abode of sylphs, whose lord is Ariel.

**PEA** February 17 birthday flower, symbolic of respect. Dream significance: (dry) coming marriage; (green) perfect happiness.

Black pea. Symbolizes health, strength.

Everlasting pea. Symbolizes lasting pleasure. In the language of flowers: Appoint a meeting.

Sweet pea. February 1 birthday flower symbolizing delicacy, departure. In the language of flowers: Remember me.

**PEACE** Symbolized by a dove, emerald, olive, P. Personified by Eirene (Irene), Pax, or by a draped maiden, crowned with wheat-ears, holding a sheaf of wheat and a statuette of abundance. In an Italian icon represented by a young winged woman crowned with olives and corn ears. A lion and a lamb sit together on one side of her; weapons burn on the other.

Peace and forgiveness. Symbolized by a dove and olive branch.

**PEACH** Femininity, velvety skin, yoni. In China called t'ao and symbolizes good fortune, happiness, longevity, marriage.

A fairy fruit. In Chinese art associated with the bat. Frequently takes the place of the character shou (long life). In Christian art symbolizes salvation, silence of virtue. An attribute of Virgin Mary. In Japan an emblem of immortality and a charm against plague. An attribute of Izanagi.

Peach and bat. Chinese symbol of happiness and long life.

Peach blossom. April 25 birthday flower symbolizing spring. In the language of flowers: I am your captive. Emblem of a bride and the state of Delaware. In China called t'ao hua. Emblem of February, charm against evil. In Japan chief flower associated with Girl's Doll Festival. Symbolizes fecundity, In (female principle), and marriage. Like the fruit, a charm against plague.

Peach rods. Japanese demon dispeller. Used to oust evil spirits in ceremony which takes place the last day of the year.

Peach stone. Padlocks made of the stone and wood are tied to children as amulets to bind them to life and ward off evil. If mingled with the ashes of a mulberry tree supposedly confers immortality.

Peach tree. In China p'an t'ao or fan t'ao, tree of life. The Shen t'ao grows on the Isles of the Blest, over which Hsi Wang Mu rules. It blossoms every 3,000 years, its fruits appearing 3,000 years later and conferring immortality on those who eat it. It coils up its leaves to a height of 3,000 miles and a golden cock sits upon it at dawn. Emblem of Chung-li Ch'uan, Han Hsiang-tzu, Ho Hsien-ku, Shu Yu, and Yu Lei. Tree planted at inaccessible Buddhist shrines to signify the moral, "He who is satisfied with the first fruits of Chinese learning will never know

the profound beauty of its hidden mysteries." Korean emblem of Buddhism; planted at temples and shrines.

Three peaches. Chinese emblem of Tung Fang So, the thief.

**PEACHUM** In Gay's Beggar's Opera a rascal and receiver of stolen goods. His house is the resort of pickpockets, thieves, and all sorts of villains. For his own benefit he betrays Captain Macheath, husband of his daughter Polly, to the police.

**PEACOCK** (1) The all-seeing, arrogance, beauty, court life, dignity, immortality, luxury, magnificence, ornamentation, pompousness, regality, resurrection, worldly pride. Dream significance: pride misplaced; (with full tail) rich marriage. By ancients believed to be a destroyer of serpents, thus a releaser of fertilizing moisture. In some localities worshiped as the phoenix. Bird by which blasphemous oaths were made. Mount of the Etruscan Uni, Greek Hera, Hindu Maya, Japanese Benten, Roman Juno. In Buddhism called mayura; mount of Amitabha, Mahamayuri, Sarasvati. Emblem of a Byzantine empress. In Chinese and Japanese art a companion of the peony. In Christian art the ever-vigilant church. Attribute of Christ, Saint Barbara. Symbolizes grace of sacrament, heavenly glory. Badge of the Egyptian city Heliopolis. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Pavo.

Peacock atop a candlestick or pillar. By Arabs called Melek Taos; symbolizes the sun god supported by the universal axis.

Peacock feathers. In a literary style refers to borrowed ornamentation; in allusion to the jay who decked herself in peacock's feathers and became an object of

ridicule. In Buddhism called mayurapiccha; ritual altar object used for sprinkling. A non-tantric symbol. In China called ling; in the drama worn in a headdress to signify a warrior. In the east a mark of rank. In Egypt and Rome unlucky, emblem of the evil eye.

Peacock feeding on grapes.

Symbol of the Christian eucharist.

Peacock tail. Star-studded sky; the ever-watchful evil eye.

In Greek mythology created by Hera from the eyes of Argus Panoptes.

Peacock tail folded. Remorse.

Peacock with dragon. Sky and earth. Carries the same symbolism as bird and serpent, winged serpent.

Peacock with olive leaf. Christian church bringing peace.

**PEAK** Mayan hieroglyph for A. Contains the notion of great father. For symbolism see Hill, Mountain.

Center Peak. In China called Ts'ung Shan, one of the five sacred mountains; color yellow, element earth.

East Peak. Tai Shan; color green; element wood.

North Peak. Hêng Shan; color black; element water.

South Peak. Hêng Shan; color red; element fire.

West Peak. Hua Shan; color white; element metal.

**PEANUT** Pettiness, small change, valuelessness.

Peanut gallery. In the United States the top gallery of cheap seats. Formerly those who sat there ate peanuts and tossed the shells onto the stage. In Europe the gallery is called Olympus.

**PEAR** The human heart. Word from the same root as pair, pere, pere, pyramid, pyre. Probably

so named because it is formed like a pyramid or pyre. Old Anglo-Saxon for pear was peru (pere Hu). In China called li; symbolic of justice, longevity, purity, wise and benevolent administration. In Christianity typifies Christ's love for mankind. In Egyptian antiquity sacred to Isis.

Pear blossom. August 17 birthday flower symbolizing affection. In the language of flowers: Not altogether lovely. In China called li hua; symbolizes wisdom. Emblem of August. In Korea typifies grace, nobility, purity.

Pear tree. Comfort. In China symbolic of longevity. In many parts of the world held sacred because of its pyramidal form.

Prickly pear. June 12 birthday flower symbolizing satire. In the language of flowers: Do not forget.

**PEARL** June birthstone symbolizing beauty, faithfulness, humility, innocence, integrity, modest splendor, moonlight, purity, rarity, refinement, reward of patience, self-sacrifice, sorrow, tears, virginity, wealth, wisdom. Dream significance: disillusion, sorrow. Charm against fire. Powdered and mixed with water to cure lunacy and stomach ailments. It is associated with the color white and the flower honeysuckle, and carries some of their symbolism. It governs the zodiacal house Cancer, and its occult powers are said to be intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Those born under its sign will be creative and taciturn, and will lead an agitated existence, but a life of power. Attribute of love and moon goddesses. Typifies O of the gnostic alphabet. Of disputed etymology the word seems to be from the Latin and means little pear or little ball.



It resolves into per-le, and contains the notion of father (light) everlasting. In Buddhism called tama. Third eye of Buddha. In China created from the bones of P'an Ku. Symbolizes perfection, riches. Protector of chastity, health, longevity. Christian symbol of salvation. A particle of the consecrated eucharist wafer. Attribute of Christ and Virgin Mary. In the East divine essence which controls the ebb and flow of tides. See Kanji, Manji. Placed in the mouth of a dead noble to preserve the body and assure long life in the next world. In England formerly called margaret. In medieval Europe believed to bring ill luck to those who did not have it as an ancestral gem. Hindus attribute its creation to Vishnu. In Iran known as the child of light.

Black pearl. Rejection.

Casting pearls before swine.

Giving that which is precious to those who are base, unappreciative, or unable to comprehend its value.

Flaming pearl. In Buddhism the cintamani; the jewel in the lotus, one of the eight precious things. In China called chu and symbolizes feminine beauty, genius in obscurity, the heart of Buddha, pure intentions.

Mother of pearl. Chinese fairy food providing longevity.

Pearl of Asia. Largest pearl in the world; given by the Shah Jahan to his wife Mumtaz Mahal, for whom he had built Taj Mahal.

Pearl of great price. A designation of wisdom.

Pearly Emperor. Yu Huang.

Pearly gate. Gate of Heaven. When twelve in number, gates to New Jerusalem.

Red pearl. Sun.

**PEBBLE** Justice, law. Among Anglo-Saxons a white pebble was a charm of the dead and placed

as a grave gift. In Greek antiquity a black pebble signified guilt or rejection, a white pebble approbation or acquittal.

**PECAN** Self-restraint.

**PECK MEASURE** In China ten cattles of rice; symbolic of a full measure of justice, mercy, and virtue.

**PECKSNIFF** A canting humbug, a hypocrite. From the character in Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit.

**PEEL** Prison, refuge, stronghold. A circular tower of a type found along the Scotch-English border; probably used for sun worship.

**PEEPUL (PIPPUL)** Chinese name for the bo or bodhi tree, Sanscrit Buddhist fig tree of life.

**PEGASUS** (1) Imagination, inspiration, intellect, knowledge, poetry, science, understanding, wisdom. In heraldry activity, energy, enterprise whereby one may mount to honor. Badge of Inner Temple of Inns of Court. In Greek mythology winged horse offspring of the sea foam of Poseidon and the blood of the slaughtered Medusa. Chrysaor was his twin. At the request of Athena (wisdom) he became the steed of Bellerophon (sun), and the mount of Bellerophon when he overcame the Chimera (drought). When Bellerophon attempted to fly into the heavens Pegasus threw him and ascended alone into the skies to become the constellation and bearer of thunder and lightning for Zeus. The name signifies springs of water, and he typifies morning clouds or vapors which rise from the sea. When the Muses contended with the daughters of Pieros, Mount Helicon rose heavenward in delight,

and to stop its ascent Pegasus gave it a kick. His hoofs released the fountain Hippocrene, and in its sacred waters the Muses quaffed their richest draughts of inspiration. Compare Aarvak, Blodughofi, Zu. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Flying Horse. Known to the Chinese as Pik, the partition, wall between the old and new years.

Break Pegasus's neck. Write halting poetry.

**PEGGY** Feminine name, diminutive of Margaret or Marguerite.

**PE-HAR** See Nach'un.

**PEI-CHI CHEN CHUN** Chinese god of the North Pole. Reincarnation of T'ien Pao.

**PEINE FORTE ET DURE** A form of punishment used into the 18th century, which consisted of placing heavy weights on the naked body and withholding sustenance until an accused admitted guilt or perished. Used figuratively to express great emotional distress.

**PEITHO** Greek goddess of persuasion, specifically persuasion of love. Worshiped variously as one of the three Graces, as an attendant of Aphrodite, as an aspect of Aphrodite. By the Romans called Suadela.

**PEKAH** In Old Testament general of the army of Pekahiah, king of Israel. He conspired against the king, whom he killed, and usurped the throne. His evil reign was filled with terror.

**PEKINGESE** Chinese imperial dog. Once its removal from a palace was punishable by death. A lion-dog symbolic of energy,

even disposition, intelligence, love of comfort, valor.

**PEKKO (PEKO, PELLON-PEK-KO)** Finno-Ugric barley god. Name related to Beyggvir (Byggvir), servant of Frey.

**PEKLO** Slavic underworld.

**PEKOD** Hebrew masculine name meaning visitation.

**PELALAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah distinguishes.

**PELARGONIUM** Thoughts.

**PELASGUS (PELASGOS)** In Greek mythology grandson of the river god Inachus; son of a mother, Niobe an earth goddess, but without a father. Sometimes Zeus is said to be his father. Father of Lycaon. Founder of the Pelasgic division of the Greek people. Arcadian first man, teacher of civilization.

**PELE** Polynesian fire goddess of volcanoes, inhabiting the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii. Her eruptions are caused by jealous rages.

**PELEG** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning division.

**PELE KOLESE** Finno-Ugric water spirit. Half dead, it floats on the water with its face turned toward the sky. Anyone who tries to rescue it becomes its victim.

**PELET** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning deliverance.

**PELETHITES AND CHERETHITES** In the Old Testament body guards or messengers of the king, especially of David. They appear to have been Philistines, thus mercenaries. Their names mean runners and executioners

respectively.

**PELEUS** In Greek mythology son of Aeacus; brother of Telamon. King of Thessaly, he won his bride, the sea-nymph Thetis, by holding her while she changed her shapes until she returned to her proper form. Their wedding became a beauty contest when Paris awarded the apple of Eris to Aphrodite as the fairest of goddesses. His wife bore him seven children, six of whom she burned to death, the seventh, Achilles, Peleus rescued and presented with the Pelian spear (rays). The changes of Thetis, suggest seasonal changes. A sun and fertility hero, Peleus was fated to be castrated and slain. His first six sons were offered as surrogates in his place; the rescue of Achilles indicates Peleus could no longer escape his destiny. See Sacred king under King.

**Pelian spear.** So called because it was cut from an ash growing on Mount Pelion or because it had belonged to Peleus. It was so huge none but Achilles could wield it, and it had the power of healing those it wounded, thus the sun's rays cure and wound.

**PELIAS** In Greek mythology son of Poseidon and Tyro. Father of Alcestis. With his twin Neleus he was left exposed to die. One was suckled by a mare, the other by a bitch, and they lived to avenge the wrongs done their mother by Salmeoneus, thus fulfilling a prophecy. The brothers usurped the throne of the co-kings Cretheus and Aeson. After a time Pelias exiled Neleus. Pelias had been warned to beware of a one-legged man. When Jason, son of Aeson, wearing one shoe, claimed the throne, Pelias agreed to abdicate if Jason would bring him the golden

fleece, but Pelias refused to fulfill his agreement. Medea, sorceress wife of Jason, thereupon tricked Pelias's daughters into slaying him, but cutting up his body and casting the pieces into a caldron to boil. Pelias is a light hero; his severed body shimmers on water as he sinks. He and Neleus are counterparts of Eteoclus and Polynices. See Exposed child.

**PELICAN** Benevolence, charity, parental love. From an erroneous notion that the mother, when food is scarce, feeds her brood with her own blood. According to fable, when the young begin to grow they rebel against the father, who kills them; then in remorse, after three days, he will give them his blood and revive them; thus a symbol of resurrection. Also symbolic of dullness, gregariousness, indolence, melancholy, migration. Emblem of Louisiana. In heraldry represented as standing above its nest with wings adorsed, nourishing its young. It is said to be blazoned in its piety, piety having the classical meaning of filial devotion. In Christian art symbolizes atonement and crucifixion. When used as an emblem of Christ a pelican is vulning herself.

**PELION** Sacred Greek mountain. See Ossa.

**PELLEAN (PELLAM)** In Grail romances son of Pelles. With his father a keeper of the Grail. Both are called Fisher King. An underworld deity; later form of Pryderi.

**PELLEAS** In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. Because of his innocence he is treated with scorn by Lady Ettarre, whom he loves. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* one of

the pursuers of the Blatant Beast after its escape from captivity. Thus a light and fertility hero.

**PELLENORE (PELLINORE)**

In Arthurian romances a king and knight. Father of Sir Percivale and Sir Tor. Slayer of the King of Orkney. A slayer of winter. In some versions of the Grail story a maimed king, custodian of the Grail.

**PELLES (PELEUR)** In Grail romances father of Elaine and Pellean. Grandfather of Galahad. In some tales a foreign king related to Joseph of Arimathea, and guardian of the Grail, which he kept in his castle of Carbonec. An underworld deity.

**PELOPS** Literally, dark-eyed or dusky-faced. In Greek mythology grandson of Zeus, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes. Tantalus served his body as a stew for the gods. His shoulder had been eaten by Demeter before the gods discovered the nature of their dish. Hermes restored him to life and supplied him with an ivory shoulder. He was therefore a dark-skinned youth with a white shoulder blade, or a porpoise, which has a dark exterior and a white shoulder blade, which was sacred to priestesses of earth or mother goddesses. The slaying by his father symbolizes the burning of fruits and flowers by too great heat of the sun, his restoration symbolizes the freshness of earth after draught. For the crime a curse was placed upon the family, and for generations many of its members met with tragic fate, i.e. one season was overcome by another. To win Hippodamia for his wife Pelops defeated her father Oenomaus in a race; thus scorched earth defeated the agricultural lord,

whose horses were winds. Poseidon is said to have fallen in love with Pelops and to have carried him off to be his cup-bearer as Zeus with Ganymede. Peloponnesus was the 'island of Pelops.' Compare Nyctimus.

Pelops's ivory shoulder. A mark of identification.

**PEN** Authorship, correction, immortality, intellect, learned employments, liberal arts. In art frequently appears with ink horn or blotter.

**PENANCE** Typified by a hair shirt, scourge, skull.

**PEN ANNWFN** In Welsh legend a title of Pwyll, which see.

**PENARDUN** Brythonic sky goddess married to a sea god. Daughter of Don, wife of Llyr, mother of Manawyddan.

**PENATES** Old Roman household guardians of the welfare of a family. Probably originally gods of the larder or penus (inmost), their images being kept in the penetralia, i.e. center of the house. They had a place at the hearth of every home, the family table was sacred to them, and a perpetual fire was maintained in their honor. Rome, conceived as a larger family, had its Penates, whose images Aeneas supposedly brought from Troy. They were preserved in the temple of Vesta. First fruits were offered to them. Compare Lares.

**PENCIL** Correction, immortality, phallus. Instrument of arts or imitation. Emblem of Calliope.

**PENDRAGON** A title which carried dictatorial powers conferred in times of grave danger



on early British chieftains. King Arthur's father was called Uther Pendragon. The word is from the Welsh pen (head) and dragon.

**PENDULUM** Judgment, time.

**PENELOPE (PENNY)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bobbin, weaver. (2) In Greek mythology wife of Odysseus, mother of Telemachus. In the absence of Odysseus she was harassed by numerous suitors. She promised to make her choice as soon as she finished weaving a shroud for the aged Laertes, her father-in-law. To gain time she secretly ripped at night the weaving she had done during the day. In popular accounts pictured as a model wife; by some considered a woman of wavering affections, a flirt who wove a web for her suitors. The weaving symbolizes the harmonizing of the day; the web of clouds cannot be completed until the setting sun (Odysseus) appears. Compare Arachne, Chih Nu, Ocnus, Orihime.

Penelope's fabric or web.

Procrastination, a trap.

Penelopeize. To undo a work again and again to stall for time. Fruitless effort.

Penelops. A sacred purple-striped bird; perhaps an aspect of Penelope.

**PENELOPHON** In Percy's Reliques a beggar-maid loved by a king. By Shakespeare called Zenelophon.

**PENELVA** A knight of Spanish romances.

**PENEUS** Greek river god. Father of Daphne. Also known as Ladon.

**P'ENG NIAO** Chinese roc or fabulous bird. It has wings like

clouds, causes winds, and bears the sky on its shoulder blades. Its flight is symbolic of rapid advancement and success.

**PENG TSU** A Chinese Methuselah.

**PENIEL (PENUEL)** Literally, face of God. In the Old Testament a fortified town where Jacob wrestled with the Angel Jehovah face to face.

**PENINSULA STATE** Nickname of Florida.

**PENIS** Chief symbol of the Roman god Fascinus. Form of a herm.

**PENITENCE** Symbolized by brown, grey, violet.

**PENKNIFE** Dream significance: squabble, unfaithfulness.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Emblem: key-stone; motto: Virtue, Liberty, and Independence; nicknames: Coal, Steel.

**PENNYROYAL** Fleeing. In the language of flowers: You had better go.

**PENTACLE (PENTANGLE, PENTAGON)** (1) Eternity, perfection, universe. Worn as a health amulet; used as a door-mark to keep out witches. In invocations and spells used as a generator; opposed to a talisman, which is an intermediary. Emblem of Gawain, Mercury, Quetzalcoatl, and Thoth. Totem of American Indians. In Christian art typifies the five wounds suffered by Christ, hence a form Devils fear. By German writers called drudenfuss, meaning wizard's foot, probably a corruption of druid's foot; worn as a symbol of deity on their sandals.

Greek Christians used it as a sign of the cross. Among Jews a good-luck mark. Famous legendary key of Solomon. Japanese insignia of high station.

(2) Tarot deck card. When a majority appeared in a deal signified business, money, possessions. A diamond has replaced the pentacle in modern decks.

Pentacle on coin. Emblematic of commerce.

**PENTATEUCH** Literally, five tools or books. The books of Moses or the first five books of the Bible, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, taken collectively.

**PENTECOST** Literally, the fiftieth. A joyful Jewish harvest festival at which first-fruits of wheat were offered. Also called Feast of Weeks because it was celebrated on the fiftieth day or seven weeks after the second day of Passover. In later times ceased to be thought of as a harvest festival and considered a celebration of the gift of the Law to Moses on Mount Sinai. By Christians adopted as the feast of Whitsunday to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles. Celebrated with green colors to suggest the life and growth of the Holy Spirit within man.

Pentecostals. Gifts to the priest by parishioners or by inferior churches to the mother church at Pentecost.

**PENTHESILEA** In Greek mythology daughter of Ares. Amazon queen who, after the death of Hector, took the part of the Trojans and engaged Achilles in single combat. Her beauty and courage caused Achilles, who mortally wounded her, to lament.

**PENTHEUS** In Greek mythology

grandson of Cadmus and son of Agave. King of Thebes. He prohibited his people from taking part in Dionysian rites. Nevertheless his mother and sister went to Mount Cithaeron to join a group taking part in a Dionysia. Smitten with a fierce desire to witness the orgies which no male was permitted to see, he hid in a tree. Agave, maddened by the frenzy of the revels, mistook him for a wild beast and tore him to pieces. The legend reveals the introduction of a foreign ritual that had been strongly resisted and established by violence. As a male who trespassed into a woman's realm Pentheus resembles Actaeon, Endymion, Hylas, Orpheus.

**PENURY** In an Italian icon personified by a lean old woman pitifully dressed. She holds a willow branch and a pumice stone. A lean cow is at her side.

**PEONY (PAEONY)** June 21 birthday flower symbolizing anger, bashfulness, indignation, lowliness, shame. Emblem of spring. Word which resolves into pa-ony, i. e. only father. In China called mu tan. The queen of flowers, emblem of March. Symbolizes affection, feminine loveliness, good fortune, honor, love, spring, wealth. Also called lo-yang, the king of flowers, flower of the yang principle believed to possess curative powers, thus symbolic of longevity. In art associated with the peacock, pheasant, and phoenix. By the Japanese called botan or fuki-gusa, herald of summer. Symbolic of brightness, enchanting beauty, high rank, virility, wealth. Also called the flower of twenty days and an emblem of aristocracy. Its companions in art are the Chinese lion and the peacock.

Peony and crowing cock. In

China honors and success.

**Peony tree.** In China the hua-chung wang, king of trees. Symbolizes brightness, distinction, good luck, masculinity, riches.

**PEPEZU** Yuracari, South American Indian, god who carries people off to the forest.

**PEPHREDO** In Greek mythology one of the Graeae. The horrier or watcher.

**PEPI** A name of Egyptian kings meaning father. Word akin to pope.

**PEPITA** Feminine name corresponding to masculine Pepe (Joseph).

**PEPPER FLOWER** Satirical thoughts.

**PEPPERMINT** October 27 birthday sprig symbolizing cordiality, warmth. In Korea signifies mother's blessing.

**PER** Scandinavian masculine name meaning fire or light. Akin to Ber and to the roots of Perceval, Persephone, Perseus.

**PERAA** Alternate title of Pharaoh. Literally, great house.

**PERCHTA** See Berchta.

**PERCIVAL (PERCEVAL, PERCIVALE, PERSE, PERSIVAL)**

(1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning courteous, and from the French, meaning pierce and valley. (2) Knight of the Round Table. Son of Sir Pellinore or Sir Evelake; brother of Sir Lamerock. In one version he is brought up in a forest ignorant of the outside world. As quester of the Grail his task is that of healing the Fisher King whose disability causes the wast-

ing of the land. He fails to solder the broken sword (phallus), but he asks concerning the Grail and this frees the waters which partially restore the land. Thus, like Gawain whom he supplanted, he has partial success. In Perilous Chapel he slays the Black Hand. In another version he catches sight of the Grail, but Sir Galahad wins the quest. He typifies a solar deity endowed with the restorative powers of a medicine man. Identical with Parsifal and Peredur. Compare Rishyacrings.

**PERCY** (1) Masculine name from a Norman French family name after Perci, a place in Normandy. (2) A term used to suggest effeminacy.

**PERDIX** Literally, partridge. Greek sun deity. Nephew and pupil of the inventor Daedalus. Variously called Kalos or Talus. To save him, when his uncle made jealous by his invention of the saw and a pair of compasses tried to kill him, Athena transformed him into a partridge. Sometimes identified as female, mother-mistress of Talus, inferring he was virgin born inasmuch as the hen-partridge supposedly can become impregnated by the scent or voice of the cock. The partridge, a spring migrant, was sacred to fertility, love, and sun deities.

**PEREDUR (PEREDOR PALADRHIR)** Knight of the Round Table. A later form of Llew Llaw, a sun god. Oldest and most primitive of the Grail seekers, in his tale a platter bearing a man's head appears instead of the chalice or grail of later legends. The severed head is the form of the Fisher King's mutilation. Peredur causes the head to be restored, the king is made well,

and with the recovered health of the king, earth becomes fertile, i.e. spring returns. Welsh equivalent of Parsifal and Percival. His name signifies spearman with the long shaft, i.e. sun with rays. See Fisher King.

**PEREGRINE** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning stranger, traveler. It resolves into per-eg-ur-un, i.e. fire of one great power or fire of the sun. (2) A type of falcon symbolizing hunting, pilgrimage, sojourner in foreign lands. In ancient Rome a resident without rights of citizenship.

**PEREZ** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning breach or darkness, and from the Latin, meaning indolent. (2) In the Old Testament son of Judah by Tamar; ancestor of David and Christ. A spirit of night.

**PERFECTION** Symbolized by circle, lotus blossom or bud, lily, pearl, quatrefoil, seven, white. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a gold gauze vest revealing her breasts. She leans on a zodiac ring and draws a perfect circle.

Perfect work. In an Italian icon personified by a woman sitting on the points of triangular blocks holding compass, mirror, and square.

Way of perfection. Typified by holy cities, ladder, sacred mountains, Thummin.

**PERGRUBRIUS** Baltic god of return or renewal.

**PERI** (1) Word root from the Greek, meaning about; here, there, and everywhere. From the Sanscrit para. (2) Persian name meaning radiant or winged. In Persian mythology a beautiful malevolent sprite of a class which

caused comets, eclipses, crop failure, etc. In later myths a fairy descendant of disobedient angels doing earthly penance until readmitted into paradise. The peri directed with a wand the way to heaven to the pure in mind.

**PERICLYMENUS** In Greek mythology son of Neleus and Chloris. Sun hero with shape-changing powers similar to those of Atabyrius, Llew Lllaws, Proteus.

**PERIDOT** August birthstone symbolizing happiness. Thunderbolt emblem. Its virtue; it dispels female betrayal and encourages friendship and marriage.

**PERIKIONIOS** A title of Dionysus meaning he about the pillar or axis.

**PERILLUS** In Greek mythology builder of a bronze bull for Phalaris the tyrant of Agrigentum. When victims were burned in it the bull sounded like the bellowing of a real animal. Phalaris tested it on Perillus. Thus one who was the victim of the trap he set for others.

**PERILOUS BIRTH** A worldwide mythological episode in which a king is warned that his death will follow the birth of a son or grandson. He arranges to have the infant exposed on a mountain, murdered, set adrift, or faced with another peril. The infant invariably is saved and returns to fulfil the prophecy. Involved is the death of an old and the victory of the new vegetation spirit. Krishna, Oedipus, Perseus were victims of perilous birth.

Perilous Castle (Dangerous Castle). During the reign of Edward I the name was attached to the castle of Lord Douglas, who destroyed several English garrisons stationed there, and who



vowed to destroy anyone who dared take possession of it. In Grail romances the castle in which Liones was held prisoner, hence an underworld or winter realm.

Perilous Cemetery. Cemetery in the forest surrounding Perilous Chapel. Every day a marble tomb appeared bearing the name of a victim of the Black Hand which struck knights who entered the chapel. Ghosts haunted the cemetery because the ground remained unconsecrated until Sir Gawain wounded the Black Hand.

Perilous Chapel. Built by Queen Brangemore, who was slain by her son Espinogres. She was buried beneath its altar and thereafter a Black Hand every night murdered any knight (sun or light ray) who entered the chapel until the hand was struck by Gawain (or Percival). Only the most pure of knights (spring or innocent sun) was able to break the spell of the hand (winter or darkness).

Perilous passage. A worldwide mythological motif exemplifying death and rebirth, frustrated redemption, passage of the moon or sun through clouds or storms, quest for waters of life, the vagina-dentata concept. A cave or underworld gate opens and shuts. In Bushman legend the deity Lizard is pinched in two by mountains he tries to pass. Among Eskimos, Kayak's stern is injured by icebergs. In Greek mythology the Symplegades are twin rocks which crush those who would pass between them.

**PERIOD** See point.

**PERIPHETES** In Greek mythology robber giant who killed travelers with an iron club. Slain by Theseus. Storm giant slain by the sun.

**PERISCII** From the Greek meaning throwing a shadow all around. The inhabitants of polar circles whose shadows during a summer day move around them.

**PERISSA** In Spenser's Faerie Queene the mistress of Sansloy and a step-sister of Elissa. Personification of excessive exuberance of spirit.

**PERITHOUS** Greek light hero. An Argonaut.

**PERIWINKLE** January 31 birthday flower symbolizing tender recollections. In magic powered with earthworms and eaten in meat as an aphrodisiac.

Blue periwinkle. August 18 birthday flower symbolizing early friendship.

White periwinkle. Symbolic of the pleasures of memory.

**PERIZADA** Feminine name from the Persian, meaning perfect.

**PERKELE** Finnish Devil. From the same root as Perkunas and Purgine.

**PERKUNAS (PEHRKON, PERKUN)** Baltic great deity. Sky god whose voice was thunder; with it he revealed his will to men. He sent fertilizing rains and, like Indra, when he smote the Devil with his lightning bolt he did not kill him but merely sent his opponent down to hell for seven years. When Moon fell in love with Morning Star who thereupon left her husband, Perkunas, Sun, cut the star in two with his sword. With his hammer he destroyed the dungeon (underworld of winter) in which fertility was imprisoned. One of a triad with Patollus and Potrympus. In Prussian legend god sacred to one of the three divisions of the

remove or holy oak. A perpetual fire burned before his image. His name is akin to Perkins and radically is Per-ak-un-as, i.e. One great fire. He equates with Erkir, Perun, Thor.

**PERKUNE TETE** Baltic mother of lightning and thunder who, at night, receives the sun, which she sends forth the next day bathed and shining. Identified with the planet Venus.

**PERNELLE** Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning young woman. Derived from Peter.

**Madame Pernelle.** In Moliere's *Tartuffe* a vixen who interrupts everyone.

**PERPENDICULAR, THE** Fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

**PERRAN ROUND** Stone amphitheatre in Cornwall; used in stone worship.

**PERSE** Greek sea nymph. Wife of Helios, mother of Aeetes, Circe, Pasiphae, and Perses.

**PERSEA** Egyptian tree of fate. Held sacred because its fruit resembles a heart and its leaf a tongue.

**PERSECUTION** In an Italian icon personified by a winged woman dressed in green and rust colors. She shoots an arrow; a crocodile is at her feet.

**PERSEPHONE** In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus or Poseidon and Demeter. Spring maid or summer child, goddess of flowers. Abducted by Aides while sporting on Enna meadows. Her mother sought her with such grief earth failed to produce so Zeus dispatched Hermes to the underworld to obtain her release.

Since she had eaten a pomegranate seed she was magically bound to return to her husband periodically and reign as underworld queen. The seed eaten (or sown) transforms into its germ and is endowed with the power to again appear as fruit, but it must return to seed. Her life exemplifies the cycle of the seasons, thus she is goddess of death and resurrection. Probably a duplicate of Demeter, mother and daughter representing two phases of the vegetative powers of the soil, the mother standing for the entire power, latent or active, at all seasons, the daughter for the potency in its youthful aspect. Her emblems are the calathus, flame, key, liknon, narcissus, pomegranate, poppy, scepter, stars, veil (mysterious processes of buried seed), wheat ears. In Eleusinian Mysteries called Kore; also known as the Maiden. Her name resolves into Pertho (destroy) + phonos (death). By Romans called Proserpine. Analogue of Allatu, Creudylad, Dornroschen, Ereshkigal. The Persephone-Demeter cult parallels that of Dusura-Chaabu. Compare Adapa, Food sharing.

**PERSEPOLIS** Ancient capital of Persia, one of the wonders of the ancient world. Name signifies city of lights.

**PERSES** In Greek mythology son of Crios and Eurybia or of Helios and Perse; brother of Pallas. Name means destroyer, thus the sun in destructive aspect.

**PERSEUS (PTERSEUS)** (1) In Greek mythology son of Danae by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold. Acrisius, father of Danae, being advised by an oracle that Danae's son would kill him, set his daughter adrift with her son. They were res-

cued by fishermen of Seriphus. Desiring to marry Danae, Polydectes, king of the island, sent Perseus on the hopeless task of obtaining the Medusa head. With the help of the gods, who provided him with winged sandals, a magic wallet, and a helmet which made the wearer invisible, Perseus cut off the Medusa head. On his return journey he rescued Andromeda from a sea monster which was about to devour her. He returned home with Andromeda as his bride, turned Polydectes into stone by showing him the Medusa head, and released Danae from the prison into which she had been placed. At Larissa he took part in some funeral games and accidentally hit his grandfather, who was visiting there, with a discus. Unwilling to occupy the throne of the man he had killed he exchanged Argos for Tiryns and eventually founded the cities of Midea and Mycenae. The Medusa head he presented to his patroness, Athena. Many great heroes descended from Perseus and Andromeda, the most renowned being Heracles, their great grandson. Perseus's labors symbolize the career of the sun. He is parted from his mother, the dawn, in the morning; in the evening he finds her imprisoned by darkness. His career is that of a fatal child, which see; also see Exposed child. His expulsion in a chest represents the fleeing of tribes who worshiped him and Danae from enemies as well as the flight of the sun across the sky. Analogue of Karna, Moses, Oedipus, Sargon, Theseus. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Champion or Legendary Hero.

**PERSEVERANCE** Typified by a carp or salmon leaping up a waterfall, a web with a spider

in the center. In the East by a bell rubbed by a priest.

**PERSICA** (1) Flower symbolizing restoration. Also called lady's thumb. The peach likewise is called persica. (2) Gnostic sacred rite, the initiates of which were called keepers of the fruits and symbolized the power of keeping or preserving.

**PERSIANS** Anciently feared as dominion seekers, plunderers; later regarded as exquisites.

**PERSIMMON** Poise, skepticism, efforts to attain worldly knowledge and to build up new theories or objections. Sometimes thought to be the golden apple that grew in the Garden of Hesperides. Also called Jove's apple. In China the shih-tzu, symbolic of business, comradeship, joy. Bringer of the hope that all affairs will be realized according to one's wishes. In Japan dried persimmons are used as New Year decorations to bring health and success. Because the fruit is prepossessing although the flower is not, Koreans say, "Don't be high-minded, be humble, and like the persimmon yours will be a beautiful life."

Persimmon blossom. In the language of flowers: Bury me amid nature's beauties; also I shall surprise you by and by.

**PERSIS** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning Persian woman.

**PERSUASION** In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a tongue topped by an eye and fastened to her head. A cord is wrapped around her and she holds an animal with three heads on a rope.

**PERUN (PERON, PROVEN)** Slavic chief god, fabricator of

lightning and thunder. He is portrayed with three heads with fiery-red faces surrounded by flames. A perpetual fire was maintained in his honor; if extinguished it was rekindled by sparks struck from a stone held in his image. The oak or ro-move tree was sacred to him; the hammer was his emblem. His name yields solar fire. Identical with Baltic Perkunas, Bohemian Peranu, Lettish Perkons, Polish Piorun, Serbian Pe-roon. Resembles Svarog and Thor.

**PESACH** See Passover.

**PESTILENCE** Typified by a veiled winged skeleton with a scythe or by Laimos.

**PESTLE** Symbol of obstetrical import. In Egypt an implement for grinding corn. By Romans deified under the names Picumnus and Pilumnus.

Pestle and mortar. Yoni and lingam.

**PETALON** Gold leaf that adorned the Jewish high priest's miter. In Christian tradition Saint James wore it on his forehead.

**PETASUS (PETASOS)** Broad-brimmed flat hat, sometimes a winged cap, given by Zeus to Hermes. Emblem of a herald or traveler, symbolizes safety, speed.

**PETER (PETE, PETERKIN, PIERRE)** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning rock, stone. Cognate with Patrick. (2) See Saint Peter.

Peter Bell. A Wordsworthian character. A hard-hearted tinker who was taught humanity by a faithful donkey.

Peter Funk. Conductor of a

mock auction; one who makes fictitious bids at auctions.

Peter Klaus. German legendary goatherd of Sittendorf. His adventures resemble those of Rip Van Winkle.

Peter man. A fisherman; originally one who fished with nets. In thieves' cant one who robs vehicles or drugs his victims.

Peter Pan. A J.M. Barrie hero. A little boy who never grows up; he protects children who are lost.

Peter Rugg. In New England legend a man who swears that a thunderstorm shall not hinder him from reaching home. For his blasphemy he is forced to roam about for eternity between Boston and Hartford in a phantom chaise with a thunderstorm in his wake. Compare Flying Dutchman.

Peter Schlemihl. A Chamisso hero; one who sells his shadow to a gray stranger in return for Fortunatus's purse. The name from Yiddish meaning fool has become a synonym for anyone who makes a desperate and senseless bargain.

Rob Peter to pay Paul. See under Paul.

**PETHAHIAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah opens.

**PETHUEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah delivers.

**PETREL** Small sea-bird; name from Italian petrello (little Peter). During storms it flies low and seems to walk on water; thus named after St. Peter, who "walked on water." Symbolizes trouble; one who 'raises Cain.' Sailors call Mother Carey's chicken.

**PETRUCHIO** A man who tames a shrew. From the husband of the haughty Katharina in Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.



He has spirit, vigor, wit, and has his own way whatever the consequences.

**PETUNIA** December 22 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: You soothe me; You are not as proud as you are pretty.

**PEYOTE** Narcotic of the cactus plant; prized by Mexican Indians, who use it ceremonially to obtain the blessed state which to them is supremely religious. The cult has spread to United States Indians and incorporates aspects of Christianity. The plant is eaten in the manner of the sacrament, first the peyote button, then water with prayers and songs.

**PFINGST MONTAG** Whitsun Monday; observed by Germans as a holiday of merrymaking and outdoor sports.

**PHAEACIANS (PHAEAECES)** In Homeric legend a gay seafaring people who served as mariners of the dead. They inhabited the island paradise of Phaeacia or Scheria over which Alcinous was king. His daughter Nausicaa (dawn) welcomed Odysseus (sun) to this land in the east (sunrise).

**PHAEDRA (PHAIDRE)** In Greek mythology daughter of King Minos of Crete; wife of Theseus. She fell in love with her step-son Hippolytus; when he scorned her she falsely accused him, and Theseus had his son put to death. In remorse she strangled herself. Personification of gloaming or the moon, which causes the sun's destruction. Resembles Antaea, Sudabah.

**PHAEDRIA** Seductress in Spenser's Faerie Queene.

**PHAENNA** Literally, brightness. One of the two Graces worshiped by the Spartans.

**PHAETHON (PHAETON)** Literally, gleaming or shining one. Originally an epithet of the Greek sun god; later identified as the son of Helios and Clymene. He prevailed upon his father to let him drive the sun chariot. His lack of skill set heaven afire, made Lybia a desert, and scorched the skin of the Ethiopians. To save the world Zeus struck him with lightning. The Heliades, his sisters, weeping over his body, were turned into poplars, and their tears became amber (golden light). A story which probably has roots in an ancient festival in which the summer death of vegetation was celebrated by mourning. Phaethon may have been a child surrogate given temporary investiture as the sacred king and then sacrificed on a fire. His fall has been interpreted to be the sun's approach to earth at sunset as well as the scorching caused by a hot sun. He typifies one who lacks power and wisdom; a reckless driver; one who in vanity believes he can conquer the world, thus the expression, "Set the world on fire." He resembles Icarus and the maddened Heracles. Phaethon also is said to be a son of Eos and one of the two horses yoked to her chariot, thus rays of dawn.

**Phaethon's bird.** The swan. Cygnus, Phaethon's friend grieved so at his death the gods, moved to compassion, transformed him into a swan and placed him among the constellations.

**PHAETHOUSA** In Greek mythology a light nymph who, with Lampetie, fed the cattle (clouds) of Helios.

**PHALAND** Same as Volund.

**PHALARIS** One who delights in cruelty. The allusion is to the tyrant of Agrigentum, who had a bronze bull constructed so that the cries of victims burned alive in it sounded like the bellowing of a real bull. Phalaris tried it first on its builder, Perillus.

**PHALERA** A metallic boss, disk, or stud. By ancient Greeks used as a helmet ornament or on horse trappings. A similar ornament was worn by Roman soldiers. Also the identification mark on slaves.

**PHALLUS (PHALLOS)** (1) Symbol of self-worship and virility; also of nature's generative powers. Usually worshiped in fertility rites. Emblem of the sun and axis deities typifying shafts of enkindling light. Frequently adorned with bells. Talisman against evil and illness, especially malignancy. Member on which oaths were sworn. In ancient Greece and Rome borne in Bacchi processions. Chief symbol of the Roman deity Fascinus. In Pompeii used as a street sign over lupanars. Compare Herm, Lingam, Miphletzeth. (2) Inferior Greek divinity; companion of Bacchus. His image, typified by his phallus, was carved from the fig tree. The name is from the same root as Pallas.

Phallic dances and rites.

Performed as acts of sympathetic magic for the multiplication of crops, herds, and humans. In Japan performed by Ama-no-Uzume to entice the sun goddess Amaterasu from her cave.

Phallic fruits. Apple, fig, grape, peach, pomegranate, trifoliate leaf, wheat ears.

Phallic statues. Set up in fields and offered berries and fruits for a good harvest. Placed

before Mongol monasteries to frighten away female demons.

Phallic symbols. Used in rites to induce fertility goddesses to provide crops and herds. Ankh, arrow, bow, bull, caduceus, clitoris, club, cross, crosier, cup, embryonic organism, fire, knobbed stick, Maypole, minaret, omphalos, phallus, pole, ram, scepter, serpent, spear, spire, stake, stump, sword, T, tau, thrysus, torch, tower, tree that is tall or with short branches, upright stone.

**PHANES** (1) In Orphic Greek religion first born of the gods. He had four eyes corresponding to his fourfold nature, i.e. spring, summer, autumn, winter, or to the four directions, east, west, north, south. He had golden wings and the heads of a ram, bull, snake, and lion. His name is from phaino (I appear). Identical with Iao. (2) Ancient Irish god of fire. Creator-preserver-destroyer. Also called Fan.

**PHANTASOS** In Greek mythology personification of strange, false dreams. Attendant of Morpheus.

**PHANTOM SHIPS** In legend they sail against the wind or where there is no wind; masts penetrate the clouds, or bend over to let the sun or moon pass; they are without crews, or manned by ghostly crews; the captains are doomed to sail eternally because of a blasphemy, or they play dice with the Devil for their souls. The Carmilhan, the Flying Dutchman, and the Alice Marr, which comes halfway into the Gloucester, Massachusetts, harbor and then disappears, are phantom ships. Portend bad luck.

**PHAON** (1) In Greek legend the ugly old ferryman of Mytilene.

When he ferried Aphrodite, who was disguised as a poverty-stricken old woman, across the sea without payment, she turned him into a handsome youth. Sappho, the poetess, fell in love with him and is fabled to have leaped from the Leucadian rock when he rejected her advances. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene the personification of intemperate revenge.

**PHARAMOND** A knight of the Round Table said to have been the first king of France in the 5th century. In one legend he abdicates to marry a humble maiden.

**PHARAOH (PERAA)** Literally, great house. Title of ancient Egyptian rulers. They were revered as incarnations of the sun god who caused fruitfulness, and for this reason wore the uraeus. In Scriptures used as a proper name; the ruler under whom Joseph flourished, and the line under whom the oppression of the Israelites and the Exodus took place. Thus a taskmaster or tyrant.

Pharaoh's chicken. The vulture, so called because it often appears in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Pharaoh's corn. Wheat grains found in mummy cases.

**PHARISEE** Literally, separated. One of the Jewish party whose members strictly observed all external forms and ceremonies of the law, and in so doing were led by a sense of superior sanctity to separate themselves from other Jews. By extension one who pays scrupulous regard to tradition rather than to the spirit of religion, one self-righteous, a hypocrite.

**PHAROS** Ancient lighthouse of

white marble built on the island of Pharos in the 3rd century B. C. and accounted one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. By extension any beacon, conspicuous light, or watch tower.

**PHEASANT** Beauty, gormandizing, luxury, mother love. Dream significance: happy event. In China the yeh chi, symbol of beauty and good fortune. In art associated with the peony. Represents Wei. In Japan called kiji or kigisu, the weeping woman, a bird of mourning; also a messenger of the gods.

Pheasant's eye. In the language of flowers: I cannot forget you.

**PHELM** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning good.

**PHEMIOS** In Homeric legend one who with his music lulls to sleep the sorrows of men who are about to die. Probably the gentle breeze.

**PHENACITE** Mineral symbolizing superstition.

**PHEON** In heraldry the barbed head of a dart or arrow, or the broad English arrow borne as a badge of office.

**PHILAMMON** In Greek mythology a son of Apollo and Chione. The first musician to celebrate the birth of Leto's twins. Typifies breeze.

**PHILANDRUS (PHILANDROS)** Literally, man loving. In Greek mythology, with Phylacides, abandoned and suckled by a she-goat. Probably twins of light and darkness. Source of philander, i. e. to make licentious love to a woman. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, Philander is the name of a Dutch knight who is a male coquet.

### PHILEMON AND BAUCIS

Personifications of hospitality and devotion. From the Roman legend of the humble cottagers who shared their meager meal with a stranger, who developed to be Jupiter in disguise. When the god promised to grant any wish they made they expressed a desire to die at the same time. Jupiter granted their wish and transformed Philemon into an oak and Baucis into a linden tree with their top branches entwined. Prototype of Darby and Joan.

**PHILETUS** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning love.

**PHILIP (PHIL, PHILLIP, PIP)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lover of horses. In feminine form Philippa.

**PHILISTINE** Early Palestinian foe of the Jews. In modern usage one who is devoted to low aims, materialistic, narrow-minded, ruthless. Matthew Arnold applied the term to middle class English, which he called ignorant and obstructive.

**PHILITIS** Because Khufu and his successor Khafre, despots who had built the two great pyramids, had become so hateful to Egyptians, they called the pyramids Philitis after a shepherd who grazed his flocks near them.

**PHILOCTETES** Greek sun hero; archer to whom Heracles, at death, gave his poisoned arrows (violet-tinted morning rays). Philoctetes was an Argonaut, and in the Trojan War sided with the Greeks. His foot was bitten by a serpent (earth, i.e. he set) on the island of Lemnos, and the Greeks abandoned him. An oracle declared Troy could not be taken without his arrows, so in the tenth year of the war he was

sent for. In combat he killed Paris.

**PHILOMELA** Literally, love of song. In Greek mythology daughter of an Athenian king; sister of Procne, whose husband, the Thracian king Tereus, ravished Philomela, and then cut off her tongue that she might not reveal his conduct. Tereus told his wife that Philomela was dead, but Philomela embroidered her fate into a peplum and sent it to her sister. In another version Tereus cut off Procne's tongue and married Philomela, saying Procne was dead. When the sisters discovered his guilt they killed Itys, son of Tereus and Procne, and served the flesh to his father. The gods changed Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a swallow, Tereus into a hoopoe. In early myths Philomela and Procne probably were identical; Philomela a lover of celestial herds (golden-tinted morning clouds), Procne a dew nymph, Tereus the sun which cut off their tongues (dew drops), Itys a personification of dawn, the birds representing spring. The legend was attached to a series of religious pictures found at the temple of Daulis, which may have been instructional scenes showing different methods of taking oracles. In which case the tongue really was a laurel leaf which an attendant handed to the priestess; the chewing of the leaf sent the priestess into a trance in which her face was contorted with ecstasy, not pain; the letters on the peplum were oracular sticks on a cloth; the Itys eating was the taking of omens from a sacrificed child's entrails by a priest; the birds were disguises in which priestesses and priest read flight auguries.

**PHILONOME** In Greek mythology second wife of Cynus. She



falsely accused her stepson Tenedos, whereupon Cycnus placed him in a chest and tossed him into the sea. Thus the moon caused the sun to set. Resembles Phaedra, Potiphar's wife.

**PHILOSOPHY** Symbolized by blue, the color of ancient academic robes. Personified by a classical figure contemplating a skull; he holds a scroll and pen; an owl (Athena) and a heron are near him. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, who appears to be vigorous.

**Philosopher's stone.** An imaginary stone; an element, mixture, or solid, which alchemists sought as they thought it contained the property of converting baser metals into gold or the cure for various ills. Thus that which is able to separate the gross from the spiritual, the pure from the base.

**PHILOTES** Greek abstract deity. Desire. Descendant of Eris.

**PHILOXIA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning loving strangers.

**PHILTER** Mystic drink used for inspiring courage, hate, love, etc. Related to aphrodisiacs.

**PHILYRA** Greek sea nymph. Daughter of Oceanus. Mother of the centaur Chiron by Cronus. Transformed by Zeus into a linden tree.

**PHINEAS (PHINEHAS)** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning a serpent's mouth or oracle; brazen mouthed.

**PHINEUS** In Greek mythology son of Agenor or of Belus. Soothsayer, he was blinded by the

gods when he abused the gift of prophecy. When his second wife Ideaea accused her stepsons Orythus and Crambis (or Polydectus and Polydorous) of improper conduct Phineus put out their eyes. For this the Harpies tormented him by defiling his food. When the Argonauts stopped at Bithynia, Zetes and Calais rescued him from the Harpies. In appreciation he told them how to pass the Symplegades. Probably a light hero who passed through the underworld of night or winter, where growth decays. Legendary prophets are often portrayed as blind, the blindness preventing them from being deceived by appearances.

**PHLACCUS, MRS.** An insensitive American dowager, mistress of a palace in Europe; her aristocracy is wealth only. A T.S. Eliot character.

**PHLEGETHON (PYRIPHLEGETHON)** In Greek mythology river of fire in Hades. It flows into the Acheron. Site of the judgment hall of Rhadamanthus, who sentences guilty shades to tortures in Tartarus. Dante places those who had been violent against others in it.

**PHLEGM** According to an ancient theory one of the four humors. Caused sluggishness. From this word came phlegmatic, meaning coolness of temperament, sluggishness. See humor.

**PHLEGRA** Place of burning. In Greek mythology Thessalian valley where Zeus battled the giants. Suggests the sky at sunset.

**PHLEGYAS** King of the Lapithae; father of Coronis. Personification of flame. In a frenzy against Apollo for violating his daughter, Phlegyas set fire to the

Delphi temple, and was slain by the god. In Hades a huge stone hung over him. In Dante's Inferno he is a boatman of the Styx, guardian of the fifth circle.

**PHLOX** May 26 birthday flower symbolizing unanimity. In the language of flowers: Trying to please you.

**PHOBETOR** In Greek mythology personification of alarming dreams. Attendant of Morpheus.

**PHOBOS** Greek abstract divinity. Fear. Son of Ares and Aphrodite. Attendant or steed of Ares in war. Source of the word phobia.

**PHOCIS** Ancient Greek state in which the Delphic shrine of Apollo was located. Regarded as the center or navel of the earth. Word identical with focus. Originally called Pytho.

Phocensian despair. When the men of Phocis presumed to plough the sacred field of Delphi they were forced to defend themselves single-handed against the other Greeks. The conflict looked hopeless, and a huge pile was built on which men, women, and children were to join in one vast human sacrifice. Before mounting the pile the men rushed in desperation against the foe and obtained victory.

**PHOEBUS** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning brightness, light, to shine; also probably denotes life and the power of creation. (2) In Greek mythology an epithet of Apollo, sun god, as a healer.

Phoebe. (1) Feminine form of Phoebus. (2) A Greek Titan, daughter of Uranus and Gaea; wife of Coeus; mother of Astraea. She likewise is said to be the mother of Latona and grandmoth-

er of Apollo and Artemis. Generally she is understood to be the moon in the open vault of heaven, thus an aspect of Artemis and a sister of Phoebus Apollo.

**PHOENICIA (PHENICIA, PHENICE)** (1) In Greek mythology the purple land from which Zeus in the form of a white bull abducted Europa. In another legend land founded by Phoenix, Europa's brother, while searching for her. The name denotes brightness or splendor; it was a celestial realm. (2) A Mediterranean country, whose people were noted colonists, navigators, and traders. The Phoenicians were the chief rivals of the Greeks and Romans for mastery of the ancient world.

**PHOENIX** (1) Fabulous Arabian bird. Emblem of solar or fire worship. It supposedly lives to a great age, at which time it burns itself to ashes, and after three days comes to life again; thus symbolic of immortality, rejuvenation, resurrection, self-immolation. Also symbolic of storms. It appears alone, without mate or companion. Figuratively, a person of singular or superlative excellence, a prodigy. Because alchemists employed it to symbolize their vocation it is used as a chemist's shop sign. Badge of Lord Mountbatten's Southeastern Asia command in World War II. Purple-red, its most prevalent color, supposedly was invented by the Phoenicians, from whom it receives its name. The word resolves into fo-en-ix, i.e. one great fire. The bird evolved from the conception of bennu, Egyptian bird of the rising sun. Compare Garuda, Griffin, Rukh. In China called feng-huang. Empress emblem. Its advent heralds an auspicious event; its departure foretells calamity. When the world is peaceful its

note will be heard. Symbolic of abundance, beauty, prosperity. Also identified with Chu Ch'ieh, Vermilion Bird, ruler of southern quadrant, indicating summer. In art associated with the peony. In Christianity typifies Christ. In Japan called Ho-wo. It typifies the entire world, its back the crescent moon, its wings the wind, its feet earth, its tail trees and plants. (2) In Greece the date-palm tree over which Baachus was lord. Symbol of rebirth. Cognate with phenice, Hebrew for date-palm. Identical with the Ashera. (3) Greek light deity. Son of Agenor; brother of Europa. While searching for his sister he settled in the country named after him, Phoenicia, a celestial realm of purple light. (4) Constellation in the Southern Sky.

Phoenix cycle or period. The time of reappearance of the phoenix is usually given as every 500 years, but sometimes it is said to appear every 250, 1000, or 7000 years.

Phoenix Park. A public park in Dublin, which James Joyce mentions in *Finnegans Wake* to symbolize the Garden of Eden. It is the site of the secret crime of H. C. Earwicker.

**PHOL** In Norse mythology Odin's horse; also a name of Balder. Thus the sun or sun's rays.

**PHOLUS (PHOLOS)** Greek centaur renowned for hospitality.

**PHONOI** Greek abstract deity. Murder. Descendant of Eris.

**PHORCYS (PHORCOS, PHORCUS, PHORKUS, PHORKYS)** Greek sea god. Son of Nereus and Doris, husband of Ceto, by whom he was the father of the Gorgons and Graeae. By Hecate he was

father of Scylla, by Sterope of the Sirens. He fathered Ladon, dragon which guarded the Hesperides, and other monsters. Identical with Orcus, Roman underworld god. His name is the same word as porcus (pig). In one aspect Goethe calls Mephistopheles Phorcys.

Phorcides. The Graeae, which see.

**PHORONEUS** Literally, discoverer of fire. In Greek mythology ruler of Argos. Son of Inachus and Melia; husband of Cerdo and Telodice. The first of men and ruler of all mortals. A fire deity who provided the comforts of life. Equates with Bhuranyu.

**PHOSPHORUS (PHOSPHOR, PHOSPHOROS)** Greek name signifying light bringer. Used as an epithet of Artemis and Hecate as lunar deities, but usually understood to be the title of the morning star when it shines in the east before sunrise. In one legend Aphrodite asked him to act as night-watcher in her temple, explaining his absence from the heavens until just before daybreak. He supposedly had the power of fructifying crops. In art portrayed in the company of other divinities of light or as a youthful rider bearing a torch. Also called Heosphorus or Eosphoros, i.e. dawn-bearer. Identical with Lucifer, Venus. Compare Hesperus.

**PHRA IN** Siamese equivalent of Indra. If, when he appears in the Songkran festival, he carries warlike weapons, the year will be troubled. A lantern or torch portends a severely hot season, a watering pot implies abundant rain, a wand prophesies peace.

**PHRA IN SUEN** Siamese equiva-

lent of Siva.

**PHRA MEN** Siamese sacred mountain; navel of the universe. Compare Meru, Myimmo Taung.

**PHRA NARAI** Siamese equivalent of Vishnu.

**PHRA NARET** Siamese equivalent of Lakshmi.

**PHRIXUS (PHRYXUS)** In Greek mythology son of Athamas and Nephele. To rescue him from the jealousy of his stepmother Ino, Nephele placed Phrixus and his sister Helle on the back of a winged ram. Helle fell into the sea and was drowned, but Phrixus reached Colchis, where he married Chalcioppe, daughter of King Aetes. After sacrificing the ram to Zeus, Phrixus presented its golden fleece to Aetes, and an oracle predicted that the king's life depended on the safe-keeping of the fleece, which became the goal of the quest of the Argonauts. Helle, the light warm air, fell from the sunlit clouds (fleece), while Phrixus, the cold air, could not be destroyed.

**PHRYGIAN CAP** Emblem of liberty, wisdom. Worn by dealers in black magic. Midas hid his ass ears under such a cap.

**PHRYNE** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning frog or toadlike, probably signifying pallid. (2) A famous hetaera; in antiquity an ugly child who developed into one of the most famous beauties of all time.

**PHTAH** See Ptah.

**PHUOM-OMRI** In the occult sciences a priest of Apis.

**PHUPLANS (FUF LUNS)** Etrus-

can deity equating with Bacchus.

**PHUR-BU (P<sup>r</sup>UR-BU)** Tibetan Buddhist ceremonial dagger; three-edged magic dagger on which appears the three faces of Haya-griva. Used to dispel evil spirits.

**PHUT (PUT)** Grandson of Noah, son of Ham. His posterity served in Egyptian armies and in the hosts of Gog; in several Bible passages translated Libyans.

**PHYLACIDES (PILACIDES)**  
See Philandrus.

**PHYLACTERIES** A protection against demons, a reminder, talisman for peace and long life. Among the Jews strips of cowhide parchment inscribed with Scripture passages enclosed in a black calfskin case with a thong by which it was bound on the forehead or around the left arm, the end strapped around the third finger three times. It was worn in memory of the early history of the race and of the duty to observe the law; also as a charm. Early Christians borrowed it. The case held relics of the dead, a scroll inscribed with mottoes, texts, or legends. In medieval art shown held or issuing from the mouths of angels. By some called hypocritical, ostentatious piety and wisdom; hence a border or fringe used for display. The word is from the Greek meaning guard or watch.

**PHYLLA AND HARPINNA** The swift horses of Oenomaus, king of Elis, Greece. Typify wind.

**PHYLLIS (PHILLIDA, PHILLIS)**  
(1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning green leaf or bough. (2) In Greek mythology a Thracian princess. Believing herself to be deserted by Demo-



phoon, she committed suicide. The gods transformed her into an almond tree. Personification of dawn or spring, who died when the sun moved on. (3) A country girl in Virgil's Eclogues; hence a poetic name for a shepherdess or rustic maiden.

**PHYSICIAN** Symbolized by caduceus, cane, conveyance, horse, serpent, staff, surgeon's implements.

Physic. In an Italian icon shown as an old woman crowned with laurel. She holds a cock and a knotty staff, around which a serpent is twisted, to typify the practice of medicine.

Physician's ring. In the middle ages worn on the third finger of the right hand; viewed as an amulet. The stone indicated the disease against which the ring was a protection; carnelian or a red stone was a charm against hemorrhage, coral was believed to cure nervous disorders, sapphire or a blue stone preserved from infection and pestilential diseases, etc.

**PHYTALMIOS** Greek epithet for a fertility deity. Applied to Dionysus as god of growth, and to Poseidon at Eleusis as god of plants.

**PI** (1) Sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of eighty. Equivalent of the English P. (2) Word root corresponding to pa, which see. (3) A mathematical formula representing the relation of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, formerly a sacred secret; a number no one has been able to work out and which goes on eternally as 22 to 7. (4) Two constellations or resting places of the sun in the Chinese zodiac: a- the End, six stars in Hyades, western quadrant, autumn season.

Represented by the moon. Unlucky time for building, propitious time for funerals. b- The Wall, two stars in a straight line, Gamma in the tip of Pegasus and Alpha in the head of Andromeda. Represented by the porcupine, element water. An evil time for weddings.

**PIACHE (PEAI-MAN)** Central and South American medicine man, witch doctor.

**PIA DE' TOLOMEI** Sieneese woman, wife of Nello della Pietra who, when he wanted to marry another woman, shut her up in a tower in his castle, where she died. Immortalized in Dante's Divina Commedia.

**PIAGNONE** Mourner; particularly the followers of Savonarola from their dejected appearance.

**PIAO (POH)** A Chinese term for unicorn. Also called Lin or Lu.

**PIBROCH** Literally, pipe-man. A battle type of bagpipe music used by Scottish clans.

**PICADOR** In bull-fighting the horseman with a lance who irritates or wounds the bull before the matador enters the ring; hence a clever debater, one of ready wit.

**PICCARDA** A woman who had taken religious vows, but is forced by her family to break them and marry a nobleman. Dante finds her in the sphere of the moon, where are those who had imperfectly performed their vows.

**PICKAX** Carries the symbolism of ax.

**PICROCHOLE** A fire-eater in

Rabelais' Gargantua who satirically personifies mankind's quarrelsome nature and lust for conquest and power. He may be a portrait of Charles V or Ferdinand of Aragon.

**PICT** A woman who paints her face. From the custom of the ancient Picts who painted their bodies.

**PICTOR** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Painter's Easel.

**PICTURE** See image for interpretation, also icon. Dream significance: pleasure to come.

**Picture playing cards.** The picture being double suggests the dual law expressed in all phenomena; light and darkness, male and female, summer and winter.

**PICUMNUS** Roman rustic deity. Grinder of corn. With his twin Pilumnus, tiller of earth, a companion of Mars. The brothers, tutelary gods of childbirth, may have been aspects of Saturn. The woodpecker personified and deified.

**PICUS** Roman augur. Son of Saturn, husband of the nymph Canens, father of Fauna and Faunus. He appears to have been an axis, forest, and horse deity, as well as a first man and earliest king of Latium. When he repulsed the advances of Circe, she changed him into a woodpecker, under which form he retained his prophetic powers. His transformation hints at a change of season.

**PIE** Round sacrificial cake; body of the deity. See bun, wafer. The book or ordinal in Church services.

**Eat humble pie.** Be obsequious. At hunting banquets during the

middle ages the venison numbles (heart, liver, etc.) were made into pies and given to the servants, thus one who ate the numble pie (later corrupted into humble pie) was a menial.

**PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN** Hero of a German legend, Bunting by name. He appeared at Hamelin, which was visited by a plague of rats, and offered to rid the town of the pests for a sum of money. With his pipes he charmed them into the Weser, where they were drowned. Refused his payment and called sorcerer, he reappeared the following Saint John's Day and lured all the children, who followed him to the Koppelberg Hill, where all save two, one blind, one dumb, were swallowed up. A fairy tale probably inspired by stories of flute or harp-playing divinities, who frequently spent half a year (winter) in the underworld. Some of those he resembles are Angus, Krishna, Nules-murt, a trumpet-blowing angel, Payatamu.

**PIERCE (PEARCE)** Masculine name. Variant of Peter through Norman-French Piers.

**PIERIA** A Macedonian coast district at the base of Mount Olympus; fabled as the birthplace of Orpheus and the Muses.

**Pierian spring.** Fountain of the Muses in Pieria; it supposedly gave poetic inspiration to all who drank of it; hence any source of inspiration.

**PIERIDES** In Greek mythology daughters of Pierus, king of Emathia, who challenged the Muses to a music contest. For their vanity the Muses transformed them into wrynecks. Air or fountain nymphs. The name also is applied to the Muses because they were born in Pieria.

**PIERPONT** Masculine name from the Greek and Latin through the French, meaning from Peter's; also stone bridge.

**PIERROT** Literally, little Peter. White-faced and white-clad buffoon. In early pantomime he usually was the tallest and thinnest man, his costume was large and loose with long sleeves. He personified the male principle; while still in a state of innocence he wore a white cap; after his fall or attainment of the knowledge of good and evil he wore a black cap. His sweetheart, the female principle, was Pierrette, sometimes Columbine. From the simple figure a more romantic artist-lover has evolved, one of lofty imagination, who hides his true feelings behind a comic mask.

**PIERS PLOWMAN** Chief character in the poem *The Vision of Piers Plowman*, who in early parts is a simple pious English laborer, in later parts, Christ himself. Thus he personifies the poor man's Christ.

**PIETA** A work of art showing the dead Christ with Virgin Mary or sorrowing women.

**PIETRA** Feminine name from the Italian, meaning stone.

**PIETY** Symbolized by a cross, flaming heart, heart, lamp. In an Italian icon personified by a pale winged woman with a Roman nose. She has flames instead of hair. Her left hand is over her heart; in her right she holds a cornucopia from which flow fruits and grains.

Piety and religious aspiration.  
Typified by a heart and hind.

**PIG** Filth, greed, gluttony, lethargy, lack of tenderness, men-

tal darkness, obstinacy, sensualism. Dream significance: damage, difficulties. Anciently substituted for humans in sacrifices to death deities. According to a proverb a pig coming into the house betokens poverty and the advent of a dog riches, on the theory a pig eats and sleeps and a dog protects. Buddhist symbol of ignorance, one of the three cardinal sins. In China the shih, a good luck talisman. The yang principle, animal guarding the hours 9 to 11 P.M., carrier of the sun into the twelfth house of the Zodiac. In Egyptian antiquity held unclean and supposedly caused leprosy if eaten except at the mid-winter mysteries, when it was served at sacrificial rites. At sowing time it possessed the spirit of Osiris, at harvest time the spirit of Set.

Black Pig. Devil, Satan.

Buy a pig in a poke. Purchase a bargain without examining it; in allusion to a trick of placing a cat in a bag and selling it for a suckling pig. Those who opened the sack, "let the cat out of the bag." The French say, "buy a cat in a pocket."

Pigs in clover. Newly rich who retain low tastes.

Pigskin of Tuis. In Irish legend the pigskin of the king of Greece, which had two virtues, the power of healing and the power of turning water into wine. Demanded by Lugh as part of the blood fine from the sons of Tuirenn, who had murdered Lugh's father. Probably a holder of winds.

Pigs of Anthony. Degenerate monks of the order of Saint Anthony, who generally is represented with a hog at his feet.

Pigs of Easal. In Irish legend the seven pigs which, though killed every night, were alive the next day. Anyone who ate a part of them never was afflicted with

disease. Demanded by Lugh as part of the blood fine from the sons of Tuirenn. Typify earth's renewing fertility. Probably the same swine Manannan owned and served at the Feast of Ages.

**PIGEON** Constancy, gentleness. Also cowardice, thus pigeon-livered. A dupe or simpleton. Deity messenger. Dream significance: sincere love. Radically, pi-ge-on, i.e. father great one. See dove. In Australian myths bringer of babies. A pigeon appeared at the baptism of Christ; typifies Holy Ghost. In Greek mythology a form of Zeus. In Hinduism herald of Yama, death god. A green stone pigeon invoked by Maoris as an oracle is called Korotangi.

**PIGMY** Figuratively, a person of small understanding. In classical legend a race fabled to have been destroyed in a war with cranes. See dwarf.

**PI KAN** Chinese legendary sage who reproved the tyrant Chou Hsin for debauchery at court, whereupon the emperor ordered the sage's heart cut out to see if it had seven orifices as the heart of a man of superior virtue was said to have. Ts'ai Shen Yeh, god of wealth, is his deified spirit.

**PIKE** (1) Fish used in heraldic bearings to signify Christ or Christian. In Welsh called pig. Both words yield great father. (2) Metal pointed shaft used in war; superseded by the bayonet. In middle ages a badge of rank. Symbol of creation, earth's axis, phallus. See spear.

Pikestaff. Pilgrimage.

Plain as a pikestaff. Obvious. The unostentatious staff carried by pilgrims clearly revealed their devotion.

**PIKER** Esthonian thunder god.

**PILATE (PONTIUS PILATE)** A Roman soldier appointed procurator of Judea. Hated for his cruelty. He delivered Christ to be crucified. Later he committed suicide. Figuratively, an unprincipled person; especially one whose cruelty leads to his downfall.

Pilate's voice. A rough voice. In mystery plays all despots spoke in a loud, ranting manner.

**PILE** In heraldry represents the large pieces of wood used by engineers in bridge building. Denotes construction, difference.

Make one's pile. Accumulate a fortune; in allusion to the coin piles that are stacked before a winner at the gambling table.

**PILGRIM** Colonizer, seeker, stranger, wanderer. In Royal Arch chapters of Freemasonry inscribed on a triangular plate; gold jewel of principal Sojourner. In Christian tradition Everyman journeying toward heaven. In allegory he is equipped with the Holy Ghost's spectacles, undertakes a pilgrimage over places where he had previously gone astray, and achieves rebirth.

Pilgrimage. Symbolizes conviction, devotion, life, search. Symbolized by scallop shell, palmer's robe, sandals, shell, or staff.

Pilgrim fathers. Symbolized in the United States by Puritans, ship Mayflower, Thanksgiving Day festival, turkey.

**PILLAN** Supreme essence of the Araucanian Indians of southern Chile. Deity manifesting thunder god attributes.

**PILLAR** Confidence, constancy, creator, earth support, firmness, memorial, North Pole, phallus, Pole Star, security, sky prop, steadfast resolution, trunk of the world tree, world axis or spine.



Element of tree worship. Bearer of messages from or to a deity. In heraldry typifies fortitude. Form in which Bacchus was worshipped by Theban Greeks. Hebrew symbol of truth. Emblem of Samson. According to the Zohar the means by which the soul ascends. In Japan a deity presumably inhabits each pillar, hence good-luck if upright, bad-luck if upside down. It is called wo-bashira, meaning male pillar. A pillar of heaven (male) is called Ame-no-mi-Hashira; a pillar of earth (female) is called Kuni-no-mi-Hashira. The end pillar of any fence represents the phallus. Siberians worshiped as the image of the North Star deity or as that of the world tree.

Black pillar. Exclusion, negation.

Four pillars. The four directions or winds. Stability. In Egyptian mythology the backbone of Osiris; also typifies Tat.

From pillar to post. Form one predicament to another. Originally from bad to worse, i.e. from pillory to whipping post.

Ornamented pillar. From under which Asherah, Baal-peor, Ishtar, Priapus, and other fertility and love deities were worshiped.

Pillar of fire (cloud or smoke). Knowledge, light of God, word of God. That which guided the Hebrews through the wilderness.

Pillar of salt. Lot's wife; perpetual monument of God's judgment.

Pillar saints. Stylites; ascetics, chiefly those in Syria, who separated themselves from mankind by living on the tops of pillars.

Pillars of Heracles. Two promontories, one on each side of the Straits of Gibraltar. Torn apart by Heracles from a single mountain and placed as a monument of his perilous expedition

to obtain the oxen of Geryon. Ancients believed they marked the end of the world; thus the expression, "I will follow you even to the pillars of Heracles."

Pillar topped by a bird. Same as Bird on pedestal.

Pillar topped by a cock. See Cock perched on a pillar.

Pillar topped by a nail. Among Lapps represents the sacrificial or world tree which holds up the sky. The nail typifies the Pole Star or universal navel. When with seven branches it is the world tree on which sacrificial victims are hung. Parallels Yggdrasil.

Shattered pillar. Death.

Three pillars. Beauty (or goodness), power, wisdom. The triune deity.

Twelve pillars. Ancients believed twelve pillars supported the universe; also separated the constellations, thus the path of the Fates. Temples frequently had twelve pillars of unhewn stone or twelve windows.

Two pillars. Gateway of dawn, eternity, life. Guardians. Birth and death. Twins of beauty and strength, light and darkness, north and south, order and chaos. In chariot races the goals were two pillars or stones. Ancient Babylonians believed the sun re-entered each morning between two pillars, hence gateway of the horizon. In gnostic tradition the letter H, aged immutable door, portal of eternity. In Hebrew tradition priestly and kingly power; justice and mercy. The porch of Solomon's temple, thus door of heaven. The pillar on the right was Jachin, the first principle, God's will established, the stabilizer; the pillar on the left was Boaz, the Voice or Spirit, strength. In Nyasaland circumcision rites the boy or girl passes between two pillars suggesting passage through the gate of re-

birth into adulthood. Symbolical-ly the child dies and is reborn as an adult.

Two pillars entwined. Celestial twins.

Universe pillar. Center of the universe, where the profane may not tread.

White pillar. Acceptance, af-firmation.

**PILLOW** Talisman for preven-tion against pain, sickness, suf-fering. Placed with the dead as a protection against violation of the tomb. Symbolic of comfort, luxury.

**PILTZINTECUTLI-TONATIUH** Toltec Indian sun god; in the un-derworld ruler of the third hour of the night.

**PILUMNUS** Roman pestle god; tiller of earth. Brother of Pi-cumnus, which see.

**PIMENTOLA** Swedish gloomy and dark place; home of the dead. Also called Sarajas. Resembles Manala, Tuonela, Yabmeaimo.

**PIMPERNEL** August 19 birth-day flower symbolizing assigna-tion, change, childhood, faithful-ness. Because it closes at the approach of bad weather called poor man's weather-glass; typi-fies one who functions in the dark.

**PIN** Figuratively, to restrain. Dream significance: wounded pride.

Not a pin to choose between them. Exactly alike.

Not worth a row of pins. Val-ueless.

On pins and needles. Nervous, physically or mentally uneasy.

Pincushion. One who accepts abuse without fighting back.

Pin money. A lady's allow-ance for personal expenditures. At one time pins were expensive.

Pin one's faith to. Repose confidence in.

Policy of pin pricks. Policy of continual annoyances.

**PINAHUA** Inca god of the west. Also called Ayar Uchu.

**PINAKA** Trident held by Siva. See trident.

**PINCERS** Christian symbol of martyrdom. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion. At-tribute of saints Apollonia, Dun-stan, Lieven.

**PINDOLABHARADVAJA** Bud-dhist twelfth arhat; missionary to Eastern Videka. He who guards the banner entrusted to him. He holds a patra (begging bowl) and pushtaka (book). In Japan called O-Binzuru; in Tibet called Bha-ra-dhva-so-myo-len.

**PINE** March 21 birthday flower. Symbolic of boldness, endurance, fidelity, fire, health, immortal-ity, wisdom. Its vitality is be-lieved to have the power to strengthen the soul of the de-ceased and to preserve the body from corruption. A phallic sym-bol sacred to Attis, Bacchus, Cybele, Dionysus, Neptune, Osiris, Pan, Poseidon, and other ferti-lity deities. In China the sung; symbolic of leadership, prosper-ity, steadfast friendship, vener-able old age, winter, and person-al control because of its power to withstand frost and snow. Most widely worshiped of flowerless trees in Japan. Its symbolism is the same as in China, and for this reason appropriate at New Year, wedding, and old age celebrations. In art associated with the crane and tortoise.

Black pine. Pity. The mascu-line principle.

Black and red pine. Marriage, the masculine and feminine princi-

ple.

Pine, bamboo, and prunus.

In China and Japan the three friends of the cold season. Suggests that those who encounter hardships should learn never to falter for these three flourish despite adverse conditions. In Japan called sho-chiku-bai; an offering expressing strength, abundance, beauty, and used in New Year celebrations. If the pine branch is displayed alone during the three-day New Year celebration it is used on the first day.

Pine cone. Abundance, fecundity, fire, good luck, life, phallic principle, regeneration. Typifies the reproductive organ or fire. Charm against witchcraft. Sacred to love goddesses. As a fertility and prosperity symbol survives as an ornament on iron railings. In India the disk of the cone was replaced by an inverted triangle above the tau, and in this form appears on the foot of Buddha. Semitic life symbol, typifying existence united yet distinct or the union of negative and positive forces.

Pine cone and tassel. Emblem of Maine.

Pine pitch. Philosophy, time.

Pine tree. A world tree. A sexual symbol where the palm does not flourish. Attis mutilated himself under a pine, and it was bled (cut for turpentine) at the vernal equinox. When cut down it was adorned with ribbons and carried with pomp to the mother goddess's sanctuary, where it was decorated by fleeces, violets, and in other ways.

Pine twigs. Victory in Isthmic games.

Twin pine trees. Fidelity, passionate love. In Japanese legend Nase and Aze wished to remain together apart from the rest of the world. When they wept and embraced they were meta-

morphosed into pine trees entwined with each other.

PINEAPPLE February 8 birthday flower. Symbolic of delicacy, luxury, perfection, tropics.

PINK (1) Color signifying the birth of a girl. Symbolic of joy and youth. Associated with the number five, mystic number for healing. Esoteric meaning: one who wishes to devote his life to healing others. Debased meaning: Sentimentality, hue that lacks vitality. (2) May 31 birthday flower symbolizing amiability, divine love, morning light, timidity, welcomeness. In heraldry typifies admiration. In Japan classified as feminine. In Korea typifies ill fortune.

China pink. September 20 birthday flower symbolizing aversion.

Double red pink. June 2 birthday flower. Ardent love.

Indian pink. October 25 birthday flower. Always lovely.

Mountain pink. June 14 birthday flower. Aspiration.

Red pink. March 3 birthday flower. Pure love.

Variegated pink. Refusal.

White pink. Fascination, talent.

Yellow pink. June 3 birthday flower. Disdain.

PINTO-LO-PO-LO-T' O-SHE

(PINDOLA, PO-LO-T' O-SHE)

Pindola, the Bharadvaja, one of the eighteen Chinese Buddhist Lohan. Ruler in Purva-Videha or Godhanga, region in the west. His voice is like that of a lion, he is able to rise into the air like a bird, suggesting he is an aspect of wind. His mount is a tiger, which typifies his power over wild beasts and his ability to overcome evil. Usually shown seated with an open book on one knee and a mendicant's staff resting on his

arm.

**PIPE** (1) For smoking. Portable sacrifice altar. Dream significance: small satisfaction; (broken) quarrel. Among American Indians symbolic of peace. In Great Lakes Indian legend a pipe, when smoked by the hero, produces clouds of pigeons and turkeys, when smoked by the villain, who enchants or robs the hero, gives off beetles, dung, and mosquitoes; suggesting seasons controlled by deities of fertility or drought. (2) For music. Allurement, the wind. Instrument of Pan, Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Crossed Pipes. Typify Christ, Pan.

Piper. Charmer, sorcerer.

**PIPOUNOUKHE** Algonquin spirit of winter. See Nipinoukhe and Pipounoukhe.

**PIPRU** Literally, resister. Vedic demon hostile to mankind. Overcome by Indra.

**PIRACY** Symbolized by black; crows; Jolly Roger, i.e. white skull and crossbones on a black field.

**PIRHUA AND MANCA** Literally, son of the sun or revealer of light. Peruvian solar hero.

**PIRITHOUS (PEIRITHOOS)** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Dia. Ixion is given as his putative father. King of the Lapithae in Thessaly. An Argonaut. At his wedding feast his bride Hippodamia was attacked by Centaurs, and the celebration turned into a battle. After Hippodamia's death he aspired to marry Persephone. Theseus, his boon companion, aided him in the rash adventure, and both were fastened to a rock in Hades by Aides. Heracles

rescued Theseus, but Pirithous remained under ground. Thus the sun brought back the sun to upper regions while fertility remained below. The battle was one of seasons.

Pirithean wedding. A brawl.

**PIR-NA-PISHTIM** Babylonian deluge survivor. Son of Umbara Tutu. Hut dweller in Shurippah. In a dream he was warned by Enki, and saved his family, field laborers, and servants, and appointed Buzur-Kurgala captain of the ark, which after seven nights and seven days rested on Nitsir. After the flood he and his wife were made deities and placed on the Island of the Blessed in the midst of the Sea of Death. There Gilgamesh visited him. Also called Atra-chasis, Utnapishtim, Ziusudra. Prototype of Noah.

**PIROGONIA** Maoris sacred hill. Fiery mountain on which fairies (paiarehe) dwell, i.e. on which sun sets.

**PIRUA** (1) Inca name for the planet Jupiter. Heavenly form of Manco Capac. (2) Mother of Mama Cora, Peruvian maize goddess. Name akin to Peru.

**PISACAS** Hindu demons who drink human blood and eat human flesh. They cause the living to die and devour corpses. Especially foes of fathers, they dwell in the water of villages. Indra crushed a yellow-peaked Pisaci. Their appearance is revolting. Resemble the Raksas.

**PISCES** Twelfth sign of the zodiac. Typified by twin fish or the ship Argo. The sun enters about February 19 and remains until about March 20. It is a winter sign, called the zodiac's hell, feminine and cold; its quality is unfortunate and moist. It



symbolizes hypocrisy, violent death. Its character trait is treachery; it governs the feet and toes. Its tarot significance is the Hanged Man. It is ruled by Neptune. As the fish typifies sexual love and ideas, it is the station for the planet Venus, and is the mansion where divine contemplation is sacrificed to the world of appearances. Babylonians called it Fish of Ea.

**PISCIS AUSTRALIS (PISCIS AUSTRINUS)** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Southern Fish.

**PISCIS VOLANS (VOLANS)** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Flying Fish.

**PISGAH** Mountain range on which was located the summit Nebo, from which Moses beheld the Promised Land.

**PISON** Literally, freely flowing. One of the four rivers of the Garden of Eden. Said to be a stream of gold. Typifies fertility. By Christians associated with Saint John. Also called Halys or Phasis.

**PISO'S JUDGMENT** Legally right, ethically wrong. On circumstantial evidence Piso, a Roman judge, sentenced a man to death for murder. At the place of execution another man confessed to the crime, and the centurion returned the condemned man to Piso; whereupon he condemned all three to death, saying, "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." The first man was executed because he had been condemned, the centurion because he disobeyed orders, the guilty man because he had been the cause of the death of the other two.

**PIT** Darkness, death, evil, imprisonment. As a trap for wild beasts likened to the plots of designing persons. Dream significance: (to fall into) fatal omen.

**PITA** Brahman creator-preservedestroyer deity.

**PITAKA** Buddhist receptacle for religious writings.

**PITCHER** Fertility, nourishment, rain. Emblem of Aquarius.

**PITCHFORK** Harvest. A weapon of the gods typifying lightning. When three-pronged denotes a triad. Dream significance: sterile labor.

**PITCH PINE** March 26 birthday flower symbolizing philosophy.

**PITHOM** Egyptian sanctuary city. Contained a treasury. Built by the Israelites during their servitude. Name means house of Tum; akin to Pytho, Python.

**PITKOMONEN (PITKAINEN)** Literally, long man. Finnish thunder god.

**PITRI** Literally, father. In Hinduism: 1- Deceased ancestors, semi-divine fathers to whom the service of *srad'ha* is offered; 2- the sons of gods; 3- the ten Prajapati, mythical progenitors of the human race.

**Pitripati.** Literally, lord of Fathers. A name of Yama as first man.

**Pitryana.** Literally, way of the fathers. Way of the dead. Compare *Devayana*.

**PITYS** Greek nymph of the pine tree. She was loved by Pan, benignant breeze. The jealous north wind Boreas hurled her from

a rock and metamorphosed her into the tree.

**PIUS** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning filial, pious. Radically, light of pa. Like Leo and Urban a conventional papal name. Cognate with picus.

**PIXY (PIXIE)** In English folklore an elf or fairy, especially one who dances. Compare Puck.

**PLACENTA** Among Finno-Ug-rics and other peoples hung on a tree in a forest, where sacrifices are offered to it as the nourishing mother of the child.

**PLAGUE** Expression of a deity's wrath, punishment, salvation through destruction.

**PLAIN** Land of reality in contrast to the mountain, mystical realm. Nickname of the Girondists in the French Revolutionary National Convention, because they sat on the level of plain floor of the hall.

**PLANET** From the Greek, meaning wanderer. So named because ancients believed planets, watchmen of the heavens, wandered among the stars. They were aspects of the gods whose names they bore, and in their travels prepared occurrences on earth. Alchemists and astrologers recognized seven planets, which influenced the course of human destinies, and which they consulted for forecasts in divination:

<u>Roman Name</u>	<u>Babylonian Name</u>	<u>Greek Name</u>	<u>Angel</u>	<u>Cabalistic Intelligence</u>	<u>Cabalistic Spirit</u>
Sun (Apollo)	Shamash	Apollo	Raphael	Nagiel	Smeliel
Moon (Diana)	Sin	Artemis	Gabriel	Elimiel	Lamaneal
Mars	Nergal	Ares	Chamael	Graphael	Modiniel
Mercury	Nebo	Hermes	Michael	Tiriël	Cochabiel
Jupiter	Marduk	Zeus	Zadkiel	Sophiel	Zadkiel
Venus	Ishtar	Aphrodite	Hamiel	Hagiel	Noguel
Saturn	Ninib	Cronus	Zapkiel	Agiel	Sabathiel

Properties of the planets:

<u>Planet</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Gift</u>	<u>Sin</u>	<u>Virtue</u>	<u>Organ Ruled</u>
Apollo	White or gold Silver	Sunday Monday	Gold Silver	Luck, domination, leadership Imagination, carelessness, travel	Pride Laziness	Science Intelligence	Heart, arteries Brain, nerves, stomach
Mars	Red	Tuesday	Iron	Strength	Temper	Courage	Face, muscles
Mercury	Green or blue	Wednesday	Quick- silver	Business ability	Envy	Ingenuous- ness	Limbs, lungs
Jupiter	Purple or orange	Thursday	Brass	Wisdom	Greed	Integrity	liver, veins
Venus	Yellow or blue	Friday	Copper	Beauty	Luxury	Love	Stomach, genitals
Saturn	Black	Saturday	Lead	Curse, bad luck, sorcery	Avarice, hypocrisy	Prudence	Bones, bile, bladder

**PLANE TREE** October 24 birthday plant. Symbolizes friendliness, genius, magnificence, ornamentation, shelter. Christian symbol of charity, moral superiority. By Greeks dedicated to Zeus and by Romans to Jupiter, who poured libations of wine over its roots.

**PLANT** Symbolic of the life cycle; death in winter, rebirth in spring.

Plant with purgative properties. Chewed by primitive peoples in the belief they have the power of keeping off evil spirits or ghosts.

**PLANTAIN** Christian symbol of the multitude seeking salvation. In India tied to a tree with flowers to signify joy and fertility; used at marriage and other festivals.

**PLATE** Female principle; sacrifice.

**PLAT-EYE** Evil ghost of West Indies. Usually appears along with the new moon. It has the shape of a dog with fiery eyes; the longer one stares at the eyes the bigger they get until nothing can be seen but the eyes.

**PLATO (PLATON)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning broad-shouldered.

**PLEASURE** (1) Symbolized by butterfly, dancers, dolphin, grapes, musical instruments, pomegranate, ribbons waving. By seaweed in Japan. Personified in an Italian icon by a winged half-clothed youth crowned with myrtle. He carries a harp and wears buskins. (2) One of the gnostic Aeons.

**PLEIADES** The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione (or

Aethra); sisters of the Hyades. They killed themselves for grief when the Hyades were placed in the heavens by Zeus, and like their sisters were placed in the sky. In one account they were changed to doves when they appealed to Zeus to save them from Orion, who constantly pursued them, and became a cluster of stars known as the Seven Sisters or Seven Doves. The names of the seven were Alcyone, Celaeno, Electra, Merope, Maia, Sterope, Taygeta. The lost Pleiad is Electra or Merope. Rain-cloud nymphs. The name is said to mean weeper; also sailing, because navigation was considered safe when the cluster appeared. By extension it is applied to any group of seven illustrious persons or brilliant things. In Blackfoot Indian tradition the stars were lost children, driven by poverty to take refuge in the sky. By Siberian Yakuts called Urgel, i.e. air hole, through which streams of cold draught come from the upper heavens.

**PLENTY** In an Italian icon personified by a garlanded beautiful woman in a green gown carrying a cornucopia.

**PLEURISY ROOT** Heartache cure.

**PLINY** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the rock.

**PLOW** Fertility, laboriousness, pioneering.

King's hand on plow. Consecration, dignity, power.

Heated plowshare. Trial by fire, instrument of martyrdom. Emblem of Saint Cunigunda.

Plowshare scrap. In China worn as an amulet to dispel evil soil spirits.

Two wheeled plow. Divine vehicle, supreme deity in dual aspect.



**PLUMBAGO BLOSSOM** Holy wishes.

**PLUMB BLOSSOM** January 15 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity. In the language of flowers: Keep your promises. Chinese emblem of spring signifying courage, more abundant life, valor breaking through obstacles. In Japan called eldest brother of flowers because it is the first each spring. Symbolizes beauty, chastity, gentility, hardiness, loveliness, modesty. In art associated with the nightingale.

Indian plum. July 23 birthday flower symbolizing privation.

Plum, bamboo, and pine branch. Chinese and Japanese floral triad expressing strength, abundance, beauty. Used in New Year decorations. If the plum branch is used alone during the celebration, it is used on the third day.

Plum tree. In China the mei. Emblem of January, symbolic of longevity and winter. The contrast between its knotty trunk and green shoots is symbolic of age and youth, suggesting that in spite of age, youth can rise anew, hence hope. In art associated with the magpie, bird of joy.

Three plums. Emblem of Lao-Tse.

Wild plum. Independence.

Withered plum tree. Bastard.

**PLUMB RULE** One of the six jewels of Freemasonry. Represents south. Symbolic of rectitude. In Encampment of Knights Templars, surmounted by a banner, silver jewel of standard bearer. In Royal and Secret Councils, with trowel enclosed in an equilateral triangle, silver jewel of principal conductor of the works. In Royal Arch chapters, surmounted by a turban, suspended in an equilateral triangle, gold jewel of the scribe.

In Symbolic Lodges, gold or silver jewel of junior warden.

**PLUME** See feather.

Plumed Snake. Pueblo Indian genius of rain clouds and water.

**PLUMMET** Discretion, justice, perfection. In heraldry uprightness.

**PLUTO** (1) In Roman mythology son of Saturn, husband of Proserpina. King of Orcus, lord of the dead, giver of wealth. Ruler of the iron age. Identical with Dis Pater; corresponds to Greek Hades and Plutus. (2) Greek river nymph; daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. (3) Ninth and outermost planet from the sun.

**PLUTUS (PLOUTON, PLOUTOS)** In Greek mythology son of Iasion and Demeter. Underworld guardian of earth's treasures. Zeus blinded him that he might distribute his gifts without discrimination. Because he bestowed his gifts without regard to merit he sometimes was called Fool, an epithet of Christ. In some accounts revered as beneficent; in others men dared not address him as the unseen ruler of the dead, and with averted faces offered sacrifices to Plutus, the wealthy. In art he is represented as lame when he makes his appearance, winged when he takes his departure. Also portrayed as an infant in the arms of Eirene (peace). At Athens and Thebes associated with Tyche (chance). His emblems are the dog Cerberus, cornucopia, key, two-pronged fork. His name is the source of the phrase, 'rich as Plutus,' and the term 'plutocrat.' Identical with Aides, Hades, Pylartes. By Romans called Pluto.

**PNEUMA** Soul or spirit. In ancient philosophies the universal

spirit; hence the divine and immortal element in man. In New Testament the spiritual, the Holy Ghost or act by which he proceeds from the Father or from the Son.

**PNYX** Literally, crowded. Place in ancient Athens where people deliberated and voted upon public affairs; also the assemblage of people.

**PO** (1) Polynesian chaos mother; she enveloped everything over which Tanava (darkness) and Mutuhei (silence) ruled. She typified a debris which brought about creation, and was the beggetter of La'i-La'i, the first female, who became the mother of mankind. Name also used for the underworld, from which came all life. Compare Te Kore. (2) Tagalog term of respect. (3) River in Italy, alternately known as Padus, which yields parent of resplendent light.

**POCHARD** In Russian and Siberian tales the deity is a white pochard, the devil a black one.

**PODALIRIUS** In Greek mythology son of Asclepius, brother of Hygeia, Machaon, Panacea. Hero and physician in the army of Agememnon during the Trojan war.

**PODARGE** In Greek mythology mother of storm wind; also of the fabulous horses Balius and Xanthus, which probably represent clouds.

**PODOGA** Slavic air god.

**PODSNAP** In Dickens' *Our Mutual Friend* a pompous, respectable, self-satisfied middle-class man. The designs of Providence coincide with his own. Hence the noun podsnappery.

**POEAS (POIAS)** Greek shepherd who lights Heracles' funeral pyre. Slayer of Talus, bronze sun man. Thus the spirit of darkness or winter. Father of Philoctetes, light deity who inherited Heracles' arrows (rays).

**POET** In Dante's *Divina Commedia* typifies human wisdom.

**Poetry.** Symbolized by a crown of ivy and laurel, a harp, lyre, pen and scroll. Personified by the Muses. In an Italian icon represented by a woman in a sky-colored dress decorated with stars; her head is winged, she wears a laurel crown, and holds a harp; a swan stands beside her. Also represented by a ruddy complexioned young man laurel crowned and girded with ivy; he is writing, but his head is turned toward heaven, as his ideas are of a supernatural quality.

**POHJOLA** Finnish northern home, world of the dead through which a gloomy river flows. It is a village of man-eating spirits who breed sickness. Pohjanakka is the ruler. Also called Tuonela.

**POIA** Literally, scarface. In Blackfoot legend star boy, whose face was scarred. Son of the Morning Star and So-at-sa-ki (feather woman), a mortal.

**POINAE (POENA, POINE)** Greek abstract avenging goddess. Punishment. Probably a vindictive ghost. Attendant of Nemesis.

**POINSETTA** Symbolic of Yule festivities, nativity of Christ. Also called Christmas rose.

**POINT (DOT, PERIOD)** End, finality.

Point within a circle. Deity surrounded by eternity, fecundity,

heavens and their omphalos or chaos egg, male and female principles, sun, universe axle and hub. In Freemasonry the individual brother (point) and the boundary of his conduct or destiny (circle); also Supreme Power, Architect of the universe. Mayan hieroglyph for A. Pythagorean symbol for the universe.

Three points with radiating lines. Hebrew symbol for the sovereignty of God.

**POINTING** A means of killing among North American Indians. Believed to be as fatal as the glance of an evil eye.

**POISON** In time myths symbolizes the cold or darkness with which night or winter deities put to sleep or kill light or summer divinities. On the other hand, sun deities carry poisoned swords, i.e. scorching rays, which devastate the earth. The Hamlet legend is one in which poison plays a large part. Heracles had poisoned arrows.

Poison dogwood. Symbolizes contemptuousness, cynicism.

Poison ivy. Symbolizes caustic ridicule.

**POISSON D'AVRIL** Literally, April fish. French April fool.

**POKO-HA-RUA-TE-PO** In Polynesian mythology wife of Rangī. Pit of the breath of night.

**POKUNT** Soshonean spirit which dominates the forces of nature. Equivalent of Manito.

**POL (PHOL)** A name of Baldur. Sometimes said to be the horse of Odin. The sun's rays. Related to Baal and Paul.

**POLE** Creation, phallus, sky prop, universal axis. Compare spear. Finno-Ugrics furnish the

deceased with a pole which serves as a bridge in the otherworld, an idea inherited from Iranians, whose dead cross a bridge.

Pole-star. North star or Polaris. Cosmic throne, eye of heaven, heavenly axis. Constancy, the male principle. That which directs, governs, guides. An ideal for action. An attractive or controlling principle. Epithet of Jesus. By Hindus called Dhurva. In Japanese mythology the needle of Weaving Damsel. Abode of Ame-no-Minaka-Nushi, lord of heaven's center; of Kamu Mimusebi, female principle; of Taka Mimusebi, male principle. In Lapp tradition the nail which holds the sky in place and around which the heavens revolve. In Norse mythology called Veraldar ngli (world spike).

Pole striped red and white. Anciently a sacrificial post; if the patient of the barber (bleeder) grasped the pole, he was chosen the sacrificial victim. Later topped by a gilt knob and a surgeon's symbol. During certain periods the barber performed surgical duties, and it became the barber's emblem. The pole symbolized the stick held by a pain-racked patient; the red and white spiral stripes represented bandages, one with blood on it. Blue sometimes was substituted for red inasmuch as venous blood is bluish. The knob represented the basin into which blood poured. Probably derived from the caduceus or Asclepian wand.

Surgeon's (Chirurgian's) pole. See above.

Telegraph pole and wires. Commerce, electricity, messages. In commercial art shown with Mercury.

Totem pole. Image of a sacred spirit; widely revered by American Indians. Typifies a sacred tree; a tree of life or

cross. Symbol of authority and tribal unity. Grave memorial. Central object in the sun-dance, during which it is adorned with sun symbols and talismans. Also addressed as the four winds, the rain, or waters, all bringers of fertility.

**POLEVIK (POLEVOY)** Russian malevolent field spirit, withholder of vegetation.

**POLICHINELLE** In French pantomime the equivalent of the Italian Punchinello.

A secret of Polichinelle. A secret known to everyone, but of which some make a needless mystery.

**POLLENTE** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of might. He stands on Bridge Perilous and attacks everyone who crosses it, bestowing the spoils upon his daughter Munera. He represents Charles IX of France, who slaughtered Protestants on Saint Bartholomew's Eve.

**POLLICE VERSO** Literally, with turned thumb. In ancient Rome the public condemned a gladiator participating in the games to death by holding out their hands with the thumbs pointing downward. Hence the phrase 'thumbs down' or 'thumbs up.'

**POLLUX (POLYDEUCES)** In Greek mythology immortal twin of the mortal Castor. Placed as a fixed star in Gemini. See under Castor and Pollux.

**POLLY** Feminine name, variant of Molly, diminutive of Mary.

**POLLYANNA** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, combining forms of Mary and Hannah, thus bitter grace. (2) A fatuous

optimist, from the character created by Eleanor H. Porter.

**POLOZNI TSA** Finno-Ugrian goddess who punished those who harmed rye during its flowering. Equivalent of Poludnica.

**POLUDNICA (POLEDNICA, PREZ-POLUDNICA)** Russian female field spirit. Whomever she touches will die a sudden death. Her favorite victims are children left alone in the fields and women who have recently borne children and go out at midday. Her name signifies midday spirit; probably a personification of sunstroke.

**POLYANTHUS** October 23 birthday flower symbolizing pride of riches.

Crimson polyanthus. Heart's mystery.

Lilac polyanthus. Confidence.

**POLYBOTES** In Greek mythology giant whom Poseidon destroyed by hurling him upon the island of Cos. Perhaps a personification of storm.

**POLYBUS (POLYBOS)** In Greek mythology king of Corinth, husband of Merope, foster father to Oedipus. Ruler of a realm of darkness.

**POLYDECTES** In Greek mythology king of Seriphus, where Danae and Perseus were provided with shelter. Polydectes sent Perseus to slay the Medusa, and while he was gone Polydectes tried to force Danae into marriage. When she refused he treated her with great unkindness. Upon his return Perseus showed Polydectes the Medusa head, the king turned to stone, and Danae was rescued from the prison in which her unwelcome admirer had placed her. Polydectes was



an underworld king who had imprisoned dawn. He parallels Eurystheus who also sent a sun hero on perilous adventures.

**POLYDEGMON** An epithet of Hades. The name signifies grayness or gray man.

**POLYDORUS** In Greek mythology the youngest son of Priam and Hecuba. In one account slain by Achilles at the siege of Troy; in another, placed in the care of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, who treacherously slew him. Prince of a realm of darkness or winter. Also the name of a son of Cadmus and Harmonia.

**POLYHYMNIA (POLYMNIA)** Greek Muse of sacred hymns. Shown crowned with laurel.

**POLYIDUS (POLYIDOS)** Literally, many-shaped. In Greek mythology soothsayer consulted by Bellerophon. He probably was a performer in sacred or shape-shifting dances, i.e. dances typifying the change of lights or seasons. In one legend, when Glaucus, son of King Minos fell into a jug of honey and smothered to death, the Cretan king shut Polyidus up with the body and commanded him to bring the child back to life. A serpent approached the corpse, and Polyidus killed it with a stone. Another serpent approached the dead reptile and covered it with grass, whereupon it crawled away. Polyidus put some of the grass on the infant's body and restored the child to life. A lord of an underworld realm of fertility.

**POLYMETIS** An epithet of Odysseus.

**POLYNICES (POLYNEIKES)** In Greek mythology son of Oedi-

pus by his mother Jocasta; thus a child of incestuous union. Husband of Argia. Brother of Eteocles and Antigone. After the voluntary abdication of Oedipus his sons became joint rulers, agreeing to govern in alternate years (seasons). Eteocles became ambitious and seized the throne. The expedition of the Seven Against Thebes was to restore Polynices to his rightful place, but in the battle the brothers killed each other. Polynices personifies spring or fertility; Eteocles winter or barrenness. As brothers in conflict their story resembles that of Cain and Abel, Eber and Eremon.

**POLYPHEMUS** Literally, many-voiced. (1) In Greek mythology son of Poseidon and Thoosa. Jealous lover of Galatea. Personification of storm. One-eyed chief of the Cyclops; devourer of human flesh. He lived in a cave in which he imprisoned Odysseus and his companions. After he had eaten six of the company Odysseus made him drunk and blinded him. Odysseus and his remaining six companions escaped from the cave (realm of darkness) by clinging to the bellies of sheep (clouds); thus sun (Odysseus) and fertile lights or months outwitted darkness or winter. Poseidon never forgave Odysseus for this insult and sent storms to plague the sun hero. As a powerful giant outwitted by a small man Polyphemos resembles Goliath. He personifies brute force; his name is applied to a one-eyed animal or man. (2) One of the Argonauts. When Hylas was drawn into the water by a fountain nymph, Polyphemos heard his cry. With Heracles he searched for the youth but never found him. While they searched the Argo sailed without them. Heracles returned to Argos; Poly-

phemus remained with the Mysians and became their king.

Probably a personification of the wind that accompanies sun.

**POMEGRANATE** Concord, fecundity, female principle, hope, immortality, love (pomegranate roots, if separated, twist together again), resurrection, union, virginity. Sometimes thought to be the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge. In heraldry emblem of Henry IV, Moorish king of Grenada, who used it with the motto, 'Sour, yet sweet,' to intimate that a good king should temper severity with mildness. In China the shih liu. Favorable influence, numerous progeny, prosperity. Carries the wish that high honors may be hereditary. The Christian church and congregation; gift which Christ carried down from heaven, hence God's blessing. Emblem of Virgin Mary. In Greek antiquity said to have sprung from the blood of Dionysus. Attribute of Hera. Fruit of the underworld eaten by Persephone, hence death, deity food, hope in immortality. Tabu at Eleusinian Mysteries. On the blue robes of Hebrew high priests typifies faithfulness. In Hinduism an appeal for God's blessing. Bringer of health. Korean food for the gods; sacrificed to dead ancestors. Because the fruit is beautiful at a distance but will not bear close inspection a synonym for persons of fine appearance but of indifferent character.

Pomegranate and bells. On the robes of Hebrew high priests symbolizes lightning and thunder.

Pomegranate blossom. June 10 birthday flower. Signifies foolishness, mature elegance. In China called tan tsao; emblem of June.

Pomegranate, peach, and Buddha's hand. Chinese Bud-

dhist trinity wishing many sons, long life, and good luck.

Pomegranate, peach, and citron in Buddha's hand. In Chinese Buddhism wish of abundance of sons, years, and happiness.

**POMONA** Roman fruit tree goddess. Loved by Silvanus, woodland deity; Picus, tiller of the ground; and Vertumnus, god of changing seasons. Divinity typifying autumn, she was portrayed as a youthful maiden in a short tunic and cloak, bearing pruning hook and fruit.

**POMONUS** Early Italian creator deity. He bore the epithet Pupdike (decider). Name associated with Vesuna, probably as consort.

**PON** A primitive Tibetan religion. A form of nature worship. Demonolatry with human and animal sacrifices. Later fused with Mahayana Buddhism into the Nying-ma-pa (Red Cap) Sect or Tantric Yoga School. The White Pon was much like Buddhism, whereas Black Pon priests were feared as sorcerers.

**PONDWEED** In China the tsao, spirit of waters.

**PONIARD** Vendetta.

**PONOS** Greek abstract deity. Toil. Descendant of Eris.

**PONTIFEX** Literally, bridge or path maker. In ancient Rome originally guardian of the Sublucian bridge; later a member of the highest priestly college, which had supreme jurisdiction in religious matters, the regulation of the calendar, and superintendence of burial and marriage rites; hence one who directs the path to the gods, leads a procession.

**Pontifex Maximus.** High priest of the Vestal temple. If by misfortune or negligence the fire went out he stripped and scourged the erring virgin for permitting the procreative energy of the god to forsake mankind. He was personally responsible for the chastity of the Vestals. In Christianity Pontifex Maximus emerged as the pope.

**PONTUS (PONTOS)** Greek deity of the salt unproductive sea. Sea as pathway from one land to another. Offspring of Gaea, also mate by whom he was father of Nereus. Source of pontoon.

**PONY** Typifies diminutiveness. Word akin to Epona.

**POOKA (PHOOKA)** Irish goblin who appears as an ass, horse, or mule. Mischievous, he lies in wait for belated travelers in desolate sections, especially near marshes, and suddenly rises between the legs of pedestrians and carries them off, holding them until the first cock's crow, and then tosses them into the mud. Puck in Shakespeare.

**POOKONGHOYA AND BALONGAHOYA** Hopi warrior brothers; monster (drought) slayers.

**POOL OF WATER** Reservoir of cosmic knowledge; universal consciousness.

**POOP** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Puppis and the Stern (of Argo).

**POPE** Spiritual guide. Symbolized by cope, globe surmounted by triple cross, papal tiara, pectoral cross and ring, white robes. Word akin to Baba, papa, pepi. See Pontifex Maximus.

Pope Joan. See under Joan.

**POPLAR** Courage, immortality. In heraldry aspiration; emblem of Lombardy. Armenian sacred tree, consulted in divination. Christian symbol of the holy rood. In Greek mythology Heracles was crowned with poplar leaves during his descent into Hades. Those next to his brow whitened to signify his triumph.

Black poplar. June 11 birthday flower symbolizing courage. A funeral tree. In ancient Greece used for purposes of divination; stands for loss of hope.

White poplar. Female principle, resurrection, time, waters. Also called aspen. In druidic tree alphabet tree of the fourth vowel, eadha (E), and in the druidic calendar tree of the autumn equinox, symbolizing old age. Emblem of shield-makers. Coffin builders in Ireland use the wood for the measuring rod, presumably as a reminder to the souls of the dead that death is not the end. In Greek mythology, when Phaethon died, his sisters, the Heliades, who wept for him were metamorphosed into white poplars by Zeus.

**POPOCATEPETL** Literally, smoking mountain. Aztec sacred mountain where Tlaloc was worshiped.

**POPOCONALTEPETL** Literally, mountain of foam. Mexican mountain on which the art of making pulque from the agave (maguey) was discovered. The wine was used in baptisms and other religious rites. See Drunkenness of children.

**POPPY** Consolation, enchantment, evanescent pleasure, laziness, night, oblivion, sleep, solace, witchcraft. Dream significance: amusement, pleasure. Word akin to papa, pope. In China the a-fu jung; symbolizes

December. Christian symbol of extravagance, fertility, ignorance, indifference. In Greek mythology an attribute of Aphrodite, Demeter, Hera, Hypnus, Morpheus. Identified by some as the Sumerian tree of life instead of the date palm.

Golden poppy. Emblem of California.

Poppy head. Symbolizes sleep, Hypnus or Somnus. In Christian church architecture it appears at the termination of a bench or pew; signifies heavenly sleep.

Poppy leaves. Tell-tale leaves, because when crushed in the hand they make a crackling sound from which a lover learns the truth.

Red poppy. May 10 birthday flower symbolizing consolation.

Scarlet poppy. Fantastic extravagance.

Variegated poppy. Flirtation.

White poppy. May 8 birthday flower symbolizing forgetfulness, sleep.

POPUL VUH Mayan sacred scriptures.

PORCELAIN TOWER OF ANKING One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

PORCH Figuratively, the beginning or early part. In primitive churches called narthex; place where penitents were admitted.

PORCUPINE Light rays. In some American Indian mythologies a form assumed by the sun; in others a form assumed by the moon. Buriat inventor of fire. When he told his secret to his wife a hawk overheard him and told the gods, who in turn passed the secret on to man. In China symbolizes Li. Among Turco-Tatars inventory of fire

and teacher of agriculture.

PORPHYRION In Greek mythology a serpent-legged giant; an underworld force of upheaval. One of the Gigantes. He attempted to ravish Hera and was slain by Zeus.

PORPHYRY Literally, purple. Stone symbolizing royalty. Dream significance: death.

Porphyrogene. Born in the purple, said of a child of a royal sovereign. In Byzantium the empress's bedroom was lined with porphyry, and her children were born in the room. Figuratively, one born to wealth.

PORPOISE Literally, hog fish. Forecaster, inasmuch as by its frisking it portends storms. Sacred to earth and mother goddesses. In Greek mythology, because it is a dark sea beast with a white shoulder blade, it is emblematic of Pelops.

PORTABLE SPITTOON See under spittoon.

PORT-HOZJIN (ORT-HOZJIN, PORT-KUGUZA, PORT-KUVA, PORT-OZA) Russian-Lapland household soul or ruler. He lives in a fireplace and appears in the shape of a dog.

PORTIA Feminine name from the Latin, probably referring to the porcupine or famous Porcii clan who were breeders of pigs. In Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice an heiress who acts as a barrister; hence a female advocate. In Shakespeare's Julius Caesar the faithful and noble wife of Brutus. She kills herself by swallowing fire (probably poison) when she learns of her husband's defeat.

PORTUNUS (PORTUMNUS) Roman



sea god, protector of harbors. Identical with Palaemon.

**POSEIDON** In Greek mythology son of Cronus and Rhea; husband of Amphitrite; brother of Zeus. Probably originally a horse deity; later sea-ruler, particularly of the Mediterranean. His disposition was variable; he provided fertilizing waters, protected navigators and commerce between nations, or sent earthquakes and storms. He pursued the earth goddess Demeter; when she fled from him in the shape of a mare he assumed that of a stallion and covered her, thus the sea covered the shore. In a quarrel with Athena over a city's name, Zeus decided it should be called after the deity who conferred the best gift on mankind. Poseidon produced the horse, symbol of war and wretchedness, and lost to Athena who produced the olive tree, symbol of peace and prosperity, and the city was called Athens. In the battle of Zeus against the giants he aided Zeus by slaying Polybotes. Another time he tried to dethrone Zeus, and for this sin was compelled to do the work of a bondman. With Apollo he built the indestructible walls of Troy; because Laomedon refused to pay him the covenanted recompense he sided with the Greeks in the war which led to Troy's downfall. His abodes were on Mount Olympus and at the bottom of the Aegean Sea. He governed the zodiacal house Pisces. He fell in love with Pelops and made the youth his cup-bearer. He inspired heroes with physical courage, but had no power over the mind. Sacrificed to him were black bulls, boars, galls of victims, rams. Also sacred were the ash tree, dolphin, horse, pine tree, water plants. His emblems were the

anchor, chariot, shell, ship prow or tiller, two-handed vase. The Isthmian games were held in his honor. Usually portrayed as bearded, his head covered with heavy locks (sea weeds), nude or scantily clad, his muscular body seated on a rock or in a chariot drawn over water by sea horses. His name may have once denoted lordship. Among his surnames are: Asphalaios, builder; Enosichthon, earthshaker; Gaieochos, guardian of the world; Hippios, horse, the mare tamer; Phytalmois, plant giver; Pylaochos, gate keeper. By Romans called Neptune. Equates with Shui-Shen, Sid-on. Compare Nereus, Oceanus, Pontus.

**POSHAIYANNE (POSHAIYANKI)** Pueblo Indian culture hero. Son of a virgin. He grew up an outcast, became a magician, and gambled with the chief. The winner, he ruled the tribe and used his power beneficently, becoming a potent bringer of wealth and game. When he died he promised to return. A northern version of the Quetzalcoatl myth.

**POST** See pillar.

**POSTVERTA** Same as Carmenta.

**POT** Fertility, hospitality, nourishment. See Water pot, World pot.

Gone to pot. Ruined, in allusion to the pot into which refuse metal is thrown to be remelted or discarded as waste.

Keep the pot boiling. Keep in action with unabated energy, keep in business.

Pot boiler. That which is done merely for the sake of money; applied especially to artistic or literary work of small merit.

Pot companion. An ale knight, drinking companion.

Pot luck. Unceremonious hospitality; a meal composed of whatever food is on hand.

Pot valiant. Courageous in consequence of alcoholic stimulation.

Take pot shots at. Shoot at anything within easy range, make a shot which demands no skill; originally to shoot at game within range in order to fill the pot with food for a meal.

The pot calls the kettle black. One person chides another for a blunder of which he is equally guilty.

**POTAMEIDES (POTAMIDES)** Greek river nymphs. Each river was known by the name of its ruler or rulers, as the Ache-loides were nymphs of the Ache-lous.

**POTATO** Poverty, sustenance. In Peru called acumama, i.e. great snow mama or great life mama.

Potato blossom. June 13 birthday flower symbolizing benevolence.

Small potatoes. An inferior, insignificant, or mean person.

Small potatoes and few in the hills. Anything trifling.

Stolen potato. Charm which keeps off rheumatism.

**POTENTILLA** In the language of flowers: I claim at least your esteem.

**POTHOS** Greek abstract deity. Anxiety of love. Attendant on Aphrodite.

**POTIPHAR** In the Bible and Koran a high officer of Pharaoh, who purchased Joseph of the Midianites and made him master of his house. When his wife falsely accused his steward he imprisoned Joseph; then, as captain of the guard, he pro-

moted Joseph in prison. A deity of darkness, who imprisoned the sun during the winter (or night). Parallels Proetus.

Potiphar's wife. One who because of jealousy or pique makes false accusations. When Joseph fled from her advances, leaving his coat behind him, she accused him falsely and Potiphar placed Joseph in prison. A gloaming or moon goddess. By Arab writers called Rahil or Zuleika. Parallels Anpu's wife, Antaea, Phaedra, Philonome.

**POTLATCH** A gift which must be returned. Among Pacific northwest Indians a winter festival celebrated by dancing and feasting, at which a chieftain or man of means, in a competitive show of wealth, distributes gifts and destroys property. Recipients of the gifts are bound to return them with interest, and frequently are ruined in doing so. Hence an Indian giver.

**POTOMAC** River symbolizing the United States Civil War.

All quiet on the Potomac. Nothing eventful happening; in allusion to a bulletin frequently issued during the Civil War.

**POTRYMPUS (POTRIMPO)** Ancient Baltic god of rivers and springs, hence of vegetation and good fortune. One of a triad with Perkunas and Patollus. His emblem is a pot containing a serpent, representing the cult of harmless ringed household snakes. In Prussian legend god sacred to one of the three divisions of the remove or sacred oak tree. A snake guarded his body or image in the tree.

**POTS-HOZJIN** Russian reindeer master.

Pots-hozjik. Reindeer mistress; identical with Luot-hozjik.

**POTTAGE** Peasant's food.

Sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage. Exchange something of permanent value for a temporary pleasure; in allusion to the transaction between Esau and Jacob.

**POTTER** Creator deity, sovereignty of God. In Buddhism, when at work, typifies consciousness. See Sipa Khorlo.

Clay in the hands of the potter. That which is easily influenced or molded.

Pottery broken. Precious things of the past. Emblem of saints Justa and Rufina.

**POUCH** See purse.

**POURBOIRE** From the French, meaning for drinking. A small gift of money, a tip.

**POURUSHASPA** Iranian primeval hero. Priest of the haoma sacrifice. Divine father of Zoroaster.

**POU-T'AI** Chinese god of contentment; a corpulent deity. Identical with Mi-li. Parallels Japanese Hotei and Sanscrit Maitreya.

**POVERTY** Dream significance: profitable change. Symbolized by begging bowl, brown, frayed gown, mouse, rope girdle. Personified by an angel clad in a frayed brown gown with a rope girdle, by a beggar, monk, Poor Clare sister. In an Italian icon shown as a poorly dressed woman, her right hand fastened to a stone, on her left hand expanded wings as if she would fly.

**POWAMU** Hopi Indian bean-planting dance. Fertility rite.

**POWELL** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning of the spir-

it.

**POWER** Symbolized by a double-bladed battle-ax, elephant, mace, steam, weapons. Personified by a giant, Heracles, a warrior in armor.

Regal power. Typified by a scepter; in Japan by a peony.

**PRADHANA** In Hinduism primary matter out of which the material world is evolved.

**PRADYUMNA** Hindu god of love; a resurrected deity. Son of Krishna. When six days old he was stolen by the demon Sambara, who foresaw his death was to be caused by the child. Sambara cast him into the water where he was swallowed by a fish, which was caught and given to Sambara's queen Mayadevi. Finding the boy inside, she raised him, and when he reached manhood she confessed she was not his mother and manifested her love for him. He thereupon killed Sambara and carried Mayadevi off to Dvaraka, his father's capital. By her he was the father of Aniruddha. Compare Attis, Jonah, Perseus.

**PRAEPATES** Favorable augurs in ancient Rome.

**PRAIRIE STATE** Nickname of Illinois.

**PRAISE** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white wearing a jasper at her breast and a crown of roses. She blows a trumpet out of which comes splendor (rays) and she points to the three Graces.

**PRAJAPATI** Literally, lord of offspring. In Hinduism originally a title applied to several gods, among them Brahma, Hiranyagarbha, Indra, Rishis, Savitri,

Soma, Varuna, etc. Later the name of the cosmic principle or lord of light, born of the golden egg produced by the waters by means of tapas (heat). After a year he uttered three sounds, "Bhuh," which became earth; "Bhuvah," which became atmosphere; "Svar," which became sky. He produced creatures who were made divinities by reaching the sky; when he created man he created death. He took the form of a deer to pursue his daughter Rohini, who had the form of an antelope. To punish him Rudra pierced his thigh and Prajapati fled to the sky where he became the constellation Mrga (wild animal). See Mutilation. In the form of a fish who saved Manu from the deluge he was called Matsya; in the form of a tortoise called Kasyapa or Kurma he held the world on his back. He was an androgynous deity; when he entered the material (female) form he was called Prakriti. See Androgynous deities.

**PRAJNA** In Buddhism knowledge. See Nairatma.

Prajnaparamita. (1) Wisdom that has gone to the other shore; chief sutra of the Mahayana school. (2) A female Bodhisattva. The superior wisdom, sakti of Vajradhara. Her color is white or yellow; her emblems are the mala, pustaka, utpala; her mudra is dharmacakra. In Tibet called Ses-rab-kyi-pha-rol-ta-phyin-pa.

**PRAKASA** Buddhist principle of light; symbolized by a triangle.

**PRAKRITI (PRAKRITI)** Hindu great womb or supreme goddess. Primitive matter, material force, opposed to Purusa, spirit or creative force. Equivalent of

Maya or Sakti as the inherent power of manifestation. See Prajapati.

**PRAMANTHA** Hindu fire god. Analogue of the Greek Prometheus.

**PRANA** Hindu personification of breath; individual life-principle in contrast to the jiva, the personal soul.

**PRASE** Gem symbolizing self-love.

**PRAVUIL (VRETIL)** In Hebrew lore wise angel who writes down the Lord's works.

**PRAVIDICE (PRAVIDIKE)** In primitive Greek religion an exactress of vengeance. Her image was a head (mask) only, and heads were sacrificed to her. In later myths, a triple form called the Praxidikae was assigned to her. The three goddesses were monstrous and were slain by heroes. They were mistresses of wild things and resembled the Gorgons.

**PRAYER** Symbolized by hands with palms together, incense, kneeling figure, litae. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in a white mantle looking heavenward. She kneels and holds a fuming censer and a flaming heart. A cock is beside her.

Prayer sticks. Zuni deity

Prayer wheel. (1) A cylinder which holds the formula 'om mani padmé hum.' Employed by Tibetan Buddhists as an aid to or a substitute for prayer. Each revolution represents one repetition of the prayer. Its use is founded on a misinterpretation of Buddha's instructions that his followers should 'turn the wheel of the law,' i.e. incessantly preach Buddhism. (2) In medie-



val times a wheel attached to a chapel's ceiling. Rotated like a wheel of fortune to divine answers to prayers.

Praying mantis. Courage.

**PRECEDENCE** In an Italian icon personified by a majestic woman wearing a wren as a crown. She opposes an eagle with her hand to prevent him from attacking the wren.

#### PRECIOUS METALS AND STONES

Prophylactics and talismans against disease and malign influences. Rain charms. Symbolic of knowledge and spiritual truth. In various parts of the world placed in the mouth of the dead to pay for transportation into the other world or to preserve the body from decay and assure immortality. See under Birth-stones, Gems, individual metals and stones, Manji.

**PRECIPICE** Danger.

**PRESCOTT** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the priest's cottage.

**PRESENT** Personified by a youth on a winged wheel holding the distaff of the Fates. Before him is a winged genius with a torch.

**PRESERVATION** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a cloth of gold. She wears an olive wreath; in one hand she carries a millet sheaf, in the other a gold circle.

**PRESTER JOHN** Legendary Christian king and priest who supposedly ruled over an immense empire somewhere in Asia in the 12th century. He was called Prester because he had converted the natives.

**PRETA** Literally, hungry ghost. Hindu demon, self-doomed by an error in a former life to the circle of perpetual hunger. Bringer of pestilence. Identical with Gaki, Yaksa.

Pretaloka. Buddhist region of tortured spirits. One of the six conditions or paths of existence. In Tibet called Yi-dvag.

**PRETORIAN GUARD** Bodyguard or household troops of Roman emperors. Ultimately they obtained the power of deciding the succession to the throne.

**PRIAM (PRIAMOS)** In Greek legend last king of Troy. Husband of Hecuba; father of fifty children, among whom were Cassandra, Hector, Helenus, Paris, Polydorus. His name originally was Podarces (swift foot). When Heracles captured his father Laomedon, Hesione was permitted to ransom one of the prisoners. She chose her brother Podarces, who thereafter bore the name Priam (ransomed one). When Hector in the Trojan war was killed Priam begged Achilles to ransom the body; thus the lord of darkness was humbled before the morning sun. In one legend, when Troy fell, Priam was killed by Neoptolemus (light); in another he was killed by Pyrrhus (fire).

**PRIAMOND** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of courage and daring.

**PRIAPUS (PRIAPOS)** Greek personification of the male generative power. Protector of bee keepers, farmers, fishermen, goat and sheep breeders, vine growers. His father is given variously as Adonis, Dionysus, Hermes, or Pan; his mother was Aphrodite or the Naiad Chione. He was ugly at birth, and Aphro-

dite was so horrified she left him exposed on a mountain to perish. He was raised by shepherds who found him. Asses and geese were sacrificed to him; he received first fruits with libations of honey and milk. His emblems were the cornucopia, phallus, pruning knife. Mismatched, his statue was used as a scarecrow as well as for worship. Sometimes portrayed as a rude herm painted red.

**PRIDE** Typified by cedar, cock, turkey, peacock. In medieval art personified by a rider splendidly equipped encountering a hurricane. Fire, rain, and wind are belched from the mouths of three dragons which drive the rider toward Hell.

Pride of China. Bloom symbolizing dissension.

**PRIEST** Typifies divination, expiation for sin, mediation between divinities and men, religious rites and sacrifices. Among primitive societies one who struggles with spirits that are demanding and jealous. His calling is recognized by convulsions, dreams, fits, etc. Among the Zuni Indians the 'one who knows how' in gambling, healing, etc.

Priestly robes. Sacred clothing stemmed from the belief that certain articles contained magical influences. In primordial societies deities were clad in the skins of animals from which they derived their powers; their priests were similarly clad to receive inspiration from their coverings. See Ephod.

Priest of Nemi. See King of the Wood.

**PRIMROSE** May 7 birthday flower symbolizing early youth, inconstancy, innocence, lover's doubts, sadness. In the language

of flowers: Believe me. A key which supposedly has the power of opening treasure caves. In heraldry a four-lobed ornament used as a bearing, quarter-foil. Flower governing Aquarius. In England typifies wantonness. In Ireland and Wales a fairy flower. In Japan called tsukimiso (grass that looks at the moon), hence friend of the moon.

Primrose path. Road of pleasure without regard to virtue.

Red primrose. October 22 birthday flower symbolizing neglected merit.

**PRIMUM MOBILE** From the Latin, meaning the first moving thing. In Ptolemaic astronomy the ninth (later tenth) or outermost sphere. It contained the fixed stars and revolved diurnally, giving motion to the inner spheres with the planets. It was the boundary of creation, above it was the empyrean or deity's throne. Figuratively, any main-spring of action.

**PRINCE** From the Latin, meaning chief, leader. Title formerly applied to a sovereign; now usually limited to the sons of a sovereign and their sons. Signifies one who is lordly, magnificent. Used figuratively to indicate one of the highest rank, as a prince of philosophers. In feminine form, princess.

Prince Charming. In folk literature the sun as lover. He awakens the sleeping princess and the whole world to love and light.

Princedons. Angels who are dispensers of the fates of nations.

Prince Kuramochi. In Japanese legend a counterfeiter.

Prince of darkness. Satan. Also called Prince of the power of the air; Prince of this world.

Prince of light. Christ. Also called Prince of peace.

Prince's feather. In the language of flowers: I blush for you.

Princess Woodencloak. A name variant of Cinderella; wood being symbolic of healing.

Princess Volupine. A T.S. Eliot character who suggests the foxy and sensual, a decayed aristocrat turned adventuress.

PRIN-LAS-GYI-RGYLA-PO (TIN-LE-GYI-GYAL-PO) In Tibetan Buddhism one of the Pancamaharaja, the five great astrologers. King of religious services, i.e. state oracle. Usually shown with three faces and six arms riding a lion.

PRINTING Symbolized by book, ink ball, ink roller, papyrus, printing press. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a checkered dress with letters of the alphabet on it. She holds a trumpet around which is a scroll inscribed, "Ubique," and a houseleek with the word "Semper" on it. A printing press is near her.

Printer's devil. A printer's errand boy, who becomes smeared with printer's ink. In allusion to the medieval notion that Satan is black.

PRIPEGALA Slavic fertility god; identified with Priapus.

PRISCIAN Sixth century Latin Grammarian; hence any typical grammarian. In the Inferno, Dante places him in the seventh circle as one who was violent against nature.

Break Priscian's head. Break grammatical rules.

Scratch Priscian. Make a slip in grammar.

PRISCILLA (PRIS) (1) Feminine name from the Greek corresponding to the Roman Priscus,

probably meaning former; hence somewhat ancient or old fashioned. (2) A Puritan; from the character in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish. (3) A female disciple; wife of Aquila, converted by Paul.

PRISON Confinement, crime. Dream significance: fatigue; (coming out) recovery from illness; (entering) oppression.

PRITHIVI See Prthivi.

PRIVET Flower symbolizing prohibition.

PROCNE (PROKNE) In Greek mythology daughter of the Athenian king Pandion and Zeuxippe; wife of Tereus. When her husband cut out her tongue and raped her sister Philomela, she wove her story into a tapestry, which she sent to Philomela. Together the sisters killed Procne's son Itys and served him to his father. Upon discovering what he had eaten Tereus pursued the sisters, and for their sins the gods turned them all into birds: Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, Tereus into a hoopoe. Procne and Philomela are aspects of dew or mist, who are abused by Tereus, the sun. Compare Aedon, Medea.

PROCRIS (PROKRIS) In Greek mythology daughter of Erechtheus and Praxithea or Herse. Personification of dewdrop. In accordance with an oracle, her father when about to undertake an expedition against Eleusis sacrificed her to assure victory. Compare Iphigenia. In another legend she appears as the wife of Cephalus, a hunter, to whom she gave a gift of a spear. Overhearing him call upon a breeze to cool him and thinking it was the name of a loved one, she

spied on him. Cephalus, seeing a movement in the bushes, threw his spear at what he believed to be a wild beast, and accidentally killed his wife. In both legends the dew is destroyed by the sun.

**PROCRUSTES (PROKROUSTES)** Literally, the stretcher. In Greek mythology a robber giant who placed his captives on an iron bed. He cut off the limbs of those who were longer than the bed and stretched the limbs of those who were shorter until they fitted. He was finally killed by Theseus in the same manner he killed his victims. He was a god of death, fitting all who came his way to the grave. Figuratively, one who forces others into conformity. Also called Damastes (subduer).

**PRODIGALITY** In an Italian icon personified by a blindfolded smiling woman, who scatters gold coins from a cornucopia.

**PROETUS (POETOS, PROITOS)** In Greek mythology king of Tiryns. Probably a deity of darkness. Brother of Acrisius, with whom he was in conflict. His wife Antaea bore him three daughters, who became mad due to the ecstasy of Dionysiac rites. See Minyas. When Antaea falsely accused Bellerophon, Proetus made him the bearer of a death letter. Analogue of Potiphar.

**PROFESSOR CHANNING-CHEETAH** A supercilious professor in the poetry of T.S. Eliot. He is secure in his feeling of superiority, a humbug, insensitive, pretentious.

**PROFUNDITY** Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

**PROMENADE** Dream signifi-

cance: joy, security, tranquillity.

**PROMETHEUS** Literally, forethought. Greek Titan. Son of Iapetus and Clymene, Gaea, or Themis; brother of Atlas and Epimetheus. His wife is given as Asia, Celaeno, Hesione, or Pyrrha, all epithets of the earth goddess. He helped Zeus overthrow Cronus, manifesting his sympathy for law and order. Athene breathed a soul into the man Prometheus fashioned out of clay, thus he was the father of the human race, which he taught the alphabet, astronomy, mathematics, the cure of diseases, and the art of divination. When Zeus denied mankind the use of fire Prometheus stole it from the sky and conveyed it to earth in a hollow reed (lightning). In revenge Zeus commanded Hephaestus to mold Pandora to bring misery to mankind, and he chained Prometheus to a rock on Mount Caucasus. Possessing prophetic power Prometheus knew the source from which Zeus eventually was to be overthrown. To obtain this knowledge Zeus offered to release him. Rather than perpetuate a reign he regarded as unjust he refused the offer, whereupon Zeus sent a vulture each day to gnaw away Prometheus's liver, which grew back every night. Thirteen generations passed before he came to an agreement with Zeus, who sent Hercules (sun) to kill the vulture (storm). The devouring and regrowth of his liver refers to the effects of time, the consumption and reproduction perpetually going on in nature. Prometheus typifies intellect and nobility, a victim of ingratitude. His life exemplifies: championship of man by an immortal and punishment of the champion for breaking the traditions of his class;



displeasure of a ruler incurred by a subject; man free, yet subject to a supreme ruler; suffering on the part of one who voluntarily sacrifices himself for others; final adjustment which resolves in compromise, harmony, justice, mercy, and righteousness. Prometheus equates with Parmantha; as a chained fire deity resembles Loki.

Promethean fire. The vital principle; so called from the divine flame which Prometheus gave to man to save him from annihilation. Figuratively, inspiration.

Prometheans. The earliest safety matches. Made in 1805.

Promethean unguent. Made from a herb upon which blood of Prometheus had fallen, it rendered the body invulnerable. Medea gave some to Jason to protect him against fire and weapons.

**PRONOIA** Greek abstract deity. Foreknowledge.

**PROPHECY FULFILMENT** A common mythological theme which suggests the normal cycle of a phenomenon. Exemplified in the Acrisius-Perseus and Laius-Oedipus stories.

Prophet's mantle. Privilege, succession to an important office; in allusion to the mantle cast on Elisha by Elijah.

**PRORSA** An epithet of Carmenta as goddess of childbirth.

**PROSERPINA (PROSERPINE)**

In Roman mythology a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres; kidnaped by Pluto to be his wife and queen of the lower world, but allowed to return to the upper world each spring. A personification of spring or of seasonal changes. In later legend goddess of sleep or death. Counterpart of the

Greek Persephone.

**PROSPER** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning fortunate.

**PROSPERITY** Symbolized by agate, bees, cedar, cornucopia, green, olive, turquoise. In Japan by charcoal, ferns. Personified in an Italian icon by a richly dressed woman holding a cornucopia filled with coins and an oak branch with acorns; she also holds violets.

**PROSPERO** In Shakespeare's *Tempest* the banished duke of Milan. Father of Miranda, the most beautiful girl in the world. He is shipwrecked on a magic island where he works enchantments. After sixteen years of exile he raises a storm to shipwreck his brother Antonio, who usurped his throne. On the island with Prospero and Miranda were Sycorax and her son Caliban, the ugliest man in the world. Sycorax imprisons Ariel; Caliban attempts to rape Miranda. The dramatis personae in the *Tempest* duplicates that of an old myth, which has been lost in which Prospero was lord of the world under the sea; Miranda the dawn or spring maid; Sycorax the earth mother; Caliban storm demon, Ariel the miraculous child. Prospero equates with Tegid Voel, Sycorax with Cerridwen, Miranda with Ceirwy, Caliban with Avagddu, Ariel with Gwion Bach.

**PROSTITUTION** A temple ritual which prevailed especially in early religions of Western Asia and Eastern Europe. Sacred prostitution was not regarded as an orgy of lust but was performed by daughters of noble families in the service of the great earth mother, whose name

varied from place to place.

The rite was one of sympathetic magic to provide plentiful crops and herds as well as children. At Byblus women shaved their hair in annual mourning for Adonis; those who refused to sacrifice their beauty gave themselves up to strangers, and the money so earned was donated to the goddess. Children born as a result of these unions were regarded as sacred, virgin born, and brought up by the temple. Compare Love orgies, Maenad.

**PROTAGONIST** Chief person in a drama or novel; by extension the leader in any contest, enterprise, or given cause.

**PROTESILAUS (PROTESILAOS)** In Greek mythology husband of Laodamia. When the Greek troops arrived at the coast of Troy all hesitated setting foot on shore as it had been predicted the first to do so would die. Protesilaus leaped on land and was felled by Hector. Because of his great heroism he was permitted to return from Hades and visit his wife for a few hours. When the time came for them to part she committed suicide. He typifies a phase of light, probably gloaming. As a hero equates with Menoeceus.

**PROTEUS (PROETEUS)** In Greek mythology son of Poseidon, whose flocks he tended. King of the island of Pharos. Nicknamed Old Man of the Sea, he was fickle and yielded only to force. He possessed the gift of prophecy, and to escape foretelling the future, he assumed various terrifying forms, but, if his questioner maintained his hold through the transformations, Proteus at last told what he knew. Thus one who easily changes his appearance or prin-

ciples. Personification of the shifting winds and moods of the sea. His name, related to Pallas in the sense of monstrous, is an earlier spelling of the Greek word for early man. As a shape changer equates with Taliesin.

**Protean.** Changeable, given to aliases, variable; also a sophisticated and dissimulating mind. An actor who plays different parts.

**PROTOGENIA (PROTOGENEIA)** Greek dawn goddess; mistress of Zeus; ancestress of Endymion.

**PROTOGONOS** In Greek mythology an egg-born, wind-born bisexual cosmic potency. Archetypal man in Orphic worship; Eros considered as the creator of the universe. See Androgynous deities.

**PROVIDENCE** Symbolized by angel, ant, hand of God emerging from clouds, hen, inscribed star, squirrel. In medieval art personified by a woman in a tunic and cloak; she wears a coronal of laurel and carries a scepter and cornucopia.

**PROWESS IN A CHILD** In mythology indicates a personification of sea, sun, wind, or other phenomenon. The hero grows miraculously and accomplished marvelous feats while still an infant. Heracles and Vali were heroes of this type.

**PRSNI** In Hindu mythology mother of Maruts by Rudra. Perhaps a storm cloud.

**PRTHIVI (PRITHIVI)** Hindu mother goddess. The broad flat earth. Wife of Dyaus (sky). Shown as a variegated cow. The name transliterated into Greek becomes Plateia (plateau). Equates with Gaea. See Dyava-

prthivi.

**PRTHU (PRITHU)** Hindu hero born when saints rubbed the right arm of Vena, who they had slain for his wickedness. When told that Prthivi had suspended fertility Prthu went forth to punish her. At his approach she took the form of a cow and fled, but he pursued her and, unable to escape, she promised that a harvest never again should fail. Probably a personification of spring or fertility.

**PRUDENCE (PRUE)** (1) Feminine name from the noun. (2) Symbolized by an ant, crane, serpent, service tree, the perpendicular. In India by an elephant with a howdah. Personified by Apollo with four eyes and four hands (control of the four directions), Janus, Metis. In an Italian icon by a two-faced woman in a gilt helmet looking in a mirror. She holds an arrow around which a remora fish twists. A stag is by her.

**PRUFROCK, J. ALFRED** Protagonist of a poem by T.S. Eliot. Typifies spiritual stagnation. Inhibited, timid, unromantic, torn by self-pity and self-disgust, terrified of social and sexual activity, he seeks a haven where his inner universe will not be disturbed by tormenting problems, and associates with those who like himself are mean.

**PRUNING KNIFE (OR HOOK)** That which clears away waste, thus allowing that which is good to fructify.

**PRUNUS BLOSSOM** Generally understood to be the plum blossom, which see.

**PRYDERI (PHYDERI)** Literally, anxiety. In Cymric mythol-

ogy son of king Pwyll and Rhiannon, a mare goddess. He was born on May eve, and the same night Teyrnon's foal was born. A black hand kidnaped the foal and put Pryderi in his place. He was raised by the herdsman until his identity was discovered; then he inherited Dyfed, the realm of his father. Kicva became his queen. He accompanied Bran to Ireland to war against Matholwych, and was one of the seven champions to escape. When Manawyddan, Bran's brother, complained the war had left him landless, Pryderi gave him land in Dyfed and also gave him Rhiannon as wife. Lack of food in Dyfed forced Pryderi, Manawydden, and their wives to seek employment as saddlers, shield-makers, and shoe-makers successively, as at each occupation they were expelled by regular craftsmen. An incident which hints at the course of the seasons. One day Pryderi and Rhiannon disappeared. The starving Manawyddan and Kicva attempted to sow a field, but an army of mice ate the grain. He caught a mouse and was about to hang it when Llewyl, a light deity and mortal enemy of Pryderi, appeared and bargained to give up Rhiannon and her son if the mouse, one of Llewyl's messengers (rays), were released. As joint rulers of Dyfed, Pryderi and Manawyddan were warders of the magic caldron of inspiration (earth's wealth) from which Gwydion, another light deity, stole sacred swine (fertility) for Math. Afterwards the caldron became famous as the Holy Grail. Pryderi was originally a fertility lord, later ruler of the dead. He also was called Guri (Gwri), the golden-haired, suggesting in certain seasons he was a sun or grain hero. As a divine child taken from his mother he resem-

bles Moses, Romulus, Zeus.

**PRYDWN (PRIDWEN, PRY-TWENN)** In Brythonic mythology ship in which Arthur, fertility king, went a long distance in the twinkling of an eye, and in which he made the trip to *Caer Sidi* for the spoils of *Annwfn*, the magic caldron of *Pwyll*, and also to release *Gweir*, who was imprisoned there. A cloud. According to *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, Arthur's shield.

**PRYTANEUM** In Greek antiquity the common hall in which government members had their meals at the expense of the state. Emigrants customarily took with them some of the sacred fire from the *Hestia* (public hearth) of the *Prytaneum*.

**PSAMATHE** In Greek mythology by *Apollo* the mother of *Linus*. A river nymph.

**PSAPHON'S BIRDS** In Roman legend, to attract attention, *Psaphon* raised a multitude of birds, taught them to pronounce his name, and let them loose. Typify flattery, vanity.

**PSCHENT** Double crown of ancient Egypt. Worn to commemorate the union of the north and south kingdoms by *Menes*. It was a combination of the white pointed miter of lower Egypt and the red square crown of upper Egypt.

**PSI** Twenty-third letter of the Greek alphabet, with a numerical value of 700. Equivalent to English *ps*.

**PSILAS** A title of *Bacchus*. From the Greek, meaning bare.

**PSYCHE** Literally, breath, hence life. Greek personifica-

tion of the human soul. Portrayed as a butterfly or as a tiny winged being. In later legend a beautiful mortal, spouse of *Eros*. He warned her not to gaze upon him. Overcome by curiosity she held a lamp over his sleeping form. When a drop of oil fell on his shoulder he awakened and flew away. In her search for him she became a slave of the jealous *Aphrodite* and descended into the underworld. *Eros* relented, and they were reunited. Thus the sun fled from dawn, and after her descent into nether regions (suffered death for a day) he returned to her, and she was made immortal. In Christian interpretation the allegory signifies the soul, before it can be united to its original divine essence, must be purified by suffering.

*Psyche's task*. Grain sorting; in allusion to a task imposed upon *Psyche* in the underworld.

**PSYCHOPOMPUS** Title of *Hermes* as conductor of souls of the dead.

**PSYLLI (PSYLLE)** An African race, which supposedly has the power to cure by a touch persons suffering from snake-bite. Snake charmers. See *Ophiogenes*.

**PT (PTH)** (1) English transliteration of an Egyptian ideogram placed above the heads of deities or sovereigns to signify sky or heaven, suggesting their place of abode or divine character. (2) Word root meaning to open.

**PTAH (PTHAH)** Egyptian creator. He emerged from an egg laid by the chaos goose or which came from the mouth of *Amen-Kneph*. Mate of *Sekhet*; father of *Nefer-tem*. Chief deity at *Memphis*. Father of the beginning; architect of the universe;



cleaver of the way; healer; teacher. In one tradition he shaped everything from mud; in another he called into existence each thing he willed to create, thus the embodiment of mind from which all emerges. He was chief of seven (or nine) earth spirits called Khnumu (molders). Patron of artisans. Described as a lame dwarf resembling a European elf. Later merged with Tanen, given a giant form and adored as a mountain and wind deity who supported the sky with his feet on earth, thus an axis deity resembling Atlas. He also was called Ptah-Apis, the sacred bull; Ptah-Osiris, ruler of the destiny of souls; Ptah-Seker, a hawk or sky god. Usually shown in human form as a mummy holding the triple-barred scepter. His images closely resembled the pataikoi, small figures carried by Phoenician sailors, and were used as talismans. His emblems were the ankh, ax, green color, hammer, staff, tat, uraeus. Parallels Hari, Hephaestus, Pan Ku, Vulcan.

Ptah and his seven sons. The creator and his assistants, the sun, moon, and five planets. Identified with the Cabiri.

**PTOLOMEA** Third ring, ninth circle, Dante's Inferno. From Ptolemy, whose treacherous act of murder is related in the Book of Maccabees. The ring of traitors. Men sometimes are brought into it while still alive, a demon being left in the body on earth, as in the case of Friar Alberic.

**PUBERTY RITES** Among primordial peoples period at which boys are initiated into tribal mysteries. The initiated form a kind of medicine (magic) society. Magic dances are performed to foster the creative life

of nature. In most societies the first signs of puberty in a girl are regarded as unclean, the result of a demon which has wounded her. Her first menstruation is marked by severe tabus. Among American Indians, during the puberty fast, a male learns which animal is to be his guardian or totem from the Great Spirit who appears in a dream. See Circumcision, Coming-out-party, Initiation, Menses.

**PUCK** In English folk tales a mischievous goblin; pixie leader; originally an evil sprite, but transformed by Shakespeare into a merry-making wanderer of the night. Also called Robin Goodfellow. By the Irish called Pooka, by the Welsh pwcca.

**PUERARIA** Japanese symbol of autumn.

**P<sup>U</sup> HSIEN** Chinese Buddhist patron saint. Identical with the Sanscrit Samantabhadra, the all gracious.

**PUKWUDJIES** Fairies of North American Indians.

**PUL** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning strong. Used for elephant and for king. (2) An Assyrian king who invaded Israel. With a bribe he was induced to retire.

**PUL CHINAVAD (CHINAVAR)** Magian bridge no broader than a thread over which on the last day all mankind must pass. On the middle of it angels appointed by God will ask of each one a strict account of his life and weigh the good and evil. The good will be permitted to pass on to a paradise, the wicked will fall into the hell beneath the bridge. Compare Al Sirat.

**PULEH** In Volga tradition the son and messenger of Kaba. Traveling man, writer of fate. Identical with Pairekse. Resembles Nabu, Thoth.

**PULQUE** Mexican fermented drink derived from the maguey plant. Indians once believed it contained magical properties and used it to celebrate baptisms, harvests and other sacred rites. A celestial drink which inspired men to prophecy and deeds of valor, and which provided longevity.

**PUMA** Among the Incas animal sacred to the creator.

**PUMICE** Italian symbol of penury.

**PUMPERNICKLE** Peasant's bread. Nickname applied to petty German nobles. The word originally meant blockhead, dolt, and resolves into pumper (sound of a fall) + nickle (Nicolaus). A story, which is incorrect, relates that a Napoleonic soldier gave the name to this coarse bread when he refused it as only "bon pour Nickel" (good enough for the dog Nickel).

**PUMPKIN** Autumn, harvest. Charm to avert evil influences. In the Cinderella story transformed into a crystal coach. The people of Burma and Indo-China supposedly sprang from a pumpkin or gourd. In the United States emblem of Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving Day. Used figuratively for someone or something of great excellence or desirability; also applied to a stupid self-important person.

**PUNCH AND JUDY** Mock hero and heroine; in allusion to the chief characters in a miniature puppet show performed in the

streets in England. Punch usually is represented as a hunchback with an enormous hooked nose; Judy is his wife, hence any woman who provokes ridicule. They are of Italian origin; Punch is a contraction of Punchinello; Judy is derived from Judith. In the original play Punch triumphs over Disease in the disguise of a doctor, Ennui in the shape of a dog, the Devil by outwitting him, and Death by beating him until he dies.

Pleased as Punch. Cheerful, delighted; in allusion to the marionette, who constantly sings and laughs at his own pranks. His self-satisfaction is contagious.

Suffolk punch. A short fat man. A name originally applied to a breed of pigs.

**PUNCHINELLO** Buffoon in Italian burlesque or marionette shows; original of the English Punch. A short thick fellow, hence any grotesque person. The name is a diminutive of pulcino (young chicken). In popular tradition it is said to be derived from Puccio d'Aniello, an ugly low comedian. Compare Pierrot.

**PUNCHKIN** Hindu giant who had no heat in his body. Frost demon.

**PUNDIT** Buddhist monk.

**PUNDJEL (PUNDJIL)** Australian creator god who shaped humans out of bark filled with clay and danced life into them. His form was that of an eagle-hawk.

**PUNEGUSSE** Siberian man-eating giant. Itje, whose parents had been devoured by the monster, kept slaying him, but he was reborn each time he was killed until Itje burnt the carcass. From the ashes mosquitoes were born. A frost myth, in which ice

finally is overcome by sun.  
Compare Karaty-Khan.

**PUNIC FAITH** Perfidy, treachery, violation of trust. Opposite of Attic faith. Applied by the Romans to the Carthaginians, who were of Punic descent. An instance of the "pot calling the kettle black," as the Romans were equally perfidious.

**PUNISHMENT** Symbolized by chains, demons, fire, scourge, vulture.

**PUNT** (1) Supplied by Finno-Ugrians as a coffin that the dead might have the means by which to procure an existence (fishing) in the next world. Resolves into op-un-te, i.e. eye of the brilliant one. Word akin to point, pontiff, pontoon. (2) Semi-divine land. Persistent tradition associates immigrants from the East who settled in ancient Egypt as coming from Punt, a land connected with ancient deities. In one legend the original home of the Ethiopians, whose chief was Memnon; in another legend descendants of Ham dwelt in Punt.

**PUPPIS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Poop or Stern (of Argo).

**PUPPY** In the spring red puppies were sacrificed by the Romans to avert the baleful influence of the Dog-star on their grain. In modern times stands for a conceited or empty-headed youth, a silly fop.

**PUPU** Crested bird which spends its time in trees, rarely coming to the ground. Symbol of the primal cause or creative brain. Also called hoopoe or hoopoo. See Khu.

**PURANAS** Literally, old tales. The ancient tales serving as Hindu scriptures. They contain the history and legends of the deities.

**PURANDHI** Hindu goddess of plenty. Associated with Bhaga. By Iranians called Parendi.

**PUR DIOS (PYR DIOS)** Literally, fire of Dios (Zeus). Lightning.

**PURE AIR** In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful and serene woman dressed in gold. She holds a white dove and the motto, "Spirat Levis Aura Favoni." Zephyrus in the clouds blows down on her.

**PURE LAND OF THE WEST** Heaven in Chinese Buddhism; state of bliss in after-life.

**PURGATORY** (1) Intermediary state or place where souls are made fit for paradise or heaven by expiatory suffering; hence any place of banishment or condemnation, any condition of misery. The Christian doctrine of Purgatory was held in a modified form by early Jews, who believed that for twelve months after death the soul was permitted to visit its body and return to places or persons it loved. This intermediate state was called 'bosom of Abraham,' 'garden of Eden,' 'upper Gehenna,' etc. (2) Part Two of Dante's *Divina Commedia*. Situated at the antipodes of Jerusalem, i.e. under side of the earth. The time of morning on earth is that of evening on Purgatory. Here people strive for purification to regain free will.

**Purgatory hammer.** A stone weapon found in prehistoric Irish graves. Formerly believed to be the hammer with which the soul knocked at the gate of Pur-

gatory.

**Saint Patrick's Purgatory.** A cave on an island in Lough Derg, in Donegal County, Ireland. Fabled entrance to the other world. Here Saint Patrick is said to have shown purgatorial suffering to those to whom he preached. In later times a place of pilgrimage.

**PURGINE** An Altaic thunder god. Parallels Perkunas.

**PURIFICATION** Symbolized by emetics, fire, flame, hyssop, number eight, water. Sacrifices of burnt-offerings of cattle, doves, sheep, other sacred animals or articles. Anciently strangers were purified by shaman for the purpose of exorcising harmful influences. A man returning from a journey underwent a bath, had his head shaved, or was otherwise cleansed.

Hunters and fishermen in some societies observed abstinence or submitted to various purification rites to appease the souls of creatures killed. Taboos were laid on manslayers in dread of angry ghosts; they underwent certain ceremonies, were isolated, or placed in bondage. Even deities were not exempt; when Apollo murdered the Cyclops he was forced to make expiation by serving a mortal as a slave for a year. The after-birth purification of women appears to be related symbolically to the covering of fields with verdure after inundation.

**PURIM** Jewish festival instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from destruction in Persia. Observed annually about March 1. Name signifying lot alludes to the lot which was cast in the presence of the Persian Haman every day from the first of the month to

the twelfth to discover which was auspicious for the destruction. Esther, wife of King Ahasuerus, instructed in wisdom and tact by Mordecai, exposed Haman's superstitions, and he fell in disgrace.

**PURIPAIS** A surname of Dionysus meaning son of fire.

**PURITANS** Symbolized by Pilgrim Fathers, Thanksgiving Day, turkeys.

**PURITY** Symbolized by alabaster, crystal, diamond, dove, hart, hind, lily, maiden with unicorn, pearl, snow, swan, white rose. In the East by chrysanthemum, flames, lotus blossom, water lily. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white holding a tulip and scattering corn to a white cock. A sun is on her breast.

**PURPLE** Authority, dignity, empire, glory, honor, intelligence, knowledge, law, loyalty, martyrdom, mourning, patience, perseverance, poise, politeness, royalty, seclusion, self-sacrifice, somberness, splendor, tragedy, trust, wisdom. Debased meanings: arrogance, gloom, ostentation, overweening pride, temporal power, vanity. In astrology dedicated to Jupiter. In Freemasonry one of the four symbolic colors; as a combination of red and blue the union of love and truth. In heraldry called purple and symbolic of justice and sovereign majesty. Represented by lines from the chief sinister to the dexter base of shield. Used in the robe and vestment of ancient mysteries because of its supposed power of vibration, which helped unfold man's higher nature. In white magic used only for altruistic purposes; in black magic used



in attempts to dominate the mighty forces of nature for selfish and destructive ends. Personality traits of those who lean toward purple are: ability to be long suffering, artful, materialistic, meditative, mysterious, proud, self-satisfied, slow to anger, subtle. One who is rich without love for the poor. In precious stones represented by the amethyst. In China designates the educated, the literati. Christian emblem of God, the Father; episcopal dignity; martyrs. Color of Advent and Lent symbolizing absolution, faith, fast, penitence, sorrow. In Egypt color of earth at evening. Worn as a talisman by soldiers. In the Finnish epic Kalevala, Wainomoinen sails until he reaches the purple harbors of the next world. In Hebrew tradition the color of Solomon's chariot. A color of Urim and Thummim, probably to discover the will of Yahweh. Assigned to water. Symbolic of pomp and power. In Iran attributes of red and blue, masculine and feminine forces, spirit and body. In Japan purple flowers are classified as masculine and symbolize love of truth. Prohibited at weddings because it represents mourning.

Assume the purple. Attain to imperial dignity; in allusion to the official color of Roman emperors.

Born in (or of) the purple. Of imperial or royal birth.

Purple patch. A brilliant or highly colored passage in a literary work which otherwise is undistinguished. Also applied to a weighty enterprise which professes great objectives.

**PURSE** Avarice, commerce, finance, philanthropy. Emblem of almoner, banker, Fortunatus, Hermes, merchant, Mercury,

pilgrim, Priapus, saints Judas, Matthew, Nicholas. Dream significance: (empty) unexpected profit; (full) loss of money. In heraldry signifies liberal blessings, treasury.

Three purses (or balls). Gift of money which Saint Nicholas threw to an impoverished man as dowries for his three daughters.

You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You can't expect refinement from a boor.

**PURSUIT** A mythological theme which usually involves shape changing. It alludes to the revolving seasons (or hours), the various shapes representing the growth, lights, weather of each season. Examples are Atraioman, Dionysus, Taliesin. Allegories in which women pursue men suggest a matriarchy. The Dryope-Hylas and Cerridwen-Gwion Bach legends are of this type. In patriarchal societies the pursuer is male, as in the Apollo-Daphne story. In modern works the correct seasonal (or hourly) order is broken because the original context has been forgotten.

**PURTUPITA AND HULA (PURTUPITUS AND HULUS)** Early Italian deities, probably of vegetation, one representing fertility above ground, the other below.

**PURURAVAS** Literally, gleaming one. In Hindu mythology an aspect of sun. A mortal king (the sun suffers death daily) he married Urvasi, a heavenly nymph, on condition she was never to see him unclothed. A flash of lightning revealed his splendor, which was too dazzling for Urvasi (dawn or spring maid), and she vanished. Inconsolable, Pururavas searched everywhere for her, and finally found her on the last day of the year. Their story re-

- sembles that of Eros and Psyche. In cosmological myths the daily duplicates the yearly cycle.
- PURUSA (PURUSHA)** Literally, man. In the Vedas the deity, being desirous to create the world, meditated; as he did so Purusa issued from his mouth. Primal and eternal male, source of creation, thus an epithet applied to any of the greater deities. Giant who differentiated himself into two beings, male and female. See Androgynous deities. He was sacrificed by the gods to create the world. His head became the sky, his mind the moon, his eyes the sun, his breath wind, his navel air, his feet the earth; Agni and Soma came from his mouth, and from his limbs came the four castes. The title Narayana is applied to him. In Sankhya philosophy Purusa represents the spiritual force, the soul of the universe which is neither a production nor productive, opposed to but working with Prakriti, material force. Frequently identified with Prajapati. Compare Gaya Maretan, Manzashiri, Pan-Ku, Ymir.
- PURUSHOTTAMA** Sanscrit supreme being, the unmanifested in the aspect of a creator; logos.
- PURVA-VIDEHA** Chinese Buddhist sacred region ruled over by Pin-to-lo-Po-to-she; located in the west. A paradise.
- P'USA (P'U-T'I-SA-TO)** Chinese Bodhisattva.
- PUSAN (PUSHAN)** Hindu sun god. Celestial shepherd, conductor of souls of the dead, guardian of cattle and roads, nourisher; thus sun as beneficent. He wears braided hair and a beard; he carries an awl or goad and a spear; his car is drawn by goats; his food is gruel. Surya as god of pastoral life.
- PUSKARA** In Hindu mythology the handsome and clever son of Varuna. Husband of Jyotsnakali.
- PUSONG** In Philippine Island comedy the buffoon; hence a person who runs amuck.
- PUSPA** One of the eight mothers of Buddhism. Peaceful in aspect. Her color is white, she holds a flower, has two or four arms, and usually is ardhaparyankasana (dancing). In Tibet called Me-to-g-ma.
- PUSS IN BOOTS** Marvelous animal which appears in folklore. He has a ready wit, and by ingenious tricks helps the one to whom he is attached. In an Italian tale called Constantine's Cat.
- PUSSY WILLOW** Emblem of spring. In Korea typifies social climbers.
- PUSTAKA** Sanscrit for book. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Made of long, narrow palm leaves, and tied with a string. Emblem of Avalokitesvara, Manjusri, Prajnaparamita, and some arhats.
- PUT** Hindu land of the dead who had been childless.
- PUTANA** Hindu ogress who killed infants by giving them to suck. She was killed by the infant Krishna.
- PUTTI** Little nude children or figures resembling Cupids used in Italian painting and sculpture. In singular form, putto.
- PUUK (PUHKIS, PUK)** Esthonian thieving spirit. Identical with Para, which see.

**PUVAH (PUAH)** Hebrew name meaning utterance.

**PWAN-CHOO** Chinese legendary first man. Born 96,000,000 years before Christ, he separated the heavens from earth. Equates with Adam.

**PWYLL** Literally, prudence. King of Dyfed, Cymric earthly paradise in which was located a magic caldron (fertility). He sat on Arbeth, a marvelous mound, and a beautiful woman appeared. He pursued her, but she kept the same distance between them until he said he loved her. Then she revealed she was the fairy Rhiannon, betrothed to Gwawl. In a contest Pwyll outwitted Gwawl and Rhiannon became his wife. On May eve their son Pryderi was born, and six women were set to watch over the infant. They fell asleep, Gwawl kidnaped the child, and placed him in the manger of Teyrnnon, whose foal born the same night was stolen by a black hand. The six terrified nurses accused Rhiannon of devouring her child, and Pwyll condemned her to sit at the horse-block at his gate and carry his visitors to the castle on her back. Eventually Teyrnnon heard the story, and restored the child to his parents. This legend contains the folk tale formulae of rival suitors (opposing lights), an abandoned wife (time myth), animal born the same night as a hero (external soul), black hand (winter). On a hunting trip Pwyll met Arawn, king of Annwfn (underworld) pursuing a stag (soul of Pwyll). The two kings became friends, exchanged shapes, and agreed that each should rule the others kingdom for a year (season). Pwyll defeated Havgan (summer growth), saved Annwfn for Arawn, and thereafter was called Pen Annwfn (head of Ann-

wfn) This visit of a mortal to the underworld exemplifies the course of the seasons; it also exemplifies a mortal aiding a deity. Pwyll appears to be a semi-legendary king, deified as a deity of darkness after his death. In later legends he appears as Pelles, keeper of the Holy Grail.

**PYATNITSA PRASCOVIA** Russian harvest goddess. She required that on her ceremonial day women should not sew, spin, or weave, lest the dust injure her eyes and bring on the sore-eye plague. Identical with Seewa, Slavic Mother Friday.

**PYGMALION** (1) In Greek mythology, Cyprian king and misogynist, who carved a statue of Aphrodite and fell in love with his work. At his prayer the goddess imparted life to the statue and he married it. In modern literature the statue is called Galatea. The myth refers to Aphrodite breathing the life of spring into the cold earth. In another interpretation love awakens life. (2) King of Tyre. Son of Belus, brother of Dido, and murderer of her husband Sichaeus. Deity of darkness.

**PYGMY** See dwarf.

**PYLADES** In Greek mythology son of Strophius; husband of Electra; faithful and self-sacrificing cousin of Orestes. Pylades and Orestes are names which have become proverbial for friendship, like those of Damon and Pythias, David and Jonathon.

**PYLAOCHOS** Epithet of Poseidon as keeper of the keys to the prison-house under the sea.

**PYLARTES** In Greek mythology gatekeeper of the underworld. As guardian of its wealth called Plouton.

**PYLOS (PILOS)** Pointed cap, which in ancient Greece was a badge of an artisan or fisherman. Hephaestus wore one.

**PYRACMON (PYRAKMON)** In Greek mythology one of the Cyclops. Giant aid of Hephaestus. Personification of the fire-anvil or flames.

**PYRAMID** Fire, firmness, glory, immortality, male principle, prosperity, royalty, stability. Emblem of heaven, sacred mountain, sun. It expresses domination over the four quarters of the earth and the zenith. Gnostics symbolized by the letter A. According to Plutarch the first of all forms, and form in which primitive man worshiped the creator. Originally an altar of ever-burning fires dedicated to the sky or sun; later a tomb. Sometimes twin obelisks or a deity image appeared on the summit. In Chaldea a form of palaces and temples. According to mystics the measurements of the Egyptian pyramids coincided with astrological data and their secrets were translated into the tarot deck.

**PYRAMUS (PYRAMOS)** In Ovid's poetry a Greek youth in love with the Babylonian Thisbe. Because of parental opposition the lovers made the tomb of Ninus a trysting place. Thisbe arrived first and was frightened away by a lioness which had killed an ox. In flight she dropped her veil. Pyramus, finding the blood-stained veil, believed Thisbe was dead and committed suicide. Thisbe returned, found his dead body under a mulberry tree, and died of grief. Since the mulberry bears red fruit. A time myth, Pyramus being a personification of sun, Thisbe of dawn. Prototype of

Romeo and Juliet. Burlesqued by Shakespeare in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

**PYRE** A funeral pile; hence any burning pile. With *pur, pyr, pyra*, a word root signifying fire or flame.

**PYRIPHLEGETHON (PHLEGETHON)** In Greek mythology river of flame and rage. One of the five rivers of Hades.

**PYROBLI** Firestone, which see.

**PYROCLES** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* the personification of fiery anger.

Pyrocles and Musidorus. In Sidney's *Arcadia* two heroes famed for their friendship. They are shipwrecked in Arcadia, a paradise. Equate with Damon and Pythias.

**PYRRHA** Literally, fiery or red earth. In Greek mythology daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora. She and her husband Deucalion were the sole survivors of the deluge sent by Zeus. The repopulated the world by casting stones behind them. Analogue of Eve, Harmonia.

**PYRRHIC DANCE** War dance of ancient Greeks. So called after Pyrrichos, a Dorian, said to be its inventor. In other accounts first performed by Athene in honor of her victory over the Giants. It was performed in full armor to the flute. The Romaika, danced in modern Greece, is its relic.

**PYRRHUS** Literally, red haired. King of Epirus. An epithet of Neoptolemus, son of Achilles. He gained a victory over the Romans at Asculum at too great a cost, hence Pyrrhic victory.

Pyrrhic victory. A ruinous



victory; victory won with great loss of life.

**PYTHIAS** See Damon and Pythias.

**PYTHON** In Greek mythology serpent hatched from the slime of the deluge. He withheld for himself the treasures of fertility. In a prophecy he was warned that he was doomed to die at the hands of Leto's son. He tried to kill Leto but was frustrated by Zeus. Apollo fulfilled the prophecy by killing him near Delphi at the foot of Mount Parnassus. Typifies that which crushes its prey. In symbolism the serpent has been confounded with rivers; hence Apollo (sun) may have destroyed a death-dealing river. Apollo's victory exemplified the triumph of divinity over earthly nature. Totem of several African tribes. From putho, to rot, probably from the rotting of the carcass after the slaying. Equates with Fafnir.

**Pythia (Pythoness)**. Priestess of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi. When she sat on the god's throne she uttered the oracles he inspired. A prophetess, seer; one who goes into ecstasies or frenzies, as the priestess, thus a fortune teller, ventriloquist, witch. The priest is Python.

**Pythian Games**. Funeral games celebrated every four years to commemorate Apollo's triumph. Victors of the races were crowned with beech, laurel, or palm leaves.

**Pytho**. Earth's navel. Ancient name of Delphi; site of the Delphic or Pythian oracle.

**PYVSAN-AIKA** Russian spirit of the bathhouse. Identical with Muntso-murt.

**PYX (PIX)** (1) In Christian tradition casket which holds the

consecrated Host. Word akin to pie (see) and Pius. (2) Chest in which coins to be tested by the British mint are kept.

**Ciborium pyx**. Symbolizes the mystery of the Last Supper. Emblem of saints Bonaventure and Hyacinth.

**PYXIE (PIXY)** Flower symbolizing life is sweet.

**PYXIS** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Mariner's Compass (of Argo) or Nautical Box.

## Q

**Q** Seventeenth of a class or series, sixteenth if the letter J is not counted. Typifies the wheel and rod, thus the world axis and revolving universe; the All, production, renewal, eternity. Letter of perpetual questioning. According to mystics a good omen for business and health. Occult significance: dominates speech and writing; its period is for eight years. Character traits: love of science and travel. Numerical value eight or seventeen. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. Correspondences: planetary, Mercury; symbolic, happiness; tarot, star; zodiacal, Aries. In Egyptian antiquity inscription with which royal names entered into immortality. Among Hebrew cabalists character traits are: insight; love of music, philosophy, and poetry. In low form, uncertainty. In medieval Roman notation, 500; with a dash over it 500,000. By Anglo-Saxons written cw, Arabic qaf, Egyptian hieroglyph angle, Hebrew qoph (back of head). See Alphabet Affiliations.

**QABAUIL** Literally heart of heaven. Sky deity of the Kiche

Indians of Guatemala. With Gucumatx he created Hurakan, the first man.

QAF (CAF, KAF) (1) Twenty-first letter of the Arabic alphabet. (2) Moslem-Arabic sacred mountain range made of emerald. It encircles the world outside the ocean ring. Generic term for mountain, as the English Alps.

QAHU Egyptian city of gods.

QAISAR-L-HIND Anglo-Indian title for the caesar of India; official title of the English sovereign as India's ruler.

QAMATE Supreme god of the Amoxosa Kiffir Africans. Honored with huge burial mounds on which passersby deposit stones.

QAT Melanesian culture hero. He carved three men and three women and gave them life by beating his drum and dancing before them. His enemy Marawa gave them death. He had eleven foolish brothers who endeavored to kill them but he always outwitted them. Reminiscent of Joseph and Maui. With his brothers he lived in perpetual light. He heard of night (I-Qong), and went in quest of it. Successful, he instructed his brothers to sit still and, when they felt something in their eyes, to take no notice of it, whereupon they fell asleep. With a slab of red obsidian Qat cut the night and dawn came. A tradition resembling that of the nursery 'dustman' and 'sandman.'

QEB (GEB, KEB, QEBEB, QEBK, SEB) Egyptian god of primeval earth. Mate of Nut (sky), and father of Isis, Nephthys, Osiris, Set. Portrayed with a goose head or a goose on his head and called the great

cackler or gander who laid the solar egg. Sometimes shown resting on his back or side with plants growing from his body, or as a snake master with a serpent head. He holds the ankh or a scepter. In later accounts said to be created by Ra (sun) out of Nu (chaos). Erroneously identified with Set. By Greeks identified with Cronus.

QETEBH MERIRI Spirit of poisonous pestilence in Jewish folklore.

QOLUNCOTUN Creator god of the Indians of Washington state.

QOPH (COPH, KOPH, ZOPH) Nineteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, meaning back of head. Its numerical value is one hundred. Corresponds to English Q. According to mystics its meaning is ax or defensive weapon. Its correspondences are: planetary, Mercury or Neptune; symbolic, happiness; tarot deck, light or sun; zodiacal, Gemini or Pisces. Its color is violet-red; its direction on the cube of space is south below, with the function of sleep, period of physiological repair; its intelligence is corporeal or body consciousness. In white magic it typifies Earth, gnomes' sphere, with Ariel for its presiding intelligence. In another interpretation it is the sphere of cherubim.

Q'RE Early Massoretic name of Jehovah. Equates with Carios and Karu, titles of Zeus, and with curetes, priests of Zeus, and quirites, Roman citizens. Until the reformation during the exile hair was sacrificed to him. Compare Panemerios.

QUAGGA Symbolizes lightning. Yields Khu-ag, i.e. Hu, the great.

**QUAIL** Resurrection, also lasciviousness. Dream significance: difficulties. Form of dawn and spring deities. Sacred to Apollo and Melkarth. Chinese symbol of courage, poverty, pugnacity. In Old Testament, heaven-sent food.

Quail bone. Among ancient Egyptians and Jews safety, solidity, stability, strength.

**QUAKING GRASS** In the language of flowers: My heart is agitated.

**QUAMOCLIT BLOOM** Busybody.

**QUARRELING** In an Italian icon personified by an armed man in fighting posture. His face is fierce. A cat and dog are at his heels.

Quarrel with one's bread and butter. Foolishly give up a pursuit by which one earns a livelihood.

**QUARTER** In heraldry one of the four divisions into which a shield is divided by an upright

and a horizontal line. Indicates reward for brilliant military service.

Blow from one quarter to another. Shift; a nautical expression.

Latin Quarter. A region populated by artists, Bohemians, and students; from the section in Paris.

Quadrature of the circle. An impossibility, the insoluble.

Quadrifoil (Quatrefoil). Cardinal points, divinity, good luck, perfection, winds. In Christianity the four evangelists. In heraldry good tidings, pring.

Quadrivium. The fourfold way to knowledge in the Pythagorean system; the four sciences, arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, music. In medieval universities combined with the trivium or threefold way to eloquence, grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

Quarter Day. Day that begins or ends a year's quarter. In the British Isles day on which rents are paid. Celebrated as follows:

Ancient Pagan	Celtic	Christian	England	Scotland
Winter solstice (yule fire to commemorate rebirth)	Candlemas, about February 2	Christmas, December 25	Christmas	Candlemas
Spring equinox (rejoicing for growth)	Beltane, May 1	Easter	Lady Day, about March 25	Whitsunday about May 15
Midsummer eve (bonfires honoring maturity)	Lammas or First Fruits, about August 1	Saint John's Eve, June 24	Midsummer Day, June 24	Lammas
Autumn equinox (harvest feast, a mourning rite)	Hallowmas November 1	Michaelmas, September 29	Michaelmas	Martinmas, November 11

Quaternary number. Ten, made up of the first four numbers, i. e. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagorean oath number.

Quaternity. A union of four in one; correlative of trinity. Symbolic of integration; the four quarters of the world bound by divinity.

Quattro Coronati. Four Christian brothers, saints Carpophorus, Severianus, Severus, and Victorinus of Rome. Sculptors and architects who refused to adorn pagan temples. They suffered martyrdom on the same day, November 8, 304. Emblems: implements of architecture and the arts, axes, cages, iron, scourges. Generally associated with the Cinque Martiri, five artists, who suffered the same fate.

QUARTZ Integrity.

QUBBAH (QOBBAH) Small tent in which Kadeshoth women, who prostituted themselves in religious rites, offered themselves to worshipers of Baal-peor. Also the name of the female sexual parts. In Hebrew it means something hollow or arched, whence English alcove. See Prostitution.

QUCUMATZ Lord of darkness of the Kiche Indians of Guatemala. With Qabauil he created Hurakan, the first man.

QUDLIVUN (QUDLIPARUIT) Happy spirit land in the sky of Central Eskimo Indians. Those who have been miserable in life go there and find joy.

QUEEN (1) Dignity, fertility, motherhood, noble birth, stateliness, wealth. Figuratively, a gifted woman, a woman leader. From the root gan, meaning to produce or germinate. Word akin to Kwanyin. (2) Card in the tarot deck symbolizing the soul,

inner pattern of a particular human personality. Queen of clubs signifies the idea of souls; of hearts, model of soul; of spades, processes requisite to the manifestation of soul; of diamonds, actualized manifestation.

Queen Anne is dead. A retort made to one who brings stale news.

Queen Dick. To say something occurred in the reign of Queen Dick means it never occurred. An epithet applied to Richard Cromwell.

Queenie. Feminine name, diminutive of Queen.

Queen Mab. Fairy Queen.

Queen Mother. Widow of a king, mother of his reigning heir.

Queen of heaven. Egyptian Isis; Greek Hera; Phoenician Astarte; Roman Juno. Ancient Semites gave the title to moon goddesses, to the morning star as goddess of war, and to the evening star as goddess of love and harlotry. Among those so called are Allat, Ashtaroth, Ish-tar, Rusa. Virgin Mary also has been given the title, and as such she stands on the moon, clothed with the sun, and crowned with the twelve stars of Assumption.

Queen of love. The fertility mother. Aphrodite, Astarte, Benten, Sarasvati, Venus.

Queen of Sheba. A great woman dignitary, a haughty woman; also used ironically. In Biblical history she called on Solomon with the intention of impressing him with her wealth; captivated by him she became his wife. By Arabs called Balkis.

Queen of the May. A village lass who presides over the May Day festivities. She symbolizes the spring maid.

Queen of Virtue. In Christian tradition, poverty.

Queen's rocket. Fashion. In the language of flowers: You are



the queen of coquettes.

To the queen's taste. Equal to the most discriminating requirements.

**QUEENAH** Evil deity of the Cowichian Indians of Queen Charlotte Island. A lord of darkness he possessed the sun, moon, and stars, for which the beneficent deity Spaul killed him. He had a duck form. By the Haida Indians called Any-any-any-ah from its cry.

**QUENTIN (QUINTIN)** Masculine name from the Latin through the French, meaning fifth.

**QUERN** See millstone, wheel for symbolism.

**QUEST** An incident world-wide in folklore is the search by a hero or heroine for something or someone. The search may be to fulfil a condition (attend nature), obtain the tree of life or waters of youth (bring fertility and prosperity back to the land), seek a beautiful maiden (dawn or spring), a handsome youth (sun), a treasure or holy relic, such as the Grail (giver of nourishment); it may be to preserve a life, serve a clan, test courage and strength, or win a mate. Frequently the quester has super-human helpers, an animal or bird, capable of hearing and seeing extraordinary distances and capable of speaking (wind or other aspect of nature) or penetrating into other worlds. Sometimes the quester transforms into another form, such as that of a beast, insect, or plant (seasonal changes). The final quest may be accomplished only after a series of quests (cycle of the day or year). An underworld quest relates to resurrection, light or growth being imprisoned underground during the dark or win-

ter season. The pilgrim's staff is the quester's emblem. In Christian tradition the roads are given symbolic names such as Aspiration, Charity, Hope, Humility, Justice, Purity. Some legendary questers are: Fraoch, Galahad, Gawain, Heracles, Izanagi, Mataora, Orpheus, Percival, Psyche.

**QUETZAL** Symbol of rain and vegetation. Royal bird of Central American nations; only chiefs were permitted to wear its plumes. Emblem of Guatemala.

**QUETZALCOATL (TOPLITZIN QUETZALCOATL)** Literally, green-feather snake. Legendary king and nature deity of the Aztecs and Toltecs. Said to be the son of Iztacmixcoatl and his virgin wife Chimamatl; son or twin brother of Tezcatlipoca; one of the four divine sons of Tonacatecutli and Tzinteotl, or of the chaos deity Tonacatecutli by breath alone, who sent his white son forth to reform the world. With his brothers he made Cipactonal, the first man, and Oxo-muco, the first woman. From the hair of their divine mother (earth) they created Xochiquetzal as wife for the son of the first mortal couple. With Tezcatlipoca he made fire, the heavens, and Cipactli, a great fish, from whose flesh they made earth. He welcomed the sun, introduced the calendar and taught agriculture, the art of government, engraving, and stone cutting, and the crafts of gem setting, goldsmith, and silversmith. He lived a chaste life, did penance, and drew blood from his ears and tongue because of sinful things he heard and uttered. He opposed war and human sacrifice and offered the gods bread, flowers, incense, and perfume. He was ruler of the ninth hour of the day, deity

of fire, protector of the reproductive principle, giver of children. His evil brother Tezcatlipoca made him intoxicated with the pulque, and he wandered into the eastern ocean, whence he came, promising to return. Cortez was accepted as the returned white Quetzalcoatl, and thus triumphed over the Mexicans. In another account he died from a foot wound, thus a crucified or mutilated deity; and in a third account his followers cremated his body when he reached the sea (sun setting in flames), and his heart, which escaped the fire, rose to become the Morning Star, thus a resurrected deity. Also known as Ceacatl, one reed, a name also given to his birthday; Citlalatonic, the morning; Nanihehecacatl, ruler of the east, rain bringer; Papachtic, the day or sun's rays; Yahuallichecatl, lord of the four winds whose abode was in the west and whose emblem was an equi-armed cross or a yoe, wheel inscribed with five angles (four directions and the center). His temple was divided into four apartments, one toward the east, yellow with gold; west, blue with turquoise and jade; south, white with pearls and shells; north, red with bloodstones. Portrayed as a plumed serpent, a bearded white man, or as a butterfly. He left his handprint in stone; reminiscent of the footprints of Adam and Buddha. Equates with Gucumatz, Kukulcan, Saramayas.

Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca.  
Twin brothers in conflict, day and night.

**QUETZALPETLATL** Aztec fertility goddess. Sister of Quetzalcoatl. Dweller on sacred Mount Nonoalco.

**QUETZALVEIXOCHITL** Aztec

great tree; one of the pillars of the sky. Name interpreted to mean beautiful rose tree, flowery earth, or plumed earth.

**QUICKEN** Irish tree of life and immortality. Also called mountain ash, quickbeam, rowan.

**QUICKSILVER** Adaptability, inconstancy, speed, uncertainty. Metal associated with Mercury. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight articles of Man-la ritual.

**QUIKINNA'QU (KUTKINNAKU)**  
Literally, big raven or big grandfather. Benevolent creator of the Koriak tribes of Siberia. Called Kutq by the Kamchadal; Kurkil by the Chukchi.

**QUIMBY** Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning from the woman's cottage.

**QUINCE** May 6 birthday flower symbolizing fruitfulness, love; also bitterness, disagreeableness, disappointment, scornful beauty, temptation. Resolves into ak-Hu-ince, i.e. great Hu, the one fire. Attribute of Christ; sometimes given as the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. In ancient Greece sacred to Aphrodite. A bride was required to eat it. Norse fruit of redemption.

**QUINN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the wise.

**QUINTESENCE** In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel queen of Entelechy (literally, world of two meanings), country of speculative science visited by Pantagruel in his search for the oracle of the Holy Bottle. Also called Queen Whims.

Quintessence motif. In folklore, deduction. A means by which a hero saves himself from

an unfortunate fate. Also used to reveal fastidiousness.

**QUIPPU (QUIPU)** Inca device. Knotty cord used for recording and conveying information. Memory helper.

**QUIRIN** Stone found in nests of lapwings. Valued by witches and magic makers for its marvelous qualities of discovering secrets.

**QUIRINUS** Sabine god of agriculture and war. Later a surname of Janus and Mars. Ultimately a sobriquet of Romulus.

**Quirinal.** Hill in Rome dedicated to **Quirinus (Romulus)**. On it stands the palace of Italian kings. Figuratively a secular ruler's residence, as distinguished from the Vatican.

**Quirinalia.** Roman festival honoring **Quirinus (Romulus)**. Celebrated February 17.

**QUISLING (QUISLER)** Traitor. Alluding to Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian official who collaborated with the Germans in the conquest of Norway in 1940.

**QUIVER** Deity implement, holder of fire and lightning. Emblem of Amor, Cupid, Eros.

**QUIVIRA** A legendary city; site of a fabulous treasure sought by Coronado and other explorers.

**QUIXOTE** See Don Quixote.

**Quixotic.** Having extravagant schemes; foolish, impractical, sentimental.

**QUOIT** Carries the same symbolism as circle and disc.

**QUOOTS-HOOI** In Chinook Indian mythology giantess who ate the eggs of the raven Hahness, the thunder-bird, and thus created mankind. See Too-lux.

**QVASIR** Same as Kvaser.

## R

**R** Eighteenth of a class or series, seventeenth if the letter J is not counted. Like P derived from the shepherd's crook. In Freemasonry represents the right hand and denotes fidelity. In law used as a brand on criminals to signify rogue. According to mystics it has powerful vibrations with potential destructive force. Occult significance: rapidity of action; its period is for nine years. Character traits: counselor, healer, lover of home but unfortunate in that direction; melancholic. Numerical value nine or eighteen. Physical weak spot: heart. Planetary correspondence: Venus. Tarot deck correspondence: moon. Zodiacal correspondence: Aquarius.

Christian symbol of regeneration, hence salvation. In art frequently shown on a mountain top or capping a staff. Among Hebrew cabalists, traits are: faith, innocence, justice. In low form: false sense of security. In medieval Roman notation 80; with a dash over it 80,000. Equates with the Anglo-Saxon raed (counsel), Arabic ra, Celtic ruis (elder tree), Egyptian hieroglyph mouth, Greek rho, Hebrew resh (head). See Alphabet Affiliations.

Three R's. Reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic; hence the essential elements of primary education. Rum, Romanism, rebellion; election cry during the campaign of 1884 in the United States.

**RA (RE)** (1) Supreme deity of ancient Egyptians. Son of Nu and Nut, or a god who formed himself. The midday sun; a triad with Mentu, rising sun, and Atum or Sokar, setting sun. Believed to have bones of silver,

flesh of gold, hair of lapis lazuli. His tears fall as rays. From spittle or by masturbation he created Shu (air) and Tefenet (rain). He castrated himself and with the blood drops created man, thus androgynous or the universal navel and axle. He lived on earth; when man became wicked he ascended to the sky and sent Hathor to cause a deluge. The pharaohs maintained he was their ancestor. At Heliopolis, where his sacred tree and the pool in which he bathed (sank) were located, he was incarnate in the Mnevis bull; at Hermonthis in the Bacis bull. Each night he descended into the underworld Duat, where he battled the serpent Apep. He had human weaknesses, one of which was growing old. He feared to die, and to save himself confided his secret name Ran to Isis. When aged, the cow Nut carried him across the sky or he traveled in one of his barks. His symbols were the celestial eye, crux ansata, hieroglyph, ram's horns, scarab, scepter, serpent, vulture wings. Represented as a cat, falcon, lion, but usually depicted as a hawk-headed man crowned with the solar disk and uraeus. In early art shown sailing across the sky in his ship Manzet (morning bark) or stepping aboard Mesenkhet (bark of dusk). Merged with Amen and, when merged with Horus, called Hor-akhi, Horus of the horizons. Basically his name is Ur-A, i.e. Fiery one. See Androgynous deities, Aten, Harmachis, Khepera, Name, Tum. (2) Word root, source of Greek rho, and such words as Archon, radiant, rajah, Rex, Wray. (3) Semitic Time or Ancient of Days; the great aged one. Probable source of the Egyptian sun deity. Identical with Mayan La. (4) In Teutonic

mythology a harmless elf heard in houses and workshops, but silent when anyone seeks the cause of the noise. The sound when he works is a good omen, but his lamentations betoken an accident. In Sweden called Radare. Resembles the Haltia.

**RAAMAH (RAAMA)** Hebrew masculine name meaning trembling.

**RAB** (1) Hebrew word meaning chief, master, teacher. In the Old Testament used in the sense of venerable. (2) A faithful dog; a character invented by Dr. John Brown.

**Rabban (Rabbon, Rabboni).** Hebrew title of honor; superior to that of rabbi; given only to seven men celebrated for learning.

**Rabbi.** Literally, my master. Hebrew doctor or interpreter of the law, especially one ordained to deal with questions of law and ritual. In modern times applied to one who holds a pastoral relation to the congregation. Jesus has been called Rabbi Ben (son of) Panther.

**RABB** Arabic term for Lord; equivalent in Moslem countries to the Hebrew Jehovah.

**RABBIT** Fecundity, fleet-footedness, gregariousness, lacking fixed principles, a lively but desultory love of learning, long-eared listener, mildness, nibbler, vagabondage, vegetarianism, wanton destruction, watchfulness. Dream significance: (black) lies, reverses; (eating) recovery from illness; (gray) marriage; (killing) danger of betrayal; (white) friendship, success. In China and Japan animal in the moon which pounds out the elixir of life. Christian symbol of the poor and lowly. North American



Indian holy animal which burrowed away the soil and released the primeval race from the underworld. Giver of luck in the chase. In dreams he warned of danger, thus symbolic of lucky escape. Called Ioskeha by the Hurons, Messou by Potawatomi tribes, Michabo by Algonquins. By the Nahuatl Indians called Totochtin, god of drunkenness and idleness.

Rabbit hunt. Zuni fertility ceremonial. Children conceived on the night of the hunt supposedly would be exceptionally vigorous.

Rabbit's foot. Good luck.

**RABI** Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning the spring.

**RABICAN** Fabulous horse of Carolingian legend. He fed on air and was unsurpassed for speed, hence wind. His owner was Argalia; later he was owned by Rinaldo.

**RABISU** Literally, spy. Babylonian demon; ghost which set bodies on end.

**RABMAG** Hebrew title meaning chief of the Magi.

**RABOURDIN** A government official in Balzac stories. His honesty and industry cause his downfall.

**RABSACES (RABSARIS)** Hebrew title meaning eunuch chief.

**RABSHAKEH** From the Hebrew meaning chief butler or cupbearer.

**RACA** Epithet from the Hebrew meaning beggarly, brainless, contemptible, vain, worthless.

**RACHEL** (1) Feminine name

from the Hebrew, meaning ewe. (2) In the Old Testament daughter of Laban. For love of her Jacob served her father fourteen years, and she became Jacob's favorite wife. Mother of Joseph and Benjamin. The prophecy representing her as mourning over her posterity has been interpreted in the New Testament to refer to Herod's massacre at Bethlehem. According to Dante she represents the contemplative life.

**RACK** Formerly an instrument of torture.

On the rack. Extreme bodily or mental anguish.

Rack and ruin. Utter destitution or destruction.

**RADDAI** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah subdues.

**RADGOST (RADEGOST)** Chief deity of the Obotrites, an ancient Danish tribe. A goose deity.

**RADIEN-AIMO** Among Lapp Christians heaven, abode of God. Opposed to Rut-aimo.

**RADIGAST (REDIGAST)** Slavic deity, maker of thunder and lightning. Probably identical with Radgost and Svarozic.

**RADIGUND** In Spenser's Faerie Queene, Amazon queen who, getting the better of Sir Artegall in single combat, compelled him to dress in woman's robes and spin flax. A tale reminiscent of Omphale and Heracles.

**RADISH** Among Jews a characteristic banquet side dish, especially at the Passover feast. Symbolic of the coming of spring, suggesting the perpetual renewal of life and ever-sustaining hope of human redemption. In Japan typifies flourishing prosperity.

**RADKNIGHT** A feudal tenant obliged to serve his lord with cavalry service; later a freeman owing commutable service.

**RAFFLES** A gay well-bred thief. From the character invented by E.W. Hornung.

**RAFNAGUD** The name of Odin as raven god.

**RAFT OF FOUR STICKS** Among Algonquin, Siouan, and other Indians cruciform symbol of the world's quarters; palladium of the tribe. Supporter of the Father or creator. From the raft an animal or duck dived into primal waters to bring up the mud from which the earth was shaped.

**RAFUSEN** Literally, bouyant subtlety. Japanese fairy of the floating veil. She appears at night among plum blossoms to scatter perfume.

**RAG** Despair, idleness, poverty, self-depreciation. In legend typifies fog, hoar-frost, mist.

Chew the rag. Talk incessantly or tiresomely, especially in a quarrelsome manner.

Rag bush. Bush on which pilgrims hang rag offerings.

Rag cut. In Jewish funeral rites a covenant between mourner and dead. Substitute for self-mutilation or a blood covenant.

Ragged-robin. Flower symbolizing ardor, wit.

Rag money. Paper money, especially when not convertible into coin.

Rag offering. In Asia and Northeastern Europe votive offering hung on a bush or tree sacred to a deity. A substitute for a garment or clothed image, which in turn is a substitute for a mortal or blood sacrifice;

hence a scapegoat. When cast into water symbolizes offenses cast off; also a substitute for humans. A custom called ohobarai by the Japanese, taschlekh by the Jews. See garment, golden fleece, hanging.

Rag on every bush. A young man who courts many girls and never proposes.

Rag, tail, and bobtail. Lower social classes, vagabonds in rags.

Ragweed. Steed of witches.

Rag well. Sacred spring or well into which offerings are dropped or where deity offerings are hung on the well wall.

Ragwort. A bitter herb which in Korea is eaten at the time of ancestral sacrifices much in the way Hebrew's eat bitter herbs; hence the proverb: For the faithful, after the bitter comes the sweet.

**RAGAMOFFYN** A middle English demon. Source of ragamuffin.

**RAGNAR LODBROG (LODBROK)** Norse sun hero. Originally called Ragnar, but after killing serpents (winter) in the land of King Heroth, the king added Lodbrog (shaggy breeches). He married Heroth's daughter Thora and, saddened by her death, became a seafarer, looting many lands (sun in scorching aspect). By Aslog he became the father of Ingvar and Ubbe, said to be historic men; thus his story is a mixture of legend and fact. He was one whose death could be accomplished only by a viper. As one immortal except for a single vulnerability he ranks with Achilles, Balder, Llew Llaw, Siegfried.

**RAGNAROK (RAGNAROKR)** From the Icelandic, meaning judgment of the gods. Usually called twilight of the gods; in

German, *Gotterdammerung*. The gods strive in vain to prevent their doom by evil giants (violent forces of nature, especially winter) on the battlefield of Vigrid. After the conflict new lands spring up and bear fruit; Lif and Lifthraser, a human couple who survived the cataclysm, repeople the new world for whom an unnamed great father establishes immutable laws in a golden age of prosperity (return of verdure). Compare Armageddon, Doom of the gods.

**RAGNFRID** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning queen of peace.

**RAHAB (RAHABH)** (1) A feminine name which represents two different Hebrew words, one meaning wide or spacious, the other meaning pride, insolence, and used as a symbolic name for Egypt. (2) Ancient Hebrew darkness dragon or sea demon. (3) Harlot of Jericho who repented, became a worshiper of Jehovah, and sheltered two spies of Joshua. Salmon, a prince of Judah, married the repentant sinner, and she became an ancestress of David and Jesus. Salmon may have been a marriage-name of Joshua. A royal marriage constituted a symbolic ritual of death and rebirth, in which names were changed. They had only fifty daughters (probably prophetic priestesses). The marriage may have been Joshua's (sun's) marriage with the sea goddess. Dante places her in paradise.

**RAHAKATITTU** Feathered and painted stem used in the Pawnee Indian hako ceremony. Symbolized the female or protective principle. A companion piece is the Rahaktakaru, the male or war principle.

**RAHIL** Same as Zuleika.

**RAHKONEN** In Northern Finland the man in the moon.

**RAHU** Hindu demon who interrupted the regular order. He quaffed some of the nectar of immortality and was discovered by Soma, the moon, and Surya, the sun, who informed against him. Vishnu cut off his head, inasmuch as he had the nectar in his mouth, it remained immortal, and he pursued his enemies, swallowing them from time to time, thus causing eclipses. Ketus was the tail of his bodiless head. Portrayed riding an owl or on a divan. Identified with a star in Draco, analogue of Alkho. The name is derived from the verb to abandon, void; hence blackness, having no body, the umbra of astronomers. In Buddhism demon with nine heads and four arms on a dragon body, which stole amrita, waters of life, thus drought. See Acaryavajrapani. A crow is above the ninth head. He holds a capa, dhvaja, pasa, sara, vajra; he wears Dharmapala ornaments, an aureole of flames, and belts of heads. Eyes on his arms and body.

**RAHULA** Tenth Buddhist arhat. Son of Gautama Siddhartha and Yasodhara. In Tibet called sGrac'an dsin or Da-chen-dsin.

**RAI (RAJ)** Slavic heaven, a happy place. Mystic land where everything in nature goes in autumn and remains until spring.

**RAIJIN (RAIDEN)** Japanese genius of thunder. Colored red. Behind his back is a round frame to which is attached his drums. Frequently portrayed as a drunkard. Associated with Kamanari, thunder woman, Raicho, thunder bird, Raitaro, thunder child,

Raziu, thunder animal.

**RAIL** In the Pelew Islands evil deity. Bird which gave man disease and death in opposition to the wishes of Obagat, creator god. Parallels Olofat.

**RAIN** Blessing, divine protection, fertility, truth, wisdom; also destruction, disease, gloom. Symbolized by jewels, tears. Dream significance: despotism, tyranny; (fine) difficulty, worry; (heavy) abundance, accident. According to American Indians a form in which ancestors appeared. In China caused by the tears of Cowherd and Spinning Maid when they separated each year. Sweat of P'an Ku. Japanese symbol for November.

Rain bird. A cuckoo or other bird, which supposedly foretells rain.

Rainbow. Divine presence, hope, peace, resurrection, victory. That which comes and goes without warning. Synthesis of all colors, hence compromise. Promise, the unattainable; a brilliant but illusive attraction or a deceptive allurements. Dream significance: end of troubles. Universally in mythology the bow with which a sky deity fights storm demons, or a bridge between heaven and earth; sometimes a serpent bringer of rain. Among Altai Tatars bow of a mighty hero whose arrow is lightning. In Christianity the seven rays of the rainbow are likened to the Holy Spirit's seven gifts (fourfold nature of man's perfection - body, mind, soul, spirit; and the threefold nature of Trinity). The three main rays (red, yellow, blue) stand for Trinity. In art yellow sometimes shown as green: red signifying highest heaven, full perception of the Lord's love; blue, middle heaven, delight of receiving wis-

dom from the Lord; green, lowest heaven, love of good but obscure perception of truth. In Greek mythology, Iris, messenger of the gods. Among Hebrews symbolizes blessings, God's covenant, end of troubles, pardon, rebirth, reconciliation, union. Sign of the presence of God's love as manifested in Joseph's coat of many colors. In Irish mythology the sling of Lug. In Japan the bridge from which Izanagi and Izanami thrust the spear which created land. Among the Ostiaks bow of thunder god. In Roman mythology the conferring of blessings on those Juno loved; release of the suffering soul of Dido. In Scandinavian called Bifrost; across it the souls of heroes marched in triumph to the great wassil in Valhalla. By Yakuts and Buriats called the wine of a she-fox.

Rainbow agate. Candor.

Rainbow chase. A hopeless quest; from the fable of the pot of gold buried where the rainbow touches earth.

Rain doctor (Rain maker).

One who supposedly brings on rain by charms or incantations. Common among primitive races. In certain Abyssinian districts people engaged in murderous conflicts with each other for the purpose of procuring rain. In other districts a priest who failed to make rain was stoned to death.

Rain saints. Gervais, Godelieve, Martin of Bullions, Medard, Swithin.

**RAISIN** Festivities, preservation. Word akin to reason. Dream significance: (eating) slight drunkenness; (ripe) covetousness, enjoyment.

**RAI-TUBU** Hawaiian sky-producer. Son of Taaroa, the primeval creator god.



**RAJ** Word root from the Sanscrit denoting brilliant, light. Appears in argent, Bragi, rajah; source of the Latin rex.

**RAJAGRHA** Buddhist sacred city where the discipline, doctrines, and rules of Gautama Siddhartha were formulated. Equates with Jerusalem.

**RAJAH (RAJA, RAJAN)** Hindu prince or chief; often a title of mere distinction. Maharajah means great rajah.

**Raja Kidar.** Hindu deity of boatmen. He haunts market places early mornings and fixes the price of grain, which he protects from the evil eye. Also called Bir Badr.

**Rajah Vesali.** A great and kind king who pardoned the man who murdered his wife and children.

**RAKA** (1) In Hervey Island mythology, trouble, born of the primeval female deity Vari-mate-takere. (2) Hindu abstract goddess who with Anumati presided over the full moon.

**RAKE** Avarice, harvest, thrift. To gather; to investigate, as political and social conditions. To separate good from bad grain, hence perfect wisdom. A variant of the three-pronged spear or trident, a deity emblem signifying light rays. Attribute of Saint Isadore.

**RAKSH (RAKHUSH)** Steed of Rustam in Iranian mythology.

**RAKIB EL (RAKKAB)** Ancient Semitic sun god. Aramaic name signifying chariot of El or rider.

**RAKSHASA (RAKSA)** (1) Literally, destroyer. One of a class of evil spirits who guard the treasures of Kubera. The Rak-

shasas assume animal, human, or vulture shape at will; their strength increases as the day declines, and the rising sun dispels them. Some are ugly with large bellies, matted hair, five feet with fingers set on backward (suggesting wind demons); others, especially the females (Rakshasis), allure by their beauty. In the form of a brother, husband, or lover they attack women; they prowl around the bride on her wedding night, eat humans, and haunt cemeteries. Agni is invoked to destroy them, thus her title, Slayer of Rakshasas. Also called Yatudhanas or Yatus (sorcerers). (2) Ancient custom of marriage by capture.

**RALEIGH** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the roe's lea.

**RALPH (RAOUL)** Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning counsel and wolf.

**RAM** Creative heat, endurance, fertility, gentleness, knowledge, meekness, peace, procreation, strength, sun. Animal carrying the sun through the first sign of the zodiac, beginning about March 21, thus symbolic of the birth of new thought, dawn of a new era. In heraldry signifies duke or leader. In mythology ram gods are identical with bull gods. Word resolves into ur-am, i.e. solar fire. Root of Rameses. Belus, Latin for ram, is akin to Belenus. Offered by Babylonians as a sacrifice at their New Year's feast in expiation of the sins of the nation; an emblem of Ea. In Christianity the deliverer or leader Christ. In Egyptian antiquity typified soul. The four gods of the elements (Amen-Ra, fire or sun; Osiris, water; Qeb, earth; Shu, air) sometimes appeared as rams. The four winds

had a ram head or shape. Min was a ram deity. In Greek mythology savior of Odysseus and Phrixus, and decorated the head of Jason. Sacrificed to Athena, Poseidon, Zeus. Minoan god of the waxing year; opposed to the goat, god of the waning year. Hebrew symbol of sacrifice, alluding to the sacrifice of Abraham. In Hebrew ram means high, ramah is a lofty place. In Hinduism a steed of Agni. Ram or rama means husband, man, in Sanscrit. Iranian symbol of virility; emblem of the Persian empire. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven. Attribute of Khon-ma, Tibetan old mother earth.

Ram's horn. Creation, ray, violence, war. The Jewish shofar.

Ram with one horn pointing fore, the other aft. The Roman god Janus.

**RAMA (RAMACHANDRA)** Hindu sun hero. The gods feared Ravana, demon gifted with invulnerability unless killed by a mortal. Vishnu, in his seventh avatar, came to life as Rama, son of Dasaratha by Kausalya. Kaikeyi and Sumitra, other wives of Dasaratha, meanwhile gave birth to Bharata and the twins Lakshmana and Satrugna respectively. Because he was able to bend Siva's bow, Rama won the hand of Sita, who had sprung up from the earth when King Janaka ploughed the ground. When Dasaratha indicated he intended to proclaim Rama his heir, Kaikeyi reminded him of his promise to name her son. The monarch felt compelled to keep his word, and Rama was banished for fourteen years. When Dasaratha died Bharata invited Rama to return as ruler; Rama refused and Bharata regarded himself no more than his half brother's re-

gent. In Dandaka forest Ravana kidnaped Sita. Aided by his twin half-brothers and the ape gods Hanuman and Sugriva, Rama rescued Sita. A light myth, in which Rama permits Bharata, darkness, to rule for a period without contest. His story also suggests the intrigues troubling royal families; that of Rama and Sita suggests an agricultural myth, in which Sita's capture parallels the capture of cows (fertility) by Panis and that of Persephone by Aides. His exile equates with that of Odysseus. Two other Ramas, Parasa-rama and Bala-rama, are known in legendary history, but Ramachandra is meant when Rama is mentioned. Shown carrying a bow.

**RAMADAN (RAMAZAN)** Mohammedan holy fast commemorating Mohammed's receiving the first part of his revelation. A harvest rite. Word implies consuming fire, and resolves into San-rama, i.e. holy man or sun. Akin to ram, Rameses, Ramman.

**RAMASOON** Siamese thunder god. Shown with ax-like weapons.

**RAMESES** Literally, son of the sun. Name or title of thirteen Egyptian monarchs, hence a ruler.

Rameses II. Miser who built a tower to hold his fortune.

Rameseum. Monument to a king of the Rameside dynasty; specifically an important temple or treasury ruin near Thebes believed to be the tomb of Rameses II. By extension any great monument or treasury building.

**RAMINAGROBIS** Poet in Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel; satirical account of Guillaume Cretin, 16th century court poet. In La Fontaine's fables the name is given to a great cat chosen to judge between the weasel and the

rabbit.

**RAMMAN (RAGIMU, RAIMIMU, RAMMANU)** Literally, raging one. Babylonian storm and wind god whose weapon is the thunder-bolt. He symbolizes retributive justice. Identical with Adad, Bir, Murtaznu.

**RAMONA** Feminine name corresponding to masculine Ramon (Raymond).

**RAMPANT** In heraldry standing on sinister hind leg with one foreleg raised above the other, face in profile. Said of a beast of prey. Ready for battle, fear inspiring.

Rampant gardant. Facing the beholder.

Rampant regardant. Facing backward.

**RAM-RAM** Literally, Rama-Rama. A Hindu salutation or benediction in meeting or parting; an invocation of Rama. Also used to express disgust.

**RAMSEY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the ram's island.

**RAN** (1) In Egyptian antiquity the true or big name, a manifestation of *Ka*. Inasmuch as a magician might work evil against a person by uttering his true name, it was kept secret, and a person was called by a little or nickname. The ran was also a grave or death name, and the dead were conjured when their names were spoken in invocations. (2) Norse sea giantess. Wife of Aegir, mother of nine daughters (waves), who were the mothers of Heimdal. The sea in fearful aspect, she broke men's ships, and then in her great net caught the seafarers, thus the expression, "drowned to Ran." In later

legends portrayed as a mermaid. Her name, also spelt Rana, signifies robber.

**RANA** Hindu title meaning prince; frequently applied to chiefs.

**RANA-NEIDDA** Lapp virgin goddess who lived in heaven and ruled over the mountains which were the first to become green in spring and provide moss for reindeer. The spinning wheel was sacred to her. Equates with Frigg.

**RANDAL (RANDOLPH, RANDULF)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning shield and wolf.

**RANDVER** In Norse mythology son of Jormunrek. Falsely accused by Bikki of adultery with Swanhild, his stepmother, Randver is condemned to the gallows. A light myth resembling that of Theseus and Hippolytus.

**RANEE (RANI)** Hindu queen or princess; wife of a rajah.

**RANGI (RAKI)** Polynesian sky father. Son of Maku. He had many wives, the first four being Poko-ha-rua-te-po, Papa, Hekeheke-i-pap, Hotu-papa. In one legend Papa had previously been married to Tangaroa, sea god. Jealous when Papa deserted him Tangaroa wounded Rangi in the thigh with a spear, suggesting a fertility myth equating with that of Adonis.

Rangi and Papa. Heaven and earth deities. Universal parents at first joined in constant copulation; later separated by the forest god Tane-mahuta, one of their children.

**RANUNCULUS** October 21 birthday flower symbolizing fascination. In the language of

flowers: Dazzled by your charms.

Wild ranunculus. Ingratitude.

**RAPHAEL (RAFFAEL)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning God is healer. (2) In Jewish angelology spirit of the air, divine physician, patron of pilgrims. In his special province of guardian of men's souls he defeated Asmodeus. When shown in a traveler's robe, wearing sandals, a wallet tied to his belt, his hair bound with a diadem, and carrying a fish, staff, or water gourd, he usually is accompanied by Tobias. When portrayed as a guardian angel he is richly dressed, a casket or wallet held by a gold belt is slung over his shoulder, and he carries a sword, or he is shown in armor. On early Christian amulets his name appeared, sometimes the first and last letters only (RL) were used. According to the gnostic sect of Ophites he had a head resembling that of a reptile, he typified the superconsciousness, and resided in the eastern quarter of the heavens. He corresponds to the Cabalistic Hod and is identical with the Moslem Azrael. Also called Suriel. (2) In Milton's Paradise Lost angel who is sent to teach Adam and advise him of danger.

**RASHNU** Zoroastrian guardian of justice. With Mithras and Sraosha passed judgment on souls of the dead.

**RASIEL** In the Talmud angel who taught Adam. Probably confused by John Milton with Raphael, which see.

**RASPBERRY** The human heart. Resolves into berry of eraspe (Father Eros).

Raspberry blossom. October

15 birthday flower. Symbolizes envy, misery, remorse.

**RAT** Death, desertion, destruction, enmity, informing, major troubles, renegade, sneak. Dream significance: hidden enemies. In China called shu and symbolizes industry, prosperity; also meanness, timidity. In ancient zodiacs animal of Aquarius, bringer of water. In modern Chinese zodiacs carries the sun through Aries, the first sign, and the hours 11 P.M. to 1 A.M. Guardian of the north and of Hsu. Christian symbol of evil; attribute of Saint Fina. In India vehicle of Ganesa, whose sacredness made the extermination of plague-bearing rats difficult. In Japan called nazumi. Messenger of Daikoku, deity of wealth. The gnawing of New Year cakes by rats foretells a good harvest, especially if the cakes eaten are those of the kamidana (family shrine). Roman good luck symbol. Rat's hair is worn as a charm by South Africans, who believe they will have as many chances of avoiding an enemy's spear as the nimble rat has avoiding things thrown at it.

Rats. Of unsound mind, queer; hence rats in the attic or belfry (head).

Rat vomiting jewels. Buddhist and Hindu rain symbol. Emblem of Vinayaka.

Smell a rat. Suspect something is wrong.

**RATA** Maori sun hero. Grandson of Tawhaki, posthumous son of Wahieroa, who was killed by Makutu, a cannibal giant (storm). Rata, with companions, went on a long and perilous journey (crossed the sky), found the giant's cave (underworld of night), and lured Makutu with the promise of warm food, whereupon he threw hot coals in his mouth,



killed him, and recovered his father's bones. Equates with Odysseus.

**RATATOSK (RATATOSKR)**

In Norse mythology the rabbit or squirrel which runs up and down the Yggdrasil trying to foment strife between the wise eagle at the top and the serpent Nidhogg gnawing at the roots. Exemplifies seasonal change.

**RATH** Irish fertility hero. He was lured to sleep by mermaids' songs and was torn limb from limb by them. Thus one season or one aspect of nature destroys another. Rath equates with Tammuz.

**RATHAYATRA (RATHYATRA)**

Hindu chariot festival, during which the Juggernaut procession takes place.

**RATI** (1) Hindu goddess of love. Later identified with Kuru-kulla, Buddhist goddess of wealth. (2) In Norse mythology, Heimdal as gnawer or traveler. He bore a narrow tunnel through a mountain to permit Odin to escape in eagle form from the underworld realm of Surtur.

**RATNA** Sanscrit for jewel. Typifies purity, rain. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. See cintamani.

**RATNADAKINI** Buddhist feminine deity of the air capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. Her color is yellow; her emblems are kapala, khatvanga, ratna. In Tibet called Rin-chen-mkhahngro.

**RATNAPANI** Buddhist Dhyani-bodhisattva, the jewel bearer, with the cintamani (pearl) as an emblem. In Tibet called Chak-

na-rin-chhen or Phyag-na-rin-chen.

**RATNASAMBHAVA** Third celestial Buddha; Buddha of precious birth. A Dhyani Buddha. His sakti is Mamaki. In usual form his asana is dhyana; color, yellow; emblems: cintamani, ghanta, ratna; mudra: right hand in varada, left hand in dhyana; his vahana is a horse. Also known as Ratnaheruka (Yellow Heruka-buddha). In Tibet called Rin-chen-bhyun-ldan.

**RATRI** Hindu goddess of the starlit night.

**RATTLE** Birth, fecundity. American Indian symbol of rain, thunder, wind. Pawnee emblem of the garden of the evening star. With blue lines typifies sky.

**RATTLESNAKE** American Indian god of fruitfulness, bringer of lightning and rain. From the fact that it seems never to die but annually renews its youth the Algonquins called it grandfather. They believed it could grant prosperous breezes or raise disastrous tempests. Crowned with the lunar crescent it was the life symbol in their picture writing. Its worship may have been inspired by fear. Chippewa emblem of Michabo. Among desert and mountain Indians a counselor to heroes.

Coiled rattlesnake. Emblem of Texas.

**RAUDALO** In New Guinea mythology king of snakes. With his forked tongue he touched the flood waters and caused them to recede.

**RAVANA (RAVANNA)** Hindu night demon. He had ten faces and twenty hands. In the epic Ramayana he abducts Rama's

wife Sita, thus he resembles Aides, who abducted Persephone, or Paris, who abducted Helen.

**RAVEN** Cleverness, cruelty, death, devil, disease, falseness, foreknowledge, foulness, greed, ill-omen, impudence, rapaciousness, war, wickedness. To plunder or prey. Soul of a wicked person. Dream significance: (to left) danger of death; (to right) disappointment, sorrow. In heraldry typifies one who derived little from his ancestors and became the architect of his own fortunes. Sacred to Asclepius, Apollo, Cronus, Elijah, Noah, Odin, Saturn, and other light heroes. Among American Indians of the Northwest a demiurge, half-clown trickster and transformer. He was selfish and treacherous, gluttony his prevailing vice, but he was a seer, and all he prophesied came to pass. Celtic bird of death, attribute of Bran. In China, if his voice is heard between 3 A.M. and 7 A.M., the hearer will receive gifts; if between 7 A.M. and 11 A.M., wind and rain will follow. Represents Pi. In Christian art appropriated to saints Anthony, Apollonaris, Benedict, and Vincent, because a raven guarded them or provided them with food when they lived as hermits; thus God's providence. Also typifies the Devil or sin. Emblem of the Danes; if the Danes were to be defeated, the bird hung his wings; if they were to be victorious, he stood erect. In Hebrew lore it was a white bird, but turned black because it failed to return to the ark. Symbolizes corruption, morbidity, restlessness. Iranian messenger of the sun typifying virility. In Japan called karasu. Its croak foretells death, except

when heard at 6 A.M. (wealth hour) or at noon (happiness hour), when it is an omen of good luck. See Gyu-o. In Norse mythology Odin had two ravens, Hugin (thought) and Munin (memory).

**RAVGGA** Finno-Ugric fish god. It has a human form and voice which foretells tempests and shipwrecks. Also called Meriraukka. Equates with Draugr, Triton.

**RAY** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning radiant, and from the French, meaning king. (2) Concentration, force, light, radiation. Evidence of heaven, grace of God, power of good, principle of generation.

Buddha's rays. Apparent radiations from the sun when low on the horizon, actually the shadows of mountains and clouds; symbolized in the nimbus in a figure of Buddha or of another sun god.

Ray grass. Vice.

Rayonant. In heraldry to be adorned with rays.

Rays behind sun. Badge of Japan.

Twin rays. Emanations from the godhead. V in gnostic alphabet.

**RAYBURN** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the roe's or deer's brook.

**RAYMI (HATUN RAYMI)** Peruvian thanksgiving harvest feast at summer solstice.

**RAYMOND (RAY, RAYMUND)** (1) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning wise protection. (2) In French romance the count of Lusignan, who lost his wife Melusina because he agreed to conditions he did not fulfil. Equates with Hiko-Hohodemi, Orpheus.

**RAYNER** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning warrior of judgment.

**RAZ** In Breton tradition bay of souls located in Armorica (Brittany).

**RAZEKA** Ancient Arabian god worshiped as food provider.

**RAZIEL** In the cabala a herald of the Deity. Corresponds to Chokmah.

**RAZOR** Quarrel, sharpness, treachery, violence.

**RBHUS** From the Sanscrit, meaning dexterous, shining. In Hinduism three seasonal supernatural beings; artificers, magicians.

**RE** Musical note to which mystics assign the quality righteousness and the rank of minister.

**REALA** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jehovah sees.

**REALM OF DARKNESS** In mythology night, winter. Underworld abode of dead souls. Where the realm's lord keeps fertility and wealth imprisoned until they are rescued by a light hero.

**REAPER** Death deity. The sickle being moon shaped, moon goddesses also are considered reapers.

Reap as one sows. Enjoy or suffer the consequences of one's actions.

Reaping. Destruction, harvest, slaughter. Castration, hence the emasculation of old oak gods (such as Cronus) by a successor (such as Zeus).

Reaping hook. Badge of Cronus, Father Time, Saturn. Warriors of Abyssinia carry miniature sickles into battle as

charms and to castrate enemies.

Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. Behave recklessly and suffer the consequences.

**REASON** Name of a gnostic Aeon. In an Italian icon personified by an armed woman, a crown of gold on her helmet, a drawn sword in her right hand, on her girdle numeral ciphers; she holds a lion's bridle.

Feast of reason. A social entertainment of intellectuals and wits. During the French Revolution various feasts were held in the cathedral of Notre Dame to crown Goddesses of Reason.

Goddess of Reason. An imaginary divinity set up by atheistic French revolutionists. The role was conferred on various young women of questionable repute, who were crowned in turn in rites symbolizing the divine supremacy of wisdom, and designed to displace church rites.

Reason of State. In an Italian icon shown as a warlike woman wearing a helmet, a corselet, and a green petticoat sprinkled with ears and eyes. She carries a club and holds her right hand on a lion's head.

**REBECCA (BECK, BECKY, REBA, REBECCA, REBEKAH)** (1) Hebrew feminine name meaning charmer, ensnarer, noose. (2) In the Old Testament, wife of Isaac; mother of Jacob and Esau. She typifies a woman who deceived her husband and one son because of her partiality for Jacob. Probably an ancient earth goddess or priestess in orgiastic rites, who favored a light hero, who frequently in mythology plays the part of a trickster. The meeting of Abraham's servant with Rebecca at the well is a celebrated pastoral love story.

**REBELLION** In an Italian icon

shown as a man armed with a javelin wearing a corselet. A cat is the crest on his helmet; he tramples on a yoke and a crown.

**REBIRTH** See Resurrection.

**RECARANUS (GARANUS)** Roman creator or recreator. Sun slayer of the robber Cacus. His exploits duplicate those of Hercules (Hercules). Probably an aspect of Jupiter.

**RECHABITE** Member of an ancient Jewish family, descendants of Rechab. They abstained from wine and the planting of vineyards; hence a teetotaler, a total abstainer.

**RECTANGLE** Opposition. Among Navaho Indians a female form. See face.

**RED** Action, anarchy, anger, blood, blush, brilliance, charity, cheerfulness, courage, danger, death, devotion, earth, energy, excitement, fertility, fire, force, fortune, fury, happiness, health, heart, heat, hunting, inspiration, joy, leadership, liberty, life, lightning, love, martyrdom, masculine gender, movement, patriotism, power, primitiveness, revolt, sacrifice, sin, slaughter, stimulation, suffering, sympathy, valor, vigor, war, wildness, wrath, zeal. Debased symbolism: carnal passion, crime, dissipation, lust, vengeance. Typifies first awareness of spiritual love. In art assigned to dawn, love, storm, war deities, to the Devil, and to kings. Represented by the triangle. In astrology dedicated to Mars. Efficacious against evil spirits and ill omens. A health charm, red strings are tied around children's necks to protect them, especially against scarlet fever. Color of

magic in folklore, hence worn by fairies. In heraldry called gules, indicated by parallel vertical lines, symbolic of magnanimity and martial fortitude. In music corresponds to the tone C natural. In precious stones represented by carnelian, coral, ruby. In traffic lore signifies stop. The personality traits of those who lean toward red are: crudeness, flirtatiousness, impulsiveness, optimism, thrill seeking. In symbolism a positive color, assigned to the sun. It represents consciousness; opposed to blue. Chinese color of the south influencing the heart and intestines. Typifies Manchuria. Worn by Chinese emperor when worshiping sun. Used for festivities, especially weddings. Christian symbol of Divine love, passion of Christ. Represents the body of man, Hell, Holy Ghost. A cardinal color. Worn in honor of martyrs on Ash Wednesday, the remaining days of Holy Week, and on Pentecost. Egyptian color of north influencing the small viscera. Assigned to men. In England of the middle ages red was applied to gold. The usage survives in thieves' cant, a gold chain being red tackle, a watch being a red kettle. Alchemists called the philosopher's stone the red tincture because, with its help, they hoped to transmute base metals into gold. Hebrew earth symbol; Adam meaning red and earth. Japanese symbol of thunder and virtue. Mayan color of the serpent being. Among North Dakota Indians symbolized stone. Roman emblem of a general.

Caught red-handed. Caught in the act (of committing a crime); originally said of murderers caught with the blood of victims on their hands.

Paint the town red. Create a disturbance, indulge in a spree.  
Red badge. Courage.



Red bag. Chinese good-luck bag filled with amulets to drive away evil.

Red ball. Frozen water; used to indicate to skaters the ice is safe.

Red ball express. One-way, high-speed column of trucks which, during World War II, moved supplies of the Allies from Cherbourg to the front.

Red bay. Plant symbolizing love, memory.

Red berries. Sacred seeds, fructifiers. In Baltic mythology the dried tears of the sun. In the East efficacious for healing.

Red bird. In China the Fenghwang or Vermilion Bird, lord of the south, where the fiery element and yang principle predominate. Emblem of summer.

Red blooded. Healthy.

Red Book. In England a book listing all persons in state offices. Originally a royal calendar, a peerage list.

Red Branch champions. In Irish legend sun heroes of Ulster. So called after a room in Conchobar's palace of Emain Macha. Their greatest hero was Cuchulainn.

Red button. In the Chinese empire an emblem of honor which a mandarin wore in his cap.

Red Cap. Badge of fairies in folklore. The Red Cap Sect is the Nying-ma-pa of Tibetan Buddhists.

Red carpet. Auspicious guest, royal welcome.

Red city. City of fallen angels; Hell. In Dante's Inferno abiding place of those whose sins were beastly and malicious, the result of envy and pride.

Red cloth. Talisman to promote abundant harvests and felicity.

Red cloud. In China calamity and warfare.

Red cloud herb. A herb which springs up in China during

thunderstorms, thus a gift of dragon (water) gods; life-giver.

Red clover. Emblem of Vermont.

Red cock. In Norse mythology cock in Helheim and of the south, whose fire purifies what is good and destroys what is evil, and who each morning answers the call of Goldcomb, cock of the north, perched on Yggdrasil.

Red Crescent. Moslem badge of military hospital units.

Red Cross. Love and mercy; physical care. Cross of Saint George. Carried by Christian crusaders. Adopted by all, except Moslem, nations as the badge of military hospital services. Emblem of Greece. Also known as Geneva Cross.

Red Cross knight. In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of Saint George typifying Christian holiness. In the manner of sun-heroes he married Una, whom he rescued from a dragon (evil).

Red Cross nurse. Heroism, great mother of the world.

Red Devil Tiger. Tibetan Buddhist demon, originally a Pondeity. Shown with a horse's head on a human body. He steps to the left, wears a tiger skin, has a flame aureole, and carries a star in the right hand, a trisula in the left.

Red dragon. In Christian allegory the destroyer, who seeks to conquer the woman (soul) clothed in the sun (righteousness), but is frustrated by Michael (like unto God), signifying what is noble must never yield to the ignoble.

Red face. In a Chinese play represents a sacred person.

Red flag. Anarchy, auction sale, danger, lawlessness, liberty, revolution. In ancient Rome it signified war and a call to arms.

Red flowers. In Japan typify the male.

Red garment. Ambition, indicating heat of blood.

Red hand. Badge of the Red Branch champions and of Ulster.

Red hat. Worn by cardinals, princes of the Roman church, signifies royalty.

Red horse-headed goddess. Tibetan Buddhist goddess of delight.

Red kangaroo skin. In Australian mythology robe in which the sun makes its morning appearance.

Red land. Paradise in Aztec and Egyptian mythologies.

Red lead. One of the eight objects used in Buddhist Man-laritual.

Red letter day. A lucky day, day recalled with delight; in allusion to the printing of holidays in red in almanacs.

Red paper strips. Chinese charm against evil.

Red rag. Cause of irritation, as the red rag to a bull.

Red Riding Hood. See under Little Red Riding Hood.

Red robe. In France conferred on a judge; an honor based on the number of convictions.

Red rose. Motherhood. Emblem of the house of Lancaster.

Red Sea. Salvation, spiritual deliverance; in allusion to the Biblical story in which Jehovah parted the sea to permit the Israelites pursued by Egyptians to pass, and closed the sea on the Egyptians, who drowned. The safe passage of the Israelites coincides with baptism, purification, rebirth. Compare Jumna River, Vitanguhaiti.

Red shirt. Anarchist, revolutionist. From the red shirts worn by Garibaldi's brigade in Italy's struggle for independence.

Red sparrow. In Chinese mythology, Chu-dieu, spirit of the south.

Red speckled by yellow. Life.

Red speckles on yellow. Fire.

Red tape. Excessive adher-

ence to detail or precedent. The allusion is to the red tape with which official documents are tied.

Red, White, and Blue. The United States flag; also the British.

REDEEMER Soul doctor; character in medieval mysteries, who supplanted the medicine man of earlier fertility dramas.

Redemption. In Christian tradition a gradual and progressive process, a slow growth and expansion of man's spiritual faculties.

REDMOND Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning ambition.

REECE Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning a chief.

REED Authority, frailty, instability, literature, marsh, music, slenderness, weakness. Anciently a measuring instrument, hence irrigation, also to acquire, possess, or rule. Used for purposes of divination. A frequent transformation incident in folklore is the tossing away by a fugitive of a reed which grows into a forest and impedes the pursuers, hence divine protection. In African and Indonesian cosmogonic legends the first human pair was made from reeds. In the Celtic tree alphabet the letter pethboc (p). Tree of the twelfth druidic month, from October 29 to November 25. In November the reed was ready for cutting; twelve signified established power; as the reed was used for thatching it signified establishing the house. Central American Indian emblem of Itztlacolihqui. Symbolic of drought, loss of vital warmth and youth. Christian symbol of humility, justice. In Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean an emblem of royalty. In Greek mythology, Pro-

metheus brought fire to mankind in a hollow reed, thus lightning, life. Among ancient Hebrews symbolized fecundity, field, woman, sprinkling.

Broken reed. An untrustworthy support. Isaiah so called the Egyptians.

Bruised reed. Hebrew symbol of a soul crushed and ready to sink in despair.

Golden reed. Glorious possession or rule; permanency.

Reed bouquet. April 4 birthday flower symbolizing fickleness, musical voice. In Egyptian hieroglyphs stands for woman, as the names of women, except those of the queen, were terminated or accompanied by flowers. Also symbolized green things, the woman loved.

Reed circlets. Female principle.

Reed flowering. August 30 birthday flower symbolizing confidence in heaven.

Reed, lily, and oak leaf. In Oriental Christian tradition, man's weakness (reed) transformed through resurrection (lily) into strength (oak leaf).

Reed musical instruments. In China called sheng and symbolizes leaders who gather the people together. Emblem of the phoenix.

Reed shaken by the wind. A person moved by any passing influence.

Reed split. October 16 birthday flower symbolizing folly, indiscretion.

Reed staff. That which will not long support or lend assistance.

Single reed. October 17 birthday flower symbolizing blessedness, complacency, writing.

Thinking reed. Man.

**REEL** Dance originally performed in honor of the sun. Resolves into ur-eel, i.e. fire lord.

**REEM** Animal which appeared in crests of ancient kings of Israel; probably a unicorn. Resolves into ur-eem, i.e. sun light.

**REFORMATION** In an Italian icon a matron plainly dressed holding a pruning hook and a book.

**REFRESHMENT** Symbolized by a cursive or zig-zag line to represent water, or a fountain, pool, river, sea, well.

**REGENERATION** See Resurrection.

**REGIN (REGINN)** Norse celestial smith. In the Volsung Saga son of Hreidmar, brother of Fafnir the strong and Ottar the cunning. He shaped weapons of iron and ornaments of gold and silver. Fosterer of Sigurd. When Fafnir cheated him of his share of the Andvari treasure, he repaired the magic sword Gram (rays) for Sigurd on condition that Sigurd would slay Fafnir. When Sigurd (sun) discovered that Regin (darkness) intended that Sigurd should be killed by Fafnir's poison (frost) so that the treasure need not be shared, Sigurd killed Regin. Regin had both a dwarf and giant form. Usually shown with a forge. In the Nibelungenlied a wonder smith transformed into a dragon because of his evil deeds. With his poisonous venom he tried to kill Siegfried; instead was slain by Siegfried. Equates with Hephaestus, Vulcan.

**REGINA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning queen.

**REGINALD (REGGIE, REYNOLD)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning counsel and rule, strong ruler.

**REGION OF BEASTS** In Sanscrit Buddhism called Tiryak. In

Tibet, Dud-hgro.

Region of demi-gods or titans. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Asura. In Tibet, Lha-ma-yin.

Region of gods. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Deva. In Tibet, Lha.

Region of Hell. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Naraka. In Tibet, Dmyal-wa.

Region of man. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Nara. In Tibet, Mi.

Region of tortured souls. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Preta. In Tibet, Yi-dvag.

**REGULUS** Literally, little king. Rome hero. Because he had made the supreme sacrifice for his country the gods placed him in the constellation Leo as one of the four royal stars. Ancients divided the heavens into four colures, each watched by one of the royal stars. Compare Curtius, Menoeceus.

**REHOBAM** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning freer of the people. (2) In the Old Testament son and successor of Solomon by Naamah, an Ammonitess. Brother and enemy of Asa. A victim of pride. Under him the Jews lapsed into idolatry and, when he claimed tyrannical power, Jeroboam with ten tribes revolted successfully, leaving him only the kingdom of Judea.

**REHOBOTH** Hebrew name meaning enlargement, room.

**REHTIA** Literally, rectitude or straightness. Early Italian nature goddess; bringer of good fortune.

**REHUA** Polynesian heaven-propper. Offspring of Rangi (sky) and Papa (earth), he aided his brother Tu in lifting Rangi off Papa.

**REIN** Control, guidance, re-

straint.

Give a loose rein. Give liberty or freedom; metaphor from horse driving.

Hold the reins. Exercise control.

Take the reins. Assume the guidance, set the direction.

**REINCARNATION** In mythology a form of resurrection and of shape-shifting, which see.

**REINDEER** North, Paleolithic age. Steeds of Santa Claus. Sacred animal of Finno-Ugrics. After a reindeer has been eaten its bones are buried that the animal may come back to life. See skeleton. Among the Lapps reindeer from the herd of a dead man are sacrificed at his grave, where a funeral feast is held. Some of the meat is left for the corpse; the bones are left to act as the dead man's steed.

**REINGA** Underworld of the Maori of New Zealand.

**REINS** Formerly thought to be the seat of emotions, hence affections and passions. Anciently used in divination. Anatomical denomination governed by Libra.

**REIS (RAS, RAIS)** From the Arabic meaning head. A chief of the Turkish empire; captain of a Nile boat; hence one in authority, a chief, governor, or overseer.

**REJECTION** Symbolized by a black ball.

Rejected son. In folk legend frequently the fate of a hero, especially a sun hero, who is abandoned, exposed to die, is rescued, and eventually returns to claim his rightful place and fulfil a prophecy. See Abandoned children, Exposed child.



**REKH** Egyptian eagle or phoenix. Same as the Arabian roc, which see.

**REK-NA** Siamese ploughing festival at which are fixed bamboo trellises believed to be efficacious against evil. During the ceremonies the agricultural minister wears a heavy costume with an insecurely held waist band. If the garment's waist hangs too low, rains will be scanty; if it is girded too high, flood will ruin the harvest.

**RELIGION** In an Italian icon portrayed as a veiled woman holding fire in one hand, a book and cross in the other. An elephant is at her side.

**RELIQUARY** Altar or ritual object. A Buddhist or Hindu caitya or stupa.

**REM** Literally, to weep. Egyptian fish god who wept fertilizing tears. Identical with Remi, an aspect of Sebek, a crocodile god.

**REMEMBRANCE** Symbolized by forget-me-not, ivy leaf or vine, lock of hair, rosemary.

**REMORA** Delay, parasite, sucker. Seamen believed, when fastened to a keel, it kept a ship steady. In heraldry found chiefly on modern blazons in place of the serpent and signifies hindrance, obstruction.

**REMPHAN (REPHAN)** An ancient deity identified with Satan. Also said to be an idol representing Chiun.

**REMUS (REMI)** (1) Masculine name from the Latin Remigeus, which may mean a changeling, a protector, or of Gaul. (2) One of the legendary founders of Rome. Twin brother of Romulus,

which see. A deity of darkness; killed by his brother. (3) See Uncle Remus.

**RENA** Feminine name, diminutive of Marianna.

**RENAULT** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the reborn. (2) One of Charlemagne's paladins, better known by his Italian name of Rinaldo. Also Renaud of Montauban or Reynold of Montalban.

**RENE** Masculine name from the French, meaning warrior of judgment. In feminine form, Renee.

**RENENUTET (ERNUTET, RAN-NUT, REMUTE)** Literally, raising goddess. Egyptian divine nurse, serpent harvest deity. Her festival was held in April.

**RENOWN** In an Italian icon personified by a pleasant handsome man in a cloth of gold and purple. He wears a gold chain and a red hyacinth crown, and carries a lighted torch and Heracles' club.

**REPHAEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning God is healer.

**REPHAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning healing.

**REPHALAH** Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah heals.

**REPHAIM** Literally, giants. In the Old Testament it has two distinct significances: 1- Inhabitants of darkness, ghosts. 2- Giant demons who inhabited Canaan and excelled in crime and violence. As they were overcome by Jewish heroes they are monuments of divine justice. Goliath and Og were of the Rephaim. The term originally may have been applied to

powerful antagonists, later to the souls of the dead in Sheol. Also called Anakim.

**REPHIDIM** Literally, plains. In the Old Testament an encampment of the Israelites, where God gave them water from the rock.

**REPOSE** Dumbness, silence. Compare motion.

**REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS** Fertility. Anatomical denomination governed by Scorpio. Sacred to love and mother goddesses. See Eunuch.

**REPTILE** Healing, regeneration, salvation; thus sacred to Apollo and other healing gods. Typifies one who is coldblooded, groveling, morally contemptible.

Treading on reptiles. In Christian tradition crushing false doctrine.

**REPUBLICAN PARTY** Symbolized by an elephant; on ballots, an eagle.

**RERENGA-WAIRUA** In Polynesian mythology the spirit-leap entrance to the underworld. Cliff from which the spirit leaps into the sea. In the otherworld it is welcomed by Te-Reinga and advised that it may never return to life if it eats food there. See Eating.

**RERIR** In Norse legend grandson of Odin; son of Sigi. Warrior, avenger of his father's death. Probably drought aspect of the sun. Being childless he prayed for a son. Freyja sent Ljod in the form of a crow to drop an apple into Rerir's lap. Rerir gave the apple to his wife, who became pregnant. The child, carried by the queen for seven years, was born after Rerir's

death, and named Volsung.

**RESEDA** Herb symbolizing tenderness.

**RESH (RESCH)** Twentieth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; equivalent of English R. Its meaning is head or countenance; its numerical value is 200. According to mystics its correspondences are: planetary, Saturn; symbolic, rebirth; tarot deck, Judgment; zodiacal, Gemini. Its direction on the cube of space is south, realm of fruitfulness, with a ruling force; its intelligence is collective. In white magic refers to the animal kingdom, including man.

**RESHEPH (RESHEF, RESHEP, RESHIPH-MICAL, RESHPU)** Phoenician heaven lord of eternity. God of summer heat, pests, pestilence, and plague. Sometimes he was a sun deity, sometimes one of lightning. As a thunder god he was a warrior. His name signifies fiery bolt or to blaze. Identical with Rakib-El and Shalman. In Canaan he was a death deity also called Mot.

**REST HARROW** Plant symbolizing obstacle.

**RESURRECTION (REBIRTH, RE-INCARNATION)** In mythology a dramatization of the cycle of the year (or day), in which the sun dies each winter (or night) and is reborn each spring (or dawn). Among deities who experienced resurrection are: Balder, Christ, Fionn, Gwion Bach, Heracles, Jonah, Krishna, Odysseus, Orestes, Orpheus, Ra. It is the theme of the mother goddess (earth), who destroys her husband-son (fertility) at the summer solstice, seeks him in the underworld, and brings him up into the light at the winter solstice. Some

such pairs are: Aphrodite-Adonis, Aruru-Nesu, Cybele-Attis, Innini-Dumuzi, Ishtar-Tam-muz, Mama-Shulpae. In religion frequently signifies the purifying transit of the soul through wisdom, the progress of the soul from the bondage of ignorance to the liberty of knowledge. Shape-shifting (see) is a form of re-birth. Dream significance: justice to come. Symbols of resurrection are: blooming plant, especially the lily or lotus; butterfly; cleft pomegranate, crucifixion, eight-sided baptismal font; gnostic letter R on a mountain top; lamb with banner; lion; peacock; pelican; phoenix; pilgrim; Psyche (soul); serpent hanging on a tau-cross or staff; tree; twin circles of light and darkness.

Resurrectionist. Grave robber. One who brings to light anything buried in obscurity.

**RETICULUM** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Net.

**RETORT AND SCALES** Chemist.

**RETROSPECTION** Symbolized by grey, mirror.

**REUBEN (RUBE)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning behold a son. (2) In the Old Testament eldest son of Jacob and Leah. Because he defiled his father's concubine Belhah he lost his birthright and all the privileges of primogeniture were given to his brother Judah. He shared his brothers' jealousy of Joseph. His tribe, never numerous, was symbolized by the mandrake or by a sunburst above water, and was associated with Aquarius.

Reubeni. Hebrew masculine name meaning behold my son.

**REUEL** Hebrew masculine name meaning friend of God.

**REVERSAL OF FORTUNE** Supremacy of a new season.

**REVERSING GARMENTS** A folklore incident in which a wayfarer places his right shoe on his left foot, turns his jacket inside out, etc., to break the spell of a forest being, who has caused him to lose his way.

**REVIVING CORDIAL** Fairytale name for the water capable of miraculous healing. Fountain of youth; water of life.

**REVOLVING CASTLE** In Arthurian romances the castle housing the Grail, i.e. windswept skies. Also known as Caer Sidi, Castle of Revelry, Castle of Riches, Four-cornered Castle, Glass Castle, Kingly Castle. Equates with the caldron of inspiration and plenty in Celtic mythology and the omphalos in Greek mythology.

**REX** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning king.

**REX NEMORENSIS** In Roman antiquity the priest of Diana. To hold his office he was compelled to slay his rival in a duel after having plucked a certain bough, traditionally the golden bough, an oak branch covered with mistletoe. Aeneas carried the bough with him into the underworld to assure his resurrection. See King of the Wood.

**REYNARD (RAYNARD)** (1) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning hard counsel. (2) Hero of a medieval beast-epic. He personifies carnal appetite, cunning, trickery, and typifies the church. He bamboozles his uncle Isegrim the wolf, who typi-

fies the barons.

Reynard's glass globe. Gift which Reynard claims he sent the queen, but which never arrives because it does not exist. It supposedly reveals to the owner anything he desires to know. Thus a great promise, but no performance.

**RGVEDIC** Hindu cloud snake; associated with rivers and streams.

**RHABDUS (RHABDOS)** In Greek mythology an enchanter's wand, which gave the possessor power over the dead. Eventually carried to exorcise evil spirits. Attribute of Circe and Hermes. Source of the king's scepter.

**RHADAMANTHUS (RHADAMANTHYS)** In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Europa. Rewarded for the justice he exemplified on earth by being made a judge in Hades. He served after death with his brothers Aeacus and Minos, and typifies one relentlessly just. Compare Rhot-Amenti.

**RHAMNUS** A seat of worship of Nemesis in ancient Attica.

Rhamnusia. An epithet of the goddess.

**RHAMPSINITUS (RHAMPSINITOS)** In Greek legendary history a king of Egypt who went into Hades, played dice with the deities, and returned with a great wealth. To protect it he had a treasure vault constructed. The builder inserted one stone which was movable, and passed his secret on to his sons, who looted the chamber. The king set a trap and caught one of the brothers. The other cut off the dead man's head to prevent the king from identifying the body. The king set further snares for

the remaining thief, but was outwitted; finally he agreed the thief was the wisest of men and offered him the princess as a wife. A time myth; Rhampsinitus, a fertility lord, brought up verdure from the underworld but lost it in the proper season. Probably a mythical account of Rameses III. Compare Hyrieus.

**RHE** The Egyptian sun god Ra.

**RHEA** In Greek mythology daughter of Uranus and Gaea; sister-wife of Cronus; mother of Aides, Demeter, Hera, Hestia, and Poseidon. When Zeus was born, to save him from his father who devoured his children as soon as they appeared, she gave her husband a stone wrapped in swaddling, and entrusted the infant to the Curetes in Crete. When the infant cried she ordered a dance (wind) to drown out the sound. As Zeus was nourished by the she-goat Amalthea, Rhea sprouted her milk into the sky and formed the Milky Way. She was revered as the mother of the gods. A great earth mother, she symbolized the annual revival of nature, and her cult was celebrated in the spring with cymbals and drums. Emblems: animals, fruits, globe, key, moon, serpent, sun, thunderbolt, tree branch. Of matronly appearance she wore a crown of turrets or towers (as nourisher or protector of cities). Portrayed enthroned on a lion, in a chariot drawn by lions, or on a throne with a lion at her feet. Her priests, eunuchs, were called the galli. Her name signifies order of sequence or succession. Also called Acrea. Identified with Cybele, Ephesian Artemis, Magna Mater, Ops.

Rhea Silvia. In Roman mythology daughter of Numitor. Forced by her uncle Amulius to become a vestal virgin. By Mars



she became the mother of the twins Romulus and Remus. Because she had violated her oath she was condemned to die, and her sons were exposed. They were suckled by a she-wolf, saved, and avenged their mother. Also called *Ilia*, *Rea Silvia*.

Rhea with one pap. Scarcity of nourishment.

Rhea with three paps. Nurse, giver of plenty.

**RHETORIC** In an Italian icon personified by a pretty woman richly dressed, complaisant, her right hand open as if to emphasize what she is saying. She holds a scepter and a book. On her petticoat is written, "Ornatus Persuasi." Her complexion is ruddy; a chimera is at her feet.

**RHIANNON** Cymric dawn or moon goddess. Daughter of Heveidd Hen. She rode swiftly past Pwyll (darkness) on a white horse. When he caught her, she agreed to marry him if he would confine Gwawl (light) in a sack. By Pwyll she became the mother on Beltane Day of Gwri, later called Pryderi. Her son was kidnaped the night of his birth. Accused of devouring him, she was condemned to carry visitors on her back from the gate to the palace, thus a mare (earth) goddess, which carries people. Eventually the child was recovered and she and Pwyll were reconciled. After Pwyll's death she married another mortal, Manawyddan. She was the owner of birds (seasons) which awoke the dead and made the living sleep. In one romance she appears as a muse, and sweet singing sirens are called birds of Rhiannon. A goddess who evolved into a medieval enchantress, she was the outgrowth of an early fertility mother Rigantona; in later legend she appears as Nimue

or Vivien, the Lady of the Lake.

**RHINE DAUGHTERS (RHINE-MAIDS)** In German legend three water nymphs, Flosshilde, Wellgunde, Woglinde, who guarded the Rhinegold (fertility).

**RHINOCEROS** Bulk, danger, insensitiveness. One who is aquatic, keeps his nose to the ground, wallows in mud, is shortsighted, strong, tetchy-tempered, thick-skinned, has stamina. A lover of certitude before believing supernatural things, thus one not easily convinced. In heraldry one who does not seek combat but will fight in defense. In African lore the butt of small animals who outwit him by cunning. Typifies a Buddhist recluse.

Rhinoceros horn. Chinese symbol of bravery, happiness, victory. Anciently used as a drinking cup as it supposedly revealed the presence of poison by sweating. One of the eight ordinary symbols of Chinese Buddhism.

**RHO** Seventeenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of 100. Derived from the Egyptian Ra, it has the same form as the Latin P, and is the equivalent of the English R. Part of the Labarum or Chi-Rho monogram. Symbolizes a pilgrim or staff.

**RHODA** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning Rose. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Poseidon and Amphitrite, for whom the island of Rhodes was named.

Rhodes. Chief seat of the worship of Helios. It was the site of the deity's famous statue, the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, which was destroyed by earthquake in 256 B.C., fifty-six years after it had been constructed.

Citizens on the island were forbidden to shave in honor of the god.

**RHODE ISLAND** Emblem: violet; motto: Hope; nicknames: Little Rhody, Plantation.

**RHODODENDRON** October 18 birthday flower symbolizing danger, intoxication. In the language of flowers: Beware, I am dangerous. The name contains the notion of den or stronghold of rose (fire).

Great rhododendron. West Virginia.

Pink rhododendron. Washington state.

**RHODOPE** Literally, rose face. Greek nymph; also a sacred mountain, where an oracle of Dionysus was located.

**RHODOPIS** Famous courtesan of Greek antiquity. She was a victim of passionate love. In an unfounded tradition she became the mistress of an Egyptian pharaoh and built the third pyramid.

**RHOETUS** In Greek mythology one of the most valiant of the Gigantes. In one account he sprang to life when blood of Uranus (sky) fell on Gaea (earth), in another the son of Tartarus and Gaea. He had the legs of a serpent, was a personification of fire, and conspired against Zeus.

**RHOMBUS (RHOMB)** A fertility charm. Emblem of the regenerative power. Whirled in the air to make a roaring noise which supposedly evoked the Supreme Spirit, who manifested himself in blasts of the wind.

**RHOT-AMENTI** Osiris as judge in the underworld. Source of the

name Rhadamanthus.

**RHUBARB** May 25 birthday flower symbolizing advice.

**RIB** Source of womankind, from the Old Testament story of Eve's creation. Humorously, a wife.

**RIBBON** Award, distinction. Ray of the sun, as when on a Maypole or tambourine. In heraldry a diminutive bend, one-eighth its width; originally bestowed to tournament victors; denotes honor. In Buddhism the sacred ray emanating from the lotus blossom. In China signifies union.

Brightly colored ribbon. Talisman against the evil eye.

Waving ribbon. Pleasure.

**RIBHUS (ARBHU, RBHUS, RIBHU)** Early Vedic sun deity, later a wind deity, and still later the three skilled artisans of the gods, who individually were Ribhus or Ribhuksan, Vaja, Vibhvan. They were sons of Sudhanvan, dwelt in the solar sphere, and fashioned Indra's chariot and horses (sun and winds), rejuvenated their parents (sky and earth), created a milk-giving cow from a hide (cloud), and divided into four (phases) the drinking cup (moon) of Tvastr. Akin to the European elves; source of the name Orpheus.

**RIBIMBI** Supreme god of the natives of North Transvaal, Africa. First man; father of Khudjana.

**RIBLAH** Hebrew place name meaning bare.

**RICE** Happiness, nourishment. An emblem of fecundity thrown as a benediction upon newlyweds.

Word akin to Eros and rose. In China called fen mi, a monetary

standard of trade, symbol of prosperity. In Japan a sacred food received as a gift of the kami; dispeller of evil spirits. In feudal Japan samurai were paid in rice.

Rice cake. In India offered as a substitute for the five-fold human sacrifice. The dry rice typified hair; with water on it, skin; when mixed it became flesh; baked it became bone; off the fire, marrow.

Rice castle. In Japan a hasty construction; to raise a rice castle is to be on the defensive.

Rice Christian. One who converts to Christianity for personal benefits; in allusion to the doles of rice given to converts in India.

Rice mandala. Buddhist ritual altar object used in invoking deities. Offered daily. The rice symbolizes all the continents of the Buddhist universe.

Rice wine. Sacramental wine, wine of salvation.

Three grains of rice. Used in Chinese earth-worship dance to represent the rising, rousing, and increasing sap.

**RICHARD (DICK, DICKIE, DICKON, RICH, RITCHIE)**  
Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning powerful and hard, stern ruler.

Richard Roe. An imaginary person or straw man. See under John Doe.

**RICHELIEU, CARDINAL (OR DUC DE)** Chief minister of France in the reign of Louis XIII. Organizer of espionage. Called Eminence Rouge.

**RICH FISHER** See Brone, Fisher King.

**RICHMOND** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning king protector.

**RIDDLE SOLVING** A mythological incident typifying the release of fertile waters by a sun deity, as in the Oedipus story. Any difficulty overcome.

**RIDGLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning of the ridge lea.

**RIDIJA** Ancient Semitic spirit of force, a powerful angel, controller of life-giving rains. Conceived as a calf.

**RIDING** Accomplishment, adventure, supremacy, triumph.

Joy ride. A pleasure excursion. Suggests impropriety.

Ride a hobby horse. Talk incessantly about one's favorite concern or pursuit.

Ride for (or to) a fall. Ride recklessly; pursue a course which is certain to end disastrously.

Ride not a free horse to death. Don't take unreasonable advantage of favors.

Ride roughshod. Proceed without regard of another's feelings.

Rider upon a horse-fish (half-horse, half-fish). Lord of all knowledge on land and sea.

Rider upon a white horse. Deity messenger; word of God.

**RIFLE** Hunting, war.

**RIG (RIGIR)** The Norse god Heimdal in the form of a mortal. He appeared as a wise old man, bold and brave, and a robust walker.

**RIGANTONA** Early Celtic fertility goddess or great queen; later identified with the Cymric Rhiannon.

**RIGHT SIDE** Good luck, growth, strength. Dances to the sun or moon were made clockwise, or to the right, to induce prosperity. The right-handed fire-wheel or

swastika is a lucky emblem; when left-handed, unlucky. In the cabala the side of benignity, masculinity, wisdom. In politics the conservative part is to the right; the term arose in 1791 in France, and since in continental chambers the conservatives sit to the right of the speaker.

Right foot foremost. Assurance, auspiciousness. To enter a room with the left foot is still considered unlucky. In Roman antiquity a boy was stationed at a mansion's door to caution visitors not to cross the threshold with the left foot, which would constitute an ill-omen.

Right hand. Allegiance, benediction, efficiency, fraternal love, honor, hostility, oath, power. To Hebrews denoted the south.

Right hand man. A confidential and invaluable assistant. Formerly in warfare the cavalryman at the right of the line had duties of grave responsibility.

**RIGI** Micronesian primordial deity. Born of a rock in the shape of a butterfly. Separator of land and water. Equates with Areop-Enap.

**RIGS-BU-MO (RI-BU-MO)** Literally, maiden of caste. Rigs-bu-mo and Srog-bdag are Tibetan brother and sister demons.

**RIG-VEDA (RIGA-VEDA)** Literally, hymns to celebrate or praise. Hindu songs and prayers of dramatic ritual designed to obtain from the gods that which will ensure the well being of the people and the fertility of the land.

**RIIHTONTTU** Finno-Ugric spirit which steals grain from a neighbor's field and carries it to the threshing barn of the family under its protection. In Swed-

ish, Ritomte.

**RIMMON** (1) Hebrew for pomegranate, symbol of fertility and life. (2) Babylonian storm and wind deity. God of retributive justice and war. Bringer of corn. His attributes were the hammer and wild boar. Probably a castrated god equating with Adonis. Identical with Adad, Ramman.

Bow to Rimmon. Conform to local customs, palter with one's conscience, succumb to expediency. The allusion is to Naaman, who, in the presence of Ben-hadad, worshiped Rimmon.

**RINAGGON** Borneo creator bird. With Iri he fashioned animals and plants, and made man from the kumpang, a tree with red sap.

**RINALDO** One who is ingenious, power hungry, rapacious, unscrupulous, and valiant. From one of the great heroes of medieval Italian romance. Cousin and rival of Orlando, a paladin of Charlemagne, and owner of the marvelous horse Bayardo. In France called Renault.

**RIND (RHIND, RINDA, RINDE)** In Norse mythology earth's winter queen. One of Odin's wives; mother of Vali. Personification of frost covered earth. In some versions described as a giantess, in others as a mortal.

**RING** Betrothal, dignity, endlessness, enslavement, eternity, friendship, justice, marriage, mourning, pledge, rank, rectitude, reminder, secrecy, signet. A talisman. In heraldry indicates rank, symbolic of fidelity. In folklore effective in magic to preserve the owner's youth or provide him with marvelous castles, steeds, and other useful things or wealth. In Christianity marriage to the church, badge of



ecclesiastical office and of Saint Catherine of Siena.

Ear or nose ring. Indicates that a child's blood has been given in rites to a deity asking for protection.

Fisherman's ring. Pope's ring, because it bears Saint Peter's image.

Gemel ring. A pair or twins. In Mexico a puzzle ring.

Gyges' ring. Talisman conferring the gift of invisibility.

Ring around the moon. In summer an omen of rain, in winter of cold. In Central and Northern Asia the tent with which Moon protects himself from bad weather.

Ring finger. Third finger, especially of the left hand, from the ancient notion that a nerve from this finger ran to the heart.

Ring money. Ring-shaped metal pieces used by ancient Celts as money.

Seal ring. Authority, contract. In Greek and Roman antiquity regarded as a prophylactic charm for maintaining virility. Worn on the thumb, synonym for the phallus and made of iron to compliment Hephaestus (Vulcan), the husband of Aphrodite (Venus).

Seven rings. Emblem of Saint Gertrude of Rodalsdorf.

Signet ring. Identification, seal, trade-mark.

Three rings linked. Emblem of the Oddfellows fraternity; also of Saint Felix of Dunwich.

Thumb ring. Given by the pope to a newly made cardinal; also called papal ring. It contains a sapphire.

Tweed ring. A thieving political combination. From William M. Tweed, political leader in New York City from 1863 to 1871.

Two rings. Chinese emblem of a lohan. Badge of an emperor, who used a perfect one to

express his favor, and a defective one, his displeasure.

Two rings linked. The male and female principle, marriage, union. Emblem of Saint Herman Joseph. Also see Gemel ring.

Wedding ring. Pledge of faith, union. Bondage, reflecting the stone age custom of men binding the ankles and wrists of women and carrying them off, claiming them as wives.

**RINGHORN** Same as Hringhorn.

**RIPHEUS** One who is just and noble, in allusion to a Trojan in Virgil's Aeneid.

**RIPLEY** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning shouting man's lea.

**RIPPLES ON WATER** Japanese symbol of the extent of human life.

**RIP VAN WINKLE** In Washington Irving's *Sleepy Hollow* a man who, after drinking from a magic keg, falls asleep for twenty years, and awakes to find his wife dead and himself forgotten. Thus one who fails to keep up with his times. Compare Urashima Taro, *Years Seem Days*.

**RISHIS (RSHIS)** (1) One of the seven ancient Hindu sages born of Brahma's mind, and who became the seven bright stars of the Great Bear and the husbands of the Pleiades. The constellation is sometimes known as the *Seven Ploughing Oxen*. (2) Any of the hearers of the eternal voices that communicated the Veda from Brahma to mankind, thus a holy sage or seer. In the epics three types are mentioned: Devarshis, divine rishis, who have acquired perfection on earth; Brahmarshis, sages of the Brahman caste; Rajarsis, sages of

the Kshatriya (warrior) caste. In China applied to Taoist sages who had discovered the secret of perpetual youth and remained small or young boys. See Arishis.

**RISHYACRINGA** An innocent man. From a hero in the Mahabharata. A Brahmin brought up by his father, Vibhandaka, in a lonely forest ignorant of the outside world and even of the existence of human beings other than his father and himself. When a drought falls upon a neighboring kingdom the king learns that so long as Rishyacrinda remains chaste the drought will endure. The boy is abducted and given the king's daughter as a wife. With the consummation of the marriage rains fall and fertility returns to the land. A seasonal myth equated with the story of the Holy Grail and other fertility tales. The forest typifies an after world.

**RISS** Desolation; third of the four major glacial periods.

**RITA** (1) Hindu god of cosmic order, ruler of the fundamental and physical law of the universe. A fate deity, ruler of providence. Equates with Dzajaga, Kaba, Moira, Tien-ming. Also Rta. (2) Feminine name, Italian diminutive of Margarita (Margaret, Marguerite).

**RITHO** In Brythonic legend giant whom Arthur fought. Personification of drought.

**RITUAL MURDER** See under Murder.

**RIVALS** In an Italian icon typified by two rams butting one another before a young woman crowned with roses and holding a gold chain.

**RIVER** Barrier, danger, deluge, divine emissary, feminine principle, fertility, invasion, life, refreshment, peace, succor, terror, wealth. Entrance to the underworld. Rivers, a source of the sun's rising, once were worshiped as sacred symbols of the life-giving sun, and such word roots as exe, iar, isis, ysel, which fundamentally mean fire or light, became generic terms for river. In symbolism the serpent (serpentine) has been confounded with rivers; thus Apollo (sun) may have destroyed at Delphi a harmful or death-dealing river. Small rivers usually were portrayed as youths bearing plants and other fertility emblems; larger rivers were represented as old men. In Pagan Britain rivers were worshiped for their prophetic powers and as bringers of prosperity and victory. Humans were sacrificed to them, later horses were substituted. Christian symbol of saints Christopher and Eustace. In Greek mythology the rivers of Hades are: Acheron, river of stagnant water causing woe; Cocytus, river of ice and lamentation; Lethe, river of oblivion; Pyriphegethon, river of fire and rage; Styx, border river of hate. In the Old Testament the four rivers of Paradise, which symbolize Divine grace, are: Euphrates, Gihon (or Araxes), Hiddekel (or Tigris), Pison (Halys or Phasis). In Zoroastrianism a river of death was formed from the tears which men shed in unlawful lamentation for the departed. Those who during life on earth made an exaggerated and irreligious display of grief were not able to cross it.

**River Eridanus.** Constellation in the Southern Sky formed by the tears of the Hyades.

**River horse.** Hippopotamus.

**River of heaven.** The Milky

Way.

River of life. Epithet of Christ.

River thief (or wolf). The pike. Also a pirate who robs river-craft.

**RIWALLAUN WALTH BANHAD-LEN** In Brythonic legend one of the three men to whom the nature of every object was known. The other two were Gwalchmai and Llacheu. May have personified wind.

**RIZPAH** Hebrew feminine name meaning variegated. In the Old Testament a concubine of Saul. After Saul's death her two sons, with five others of Saul, were hung and refused burial. Day and night, from May until October, Rizpah watched over their remains, until David gave them an honorable burial. Her story resembles that of Antigone.

**RKSAVAKTRADAKINI** Buddhist bear-headed witch. Feminine deity of the air capable of conferring superhuman powers on those who invoke her. In usual form yellow with a black bear head. Frequently accompanies Simhavaktra. In Tibet called Dom gdon-can. Compare Dakinis.

**ROAD** Adventure, difficulty, experience, knowledge, learning, progress. Dream significance: (broad) happiness; (narrow) deceit; (rutty) disagreements. In Christian religious art the road to Calvary or stations of the cross are: 1- Jesus condemned to death; 2- Jesus receives cross; 3- falls under the weight; 4- meets Mary; 5- helped by Simon of Cyrene to carry cross; 6- His face wiped by Veronica; 7- second fall; 8- Jesus speaks to women of Jerusalem; 9- third fall; 10- Jesus stripped of his

garments; 11- nailed to the cross; 12- dies.

**ROBBER** Air or wind deity.

**ROBE** Concealment, wealth. See garment.

Black robe. Mourning, night, sinisterness.

Flowing robe. Knowledge, peace, wisdom. Stream of consciousness. Costume of beneficent gods typifying firmament, light rays, rivers, winds. Vestment of the Hebrew high priest signifying glory unto the Lord, righteousness.

Robe of gold. Fire of the sun, as the garment which Medea gave to Glauce to bring about her rival's death. In the story of Phrixus and Helle the golden fleece or sun-lit cloud. In Theban story robe smeared with the blood of Nessus to eat into Heracles' flesh.

Robe of gold and blue. Purification, stainlessness. In Freemasonry wedding garment of the spirit.

Robe of velvet and ermine. Rank and glory.

Seamless robe. Infinity, perfection. In Freemasonry the spiral thread of human life. Christian emblem of the Passion.

Somber robe. In Chinese drama a virtuous woman.

The robe. The legal profession. Also the long robe.

White robe. Innocence, virtue.

Yellow robe. Worn by priests of Buddha.

**ROBERT (BOB, DOB, DOBBIN, ROB, ROBBIE, ROBIN, RUPERT)** Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning glory and bright, illustrious in fame. Feminine form, Roberta.

Robert Macaire. Outlaw, thief.

**ROBIGUS** Roman antagonistic deity. He destroyed herbs with mildew and his wrath could be averted only by prayers and sacrifices when he was invoked under the title Averuncus. Opposed to Flora.

**Robigalia.** Festival of Robigus, celebrated April 25.

**ROBIN** Familiar version of Robert. Early meanings of the word were devil and sheep; in Cornwall it means phallus.

**Robin Goodfellow.** A merry, mischievous sprite; son of Oberon. Each night he does some service for the family under his protection. Later identified with Peck. Inspired by the Roman Faunus. By extension any elf or fairy.

**Robin Hood.** Legendary English hero; a bold, chivalrous, generous outlaw, who robbed the rich to give to the poor, who brought lovers together, and who generally helped the unfortunate. Originally a beneficent sun or fertility hero, who distributed his gifts to all. He was skilled in archery (his rays always hit their mark), and he and his companions (dew, winds, etc.) haunted Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire. According to tradition he was treacherously led to death (a sun aspect) by a nun at the command of her kinsman, the prior of Kirkless (Churchless). His legend was amalgamated with the May-day revels and morris dances; his sweetheart was Maid Marian. Also called Dikon-Bend-the-Bow and Locksley the archer. Equivalent of Apaharavarman.

**Robinhoodism.** Community or cultural rebellion; opposed to self-interest, thus opposed to Don Juanism.

**Robin Hood's barn.** The non-existent; hence 'to go round Robin Hood's barn,' is to attain

one's desired ends or arrive at a right conclusion by a circuitous method.

**Robin Hood's pennyworth.** Sell things at a bargain. As his wares were stolen he could sell them at half their value.

**Robin Hood wind.** A cold-thaw wind, the only wind he could not bear.

**Robin of Bagshot.** One with a number of aliases, from the highwayman in Gay's Beggar's opera.

**Robin redbreast.** Confiding trust, triumph. In British folklore a New Year spirit, who sets out with a birch rod to kill his predecessor, the gold crest wren, which hides in an ivy bush. The Christmas Eve custom of hunting the wren, Old Year spirit, with a birch rod was practiced in ancient Greece and Rome. The robin is called murderer of its father, which accounts for its red breast. In Christian tradition a robin picked a thorn from Christ's crown, and blood fell on its breast.

**ROBINSON CRUSOE** A shipwrecked man, a solitary man, who shows great ingenuity in providing himself with the necessities of life. From the Defoe hero.

**ROB ROY** Literally, Robert the red. Nickname of Robert Macgregor, a Scottish freebooter. Called the Robin Hood of Scotland.

**ROC (ROCK, RUC, RUKH)** Arabian and Persian fabulous bird of the sun; mortal enemy of serpents. Of enormous size and marvelous strength. Same as the Rekh.

**ROCK** Altar, pillar or axis of heaven, pole star, primal cause, sacrificial table. Aridity, bar-



reness, determination, difficulty, durability, foundation, immobility, longevity, solidity, sterility. Grinder, weapon of thunder deities; also a primitive weapon, thus symbolizes a civilization which is menacing and destructive. In some mythologies the first mortals were fashioned from a rock. See Lumimu-ut. In heraldry typifies protection, refuge. In China and Japan the positive or male principle. Rock and water (female principle) are blended in gardens. In Christianity typifies Christ. In Hebrew tradition, God, alluding to the rock which sent out water for the people when struck by Moses. In Pacific Island myths earth and deities emerged from a rock thrown from sky into primordial sea. In Persia identified with fire. Mithra is said to have been born on a rock, wedded to a rock, parent of a rock.

Rock crystal. Childlike purity; revealer of the future; talisman against wasting diseases. In Navaho legend jewel of east.

Rock crystal boy. Navaho mind giver to mankind; seer.

Rock of Gibraltar. Hardness, protection, stability.

Rock seat. Center or navel of the universe, omphalos, deity throne, hence used for the crowning of kings as deity descendants.

**ROCKET** Herb symbolizing rivalry. Sacred to Priapus as god of garden produce.

**ROCKING HORSE** A journey leading nowhere; folly. The modern toy traces back to the expulsion by a priest, of the Sumerian child-snatching demoness Lamme from the bed of a woman in child-birth. The vampire fled on a galloping ass, which was supported by a serpent shaped into a boat, and carried the witch into the under-

world.

**ROD** Command, correction, light, measurement, phallus, pilgrimage, protection, sovereignty, support. Axis of the universe, pole star. Instrument of divination. The sun's primal energizing and animating force.

Double rod. In China the fang sheng, a demon dispeller.

Flowering rod. Divine will, fecundity. Attribute of Aaron, Jess, Saint Anne, Saint Joseph. Appears as the miphletzeth of the Jews, Hermes' staff of wealth, thyrsus of Dionysus, and with the oval emblem the ankh of Osiris.

Rod-sling. Weapon with which the Irish sun-god Lug performed his feats.

Rod supporting a vine. Defective nature.

**ROD AND ROZANICE** Russian male and female ancestors; genii of fate; penates. In later belief only the female form, rozanice, survived.

**RODERICK (RODERIGO, RODRIGO)** (1) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning rich in fame, famous king. (2) Spanish hero, called the last of the Visigoths. He disappeared on a battlefield, but will come again in time of his country's need, thus a sun hero, who does not die, but disappears for a time. Equates with Arthur, Barbarossa. (3) See Cid.

**RODJENICE (ROJENICE)** Croatian deceased mothers who have become fate genii. Usually three attend the birth of a child and, like the Greek Fates, one spins, one measures, one cuts, the thread of life. Remnants of the christening feast are left for them to win their good favor. Slavic names are sojenice, sudice, sudicky, sudjenice, sud-

zenici. Equates with Narucnici, Rozanice.

**RODNEY** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning standing fair.

**ROE** Fleetness, gentleness. An epithet of Christ.

White roebuck. Chasing one through an enchanted forest is a favorite theme of fairy tales. Usually a prince in disguise or so transformed by a magician. Its poetic meaning is 'hide the secret' (of life).

**ROGER (HODGE, HODGKIN)**

(1) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning spear of fame. (2) Circle made with thumb and first finger, meaning everything okay.

Jolly Roger. Pirates' flag of white skull and cross-bones on black.

Roger Bontemps. A fat cheerful companion, always optimistic. From a character in early 19th century popular songs.

Roger de Coverley, Sir. (1) A kind-hearted English country gentleman with simple eccentricities; member of the imaginary Spectator Club; originated by Addison and Steele. (2) English country dance, usually performed to conclude a ball.

**ROHINA (ROHINI)** Hindu divinity of cows. Daughter of Surabhi. Her color is red to signify health.

**ROHITS** In Hinduism steeds of the sun. Name suggesting gleaming brown hue. Identical with the Harits.

**ROI MEHAIGNE** Literally, maimed king. In Grail romances the fisher king. Also called Roi Pescheur (royal fisher).

**RO-KU** Japanese god of wealth.

**ROKURO-KUBI** In Japanese legend a neck which extends when a person is asleep to allow a head to turn about in any direction and devour anything it wants, or a neck which permits the head to detach itself and rejoin the body later. The head's bad habit is to drink the night lamp's oil. Usually conceived as female.

**ROLAND** (1) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning famous in land. (2) A Christian hero in medieval French legend. Nephew of Charlemagne and his greatest paladin. Most famous for his five days' combat with Oliver, another paladin, in which neither gained advantage. He was described as eight feet high, brave, loyal, and simple. He slayed giants (evil, darkness), and while commanding the rear guard he perished. His attributes are those of a sun hero, and he is called Achilles of the West, Christian Theseus. In Italy called Orlando.

A Roland for an Oliver. Blow for blow, matching one impossible story for another, in allusion to the exploits of Roland and Oliver as related by their respective admirers.

Roland's horn. The marvelous Olivant, won from the giant Jutmundus. Symbolic of awakening, warning. In the middle ages an instrument of heresy.

Roland's sword. Durandal or Durindana. It once belonged to Hector; Roland took it from Jutmundus. In its hilt it had a drop of Saint Basil's blood, a hair of Saint Denis, thread of Virgin Mary's cloak, a tooth of Saint Peter. It was unbreakable and, when he knew he was doomed, Roland cast it into a poisoned stream, where it dis-

appeared (thus heaven's light vanished). Equates with Ex-calibur.

**ROLF (ROLLO, ROLPH, RUDOLPH)** Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning glorious wolf.

**ROLL** Prophecy, wisdom.

**ROMA** Roman goddess of strength. Daughter of Evander, sister of Dyne.

**ROMAN NUMERALS** I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1000. A bar over the letter multiplies it by 1000. For medieval Roman notation see under the letters of the English alphabet.

**ROME** Holy city, greatest city of the ancient world; according to some named after Roma, according to others, after Romulus. Seat of a secular (king) and religious (pope) chief. Name akin to ram (man). Stands for the modern Christian world. See Damietta. In an Italian icon personified by a helmeted woman holding a spear with a triangular head and a globe on which a long-beaked phoenix stands. A shield and serpent in a circle are at her feet.

All roads lead to Rome. Many are the ways of accomplishment; large or important matters bring other things into relation with them.

At Rome do as the Romans do. Abide by local customs.

Fiddle while Rome burns. Interest oneself in trivialities while great events are taking place.

Roman holiday. Enjoyment whereby others suffer; the allusion is to the gladiatorial sports.

Rome fee. Tax formerly collected in England and sent to Rome, now voluntary. Also alms

fee, Peter's pence, Rome penny, Rome shot.

Rome was not built in a day. Great achievements take time and perseverance.

To sit at Rome and strive with the pope is ill. Don't tread on the corns of one with whom you are in close association, especially if he is powerful.

**ROMEO** Masculine name from the Italian Roma and Romulus. Shakespeare made the name synonymous for lover.

Romeo and Juliet. Legendary tragic lovers who resemble Nase and Aze, Pyramus and Thisbe.

**ROMOLA** Feminine name corresponding to the Italian Romolo or Romulus.

**ROMOVE TREE** In Prussian mythology the holy oak sacred to three gods; Perkunas, sky god, before whose division a perpetual fire burned; Potrimp, river god, before whose division was a snake; Patollo, underworld god, before whose division were the heads of a cow, horse, and man.

**ROMULUS** In Roman mythology born at Alba Longa, the son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. Because her uncle Amulius had been warned his death would come at the hands of her sons, Romulus and his twin brother Remus were set adrift on the Tiber. They were suckled by a she-wolf, fostered by Faustulus, a shepherd, and lived to fulfil the prophecy and restore their grandfather Numitor to his throne. The brothers founded Rome. When Remus contemptuously leaped over the city's walls, Romulus killed him and remained the solitary ruler of Rome until he vanished in a storm, was taken to the heavens by his father, and worshiped under the name Quirinus.

Romulus personified light, Remus darkness. Doublets of the Palici and of Pelias and Neleus. See Exposed child.

We need no Romulus to account for Rome. We need no mythical person to account for a plain fact.

**RONA** In Maori mythology a girl who went to fetch water and was carried off by the moon. The tree she held onto was torn up by its roots, and Rona, her water gourd, basket, and tree are in the moon. In another version Rona is a man who reached the moon in pursuit of his wife. He causes the moon to wane by eating it, in turn being devoured by the moon, both being restored to life from time to time. Compare Hyuki and Bil.

**RONALD** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning joyous, and from the Scandinavian, meaning counsel.

**RONGO (RONG-MA-TANE)** Polynesian deity, offspring of Rangi and Papa. An agricultural god. In Mangaian myth his three sons and their wives are said to be the ancestors of mankind.

**RONGOTEUS (RUNKATEIVAS)** Finno-Ugric rye god. Later, as Rukotivo, he appeared beside Saint Stephen as ruler of horses.

**RONIN** See under Forty-seven Ronin.

**ROOD** Christian symbol of affliction.

**ROOF** Heaven, shelter. See house.

**ROOK** Egyptian symbol of marriage. When dead symbolized sunset, the natural end.

**ROOSTER** See cock.

**ROOT** Foundation, producer and bearer.

Root of Jesse. See under Jesse.

**ROPE** Betrayal, bondage, despair, force, persuasion. Cosmic band, divine power, ray, uniter of all things. Road or ladder to heaven paralleling the spider's thread. Dream significance: fetter; if on a person typifies subject condition. Ursa Major is the rope of heaven. In Buddhism typifies meditation. In Japan called shinenaka and sanctifies a place, alluding to Shiri-kumena-nawa (don't-retreat-rope). Hung at the New Year to avert evil. See Sacred thread.

Rope of Ocnus. See under Ocnus.

Rope with noose. Remorse, threat of hanging. Emblem of Saint Charles Borromeo.

**RORIK** In Danish legend son of Hrothgar. Personification of dew.

**RORY** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning red.

**ROSABEL** Feminine name, invented from rose, modeled on Christobel, meaning beautiful rose.

**ROSALIE (ROSALIA)** Feminine name from the Latin through the French, meaning festival of roses. Also a combination of rose and lily.

**ROSALIND** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning horse and serpent.

**ROSALINE** Feminine name, meaning rose alone.

**ROSAMOND (ROSAMUND)** Feminine name from the Germanic,



meaning horse and protection, famed protection.

**ROSARY** Book of the unlettered, devotions, meditations, perfection, time reckoner. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Called mala, and made of coral, human bones, holy lama bones, seeds, skulls, snake vertebrae, turquoise, etc.

**ROSCOE (ROSS)** Masculine name from a family name, from a place name, and from the Teutonic, meaning swift horse.

**ROSE** (1) Feminine name alluding to the flower, likewise from the Germanic, meaning horse. Also Rosa, Rosetta, Rosina, Rosita. (2) Beauty, bliss, elegance, flame, fragrance, frailty, joy, life, love, pleasure, pomp, praise, prayer, pride, secrecy (hence sub rosa), silence, star, sun, wine, wisdom, woman. The number five inasmuch as the wild rose has five petals. Dream significance: (given) sympathy bestowed; (received) worldly success. Badge of the Occident as the chrysanthemum is of the Orient. Emblem of England and the Tudors. Word equating with Eros, Horus, iris, rhoss (horse), urus (great bull), and yielding fire essence. Arabian masculine symbol. Christian symbol of charity, divine love, forgiveness, martyrdom, mercy, victory. In medieval art supplants the lily in signifying heavenly bliss. Supplies the three chaplets of the rosary, the green for joy; the thorn, sorrow; the rose itself, glory. On tombs of martyrs symbolizes resurrection. Attribute of Christ, Mary, Sophia, and saints Catherine, Dorothea, George, Herman-Joseph, Rosa di Viterbo, Rosalia of Palermo, Rosaline of Provence, Rose de Lima, Therese, Vincent. In the

Hebrew cabala, unity. In Italy, Cinderella is called Rosina (Little Rose). Roman symbol of victory.

American Beauty rose. District of Columbia.

Austrian rose. October 19 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: You are all that is lovely.

Bridal rose. April 26 birthday flower symbolizing happy love.

Burgundy rose. August 1 birthday flower symbolizing simplicity, unconscious beauty.

Cabbage rose. Ambassador of love.

Carolina rose. May 30 birthday flower symbolizing love is dangerous.

Celestial rose. Dante's rose of paradise. Angels flit in and out of the flower like bees. The flower is divided down the middle and across; on one side the male, on the other side, female saints. Below the horizontal division are the souls of beatified children.

Cherokee rose. Emblem of Georgia.

China rose. October 14 birthday flower symbolizing grace, beauty always new.

Christmas rose. December 25 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: relieve my anxiety. Also called poinsettia.

Daily rose. June 4 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I aspire to your smile.

Damask rose. August 2 birthday flower symbolizing bashful love. In the language of flowers: You are young and brilliant.

Dog rose. Pleasure and plain.

Falling rose. Divine love.

Full blown rose. Beauty, engagement.

Golden rose. A rose blessed by the pope and sent by him on the 4th Sunday in Lent to a church, community, philanthropist, or

ruler; thus symbolizes joy, church blessing. In Hungary, Cinderella is traced by a golden rose on the gatepost of the house she entered.

Guelder rose. September 29 birthday flower symbolizing age, winter, young though old. Also called love rose.

Hundred-leaved rose. August 5 birthday flower symbolizing dignity, pride.

Jacqueminot rose. In the language of flowers: I am true.

Japanese rose. January 7 birthday flower. Beauty is your only attraction.

Lancaster rose. June 5 birthday flower. Marriage, union.

Little black rose. Ireland.

Maiden blush rose. If you love me you will discover it.

Maréchal Niel rose. Yours, heart and soul.

May rose. May 3 birthday flower. Precocity, vigor.

Moss rose. August 3 birthday flower. Superior merit, voluptuous love.

Moss rosebud. Love confession.

Multiflora rose. January 2 birthday flower symbolizing grace.

Mundi rose. October 12 birthday flower symbolizing variety, stating: You are merry.

Musk rose. Capricious beauty.

Pompon rose. Gentility, prettiness.

Red and white rose. Unity.

Red-leafed rose. Beauty, prosperity.

Red rose. October 13 birthday flower. Admiration, blushing, death, desire, embarrassment, martyrdom, motherhood, passion, shame. Badge of the house of Lancaster. Emblem of Adonis, Aphrodite, Sappho, Venus. Christian symbol of vanities of this world.

Red rosebud. July 7 birthday flower. Pure, inclined to love. You are young and beautiful.

Rock rose. December 16 birthday flower. Security.

Rose arbor. Shelter.

Rose between two thorns.

A beautiful woman between two men.

Rosebud. Hope, promise, youthful beauty.

Rose bush. Deity abode, home.

Rose colored spectacles. Favorably disposed; optimistic.

Rose crown. Reward of virtue.

Rose followed by a cross. Secret of immortality.

Rose garden. New Jerusalem.

Rose garland. Blissful soul, heavenly joy, rejoicing in Christian faith. Angel wreath. Attribute of Saint Cecilia, also of Cupid and Eros.

Rose in full bloom over two buds. Secrecy.

Rose leaf. You may hope. Devotional beads originally were made of rose leaves, hence rosary.

Rose of Sharon. Fertility, heavenly bride, Israel, bride of Solomon. Name applied to Virgin Mary; a mystical epithet of Christ. See Androgynous deities.

Rose on a cross. Death of Christ.

Rose quartz. Remembrance in prayer.

Rose Red. Heroine of German folklore akin to the mythological dawn goddess. Compare Snow White.

Rose rosette. Star, wheel of the universe. In Buddhism, knowledge, law, path of order, the three together signifying truth. Typifies the lotus. In Mohammedanism sign of the seven names of Allah.

Rose thorn. Death, pain. Christian symbol of sin.

Rose window. Eternity. A wheel window; see wheel.

Rose wreath. Heavenly joy.

Rosy fingers. Dawn. Eos.  
Silver rose. Abode of the Hindu Brahma.

Thornless rose. Early attachment, ingratitude.

Unique rose. Call me not beautiful.

White rose. July 8 birthday flower. Abstract thought, purity, silence, spirituality, virginity. I am worthy of you. Badge of the house of York.

White rosebud. July 6 birthday flower. A heart ignorant of love.

White rose dried. Death preferred to loss of innocence.

White rose withered. Transient impression. I am in despair.

Wild rose. Charming simplicity. Emblem of Iowa, New York, North Dakota.

Withered rose. April 20 birthday flower. Departed loveliness.

Yellow rose. February 2 birthday flower. Infidelity, jealousy. Let us forget.

York and Lancaster rose. A red and white rose. Conflict. Civil War.

**ROSEANNA** Feminine invented name combining Rose and Anna, hence rose of grace.

**ROSEBAY** Beware.

Rosebay willow herb. Celi-bacy.

**ROSE CAMPION** October 20 birthday flower symbolizing gentleness.

**ROSEMARY** (1) Feminine name alluding to the flower. (2) January 17 birthday flower symbolizing affectionate remembrance. Hung in Christian churches as an emblem of hospitality to welcome elves and fairies at Christmas. Nativity of Christ, healing.

**ROSH CHODESH** Literally, head of the month. First day of every Jewish month; day of the new moon. Also the last day of each month containing 30 days.

**ROSH HASHANAH** Jewish New Year. Commemorates the sacrifice of Isaac, birth of Judaism. Its emblem is the shofar.

**ROSICRUCIAN** Member of a secret society of religious reformers who supposedly had knowledge of the philosopher's stone, the prolongation of life, the transmutation of metals, the art of magic, and the ability to discover what was passing in distant places. Symbolized by a cross formed of roses. Name used as a talisman.

**ROSINANTE (ROCINANTE, ROZINANTE)** Raw-boned steed of Don Quixote, hence any ill-looking riding horse. Its name implies it had risen from a low state to a high one, for it once was a cart-horse and became the charger of a knight-errant.

**ROSKVA** Literally, the vivacious. With Thjalfi a servant of Thor. She was the daughter of Orvandel, a husbandman. An aspect of wind.

**ROTARIAN** Member of the Association of Rotary Clubs, which endeavors to promote friendliness and civic interest. Frequently satirized.

**ROUNDNESS** Heaven, joyousness, voluptuousness. Compare Miryek.

Round-barrow burial. Fertility rite.

Round bread or cake. Fertility, light. Form of the Christian eucharistic wafer. Egyptian ceremonial food provided to the dead; offering to the sun deity.

The Hebrew mazzoth or sacred bread, which was symbolized by a round object. See cake.

Round dance. Performed in honor of the sun, the fertility power, or to help lead the sun on its way. A form of sympathetic magic.

Round face. Among Navaho Indians represents a male deity.

Round figure. The earth, the passive principle. The Greek cteis, Hindu yoni, miphletzeth of Asherah.

Round Table. Fabled to have been made by Merlin for Uther Pendragon, father of Arthur, who gave it to King Leodegraunce, who gave it to Arthur when the latter married Guinevere, the king's daughter, typifying the cycle of the seasons. It seated 150 knights (stars). All but twelve of the seats were filled by Leodegraunce and Merlin. The vacant twelve were left for those who proved worthy. One seat, siege perilous, brought death to any knight who sat upon it unless he was spotlessly pure and his achievement of the Grail was certain. The pure knight was the spring (innocent) sun which brought about regrowth. The table was round because, as earth nourished by an impartial sun, it provided fertility to all alike, the just and unjust. Some held it was created round to prevent quarrels about precedence, thus perfect equality. Equates with Caer Sidi, Omphalos, and reflects the Sangraal.

Round table conference. A conference held by political parties in which each has equal authority.

Round Table knights. Knights of King Arthur's court. Twelve held positions of honor, typifying the stations of the zodiac. They are given as: Galahad the chaste; Gareth the big-handed; Gawain the courteous; Kay the boastful

and rude; Lamoracke, Lancelot, Tristram, the three bravest; Mark the dastard; Modred the traitor; Palomides the unbaptized Saracen; Tor the first made. The twelfth may be any of the following: Sirs Acolon, Ballamore Beleobus, Belvoare, Bersunt, Bors, Ector de Maris, Ewain, Floll, Gaheris, Galohalt, Grislet, Lionell, Marhaus, Paginet, Pel-leas, Percival, Sagris, Superabilis, Turquine.

Round towers. Celtic belfries which summoned to prayer, were burial monuments for the illustrious, pillars for keeping sacred fires alive, strongholds, watch towers. Symbolic of creative force, immortality, phallus, protection, refuge, shrine.

ROWAN (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the famed. (2) Tree symbolizing beauty, hospitality, protection. Also called mountain ash, quick-beam, quicken. Irish tree of life. Charm against bewitchment, thus used for horse whips. Consulted in divination. Kindled by druids to summon spirits to take part in battle. In the tree alphabet, tree of luis (L) and of the second month, January 22 to February 18. It marked the quickening of the year, the first of the quarter days on which British witches celebrated their sabbaths. According to the Finno-Ugrics it repels evil spirits, thus anyone lost in a forest sleeps under a rowan. In Norse legend called Thor's deliverer, because he pulled himself from the flooding Vimur by clutching a rowan branch.

ROWENA Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning white-maned.

ROWING Ambition, contest, endeavor. Dream significance: aim attained.



**ROXANA (ROXANE, ROXY)**

Feminine name from the Persian, meaning dawn of day.

**ROY** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning red. Often confused with French *roi*, meaning king.

**ROYALTY** Symbolized by crown, ermine, fleur-de-lis, lily, lion, orb, purple scepter, seal, throne.

Royal disease. Hemophilia, so called because it was transmitted by Queen Victoria of England.

Royal marriage. Ritual death and rebirth in which names are changed, as when Jacob married Rachel he became Ish-Rachel or Israel, i. e. Rachel's man.

**ROYCE** Masculine name from the French and Latin, meaning king's son.

**ROZANICE** See Rod and Roza-nice.

**RSABHA** In Jainism the first tirthakara. He lived in the first age, when land was level, men were all good and strong and lived to be very old, receiving from wishing trees whatever they needed.

**RSIS** Same as Rishis.

**RTUS** Hindu deities of the seasons. Equate with the Horae.

**RU (RUU)** Polynesian deity. Offspring of Rangi and Papa. A heaven-proper. Compare Tu.

**RUACH (RVCH)** (1) In the cabala the second degree of the soul, the mind, seat of the knowledge of good and evil. Associated with the number five. Hebrew word signifying life principle, breath, equivalent of English spirit, Greek *pneuma*, Sanscrit

*prana*. (2) In Rabelais' *Gargantua and Pantagruel* the isle of winds, where the people live on winds of flattery, hope, and promises. The poor are the ill-fed.

**RUADAN** In Irish mythology son of Bres and Brigit. Half giant and half god. He was sent as a messenger by the Fomors to spy on the Tuatha De Danann and was killed by Goibniu. To mourn him his father and mother invented the keening. Probably a wind deity.

**RUAHAKU** Society Islands sea god, who was asleep when a fisherman entangled his hook in the god's hair. In revenge the god caused the flood.

**RUAUMOKO** Polynesian malevolent still-born deity. Now and then he struggles for light and air and causes earthquakes and volcanoes.

**RUBBER BALL** One who is tossed about and lacks the power or the will to resist.

Rubber on water. Rubber being a milk-yielding tree, rubber on water symbolizes foam or celestial milk.

**RUBEZAH** German mountain sprite. Usually assumed the form of a grey monk. Helpful to the needy, dangerous to the proud and rich. In Britain called Number Nip.

**RUBICON** River which separated Cisalpine Gaul, province allotted to Julius Caesar, from Italy. By crossing it under arms Caesar became an invader of Rome. By extension any border or limit.

Cross the Rubicon. Take a decided step or irrevocable course of action.

**RUBY** July birthstone. Beauty, Emblem of Tyche.

charity, daintiness, dignity, happiness, light, love, passion, power, rashness, royalty. Dream significance: unexpected guest. Emblem of summer. Health charm, and placed by primitive peoples under a warrior's skin. It supposedly dispels discord and sadness, preserves from false friendships, and fades to warn wearer of approaching danger. Associated with the holly flower; governs the zodiacal Leo. Called the lampstone, pigeon's blood. Ruby resolves into ur-ube, which yields fiery orb. Christian symbol of divine love. In Egyptian antiquity placed in the Pharaoh's scepter to represent the uraeus.

Star ruby. Success in danger.

**RUCHT** In Irish legend the devoted swineherd of the fairy king Ochall Ochne. Believing the false gossip of those who desired to stir them into a quarrel, he and Friuch became enemies. He was able to change his shape at will, and in each form battled Friuch, who also changed his shape. In the form of a worm, Rucht advised Queen Medb to wed Ailill; the next day Medb's kine swallowed the worm and as a result bore Findbennach (White-horn bull), who joined the herds of Ailill. The Findbennach and the Donn, the brown-bull form of Friuch, caused the War of the Bulls in Ireland. The changes were those of the seasons, which battle each other.

**RUDBECKIA** October 11 birthday flower symbolizing impartiality, a pure mind.

**RUDDER** Authority, guide, moderation, prudence, wisdom. Divine will, universe pilot. At-tribute of Nemesis.

Rudder with wheel. Chance.

**RUDIGER** In the Nibelungenlied, Etzel's vassal margrave. He dies fighting while carrying out a promise unwillingly made to Etzel's queen Kriemhild. Probably a light deity. Sur-named the Good.

**RUDIOBUS** Celtic horse god.

**RUDOLPH (DOLPH, RALPH, RANDAL, RANDOLPH, RODOLPHUS, ROLLO, ROLPH, RUDOLPHUS)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning famous wolf.

**RUDRA** Literally, to weep and run. Hindu storm and lightning god. By Prsni father of the Maruts or Rudras. Other consorts are Ambika, Durga, Parvati, Rudrani, Uma Haimavati. His abode is in the north where he is chief of dead spirits. In fierce aspect he is feared as a deceiver, master thief, and for his death-dealing tempestuousness. When appeased he becomes healer and provider of fertility. In late myths identified with Siva. Under the name Mrgavyadha (piercer of Mrga), he mutilates Prajapati. He also bears the name Tryambaka (three-eyed), denoting a descent from three mothers, presumably the triple division of the universe. Portrayed with braided hair and a brown color. Prototype of Hermes, Typhon.

Rudrani. Storm goddess; spreader of disease, fright, and death.

**RUDYARD** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning of harsh fame.

**RUE** January 18 birthday flower symbolizing grace, mercy, pity, purification; also bitterness,

changeable disposition, disdain. Talisman against evil; antidote against madness.

**RUFUS** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning red-haired.

**RUINS** Death, destruction, mortality. Ancient greatness. Course by which time is measured.

**RUKH** Same as Roc.

**RUKMINI** In Hinduism the wife of Krishna. She refused to survive his death and perished by fire beside him. Personifies gloaming.

**RUKSH (RUKUSH)** Marvelous horse of the Persian hero Rostum.

**RULE** (1) Measuring device symbolizing choice, knowledge, quantity, reason, standard. In Freemasonry a working tool of a past master, symbolic of observance of duty and virtue, view of eternity. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Level, Norma, Square.

**RULER** For titles of rulers see under Titles.

Co-rulers. In legend usually represent twins who personify light and darkness, different phases of light, or different seasons. See Eteocles-Polynices, Pelias-Neleus, Romulus-Remus.

**RUMOR** In an Italian icon personified by a man in a coat of mail of various colors throwing darts.

**RUMPELSTILTSKIN (RUMPELSTILZCHEN)** A deformed dwarf who made an agreement with the bride of a king to spin straw into gold, required of her by the king. In return she was to give

her first child to the dwarf unless she guessed his name within a month. She succeeded and the dwarf disappeared. A fertility myth, the bride typifying the spring maid, the gold verdure, over which the dwarf was lord. See Name.

**RUNE** Literally, secret, whisper. Anglo-Saxon and early Germanic peoples used as a talisman to bring success in love, protect a warrior, still storms, ward off evil. Placed under a dead man's tongue to give him the power to speak prophecies. Odin hung runes on the Yggdrasil tree to search out universe secrets.

Runic knot. Interlaced ornament placed as a charm on jewels.

Runic letters and their prophecies: Fehe: love; feoh: good luck; gilch: wealth; hagale: misfortune; kinda: fire; minna: admiration; tac: death; tyr: fidelity.

**RUOTTA** Among the Lapps an evil spirit who pierced the womb of a woman if proper sacrifices were not made to him.

**RUPE** In New Zealand mythology a pigeon which aided Maui in fishing up land from the bottom of the sea.

**RUPERT** (1) Masculine name. Variant of Robert through the Germanic. (2) In German folklore a masked man in high buskins, white robe and wig, who distributes Christmas presents. The name has been given to the horseman in the May Day pageant. Also Knecht Ruprecht.

**RUSA** Ancient Arabian fate and mother goddess. A title of Al-lat; identical with Arsa.

**RUSALKA (RUSALKY)** One of a class of Russian water nymphs that love men and entice them to her. The Rusalkas are said to be the souls of children who had died unbaptized. They have long wavy green hair. By Lapps called Saiva-neida (sea-maid).

**RUSH** April 2 birthday flower symbolizing docility, quietness.

**Friar Rush.** Mischievous spirit in German folklore. He led friars and monks into wickedness. Also Bruder Rausch, i.e. intoxication. Resembles Robin-Goodfellow.

**RUSSELL** Masculine name derived from the French roux (red) and the Latin, meaning rusty-haired. In early England the red fox was called russel.

**Russell Square.** A residential square in London, in the 19th century noted for its homes of the wealthy.

**RUSSET** Earth, filth, gluttony, heat, oppression, violence. Color of Set or Typhon.

**Russet garment.** Corrosion of a good reputation.

**RUSTAM (RAODHATAKHMA, RUSTEM, RUSTUM)** Legendary Persian hero. Son of Zal, from whom he received Sam's club (mace of Keresaspa). Even in childhood his exploits were marvelous. He wore impenetrable mail, and his weapons never missed their mark. Only a thorn could slay him. In his old age in single combat he killed his son, whose birth had been concealed from him. Thus a noon-day sun, which killed the morning sun, paralleling the story of Cuchulainn and Conlaoch. His steed was Rakhsh. In the Avesta known as Frangrasyan.

**RUT-AIMO (RUTA-AIMO)** Among  
1355

Lapp Christians, Hell, abode of Rutu, torturer of the dead. Opposed to Radien-aimo. Compare Manala, Tuonela, Yabmeaimo.

**RUTH** (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning beauty, female friend. (2) In the Old Testament widow noted for her devotion to her mother-in-law, whose kinsman Boaz she married to become the ancestress of David and Jesus.

**RUTHERFORD** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning high-spirited.

**RUTJA'S (TURJA'S) RAPIDS** Finnish river of the dead which swallows up all rivers. Its nature is that of a flaming vortex or maelstrom.

**RUTU (ROTA)** Lapp spirit of plague to whom offerings were made during epidemics. His hound was a wolf. After Christian times the Devil.

**R.W.M.** Masonic designation for Right Worshipful Master, the sun in the solar system and the heart in every living body.

**R.W.G.M.** Right Worshipful Grand Master.

**RYE GRASS** February 18 birthday flower symbolizing vice.

**RYENCE** King of Ireland, knight of the Round Table. In some accounts father of Guinevere. Also described as a Welsh king, an enemy of Arthur. A deity of darkness or winter.

**RYMENHILD** Fairytale princess beloved by King Horn.

**RYNYS-AIKA** Russian threshing-barn spirit. Identical with Obinmurt.



**RYOJUSEN** In Japanese Buddhism, Vulture Peak where Sakyamuni preached. A paradise. In Sanscrit, Grdhra-Kuta.

**RYO-TO-BIN** Japanese sage of the middle heaven.

**RYU-WO (RINJIN, RYUGIN, RYUGIN SAMA, RYUO KYO)** Japanese sea dragon, ruler in Ryugu. King of rain and storms. A noble being whose benevolence is often frustrated by the ignorance of those around him and he is led into war with the heavenly gods. His chief messenger is Hakuja or Ryuja. Portrayed with a human body, a serpent in his crown. Compare Wata-tsu-mi. Parallels Sagara.

## S

**S** Nineteenth of a class or series; eighteenth if the letter J is not counted. The rising sun; Sanitas (health); Spiritus (Holy Spirit); the twisted serpent of wisdom; the wheel of fortune. Talisman against fire, usually in swastika form. Occult significance: protects or cures; its period is for one year. Character traits: amiability, courage in adversity, modesty, thoughtfulness. Numerical value one or nineteen, the one and nine being digit extremes typifies beginning a new cycle, man's striving toward highest aspirations. Physical weak spot: lungs. Tarot deck correspondence: sun. Zodiacal correspondence: Pisces or Cancer. Among Hebrew cabalists the traits are: cheerfulness, intelligence, love of home. In low form: debauchery, despair, failure. In medieval Roman notation 70; with a dash over it 70,000. Equates with Arabic sin, Celtic saille (willow tree), Egyptian hieroglyph chair-

back(s) or flood (sh), Greek sigma, Hebrew samech (prop). See Alphabet Affiliations.

**SS.** Sanctus Spiritus.

**SSS.** Sanctus! Sanctus! Sanctus! Corresponds to triple rays. Called S knots or three Solomons. When traversed by a straight line the Holy One, and corresponds to the zizzag of effulgence.

**S** traversed by **T.** Christian symbol of Spiritus and cross. Deteriorated into the dollar sign.

**SAALAH** Arabian demon who entices people into forests for the purpose of tormenting them. His form is hideous.

**SABAGA** Yakut mother of fire, spouse of Ulakhany.

**SABAOTH** Title of Jehovah as Lord of Hosts. His festival was the Sabbath.

**SABAZIUS (SABAZIOS)** Phrygian or Thracian god of moisture and vegetation. His symbol was a snake. Name derived from words for beer and health. In later myths identified with Dionysus and less frequently with Zeus. Probably identical with Sabaoth.

**Sabazia.** Nocturnal orgiastic mysteries, in which the raw flesh of a bull, goat, or human was eaten. The rites honored Sabazius.

**Sabazian Dionysus.** Represented with bull's horns because he was the first to yoke oxen for agriculture.

**SABBAT** In medieval demonology a witches' Sabbath. A nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers celebrated their orgies. Convoled by Satan and held in remote regions, as on the Broken in Germany.

**SABBATH** Festival of Jehovah Sabaoth. Celebrated every sev-

enth day. Designates completion (of creation), rest from work. It appears to have originated in moon worship connected with the god Sin and was a day of danger, hence a cessation from activities. The term now is applied to any day or period of rest.

Sabbath day's journey. About one mile. Among ancient Jews no journey was permitted on the Sabbath longer than the distance from the ark to the camp's border.

Sabbatical pool or river. A well or stream which flowed only on the Sabbath. According to some it rested on the Sabbath.

Sabbatical year. Among ancient Jews every seventh year, in which lands were allowed to remain fallow.

SA-BDAG Tibetan spirits. Earth-movers, who inhabited houses, lakes, the soil, springs.

SABER See sword.

SABINA Feminine name from the Latin, signifying Sabine woman. The Sabines were an ancient Italian people conquered by the Romans. In legendary history Romulus instigated the rape of the women. He needed wives for his men, and solved his problem by luring the male population away and telling the soldiers to help themselves to virgins.

SABITU Babylonian sea lady, who ruled the land along the sea of death.

SABRA (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning to rest. (2) Legendary daughter of the Egyptian king Ptolemy. Saint George rescued her from a dragon and married her. She is described as a perfect citizen, daughter, and wife, saintly in

character. She gave birth to triplets named Alexander, David, and Guy. She died from pricks of a thorny brake.

SABRINA Poetical name of the Severn River. In British legend the daughter of Locrine and Estrildis. Locrine's jealous queen Guendolen got an army together and overthrew her husband. Sabrina fled and jumped into the Severn. Nereus took pity on her and made her goddess of the river.

SACAEA Ancient five-day Babylonian New Year festival associated with Anaitis, and taken over by the Persians. It was characterized by license and mockery, also a reversal of usual customs. Slaves ruled their masters for the period of the festival, and a mock king was chosen from criminals. They were feasted and honored for five days; then executed, a substitute for the sacred king, who was supposed to die each New Year, when a new king was born. See Surrogate.

SACAJAWEA A woman guide, alluding to the Shoshone Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark in their northwest expedition.

SACAR Hebrew name meaning hired.

SACCO BENEDETTO (SAN BENITO) From the Spanish, meaning blessed sack or cloak. A yellow linen robe with a design of two crosses painted over with flames and devils. Supplied by the Spanish Inquisition to those who went to the stake. Persons who expressed repentance wore the robe for a stated period with the flames pointing downward. The robes worn by Jews, rene-

gades, and sorcerers had a Saint Andrew's cross in red on back and front.

**SACHEM** Hereditary chief in a North American Indian tribe. By extension a governor or leader. Sometimes grand sachem.

**SACI** Brazilian Negro woodland dwarf spirit. A trickster hero.

**SACK** Pilgrimage, plunder, riches, spoils of war, treasures. Holder of winds. Emblem of Aeolus, Saint Felix of Cantalicio.

**Sackcloth.** Affliction, bereavement, death, penitence, sorrow. Among Jews of antiquity an act of ancestor worship, worn as a mourning costume to atone for the dead or to symbolize attachment to the dead, who then are expected to exercise influence to aid the mourner. Prophets were often clothed in sackcloth; later associated with false prophets or deceivers. See Fasting, Self-mutilation, Shoe removal.

**Toy sack.** Emblem of Hotel, Santa Claus.

**Wheat sack.** Intelligence, prudence, wealth.

**SACRAMENT** Originally a Roman oath taken by soldiers not to abandon their general, desert their standard, or turn their back on the enemy. Early Christians used the word to signify sacred mystery. The seven sacraments are: baptism, initiation into the church, washing away previous sins, symbolized by water; confirmation, which enables the baptized to assume greater responsibility, symbolized by chrism; eucharist, enactment of Christ's last meal and symbolized by bread and wine; matrimony, sanctification of hu-

man love, symbolized by crown or ring; ordination, admittance to holy orders, symbolized by robes; penance, shedding of sins, confounded of confession and absolution; unction, blessing of the ill, administered on danger of death. The two sacraments of Protestant churches are baptism and the Lord's supper.

**SACRED ANIMALS** Those which are associated with divinities as attributes, those which in themselves have acquired sacredness. Animals which are deity attributes are associated with supernatural beings in their adventures, as the hounds of Artemis, or are a form into which a deity transforms, as the shape of the bull assumed by Zeus to abduct Europa. The second classification is represented by the sacred cow in India.

**Sacred chalice.** See Holy Grail.

**Sacred foot.** See under Foot.

**Sacred grove.** See Grove, Nemi Wood.

**Sacred heart.** Emblem of Jesus.

**Sacred Isle (Holy Island).** Ireland, because of its many saints; Guernsey because of its many monks. Thomas Moore gave the name to Scattery, to which Saint Senanus retired, vowing no woman should set foot on its soil.

**Sacred king.** See under King.

**Sacred nine.** The Muses.

**Sacred prostitution.** See under Prostitution.

**Sacred thread.** Ray which guides a hero from a labyrinth. The umbilical cord. In some parts of the world a thread is conferred on a boy in an initiation ceremony. In Hinduism it is ninety-six times the breadth of his four fingers, and represents the four states he will experience, i.e. waking, dreaming,

dreamless sleep, and state of absolute Brahma. The thread has three qualities, that of reality, passion, and darkness, or the three states of the body, that of birth, growth, death. In Zoroastrianism the thread, a badge of faith, united the initiate to Ahura Mazda.

Sacred tree. See under Tree.

Sacring bell. A small bell rung at the elevation of the Host in the Roman Catholic mass.

**SACRIFICE** Literally, make sacred. Appeasement, atonement of sin, devotion to a deity or ancestral spirit, petition, propitiation, thanksgiving. An attempt to bring fertility or other favor, or save a deity from old age. A magical rite to bend a divine will to that of a mortal, or to bring immortality to the worshiper or clan. A meal which a worshiper shares with a supernatural being. In cannibalism an attempt to obtain the strength and wisdom contained in the victim. The two main kinds of sacrifice are thank offerings and sin offerings, which may take the form of animals, flowers, foods, humans, incense, tobacco (American Indian), vegetables, wine, or the offering of the celebrant's own body or self-torture. The prerogative of a sacrifice rests with a family-head, first-born, or priest. Figuratively to give up something for the sake of another person or thing. The Celts sacrificed one-third of their healthy children every year to bribe nature deities. Ancient Greeks offered black animals and blood to infernal deities, white animals and fire sacrifices to Olympian divinities.

Burnt-offering or holocaust. Contained the notion of the death of a sun-hero, and supposedly provided immortality through resurrection. Children were burned

after temporary investiture as king as a means of achieving immortality or assuring the return of light or verdure. In Hebrew law every burnt-offering contained an acknowledgement of guilt and expiation. The burning of a whole victim signified, on the part of the offerer, complete devotion of himself and all his substance to God; on the part of the victim, the completeness of expiation.

Peace sacrifice. By Hebrews offered in the fulfilment of vows to return thanks to God for benefits or to satisfy private devotion (free-will offerings). The poor offered meal sprinkled with frankincense, the wealthy offered a goat, ox, or sheep. Offerings were accompanied by salt and wine, and half belonged to the priest.

Sacrifice of a king. A fertility rite. Usually performed in mid-summer when grass is withered and soil is dry or at the harvest. A sacrifice by the people to assure the return of verdure in the spring, thus for the benefit of the tribe. In later times a child surrogate was offered. See Sacred king under King.

Sacrifice of a prince. Sacrifice on the part of the king for the people, either to assure peace or the return of verdure.

Sacrifice of maidens and youths to monsters. The appeasement of drought dragons, such as the Minotaur. In later legends maidens were married to beasts (drought or winter) who turned into handsome youths after the marriage (spring or verdure).

Sacrifice of the eucharist (or mass). Sacrifice of the blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine; by some churches held to be an unbloody or mystical renewal of the sacrifice on the cross.

Sacrifice to the dead. Grati-



tude conferred by a dutiful son or a petition for favors.

Sin or trespassing sacrifice. Among Jews a whole offering; no part was retained by the priest as in peace sacrifices.

**SACY-PERERE** Cheerful spirit of Brazilian forests.

**SA'D** Arabian fate god; worshiped as a baetyl. In feminine form Sa'dan, and identical with Allat.

Sa'd and Sa'dan. The morning and evening star.

**SADAKARI** The fourth celestial Buddha.

**SADB (SADHBH)** Celtic moon or dawn goddess. Daughter of Bodb the Red. By Fionn mother of Ossian. By a rival changed into a fawn. See Shape-changing.

**SADDLE** In heraldry signifies pressing onward.

**SADHADIVA AND NAKULA** Hindu twins who are sons of the Asvins and counted as two of the Pandavas. Famous for beauty and wisdom respectively.

**SADHANA** Buddhist invocation.

**SADHYAS** In Hinduism the kindly dead.

**SAEGR** In Norse mythology bucket in which Hyuki and Bil carried the magic song mead.

**SAHRIMNER (SAHRIMNIR)** In Norse mythology boar which gods and heroes in Valhalla devoured every morning; whole again every night. Typified darkness.

**SAE-NO-KAMI** Japanese gods of highways who protect travelers. Also Dosojin.

**SAETER** Norse deity. Represented as an old man, from whom Saturday takes its name. Borrowed from the Latin Saturn.

**SAFA** In Moslem tradition hill in Arabia on which Adam and Eve met after having been parted for 200 years, during which they wandered homeless over the earth.

**SAFFRON** (1) February 3 birthday flower symbolizing marriage. In the language of flowers: beware of excess. Christian symbol of charity; assigned to Virgin Mary. (2) For the color see yellow.

Meadow saffron. April 3 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: My happy days are past.

**SAG** Egyptian chimera. Creature with a lioness body, a hawk head, and a tail ending in a lotus blossom. Drought demon.

**SAGA** Norse goddess of history, who dwelled in Sokvabek (sinking stream or waterfall). With Odin she quaffed from golden beakers (sun cups). Her name signifies she who sees and knows all.

**SAGARA** Hindu sea god. Prototype of Rytu-wo.

**SAGARIS** Greek nymph loved by Attis.

**SAGE** (1) One who through asceticism and sacrifice seeks to become divine; by extension one with calm, far-seeing wisdom. In Hindu belief frequently as powerful as gods; by sacrifice they control the gods. (2) January 19 birthday flower symbolizing domestic virtue, mutual love.

Sage brush. Emblem of Nevada.

Sage hens. Nickname for inhabitants of Nevada.

**SAGITTA** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Arrow.

**SAGITTARIUS** (1) In heraldry a bearing representing a centaur with a drawn bow to signify martial readiness. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Archer. (3) Celestial archer, ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 21. Period of death; season of hunting. Its color is blue; its element fire. It is a dry, hot, masculine sign; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by the planet Jupiter. Subjects born under the sign are ambitious, candid, impatient, magnetic. It is a period of thought manifestation, and governs the thighs. Its tarot significance is the Hermit. Its pictorial symbol is a centaur or a man drawing a bow, simplified into an arrow. In Babylonian charts represented as a double-headed centaur or as an archer shooting a three-headed arrow.

**SAGRAMOUR LE DESIRUS**  
Knight of King Arthur's Round Table.

**SAGUARO** Emblem of Arizona.

**SAHE NO KAMI** Japanese preventive deities. They ward off diseases caused by demons.

**SAHIB (SAHEB)** Hindu and Moslem title equivalent to lord; used in India and Persia as an equivalent, when addressing Europeans, to the English mister.

**SAHO (SAHO-BIME, SAHO-HIME)**  
In Japanese legend a faithful sister and rebellious wife. Sister of Sahobiko, consort of Suinin. She destroys herself in a conflict between filial piety and conjugal loyalty.

**SAHO-YAMA-HIME** Japanese goddess of spring.

**SAHU (BA-SAHU)** Egyptian mummy. See Ba.

**SAIL** Breath, celestial spirit, venture, wind. Dream significance: danger, uncertainty.

Sailing. Symbolized by anchor, islands, merchant marine, navy, open sea, sea-gull, yacht.

The Sails (of Argo). Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Vela.

**SAINFOIN** August 7 birthday flower symbolizing trust in God. In the language of flowers: You confuse me.

**SAI-NO-KAWARA** Japanese abode of dead children. Name signifies river-basin-of-offering.

**SAINT (SAN, SANTA)** A canonized Christian, by extension one who is consecrated, generous, made divine or holy, patient; one willing to give his life for his convictions. A miracle worker. Parallels the Buddhist arhat, Chinese lohan. Many of the legends of saints, such as Saint George in the Mumming Play, resemble Pagan myths connected with the death and rebirth of the year, or with the resurrection of the dead vegetation spirit. The symbols represent the instrument of martyrdom or incidents in the saint's life. See martyred saints under Martyr, pillar saints under Pillar.

Adalbert (Adelbert). Martyred 994 A.D. Prussian apostle. Bohemian nobleman who became bishop of Prague and incurred the dislike of powerful nobles. While engaged in missionary work he was assassinated by an agent of non-Christian Poles.

Adrian. Martyred date unknown. Patron of Flemish brewers

and soldiers. His limbs were cut off on a smith's anvil; then he was beheaded. Portrayed in armor; an anvil, ax, lion and sword at his feet.

Agatha. Martyred 251. The Roman governor Quintianus ordered her breasts torn off when she refused his love. Patron of Catania and Malta. Invoked for protection from fire and by nurses. Her veil deposited in a Sicilian church is revered as a protection against the eruptions of Mount Etna. Portrayed with a pair of shears, the palm of martyrdom, and a dish on which are her breasts.

Agnes (Inez). Martyred 304. Child virgin, said to have been thrown into a brothel and beheaded before she was thirteen years of age. Patron of young maidens. Her day is January 21. According to tradition, on Saint Agnes's Eve (January 20) a girl who performs certain forms of divination discovers the visage of her future husband. In art shown with a book, lamb, palm branch and sword.

Aidan. Died 651. Monk of Iona. In art shown calming a storm, extinguishing a fire, giving his horse to a beggar, or holding a lighted torch with a stag crouching at his feet.

Alban. Died 304. The first martyred Christian in Great Britain. The town of Saint Albans is believed to stand on the site of his martyrdom. Generally shown with a cross on long staff, a fountain, palm branch, a sword, instrument of his martyrdom.

Alexander. Pope from 105 to 115. Martyred on Via Nomentana at Rome. Shown trampling on a Pagan altar before the emperor or trampling on an idol. In English version of the Mumming Play, the stage manager (in place of Father Christmas) who demands that the Doctor restore

life to Golishan.

Alexis. Patron of beggars and hermits. Shown as a beggar with a cross, dish, ladder, palm branch.

Alphage (Aelpheah, Alphege, Elphege). Anglo-Saxon archbishop who obtained a peace promise from the Danes in 994, but was slain by them in 1012. Depicted with a battle ax and chasuble full of stones. His day is April 19.

Ambrose. Died 397. One of the four fathers of the Roman church. Patron of Milan. When he was an infant bees supposedly lighted on his lips without stinging him, prognosticating his future eloquence. In art shown in full pontifical costume next to a bee hive and with a triple scourge in commemoration of his excommunication of the cruel Emperor Theodosius.

Andrew. Martyred 70. One of the twelve Apostles and one of the seven champions of Christendom. Brother of Simon Peter. Patron saint of Russia and of Scotland. Ruler of the zodiacal Cancer. Depicted as an old man with frizzled white hair and beard. He holds a cross and a scroll of the gospel. He is tied to a Y or X cross, termed Saint Andrew's cross, and the instrument of his martyrdom. The crux decussata or Saint Andrew's cross, was the cross used by the imperial Russian navy.

Angelus the Carmelite. Died 1225. Martyr shown in a white over brown habit. Roses and lilies fall from his mouth, a sword plunged in his breast, another across his head. He holds a palm and a book with three crowns on it. His day is May 25.

Anne (Anna). Wife of Saint Joachim; mother of Virgin Mary. Patron saint of Brittany and of cabinet makers. She helps those who wish riches obtain them, and prayers to recover lost goods are

addressed to her. In art she is shown as a veiled matron, usually instructing Virgin Mary. She holds a flowering rod. Sometimes she is shown meeting Joachim at the Golden Gate in Jerusalem. Her chief emblems are a green mantle and red dress, symbolizing immortality and divine love. Her day is July 26. Saint Anne's Chapel, London, was resorted to by barren women, as it was of great repute for opening the womb.

Anno. (Hanno). Eleventh century archbishop of Cologne, he headed a revolt, kidnaped a king, usurped the regency, and became pope.

Ansano (Ansanus). Martyred about 303. Patron saint of Siena. In art shown as a youth richly clad. His emblems are a banner with cross, a cluster of dates on a palm, a fountain on a baptismal cup. His day is December 1.

Anselm. Eleventh century archbishop of Canterbury. In art he holds the model of a ship. The Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus appears to him in a vision. His day is April 21.

Anthony the Great. Flourished in the 3rd or 4th centuries. Patron saint of pork butchers. He was born in middle Egypt and was the first Christian monk. He became an ascetic at the age of twenty and withdrew to solitude on a height near the Nile, where he was tormented by demons. His temptations, which resemble those of Buddha, have been a favorite theme in art and literature. He emerged into society twice, once to encourage martyrs, once shortly before his death to attack Arianism. He is appealed to as assuager of erysipelas also called Saint Anthony's fire or sacred fire. In art he is shown as a hermit in a cell tormented by devils, sometimes in

the form of beautiful women. On his left shoulder is a blue T (tau or Saint Anthony's cross, the first letter of Theos). He bears a crutch to signify his great age and carries a bell, symbolizing the ability of the saint to exorcise demons and evil spirits. Flames of desire or the tau-cross piercing the devil can be seen at his feet. He is accompanied by a hog to symbolize the gluttony and sensuality over which he triumphed. In allusion to his being patron of swineherds, the smallest pig of a litter is called Saint Anthony's pig, and the term is also applied to a hanger-on or sponger. His day is January 17.

Anthony of Padua. 13th century Franciscan monk. One of the seven champions of Christendom. His powers of oratory were so great, an ass is said to have kneeled before the sacrament he carried. Portrayed wearing a Franciscan robe with a kneeling ass. His attributes are a book, fish, fire, flowered cross, lily, red wine in a flask.

Apollinaris. Martyred 79. Portrayed in a white robe with black cross embroidered on it. Holds a club; stands on hot coals. An angel brings him a crown; a raven is at his side. His day is July 23.

Apollonia. Martyred 250. Virgin. Patron of dentists and protector from toothache because all her teeth supposedly were pulled out before she was burned alive. Her emblems are the palm and pincers holding teeth. Her day is February 29.

Artemidos. The goddess Artemis Christianized.

Athanasius. Died about 373. Portrayed as a Greek archbishop in pallium. Stands in a shrine or between two columns, a book of gospels in his hand. His day is May 2.

Audrey (Etheldreda). Died



679. Canonized queen. She was married twice but disowned marriage duties to remain a virgin. The word tawdry is a contraction of Audrey. Her day is October 17.

Augustine. Died 430. Bishop of Hippo. One of the four Latin fathers of the Roman church. The son of a Pagan father and Christian mother, his early life was one of promiscuous pleasure seeking. After his conversion to Christianity, he wrote his most important work, the Confessions, and became a preacher of asceticism. He typifies one slowly converted. In art he holds a flaming heart, in allusion to his burning love for the Christian faith, or pierced with arrows, in allusion to his repentance of early sins. Shown in bishop's robes washing the feet of Christ or as a pilgrim. Frequently accompanied by his mother, Saint Monica. His day is May 28.

Augustine. Died 604. A Roman monk, he headed a group of missionaries that landed in England. He converted the English to Christianity and became the first archbishop of Canterbury. His day is May 26.

Balbine. Died 130. In art shown with chain and fetters in her hand; kissing a captive's chains.

Balthazar. First century. One of the three magi. Represented as bearded and wearing a robe trimmed with ermine and regal devices. He offers myrrh in a jeweled cup to the Holy Infant, in prophetic allusion to the persecutions unto death which awaited Christ. He represents Africa, Ham, and consecrated wealth. His days are January 11 and December 25.

Barachiel. Archangel. Portrayed with lap of his coat filled with white roses.

Barbara. Died 303. Patron

saint of firework makers, fortifications, gunsmiths and soldiers. Her legend resembles that of Danae. Her father, a king, confined her in a tower with two windows. There she became enamored of the love of God and had a third window cut into the tower to admit the full light of the Christian trinity. Her father delivered her up for execution for embracing Christianity, and as her head was about to be cut off he was struck dead by lightning. Thus she is invoked against lightning, tempests and sudden death. Her emblems are a peacock and a tower with three windows. She carries the sacramental cup and wafer, and is the only female saint with these attributes. Her day is December 4.

Barnabas. Martyred about 53. An apostle. Companion of Paul. Portrayed in pilgrim's robes, wears a staff and wallet, holds the gospel of Saint Matthew. Three stones and a fire are near him. His day is June 11.

Bartholomew. Crucified about 50. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Patron saint of tailors. Ruler of the zodiacal Libra. He is shown bound to a pillar. His emblem is an Oriental type knife, instrument of his martyrdom, and he bears a human skin over his arm to represent his flaying. His day is August 24. Also see under Bartholomew.

Basil the Great. Died 379. One of the four Greek fathers of the Church. Wears Byzantine bishop's robes. A dove is perched on his arm; a hand gives him a scroll. His day is June 14.

Bede. Died 735. Monk. Called the Venerable Bede and known as the father of English learning. Patron saint of students.

Benedict. Died about 543. Founder of the monastery on Mount Cassino after he had con-

verted worshippers of Apollo. According to Dante he lived to condemn and bewail the corruption of the monks of the Benedictine Order. He was one upon whom martyrdom was attempted, and in art he is shown with a cup and a serpent or bread with a serpent in it, alluding to the poison. Others of his emblems are a blackbird, broken glass with wine running from it, a broken sieve, dove, luminous ladder, raven. He has a flowing white beard and is dressed in a Benedictine abbot's habit holding an aspergillum, his index finger across his lips, or as a naked youth rolling in a thorny bush (to punish himself for the sin of lust). His day is March 21.

Bernard of Clairvaux. Died 1153. Founder of Cistercian order of Benedictines. Organized second crusade. In art shown in a white habit with cowl and large sleeves. He kneels and receives Christ from the cross or is with a demon in chains (as victor over heretics). A beehive symbolizes his eloquence. Other emblems are book, inkhorn, paper and pen. His day is August 20.

Bernard of Menthon. Died 1008. Founder of hospices on Great and Little Saint Bernard. Patron saint of mountain climbers. In art shown binding an evil spirit, escaping through a window from his father's mansion, or as a prisoner in a castle from which he is being delivered by Saint Nicholas. The large dogs bred at the Hospice at Great Saint Bernard Pass, Switzerland, and trained to find travelers lost in the snow are called Great Saint Bernards. His day is June 15.

Bernardino. Died 1444. Franciscan monk tried for heresy by Pope Martin V. Portrayed in Franciscan habit bearing a tablet

or sun inscribed with IHS or a heart. In some paintings shown with three mitres representing the three bishoprics he refused.

Blaise (Blasius). Martyred 316. Physician turned Christian, he became a hermit and a healer of wild animals, and took over the attributes of Volos, Pagan flock deity. He is said to have walked upon the waters to preach. He was tortured with an iron comb tearing his flesh. Invoked as a healer of cattle's diseases, children's diseases, sore throat and toothache. Patron of weavers and woolcombers. His festival is observed by the lighting of bonfires and tapers. In art shown as an old man with a white beard attired as a bishop, holding an iron comb and a lighted candle. His day is February 3.

Bonaventura. Died 1274. Celebrated Franciscan mystic and writer. Noted for humility, he appears as a saint in Dante's *Paradiso*. Portrayed as a friar or a cardinal in Franciscan habit. His cardinal's hat hangs on the limb of a tree, where he had instructed the pope's emissaries to hang it until he was ready to receive it. Or he is shown with an angel bringing the sacrificial wafer to him as he was too humble to go to the altar to receive sacrament. His day is July 14.

Boniface. Murdered by peasants in 750. An Anglo-Saxon, he was made apostle of Germany. Patron of wheelwrights. Portrayed in bishop's robes over Benedictine habit, three kings before him; on two of them he has placed a crown. His emblem is a book transfixed by a sword. His day is June 5.

Brandan (Brendan). Said to have been buried in 577. Semi-legendary Irish monk and missionary, a Christianization of Bran. A paradise seeker, he made a seven year voyage in the

6th century seeking the land of bliss believed to be located beyond the Canaries. The land appeared on maps up to the time of Columbus and foreshadowed the discovery of America. With the monks who accompanied him on the prolonged wanderings he celebrated Easter mass on the back of a great fish. His day is May 16.

Bridget (Bride, Brigit) of Kildare. Patroness of Ireland. A Christian saint who has retained her attributes as a Pagan goddess of fire and poetry. She was said to have been born at sunrise. The house in which she dwelt blazed into a flame which reached to heaven; a pillar of fire rose from her head when she took her veil; her breath gave life to the dead. In art, she is shown with the branch of a tree, corn, or a pan of milk in her hand, a cow at her side. Sometimes she holds a cross and tosses out devils. Her day, said to celebrate the beginning of spring, is given variously as February 1, 2, or 21.

Britius. Died 444. Bishop of Tours and confessors. In portraiture usually shown in crimson bishop's robes carrying coals. In legend he proved himself innocent of false charges by carrying blazing coals without sustaining injury. His day is November 13.

Caemhoc. Christian who supposedly fed the children of Ler, who had been turned into swans. He then brought them into his church, preached the Christian faith, and converted them. This broke the Pagan spell and, when the baptismal waters were sprinkled on them, they returned to human form. Being very old they died, and Caemhoc buried them all in one grave.

Casimir. Died 1483. Prince of Poland. Patron saint of

tailors. In art shown crowned, holding a lily, praying at church door at night. His day is March 4.

Catherine of Alexandria. Martyred 307. Virgin of royal descent. For publicly confessing the Christian faith at a pagan sacrificial feast the Emperor Maximinus ordered her tortured to death by the rolling of an engine with four spiked wheels over her body. Heaven rescued her by sending a flash of lightning which destroyed the wheel. She then was beheaded. Before her torture fifty philosophers were sent to win her back to paganism; instead, she converted them to Christianity. Thus she is regarded as patroness of philosophers and invoked against diseases of the tongue. Her symbol is a toothed or four- or six-rayed solar wheel. A sort of fireworks is called a Catherine-wheel. A rose window with radiating divisions is called a Catherine-wheeled window. To braid Saint Catherine's tresses is to live a virgin. Her day is November 25.

Catherine of Siena. Died 1380. Worshiped as greatest female saint of the Dominican order. Invoked by spinsters for husbands. Shown in Dominican habit, wearing a crown of thorns and a wedding ring, bearing the stigmata, holding a heart or lily. Her day is April 30.

Cecilia. Martyred 280. A sister-in-law of Tibertius, she asked her husband Valerian to respect her vows of chastity. Through love of her, Valerian became a Christian. She was a fine musician and is said to have invented the organ. An angel fell in love with her for her musical skill and visited her nightly. Valerian also saw the visitant, who gave to both a crown of martyrdom which he had brought from heaven. Being blind, Ce-

cilia is patroness of the blind as well as of ecclesiastical music. She is shown with organ pipes or a harp and a coronal of red and white roses. Three wounds are in her neck, as she was stabbed three times before she died. Her day is November 22.

Christopher. Died 364. Giant who carried a child across a stream, and then discovered the child was Christ. Patron of ferrymen and sailors. Invoked for protection from bad dreams, earthquakes, fires and floods. In the middle ages, those who gazed on his image believed they were protected from sudden death. Generally painted wading through water bearing the infant Jesus on his shoulders. Sometimes represented with the head of a dog. Name means Christ-bearer. His day is July 25.

Clement. Martyred 100. Third bishop of Rome. According to legend, his persecutors tied an anchor about his neck and hurled him into the waters, which withdrew and revealed a small temple where the body was found. Patron of tanners, having himself been a tanner. Portrayed in bishop's or pope's robes. His symbol is an anchor, alluding to the instrument of his martyrdom and to his steadfast and unwavering faith. His day is November 23.

Columba. Died 597. Irish monk who built a monastery on the island of Iona; missionary to the Picts and called the apostle of the Highlanders. Shown caressing an old white horse; devils fly from him. The Celtic cross is in the distance. His day is June 9.

Constantine. Slain 576. Protomartyr of Scotland. British prince, disciple of Saint Columba; murdered by Picts.

Cosme (Cosmo) and Damian. Martyred 303 or 310. Twin

brothers of Arabian birth brought up in Christian faith. Devoted lives to medicine and surgery, of which they are patron saints. Performed healing miracles. Generally shown in physician's long red gown and cap holding ointment, pestle and mortar, and surgical instruments. Patron saints of Medici family. Their day is September 27.

Crispin. Said to have been beheaded in 287. With his brother Crispianos legendary martyr. They were shoemakers and are revered as protectors of shoemakers. They are portrayed at work. The shoemaker's awl and knife are their emblems. Their day is October 25.

Cuthbert. Scotch monk of 6th or 7th century. According to legend, he sits on a rock in the Holy Land forging beads from the stems of encrinites. A rock opposite him serves for an anvil. In art he appears in bishop's robes, an otter and a swan by his side. Pillars of light are above him. His day is March 20.

Damian. See Cosme and Damian, under Saints.

David (Dewi). Died 601? Patron saint of Wales. One of the seven champions of Christendom. According to legend, he was the son of a prince, and the waters of Bath owe their warmth and healthful properties to his benediction. He is portrayed preaching on a hill, a dove on his shoulder. His day is March 1.

Denys (Denis). Martyred 272. Patron saint of France. One of the seven champions of Christendom. He is said to have been beheaded and, after martyrdom, to have carried his head in his hands for six miles and laid it on the spot where the cathedral which bears his name stands.

Dionysius the Areopagite. In legend, first century member of the court at Athens. Converted



to Christianity by Paul. Said to be the authority for the order of angels used by Dante in *Paradiso*. After many labors and trials suffered martyrdom by fire. According to some, the god Dionysus Christianized. In art stretched upon a gridiron, or one in his hand. His day is October 3.

Dismas. Penitent thief. Patron of burglars, protector from thievery. Shown with a tall cross by his side; an angel receiving his soul. His day is March 25.

Dominic. Died 1221. Confessor. Born of a noble family, he founded the Dominican Order and adopted a vow of poverty. According to tradition, during his mother's pregnancy she dreamed she had given birth to a black and white dog which lighted the world with a burning torch; in another legend, the Devil appeared to him in the form of a sparrow. In art shown in the habit of the Dominican Order with a cross, lily, rosary or star. Sometimes with a dog carrying a torch in its mouth, symbol of the spreading of the gospel. His day is August 4.

Donatus. Fourth century. Miracle performer. Foster brother of Emperor Julian, who persecuted Christians and caused Donatus to flee. Generally painted in bishop's robes with a broken communion cup.

Dorothea. Virgin martyred about 303. Famous for her beauty and piety. In legend, Theophilus, the judge's secretary, taunted her as she was going to execution with, "Dorothea, send me fruits and roses when you get to Paradise." While she was being executed Theophilus was at dinner, and immediately after her death a young angel brought him a basket of apples and roses, saying, "From Dorothea in Para-

dise." From that moment Theophilus became a convert. In art her attributes are a basket of three apples and three roses held by an attendant angel. She sometimes offers apples or roses to the Infant Christ or to the Virgin Mary, or is shown tied to the stake, a burning torch at her side. Her day is February 6.

Dubric. A legendary primate of Britain. Said to have crowned King Arthur.

Dunstan. Died 988. Archbishop of Canterbury. Patron saint of goldsmiths and musicians, having been a skillful metal worker and a talented musician. In legend, when the Devil tempted him, he seized him by the nose with a pair of red-hot pincers and refused to release the fiend until he promised not to tempt him again. His emblems are a harp and a pair of tongs. His day is May 19.

Dymphna. In legend she was the daughter of a 7th century Irish prince who, at Gheel in Belgium, murdered her when she resisted his incestuous passion. She protects against insanity.

Ebba. Martyred about 874 (or 683). First abbess of Goldingham. Besieged in her abbey by Danes, she and her nuns mutilated their faces before surrendering. Her emblems are a knife and palm.

Edmund. Martyred 870. King of East Anglia, he gave himself up to the Danes in the hope of saving his people. He was bound to a tree, scourged and shot with arrows before his head was cut off. According to legend his head was guarded by a wolf until it was properly buried. The Cathedral of Saint Edmundsbury (Bury Saint Edmund) was erected on the site of his grave. His emblems are arrows and short darts. His day is November 20. Also called the English Saint Se-

bastian.

Edward. Martyred 979. King murdered at Corfe Castle. Attributes, cup and dagger and such emblems of royalty as the falcon and short sword. His day is March 18.

Elias. Greek saint. Helios, the sun god, Christianized.

Eligius (Eloi, Eloy). Died 655 or 659. Patron saint of farriers and gold and silver-smiths. Shown in bishop's vestments or blacksmith's garb. His emblems are an anvil, crosier, hammer and horseshoe. He presents a casket or shrine of gold to King Dagobert. His day is day is December 1.

Elizabeth of Hungary. Queen who died in 1231 at twenty-four years of age as a result of her sacrifices. Patron saint of queens. She gave so generously to the poor that she starved her own household. One day, as she was going out with her apron filled with something heavy, her husband asked what she was carrying. She answered, "Flowers, my lord." To save her from lying God converted the bread into flowers. Her husband died while on a crusade. Her children were taken from her and she was turned out of the castle. She sought the protection of a priest, and died as a result of her fasts. Painted as a Franciscan nun, or in an apron filled with roses. She is sometimes shown with three crowns to symbolize her royal birth, her royal marriage, and her glorification in heaven. Her day is November 19.

Erasmus. Martyred about 303. Patron of sailors. Relieves colic. In art, shown near a windlass, a ship in the distance.

Fechin of Fore. Reputed to have power over horses. When one of his chariot horses died on a journey he compelled a water

horse to take its place, later permitting it to return to the water.

Felicita. Widow martyred in 173, with her seven sons. Protector of infants, especially of male heirs. Portrayed as a veiled matron surrounded by seven youths with their heads on blades.

Fiacre. Died about 630. Hermit monk. Patron of gardeners. Portrayed preaching to birds or digging in garden.

Florian. Martyred about 230. A millstone around his neck, he was drowned. Patron of Poland. A miracle worker invoked for protection from fire. Revered by brewers and mercers. Shown pouring water on a burning house or city, or with a millstone around his neck.

Francis. Died 1226. Lay name, Giovanni Bernardone. At twenty-four, he renounced a life of gaiety and wealth for one of poverty, founded the Franciscan order, and became one of the most beloved of saints. He fasted for forty days to expel the devils tempting him, and experienced the miracle of stigmata. Generally shown tonsured in the dark brown habit of his order. His symbolic marriage to poverty, and his receiving the infant Christ from Mary, or his preaching to birds and animals, are shown in art. His principal emblems are the crucifix, lamb, lily, skull, stigmata, wolf. To suffer Saint Francis' distemper is to be penniless. His day is October 4.

Frideswide. Early 8th century English abbess; patroness of the city and university of Oxford. In legend she was a royal princess who fled from the advances of her lover to Oxford, where she founded a monastery which, in time, became Christ Church College.

Gabriel. Archangel. Chief

messenger of God. Angel of mercy and redemption. Guardian of the celestial treasury. He is portrayed as a majestic crowned figure, richly robed. His wings are of many colors. He carries a lily or a scepter in one hand, a scroll in the other. (See under Gabriel.)

Gaspar (Caspar, Jaspas).

One of the three Magi, who came from the East bringing gifts to the infant Savior. His offering was frankincense in a jeweled flask, in token of His divinity. Representative of Asia (Shem) and of the consecrated wisdom of experience. His days are December 25 and January 1.

Geminianus. Fifth century.

Noted for driving out evil dragon spirits and for healing. Portrayed with demon he drove from the daughter of a Byzantine emperor, or with a mirror in which is a reflection of the Virgin Mary.

Genevieve. Died 509. She

helped avert an attack on Paris by Attila the Hun, and became the patroness of the city. In art shown with the keys of Paris on her arm. A demon blows out her candle; an angel re-lights it; or she is shown guarding her father's sheep or restoring sight to her blind mother. Her day is January 3.

George. Martyred 303. One of the seven champions of Christendom. In Georgia, Russia, revered as a deity of good fortune. His worship is related to moon worship, and he occupies a position similar to that of Christ as mediator and intercessor. Adopted by Edward III, he became patron saint of England. In legend, he killed a dragon to save Cleodolinda, daughter of the King of Lydia, or Sabra, daughter of Ptolemy, in much the same manner that Perseus and Susa-no-wo killed dragons to save maidens. The legend is an

allegory expressing the triumph of Christianity over evil. He is called the everlasting green one, inasmuch as his conflict with evil is eternal. Again and again he was slain, but he kept returning to life until he was mutilated, cut into small parts and burned, his ashes scattered in the wind, attributes of a fertility lord.

Protector of horsemen, knights and warriors. Chief character in Mumming Play; leader of the Papa Stour dance. He is usually portrayed in armor standing near to or mounted on a horse. His emblems are a dragon, hot cross bun, rose, shield, spear supporting a banner of a red cross on a white field, a sword. By Arabs called Djirdjis, by Mussulmans called El Koudr. His day is April 23.

Germain. If a mother offers him a white loaf and a pot of ale, he will administer to her ill child.

Gertrude. Died about 664.

Founder of hospices for pilgrims, thus patron saint of travelers; said to shelter souls on the first night of their three-day journey to heaven. Destroyer of vermin and patron saint of mice and rat catchers. In art she kneels by the sea holding a lily; two mice climb her crosier. If portrayed spinning, mice run up and down her distaff. Her day is March 17.

Gertrude the Great. Died about 1292. Famed for supernatural visions, thus one divinely instructed. Shown with seven rings on her right hand; a figure of Christ in her left. Her day is November 16.

Gervais (Gervasius) and Protasius. Protomartyrs of 1st century. Said to be twin brothers. Each in a dalmatic is shown standing on the side of a tree, or Gervais is portrayed kneeling, scourged by executioners, Pro-

tasius kneels as an executioner beheads him. Their day is June 19. In some sections of France the belief prevails that if rain falls on Saint Gervais' Day, it will fall for forty days thereafter. Other rainy saints are Godelieve, Medard, and Swithin.

Giles. 7th century. Patron saint of beggars, cripples and lepers. According to legend, he was a hermit accidentally wounded by Childeric, king of France, who was hunting. The hermit refused to be cured that he might mortify the flesh, and he remained a cripple for life. In art he is shown in a Benedictine habit with a hind, in allusion to the legend that, while living as a hermit, he was fed milk by a hind which, later, when chased by hunters, sought refuge in his cave. His day is September 1.

Godelieve. Rainy saint of Flanders. A belief prevails that if rain falls on Saint Godelieve's Day, rain will fall for forty days thereafter. Other rainy saints are Gervais and Swithin.

Gregory. Died 604. One of the four Latin fathers of the Church. Patron saint of choir-men. He established the rule of celibacy and is said to have invented the Gregorian chant. Usually portrayed as a pope holding a crosier or writing at a lectern. A dove is at his shoulder or hovering above him, which refers to the legend that the Holy Ghost came to him in dove form to dictate the words upon which his writings are based. His day is March 12.

Gudula (Gudile). Died 712. Daughter of a noble. Patron saint of Brussels. Portrayed as an angel driving away a devil, and with a lantern, in allusion to the legend that as she was going to church with a lantern it went out, but the Virgin Mary lighted it again with her prayers.

Her day is January 8.

Hilda. Died 680. English abbess, noted for her wisdom. Shown in nun's habit with crosier and holding a model of her abbey. Throned, attended by scholars; Caedmon, a poet of conjectural existence, appears before her. Her day is November 17.

Hubert. Died 727. Patron saint of horsemen and sportsmen. He was so fond of the chase, he neglected his religious duties until one day a stag with a crucifix menaced him with perdition unless he mended his ways. He entered a cloister and eventually became the bishop of Liege. One blast of his horn was sufficient to bring 100,000 warriors to the rescue in an hour of need. In France the Wild Huntsman. Shown with a miniature stag, or kneeling before a stag with a crucifix between its thorns. His day is November 3. This identical history is applied to Saint Eustace, said to have been a monk martyred in 118 by being placed in a brazen bull and burned to death.

Hubert's stag. Solitude.

Ignatius. Martyred 107 by being thrown to lions. An apostolic father. Disciple of Saint John the Evangelist. According to tradition, he was the little child set among His disciples for their example in purity. In art he is shown chained, accompanied by lions or exposed to them. He holds a scroll with musical notations or a heart with the sacred monogram (I. H. S.). His day is February 1.

Ignatius Loyola. Died 1556. Founder of the Society of Jesuits. He is portrayed with the sacred monogram (I. H. S.) on his breast or contemplating it, holding a heart crowned with thorns, his hand on a book. The glory is in the skies, in allusion to his claim that he had a miraculous



knowledge of the mystery of the Trinity conferred on him. His day is July 31.

Iliya Gromovnik. Slavic thunder god Gromovit Christianized.

James the Great. Martyred 1st century by Herod. One of the seven champions of Christendom. As liberator of Spain from the Moors, patron saint of the country. Protector of millers, netmakers, and pilgrims. Ruler of the zodiacal Sagittarius. According to legend, his body was placed in a boat of stone in Palestine; the sails were set and it reached the Spanish coast in one day. In another legend, his relics were miraculously conveyed to Spain in a marble ship. The horse of a knight watching the ship sailing into port became frightened and plunged the rider into the sea. The knight was saved by boarding the marble vessel, but his clothes were found to be entirely covered with scallop shells. The body of James the Great was discovered in 840 by divine revelation to Bishop Theodomirus, and a church was built at Compostella as a shrine. His head was buried to miraculously protect Spain; a burial comparable to that of King Arthur. As liberator of Spain, he is shown on horseback bearing a banner. Sometimes he is shown with a sword, the implement of his martyrdom, or as a pilgrim covered with shells. He is also called Santiago (San Diego). His day is July 25.

James the Less. Martyred 62. Patron of hatters. Less stands for his being shorter of stature. He was hurled from a summit, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club, which, with a book, halbert and scroll, are his emblems in art. The Milky Way is called Way of Saint James. Ruler of the zodiacal Gemini. His day is May 1.

Januarius. Martyred 304.

Patron saint of Naples, where his head and two vials of his blood are preserved. The congealed blood is said to bubble and liquefy three times each year, on the Saturday before the first Sunday in May, on September 19 and December 16, or at any time the head is brought near the vials. His day is September 19.

Jerome. Died 420. One of the four Latin fathers of the Church. Founder of monachism in the west. Patron of students. According to tradition, while he was lecturing one day, a lion entered his schoolroom and lifted its paw. His disciples fled, but Jerome, noticing a thorn in the paw, drew it out and dressed the wound. In art he is shown with a lion; when alluding to his solitude and contemplation and lonely study, shown with a pen and book, two angels by him, a skull on a rock or table. A crucifix and owl are also his emblems. His day is September 30.

Joachim. Husband of Anne, father of the Virgin Mary. He is usually portrayed as an old man in Eastern garb meeting Saint Anne at the Golden Gate in Jerusalem. Guards Virgin Mary as a child. He carries in a basket two turtledoves, alluding to the offering made for the purification of his daughter. Other attributes are the lamb and a lily. His day is March 20.

Joan. See under Joan of Arc.

John Chrysostom. Died 407. Patriarch of Constantinople. One of the four Greek fathers of the Church. Called Golden-Tongued. Shown in Byzantine patriarch's costume with beehive, book of gospels, chalice. Saint Paul and an angel near him. His days are January 27 and September 14.

John the Baptist. Beheaded in the 1st century by Herod, thus a holy man martyred by one he

scorned. Last prophet of Old Testament and first saint of the New Testament. Baptizer of Jesus. Patron of the city of Florence; protector of cutlers, farriers and freemen. Ruler of the zodiacal Leo. Portrayed as a young herder with long hair in a camel's hair or goatskin tunic, carrying a long staff terminating in a cross or carrying a resurrection cross with a streamer bearing the words, Ecce Agnus Dei, or with a book on which a lamb is seated, or with a platter bearing his head in allusion to his execution. Sometimes he is shown in a sheepskin with locusts and wild honey, in reference to his life in the desert. He also is depicted richly dressed in Paradise, standing or seated on the left hand of Christ, holding a scroll. His day is June 24, day on which in medieval practice the oak king was sacrificially burned, and in effect he took over the rites of Gawain, oak knight. See Salome.

John the Divine. Died 96. Evangelist; one of the twelve apostles; frequently called the beloved disciple or that disciple whom Jesus loved most. Protector of netmakers and printers. His emblem is the eagle, inasmuch as he is said to have soared to heaven to gaze on the light of immortal truth with keen and undazzled eyes. He was present at the Crucifixion with the three Marys. He is shown with a cup from which a serpent issues, in allusion to the legend that, as he was about to drink poisoned wine, the poison left it in the form of a snake; or shown with a caldron, in allusion to the legend that he had been miraculously saved after being tossed into a caldron of hot oil. His day is December 27.

Jophiel. Archangel. Preceptor of the sons of Noah. Pro-

tector of the humble-hearted; seekers after truth. Guardian of the Tree of Knowledge. Shown with the flaming sword with which he drove Adam and Eve out of Paradise.

Joseph. Husband of Virgin Mary, putative father of Jesus. Patron of carpenters. To escape Herod's massacre of children, Joseph fled to Egypt with Mary and Jesus, an incident resembling that in which Vasudeva saved Krishna. In art carries Christ and bears a budded staff and two doves in a basket or a carpenter's hatchet, plane and saw. His day is March 19.

Jude. Martyred in Persia. Apostle. Ruler of Aquarius. In art shown with a boat and oar, carpenter's square, halbert, knotted club, or long cross. Also known as Thaddeus. His day is October 28.

Julian. Legendary nobleman who, while hunting, pursued a stag, which said to him, "Thou that pursuest me to death shall cause the death of thy father and mother." To escape the prophecy he journeyed to a distant land where he married. His parents finally located his residence and arrived while he was away from home; his wife Basilissa put them to sleep in her own bed. Returning unexpectedly and finding two persons in his wife's chamber, Julian killed them. In remorse he became a penitent Christian and ferried travelers across a treacherous river which typifies life. Patron of ferrymen, minstrels and travelers. In art shown as a horseman with a stag at his side, or as a ferryman. His day is January 9.

Keyne. 5th century Celtic saint, daughter of a king. If a bridegroom drinks before his bride from Keyne's well near Liskeard, in Cornwall, he will be master of his house; if a bride drinks first,

she will rule.

Lawrence (Laurence). Martyred 256 by being broiled to death on a gridiron. Patron of carriers. According to legend, he had charge of the treasures of the church at Rome. When Pope Sixtus II was executed, the Roman prefect asked Laurence for the treasures. Lawrence asked for three days time in which to collect them. During those three days, he distributed the riches of the church among the poor; then, pointing to the sick and poor, he informed the prefect these were the church's treasures. The enraged official had Lawrence roasted on a gridiron. While on the fire he asked to be turned, saying, "That side is quite done." This has been the origin of the phrase "Lazy as Lawrence." Generally shown in deacon's dress, bearing a dish of gold and silver coins, a gridiron and a palm. Occasionally he swings a censer or carries a cross. Sometimes he wears a tunic covered with flames. His day is August 10.

Leonard. Died 559. Patron of fruiterers, green grocers, prisoners and slaves. A convert to Christianity, after his conversion he devoted himself to assisting debtors to escape from prison. Later he lived as a hermit in a forest near Limoges. Portrayed in Benedictine habit or deacon's robes. Sometimes prisoners kneel at his feet. His attributes are an ax, crosier, broken fetters, fruits and vegetables. His day is November 6.

Louis. Died 1270. King of France. Patron of France and of hair dressers. During an illness he vowed to go on a crusade. He returned to France with what he believed was the crown of thorns and a part of the true cross. On a second crusade, he died of the plague. In

art shown with the crown of thorns, a king's crown, a cross, a sword and a fleur-de-lis. His day is August 25.

Lucy. Martyred 303. Virgin. Patroness of Syracuse, of candle and lamp makers, and of tailors. Born of a noble family, she was denounced by the man to whom she was betrothed when she became a converted Christian and distributed her wealth among the poor. Her eyes haunted the young man, and fearful they were causing him harm, she tore them from her head and sent them to him; this converted him to Christianity. Shown with her eyes on a dish. Other attributes are a burning lamp, suggesting divine light and wisdom, and a poniard in a neck. Her day is December 13.

Luke (Lucas). Early Christian disciple. Evangelist. Author of one of the four gospels. Patron of painters and surgeons. His chief symbol is the winged ox (or calf) because in his gospel he emphasizes the priesthood of Christ and the ox typifies the sacrificial victim. He usually is portrayed as young with curled hair and a beard. He sometimes is shown painting the Virgin Mary or as a physician. His day is October 18.

Margaret of Antioch. Martyred about 278. Daughter of a Pagan priest, converted to Christianity by her nursemaid. When she refused to marry the governor of Antioch, she was thrown into a dungeon, where the devil in the form of a fire-breathing dragon sought to terrify her. She made the sign of a cross on her breast, but the dragon followed her. The sign of the cross grew until it split the dragon's body, permitting Margaret to escape unharmed. She then was condemned to death, and, on her way to execution, she prayed that women suffering

childbirth pains might be aided, and she became the protector of women in labor. In art shown trampling a dragon underfoot. She usually holds a cross, crown, and the palm of martyrdom. Her day is July 20.

Margaret of Cortona. Died 1297. Patron of sinners. Portrayed in checkered habit with Franciscan girdle. Dog at her feet. Her day is February 22.

Mark. Martyred evangelist. Author of one of the four gospels, possibly the earliest written Christian gospel. Patron of Venice, where he was driven by a storm at sea, and of glaziers. Martyred at Alexandria. He is symbolized by a winged lion, presumably because his gospel emphasizes the royal dignity of Christ, the lion of Judah, also the cry in the wilderness. Usually portrayed as gray-haired with a round beard, holding the gospel, a pin or closed scroll. His day is April 25. A winged, seated lion holding an open book, symbol of Saint Mark, is the emblem of the city of Venice.

Martha. Sister of Lazarus and Mary. When Jesus visited their house, as she served him, she complained about her sister, who sat at His feet listening to Him. She is patron of cooks and housewives. Sometimes she is identified as Mary Magdalene; whom, in other accounts, she is said to have converted. Usually shown with a ladle or skimmer in her hand or with a bunch of keys attached to her girdle in token of her housewifely qualities. Sometimes shown with a dragon at her feet, holding the holy water and asperges with which she conquered a drought dragon. Her day is July 29.

Martin (Martle). Died 411. Hungarian converted to Christianity as a child. He ran away to a monastery, but his father, a

military tribune, forced him to become a soldier. In midwinter he divided his cloak with a naked beggar, and that night Christ appeared to him in the garment. He later founded a monastery at Liguge, believed to have been the first in France. According to one legend, he was annoyed by a goose, which he therefore ordered killed and served for dinner. He died from the repast, and the goose was sacrificed to him on each anniversary. Patron of drunkards and innkeepers, protector from sudden death. Usually shown as a young mounted soldier dividing his cloak with a beggar, a goose at his feet. His day, Martinmas or Martlemas, is November 11, the date of the celebration of the Roman Vinalia, or feast of Bacchus; thus the phrase "Martin drunk," meaning very drunk or an intoxicated man sobering by drinking more. The blood of the goose, known as Saint Martin's bird, was shed sacrificially on November 11. At one time a great goose feast was held in France on his day. According to one tradition, water, left exposed in vessels on Saint Martin's Eve, turns to wine. Fine weather frequently occurs along the Mediterranean about November 11, and is called Saint Martin's summer.

Martin of Bullions. Like Saint Swithin, a rain saint. His day is July 4 and, in Scotland, if it rains on his day, rain may be expected for the next forty days. The devil is called Saint Martin's running footman as, traditionally, Saint Martin on occasions assigned him to such a task.

Mary. Virgin mother of a deity. Immaculately conceived by her mother, Saint Ann. Free of original sin, she was deemed worthy to be the mother of the Savior, who was "conceived by the Holy Ghost," and then mar-



ried to Joseph, who is recognized as the putative father of Jesus. Revered as the second universal mother, Eve being the first. Her seven joys are: Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple, Finding Christ among the Doctors, Assumption. Her seven sorrows are: Simeon's Prophecy, Flight into Egypt, Christ missing, Betrayal, Crucifixion, Christ lowered from the Cross, Ascension. As the glorified Madonna, she is portrayed with a crown and scepter or a ball and cross. She wears rich robes and is surrounded by angels. As Mater Dolorosa, she is shown as elderly, dressed in mourning, her head draped, weeping over Christ's dead body. As Our Lady of Dolours, she is seated, her breast pierced with seven swords, symbolic of her seven sorrows. As Our Lady of Mercy, she spreads out her mantle, gathering sinners beneath it. As Queen of Glory, her colors in Renaissance art are blue, for constancy, and red, for love. As Queen of Heaven, she stands on a crescent moon crowned with the sun and twelve Assumption stars. To symbolize virginity she has flowing hair. In the 1649 Inquisition the art censor ordained her hair was to be golden, her mantle blue, her robe white. Among her titles are Mater Sapientiae, Our Lady of Wisdom, Stella Maris. Her attributes relating to fertility and the cycle of the seasons are: balsam, blue bells, blue mangle, cedar of Lebanon, closed gate, cypress of Zion, enclosed garden, fennel, flowering almond, fountain sealed, frankincense, fruits, hare, hawthorn, lily, lizard, mandrake, mint, mirror, moon, musk flower, myrtle, nard, pink, red bodice or skirt, snowdrop, sun,

tower of David, tree of Jesse, twelve stars, white coif, robe or veil, white rose without thorns, white violet. Mary, as one conceived by divine intervention and as the mother of a god, resembles Alcmena, Devaki, Isis, Maya. Star of the Sea (Stella Maris) was a title of Isis and other Pagan mother goddesses.

Mary Magdalene. 1st century. A penitent sinner, and patron of penitents. With Mary, mother of Saint James the Less, she witnessed the burial of Jesus. On the third day after the Crucifixion, they both appeared at the holy sepulchre to anoint Christ's body, and discovered that it had vanished. The Marys thus were the first to bring news of His resurrection to His weeping disciples. As she stood weeping at his grave, Jesus comforted her. Eventually, she retired into the desert, where she had nothing to eat or drink for thirty years, except celestial food brought by angels. She is believed to be the unnamed woman who anointed the feet of Jesus and wiped them with her hair, mentioned in Luke. Her most common attribute is an alabaster box or vase, supposedly containing ointment. She is variously said to be identical with Martha or Mary, sisters of Lazarus. She is the prototype of Mary of Egypt. Her day is July 22.

Mary of Egypt. Died 433. An Egyptian girl of Alexandria, who lived a life of sin. Patron of anchorites and penitents. She joined a pilgrimage to Jerusalem for the purpose of seducing fellow travelers, but instead was converted to Christianity. In Jerusalem, she purchased three loaves of bread for sustenance, and went into the desert beyond the Jordan to live as a recluse. One day, to obtain Holy Communion from a priest on the other side of the river, aided by supernatural pow-

ers, she crossed the water dry shod. The priest visited her a year later, and found her dead. When he tried to bury her, a lion came to his aid and dug her grave with his paws. She is usually shown old and worn, with long flowing hair. Her attributes are an alabaster box or vase of unguents, a desert cell with a book or skull, three loaves of bread. Her life resembles that of Mary Magdalene.

Mathurin. 3d century. Patron of fools and idiots. In France folly, or stupidity, is called the malady of Saint Mathurin. His day is November 1.

Matthew. Martyred 1st century. One of the twelve apostles, and author of one of the four gospels. Ruler of the zodiacal Capricornus. A Roman tax collector, he was converted to Christianity and revered as protector of tax collectors. He is symbolized by a winged man or angel, presumably because his gospel details the account of the incarnation of Christ. He is shown with a bag or purse of money in allusion to his early profession, or with a book and pen. Sometimes an angel holds his inkhorn as he writes his gospel. An ax, instrument of his martyrdom, is one of his attributes. He also is known as Levi. His day is September 21.

Matthias. 1st century. Apostle chosen by the other eleven to take the place of Judas. His day is February 24.

Maurice (Maurus). Died 284. Disciple of Saint Benedict; patron of coppersmiths. He was one who walked on water. His day is January 15.

Medard. 6th century. Founder of the Festival of the Rose at Salency, in which the most virtuous girl in the parish receives a crown of roses and a purse of money. According to a legend,

during a sudden shower an eagle spread its wings over him and he remained dry. Since, in France, he has been called master of the rain and, if rain falls on his day, June 8, rain supposedly will fall for forty days. Other rainy saints are Gervais and Swithin.

Melchior. 1st century. One of the three magi. He is shown in royal robes offering gold in a jeweled box or a jeweled crown, symbol of royalty, to the infant Jesus. He represents Europe, Japeth, and consecrated power. His days are December 25 and January 6.

Mercourios. The deity Mercury Christianized.

Meriadek. Patron of Brittany. Bishop of Vannes, accredited with the gift of light. He dissipated the darkness of sightless eyes and shadowed understanding. Name identical with Merodach.

Michael. One of the seven holy angels; archangel of fire or of the sun. His primary function is to lead the hosts of heaven. Twin brother of Satan, later his chief opponent; hence a champion of or fighter for religious faith. He collected the dust from the center and from all the quarters of the earth with which God made Adam, thus an instrument for the creation of man. He was a dragon (Satan) fighter, protector of the Hebrew nation, he announced to Virgin Mary her coming death, and on Judgment Day he is to sound the last trumpet and weigh the souls of the dead. In Milton's Paradise Lost, he is the angel sent to dispossess Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. He is portrayed as winged, young and beautiful, in dazzling mail with a shield, piercing a dragon (Satan) with a spear or sword, or holding a pair of scales. Sometimes he wears a jeweled crown. According to the cabalists, he

corresponds to Tiphereth. In the gnostic sect of Ophites, he is shown with the head of a lion. In the middle ages he was regarded as the presiding spirit of the planet Mercury. As dragon fighter he equates with Perseus; as messenger of death, with Hermes, Mercury and Thoth; as weigher of souls, with Osiris. His day is September 29. He is also commemorated on May 8 in honor of his apparition, which appeared in the year 492 to a herdsman.

Mungo. See under Mungo.

Nicholas of Myra, or Bari.

4th century legendary figure who became one of the most popular of all saints, revered as patron saint of Aberdeen and Russia, of brides, children, merchants, parish clerks, pawnbrokers, sailors, travelers and virgins. He is said to have been born in Asia Minor of Christian parents and, when they died, he distributed their wealth among the poor. On a voyage to the Holy Land, he rebuked the waves, they subsided, and for this miracle he was revered by sailors and travelers. On a visit to Myra, he was the first priest to enter a church after the death of a bishop, whereupon he was elected to take the dead man's place. On a visit to an inn, he discovered that an innkeeper had kidnapped and pickled three children and served them to his guests as meat. He found three little boys cut up in a cask of brine and, making the sign of the cross, he brought the children back to life, whereupon he became patron of little children. On three successive nights, he secretly threw three stockings filled with gold into a neighbor's window to save his virgin daughters from earning their dowers in a sinful way; hence patron of brides and virgins. The stock-

ings turned into three golden balls, which became the emblem of pawnbrokers, who worship Nicholas as their protector. Because his feast falls on December 6, near Christmas, he is the personification of charity and generosity, and his gift of three purses resembles that of the gift to Christ by the three Magi, his legend has been merged with that of the Christmas story, and he has become famous as Saint Nick or Santa Claus (see), bringer of gifts. Usually portrayed as a bishop with three purses, or three balls. Sometimes, with ropes, he draws a ship to shore. An anchor, a small child kissing his hand, and three children in a tub also are his attributes.

Onofrio (Onuphrius). Hermit who lived in the desert outside Thebes in Egypt for sixty years. An angel brought him the Holy Eucharist every Sunday. He went about naked except for long hair and a garland of leaves about his loins. Upon his death two lions appeared and dug his grave with their claws. He is portrayed as wild and unkempt, covered with hair. He wears a girdle of leaves or a tree branch is twisted around his body. Sometimes two lions are shown with him.

Pancras. Martyred 304 at the age of thirteen. Patron of children. Portrayed as a boy bearing the palm of martyrdom, or a banner and a sword, the instrument of his martyrdom. The first church to be consecrated in England was dedicated to him. His feast day is May 12.

Patrick. Died about 464. One of the seven champions of Christendom. Born about 372 of a Roman patrician family, hence Patrick. In an ancient Welsh manuscript, his name is given as Maenwyn, meaning sacred stone. Claimed by England, France,

Scotland and Wales as a native. He was carried off by pirates in his sixteenth year and sold as a slave in Ireland, where he tended swine. He escaped to the continent and became a priest, later a bishop, wandering through England and Scotland. He had a supernatural call to preach to the heathens of Ireland. There he put an end forever to the power of the Tuatha De Danann, and the gold and silver image Cenn Cruaich bowed down to him. He is fabled to have opened the eyes of the blind, raised the dead, and to have expelled vermin, including a demon serpent, from Ireland. According to an ancient legend, Christ revealed a cave on a small island in Lough Derg, Ireland, to Patrick and told the saint it was the entrance to an earthly Purgatory and that those who spent a night and a day in it would witness the torments of Hell and the joys of Heaven. It was visited by Fortunatus, Sir Owain, and in the middle ages was a resort of pilgrims who called it Saint Patrick's Purgatory. His feast day is March 17, and on that day shamrock, or trefoil, Saint Patrick's emblem, is worn by all Irishmen to honor him as well as the Trinity.

Paul. Martyred 66. Patron of carpet weavers, preachers, tentmakers and upholsterers. As Saul of Tarsus, he was a bitter persecutor of early Christians. Seeing a vision on the road to Damascus he was converted and, since, has been known as the only quickly converted. After a period as a hermit in the desert he became a missionary, and traveled abroad on journeys described as perilous. For converting one of Nero's favorite concubines he was beheaded. At his execution milk flowed from his veins instead of blood. His name had been changed to Paul in honor

of Sergius Paulus, whom he had converted. In art his symbols are an open book or scroll of his Epistles, indicative of the law propagated by him, and a sword, the instrument of his martyrdom. He is portrayed as short of stature, with a bald head and with a gray bushy beard. His feast day is June 30.

Paul the Hermit. Died 341 when 113 years of age. Called the founder of anchorites as he was the first Egyptian hermit and the earliest of all who lived the life of a solitary hermit. He had been preaching at Thebes, Egypt, and fled to the desert to escape persecution. Near the cave in which he found shelter was a date tree and a well. He remained in the desert for 98 years. Each day a raven came to him with a loaf of bread. When he died, Saint Anthony wrapped his body in a cloak and two lions dug his grave. He is shown as an old bearded man, clad only in palm leaves and seated under a palm tree. His emblems are a raven with a loaf of bread, and two lions. His day is January 15.

Peter. Martyred 67. Protector of fishermen, locksmiths and stonemasons. A Galilean fisherman, Simon by name, and noted for his impulsive nature, he was chosen by Jesus to be one of the three most intimate of the apostles, the other two being James and John. Later he was named the chief apostle, or His vicar on earth; by Roman Catholics regarded as the first pope. Jesus called him Peter, meaning rock. At the time of Christ's trial Peter denied that he knew Him three times before the cock crowed, thus one who repented. He walked on the waters to go to Jesus, who gave him the keys to heaven; and the entrance to Heaven is called Saint Peter's Gate. He confuted



Simon Magus, a magician at Nero's court, and was ordered crucified. At his own request he was executed with his head down, saying he was unworthy to suffer the same death as his master. Ruler of the zodiacal Aries. In paintings he is portrayed as an old man with a round beard, holding a fish or fishnet to show him as a fisher of souls. The fingers of a thief are called Saint Peter's fingers, in allusion to the fish he caught with a piece of money in its mouth, and which gave rise to the expression, "A thief has a fishhook on every finger." As the keeper of the door to Heaven, to whom saints and sinners present themselves for admittance, he is depicted with a key. Two keys symbolize the doors to Heaven and Hell, a third key is emblematic of this world. Sometimes a cock is shown near him. His mantle is bright yellow, symbolic of revealed faith. His feast day is June 29.

Peter Martyr. Executed 1252. A member of the Dominican order, he undertook to suppress heresy. He acted so severely, the wrath of the people was aroused against him and he was assassinated. He is portrayed in Dominican habit, pierced by a sword or struck by an ax, blood flowing from his head.

Philip. Martyred 1st century. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Ruler of the zodiacal Virgo. At Hieropolis, in Phrygia, he found people worshiping a great serpent. Aided by the cross, he caused the serpent to disappear, but it left behind such a stench that many people died, among them the son of the king. Aided by the cross, Philip brought the youth back to life. Priests of the serpent, enraged, crucified him with his head downward, or stoned him to death while he was bound

to a cross. He is usually represented bearing a tau cross fastened to a reed or staff, or shown with a dragon or serpent. He is commemorated on May 1.

Prisca. Martyred 47. Virgin, she was thrown to a lion. It humbly crouched at her feet, and she was beheaded. Her attributes in art are a lion, palm of martyrdom, and a sword. Her day is January 18.

Remigius. Died 533. Baptized King Clovis, Pagan husband of the Christian Clothild, and, for this, is sometimes said to be the founder of the Christian church in France, and called Apostle of France. He is shown baptizing the kneeling king, a dove with a halo hovering near them, or he contemplates the napkin of Saint Veronica. Sometimes birds feed from his hand. His chief symbol is a dove with an oil cruise in its beak, alluding to the legend that at the saint's prayer, a cruise of oil was brought from heaven by a dove for the anointing of Clovis. His feast day is October 1.

Reparata. Martyred virgin, 2d or 3d century. One of the patron saints of the city of Florence. Born of a noble family as a Christian, she was executed when twelve years of age. As she died, her soul was seen rising to heaven in the shape of a dove. In painting, she is shown with a dove flying from her mouth. She wears a crown and a red and white mantle, and carries the palm of martyrdom. Her banner is a red cross on a white field. Her day is October 8.

Roch (Roque). Died 1327. Patron of those afflicted with plague, as he went among those stricken and worked miracles, until he was himself stricken with the great sickness. He retreated to a forest to die alone, but his faithful dog daily brought him a loaf of bread, thus the expression,

"Saint Roch et son chien (Saint Roch and his dog)" signifies inseparables. Eventually he recovered and returned to his native town of Montpellier. He had changed so, no one recognized him, and he was arrested as a spy. Five years later he died in prison. Usually shown in pilgrim's habit with a cockleshell, staff and wallet. He lifts his robe to show a plague-spot on his thigh, which an angel is touching. His feast day, August 16, formerly was celebrated in England as a harvest-home, and called the great August festival, or Thanksgiving.

Romuald. Died 1207. To atone for his father's murder of a near relative, he joined the Benedictine order. Later he founded the order of Camaldoli, whose members were pledged to perpetual silence and solitude. His chief attribute is a ladder to heaven; sometimes a devil is at his feet. Usually portrayed as an old man in the white habit of the Camaldoli order. His day is February 7.

Rosalia. Died 1160. Patron of Palermo. She is said to have been carried by angels to an inaccessible mountain top, where she lived for many years in the cleft of the rock, a part of which she wore away with her knees in her devotions. She is portrayed in a cave, with a double Greek cross and skull, or shown with an angel or the Virgin crowning her with roses. Her day is September 4.

Sealtiel. Archangel. Shown in angelic robes praying, hands clasped on his breast.

Sebastian. Martyred 288. Patron of archers, pinmakers, prisoners and, with Roch, invoked against plague. A young nobleman in Gaul, secretly a Christian. When his belief was discovered, he was bound to a

stake and shot with arrows until they stuck in his body, thick as pins in a pincushion; hence protector of pinmakers. Although he had been left for dead, he recovered from his wounds, and openly preached the doctrine. He was then put into the arena, and his body afterward was thrown into the great sewer of Rome. Friends recovered it, and he was buried in the catacombs. In art portrayed as a young man, his half-naked body transfixed by arrows. Sometimes bound to a stake or tree, or shown in armor holding cross and two arrows. His day is January 20.

Simeon Stylites. Died 459. A cynic and a Syrian ascetic, who lived on the top of a pillar without shelter to separate himself from the world and mortify the flesh. He spent sixty-eight years on different pillars, each higher and narrower than the previous one, the last being 66 feet high. His feast day is January 5.

Simon Zelotes. Martyred, with Jude, 1st century in Persia. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Ruler of the zodiacal Taurus. Shown as an old man, bald, with a round beard. His attributes are an ax, cross, fuller's club, scroll, ship or saw, in allusion to the legend that he had been sawed to death. He sometimes carries a fish because his occupation was said to be that of fishmonger (fisher of souls). His day is October 28.

Stephen. First Christian martyr; scapegoat. Accused of blasphemy and stoned to death, thus to be fed Saint Stephen's bread is to be stoned. Patron of horses and weavers. Portrayed as a young man in a deacon's costume. He bears the palm of martyrdom; stones are on his head and shoulders. Because of the legend that he had been buried later in the coffin of

Saint Laurence, the two sometimes are portrayed together. His day is December 26.

Swithin. Died 862. According to legend, he desired to be buried in the churchyard of Winchester, that the "sweet rain of heaven might fall upon his grave," but the monks sought to honor him by placing his body in the choir, and fixed July 15 for the ceremony. It rained for forty consecutive days, and the monks realized Swithin was opposed to their project and abandoned it. Thus he became the rainy saint of Britain, and if rain falls on his day, it is said that it will fall for forty days thereafter. (Compare Ground-Hog Day.)

Thecla. 1st century. Protomartyress converted by Paul, she became his devoted follower. Her rejected lover complained to authorities, and Paul was driven from Iconium. She followed him and survived many tortures, finally retreating into the mountains where she became famous as a healer. Jealous doctors plotted to have her kidnaped. As she fled a rock opened up to receive her, leaving only a piece of her veil in the hands of her pursuers. Generally portrayed in a loose mantle of dark brown or gray, holding a palm and surrounded by wild beasts. Serpents are twisted around her arms. Her day is September 23.

Theophilus. 6th century, in Cilicia. Slander drove him to sell his soul to the Devil on condition that his character be cleared. The thin-skinned saint repented of his bargain and fasted for forty days and nights, after which time Virgin Mary visited him and advised him to confess, which he did. He received absolution, and died three days later of brain fever.

Theresa. A 16th century Span-

ish nun, renowned for her trances and visions.

Thomas. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. He refused to believe in the resurrection of Christ until convinced by sight and touch. Thus, a skeptic is called "a doubting Thomas." In one legend, when he refused to go to India to preach the gospel, Christ appeared and sold him as a slave to an Indian prince visiting Jerusalem. He baptized the prince and others, and finally was martyred at Meliapore. In another account Gondoforus, king of the Indies, gave him a sum of money with which to build a temple. He spent the money on the poor, "to erect a palace in heaven." For this reason he is patron of architects and masons, and his symbol is a builders' square. Other attributes are a book pierced by a spear and a scroll. He usually is portrayed as young and beardless. In English rural districts, the custom of soliciting money for drinking on December 21, his feast day, is called Thomasing. An onion under the pillow on Saint Thomas' Eve is said to bring dreams of one's future spouse, because he had received the girdle of Virgin Mary at her death. He is associated with the zodiacal house Scorpio. Also called Didymus.

Thomas à Becket. Murdered 1170. Slain by Henry II because he opposed lay interference in church policies. Patron of the blind. Portrayed with blood flowing from his head. His day is December 29.

Thomas Aquinas. Died 1274. Patron of diviners, parsons, and schools. Of noble birth, as a boy his manners were so dull that his companions called him "Dumb Ox." In time he became famous as a philosopher, and he is called the Angelic Doctor, Aristotle of Christianity, Prince of Scholastics

or "the most saintly of the learned and most learned of the saints." His emblems are a book or books, chalice, ox, pen, star, or sun. His day is March 7.

Uncumber. See under Saint Wylgeforte.

Uriel. Archangel. Regent of the sun. Portrayed in yellow, holding a sword in his right hand. Flames in his left hand or at his feet. Other attributes are a book and a manuscript roll. See Archangel.

Ursula. Patron of maidens and school mistresses. Legendary 5th century Cornish princess who left for France with 11,000 virgins. Their eleven galleys were storm-driven to Cologne, where the virgins were massacred by Huns. The legend probably is the debris of a fairytale connected with the Great Bear and the myriad stars of her train. In another legend, Ursula was the wife of the English Prince Conon, with whom she was making a pilgrimage to Rome, when they were slain by Huns. Generally shown as a crowned princess with an arrow through her body. She holds a pilgrim's staff, surmounted by a white banner with a red cross. Sometimes shown with many attendants. Her day is October 21.

Valentine. Martyred February 14, 269. A Roman imprisoned for assisting persecuted Christians. He became a convert and, after restoring the sight of his jailer's daughter, he was clubbed to death. He is revered as patron of epileptics and lovers. His feast is celebrated on the day of his martyrdom. According to an ancient belief, birds choose their mates for the year on February 14. Saint Valentine's Day has long been celebrated in England. Formerly the person drawn from lots, as another per-

son's valentine, received a gift, usually a pair of gloves. In modern times sentimental or humorous cards are exchanged. The custom is said to have been borrowed from a rite connected with the worship of Juno on the same day. Saint Valentine is portrayed as a young priest bearing a sword. Other attributes are bow and arrow, Cupid, heart, heart pierced by arrow, knots of red and blue ribbons, roses, spring flowers.

Venere. Venus, Roman goddess of love, Christianized.

Veronica. Patron of laundresses, linen drapers, portrait painters and photographers; protector of statuaries. According to legend, a young woman handed Jesus a handkerchief with which to wipe His brow on His way to Calvary. His face was miraculously impressed on the handkerchief, which was called veronica (true likeness), and the young woman became Saint Veronica. She usually is portrayed between Saints Peter and Paul displaying her handkerchief. Her day is February 4.

Vincent. Martyred 304. Patron of vintners; provider of riches. His body, thrown to wild animals, was protected by ravens. Then it was ordered drowned; although a millstone was tied to it, the body washed ashore, and the waves hollowed a tomb for him in the sands. Years later he was buried in Valencia. He is shown as a youth in the habit of a deacon, being roasted over a fire on a frame of iron bars, the instrument of his martyrdom. Others of his symbols are a chain, millstone, palm, ravens, roses, whip, wild beasts. His day is January 22.

Vitus. Child martyr, 303. Patron of actors, dancers and those who find it difficult to rise in the morning. In 16th century



Germany, a belief prevailed that anyone who danced before the Saint's statue on his feast day remained healthy throughout the year. This led to a confusion with chorea; which became known as Saint Vitus' dance, and against which the saint is invoked. In art portrayed as a boy bearing the palm of martyrdom, and accompanied by a dog, cock, lion or wolf. His day is June 15.

Wylgeforte. According to tradition, one of the seven beautiful daughters of a queen of Portugal. Desiring to remain a virgin, she prayed for a beard. The prayer was answered, and she was no longer cumbered with suitors; but one, the prince of Sicily was so enraged that he had her crucified. If provided with oats, she will provide a horse to take a bad husband to the devil. Sometimes called Saint Uncumber, because she uncumbers women of bad husbands.

Zadkiel. Archangel who stayed the hand of Abraham as he was about to sacrifice Isaac. Shown in angelic robes holding a sacrificial knife. In Greek Church, angel of the Supreme Will. Provided with five aspects, probably related to the four directions and the center. As guardian angel stands on a golden wheel, clothed in crimson feathers with four purple wings; as angel of intercession, kneels, hands clasped, head upturned; as angel of justice, holds a sword upright; as angel of mercy holds a branch with three white flowers; as angel of prayer kneels, hands clasped, head bent.

Zenobius. A 4th century noble of Florence, converted to Christianity by his tutor. According to tradition, he restored life to the dead. Portrayed with a dead child or young man on his arms; his symbol the flowering elm.

Patron Saints:

<u>Protector of</u>	<u>Protector from</u>	<u>Saint</u>
actors		Vitus
anchorites	ague	Pernel, Petronella
archers		Mary of Egypt
architects		Sebastian
armorers		Barbara, Thomas the Apostle
art and artists		Barbara, George
artillerymen		Agatha, Luke
bakers	bad dreams	Barbara, George
barbers		Christopher
barren women		Honorius, Winifred
beggars		Louis of Toulouse
Bishops		Margaret
blacksmiths		Giles
blind person	blear eyes	Timothy, Titus
boatmen		Peter
book dealers	boils and blains	Clare, Otilic
boys		Lucy, Thomas à Becket
		Julian Hospitator
		Cosme, Roque
		John Port Latin
		Nicholas

<u>Protector of</u>	<u>Protector from</u>	<u>Saint</u>
brewers		Adrian, Arnold, Florian
brides		Nicholas
brush makers		Anthony
builders		Thomas the Apostle
	burglaries	Dismas
cabinet makers		Anne
candle, lamp makers		Lucian, Lucy
cannoneers		Barbara
captives		Barbara, Leonard
carpenters		Joseph
carpet weavers		Paul the Apostle
	cattle and childhood diseases.	Blaise
champions		Drasius
chastity		Susan
children		Felicitas, Germaine, Nicholas
choirmasters		Gregory the Great
	chorea	Vitus
cloth weavers		John
cobblers		Crispin
	colic	Erasmus
cooks		Martha
coppersmiths		Maurice
cripples		Giles
cutlers		John
dancers		Vitus
	death pains	Barbara
	defilement	Susan
discovery of lost things		Eliau, Ethelbert
	diseases	Rogue, Sebastian
divines		Thomas Aquinas
doctors		Cosme
	doubts	Catherine
drapers		Ursula
drunkards		Martin, Urban
dyers		Maurice
	dying	Barbara relieves
embroiders		Clara
	epilepsy	Cornelius, Valentine
farriers		Eligius, John the Baptist
ferrymen		Christopher
	fever	Petronel
	fire	Agatha, Florian
	earthquake, fire, flood	Christopher
firework makers		Barbara
fishermen		Peter
fishmongers		Magnus
fools		Mathurin
freeman		John

<u>Protector of</u>	<u>Protector from</u>	<u>Saint</u>
fruiterers		Leonard
fullers		Sever
gardeners		Fiacre, Phocas
glaziers		James of Ulm, Mark the Evangelist
glove makers		Maglorious of Dol
gold and silversmiths		Dunstan, Eligius of Noyon, Eloy
	gout	Genow, Wolfgang
	gripes	Erasmus
hairdressers		Louis, king of France
hatters		Clement, James, William
hogs and swineherds		Anthony
horses		Ley, Stephen
housewives		Martha, Osyth
hunters		Eustace, Hubert
idiots		Gildas
	infamy	Susan
infants		Felicitas, Nicholas
	infection	Roque
innkeepers		Theodotus
horsemen and knights		George
laborers		Isidore
laundresses and linen drapers		Veronica
lawyers		Ives (Yves)
learned men		Catherine of Alexandria
leoprosy		Lazarus
locksmiths		Peter
	madness	Dymphna, Fillan
maidens		Catherine, Virgin Mary
mariners		Christopher, Nicholas
masons		Peter
mercers		Florian
merchants		Nicholas
	mice and rats	Gertrude, Huldrick
millers		Arnold, James the Great
miners		Barbara
mothers		Margaret, Virgin Mary
mountain climbers		Bernard of Menthon
musicians		Cecilia
nail makers		Chlodulf of Metz
net makers		James the Great, John
	night alarms	Christopher
nurses		Agatha, Crescentia
painters		Luke
	palsy	Cornelius
parish clerks		Nicholas
parsons		Thomas Aquinas
penitents		Mary Magdalene, Mary of Egypt

<u>Protector of</u>	<u>Protector from</u>	<u>Saint</u>
physicians and surgeons pilgrims		Cosme, Damian, Luke James of Compostella, Julian, Raphael Sebastian
pin makers		Roque Giles Anthony
poor people pork butchers portrait painters and photographers potters preachers printers prisoners	plague	Veronica Gore (Goar) Paul the Apostle John the Divine Leonard, Sebastian
	quinsy rats	Blaise Gertrude
riches sages		Anne, Vincent Catherine of Alexandria, Cosme, Damian
sailors		Christopher, Erasmus, Nicholas
scholars school children school masters school mistresses seedmen shepherds and flocks shoemakers silversmiths		Catherine of Alexandria Gregory, Nicholas Cassian of Imola Ursula Marcellus Windeline Crispin Dunstan, Eligius of Noy- on, Eloy
	smallpox	Martin of Tours Adrian, Maurice
soldiers soothsayers		Agabus
	sore throats	Blaise Fridolin Margaret
spectacle makers spinners sportsmen statuaries stonemasons		Hubert Veronica Peter
	storms and tempests	Barbara
students		Bede, Catherine of Alex- andria, Jerome
	sudden death	Martin Cosme, Damian, Luke Valentine
surgeons sweethearts swineherd and swine tailors		Anthony Bartholomew, Casimer, Goodman, Lucy Clement
tanners tapestry weavers tax collectors tent makers		Francis of Assisi Matthew Aquila, Paul the Apostle



<u>Protector of</u>	<u>Protector from</u>	<u>Saint</u>
	thieves	Dismas, Elian, Ethelbert, Vincent, Vinden Pieran
tanners		Apollonia, Blaise
travelers	toothache	Julian Hospitator, Raphael
upholsterers		Paul the Apostle
vermin destroyers		Gertrude, Huldrick
vineyards and vintners		Urban, Vincent of Saragossa
virgins		Nicholas, Virgin Mary, Winifred
weavers		Blaise, Stephen
wheelwrights		Boniface
wig makers		Louis, king of France
wise men		Catherine of Alexandria, Cosme, Damian
wool combers and staplers		Blaise

**SAINT AUSTIN CHAPEL** Brythonic otherworld realm of fertility, which Guinevere urged Arthur (sun) to visit, when the king fell into slothful ways. The journey was perilous and Arthur took Chaus (moon's rays) with him. While Arthur slept Chaus went on alone and from the chapel stole a golden candlestick (verdure), which gave to Arthur, who thus recovered his power and valor. Knights (of darkness) calling Chaus a traitor stabbed him in the thigh and he died of the wounds. Chaus resembles Adonis, the legend resembles that of the Fisher King.

**SAINT ELMO'S FIRE** The corpulent (holy body), a bright light or fire sometimes seen in severe storms at sea on projecting parts of a ship, as at the mast head. Elmo, from the Greek meaning amiable, is probably a corruption of Erasmus, patron saint of sailors, or of Helen, by whose name the fire also is known. One flame portends the worst of the storm is yet to come. When two or more flames

appear they are given the names of Helen's twin brothers, Castor and Pollux, and indicate the worst has passed.

**SAINT JOHN'S DAY** Midsummer Day, relic of solstitial worship. Fire festival.

Saint John's Eve. Fasting watchers on this eve supposedly see the apparitions of those doomed to die during the coming year knock on the church door.

Saint John's wort (Hypericum). June 29 birthday flower symbolizing animosity, simplicity, superstition. In the language of flowers: You are a prophet.

**SAINT MARTIN'S DAY** See Martinmas, also Martin under Saint.

**SAINT PATRICK'S PURGATORY** See Patrick under Saint.

**SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY** February 14, on which day sweethearts are chosen, and anonymous amatory or satirical messages are sent to persons of the opposite sex.

**SAIS** Burial place of ancient Egyptian kings. Seat of the worship of the goddess Neith.

**SAIVO MEN** Among the Lapps the souls of the dead who dwelled in holy mountains. That they might not call the souls of kin before their time they were propitiated by sacrifice. Also Saivo maidens.

**SAKADONOMAKI** Japanese kami of sake. Equates with Dionysus. Also called Toyougonome-no-mikoto.

**SAKAKI** Shinto sacred tree on Mount Kagu in heaven. Hung with sacred jewels, octagonal mirror, and peace offerings to Amaterasu, the sun goddess. Worshiped as an image of kami (deities). Equates with the Christmas tree.

**SA-KALAMA** Epithet of the Babylonian god Ea as ruler of the land. An agricultural deity.

**SAKASA-BASHIRA (SAKA-BASHIRA)** In Japan an upside-down post; post not set according to the original position of the wood in the tree from which hewn. Unlucky post, which moans and groans in the night.

**SAKHAVATI** In Buddhism, Amitabha's Heaven in the West.

**SAKHRAT** Moslem sacred stone on which Mount Qaf rests. The mountain is the home of fairies and giants, and anyone who possesses a single grain of the stone has the power of working miracles. It is the color of an emerald reflecting the blue tint of the sky.

**SAKIA** Ancient Arab god worshiped as rain bringer.

**SAKRA (SAKKA)** A name of Indra.

**SAKRAH (SAKHRA)** Sacred rock at Jerusalem on which the Temple was built. Sacrificial stone on which Abraham was about to immolate Isaac. A navel or earth center, under which is the great abyss. According to Moslems it hovers unsupported over the abyss, or well of souls, called Bir-el-arwah. The rock came from Paradise, is the gate of Hell, and from it Mahomet sprang to Heaven on el-Burak.

**SAKTI** Consort of a Buddhist or Hindu deity; female energy of a god. Commonly portrayed in embrace, with the lingam fully inserted into the yoni, thus the male and female principles which control the universe and are at a point of harmony, although frequently in opposition. The name, meaning force, is identified with wisdom, and is reflected in the proverb, 'knowledge is power.'

Sakta. Worshiper of a sakti.

**SAKUNTALA** In Hindu legend an apsaras who married King Dushyanta, a mortal. From them sprang the Bharatas, a glorious human race.

**SAKURU** Pawnee Indian sun lord. Appointed by Tirawa to a station in the east to give light and warmth. By union with Pah, the moon, a son, Closed Man, was born. He mated with the daughter of the morning and evening stars, and became the progenitor of the human race.

**SAKUT (SAKKIT, SAKKUT)** Epithet of Ninurta as god of sunrise.

**SAKYA (SHAKYA)** Family name of the Buddha Gautama

Siddartha, who is called Sakya-muni (monk of the Sakyas) or Sakyashina (lion of the Sakyas).

**Sakyamuni (Shakyamuni).** A prince who renounced wealth and possessions to lead a life of poverty. The third Buddha, the fourth or mortal Manusibuddha, lord of the present world cycle. His asana is dhyana on red lotus; his color is gold; his emblem is a patra; his mount is a lion throne; his mudras are bhumisparsha and dhyana, dharma-makara, or vitarka and varada. Son of Maya, he came to earth in the form of a white elephant. In Tibet called Sakya-t'ub-pa-dam-g-Nas-brtan or Sha-kya-tup-pa.

**SAL** Buddhist sacred tree. Maya held a branch of it while Buddha was being born.

**SALAD DAYS** Period of freshness, inexperienced youth, when the blood is still cool.

**SALADIN** A model of chivalry, in allusion to the sultan of Egypt and Syria, who defended Acre against the crusaders.

**SALAMANDER** Genius fabled to live in fire, which it quenches with the extreme cold of its body. Its form is that of a lizard. By extension any person who can stand great heat, a lover, a juggler who eats fire, a soldier who is brave under fire; a fire-proof safe. In heraldry a four-footed beast represented passant, breathing or surrounded by flames, typifying immunity to the heat of danger. According to occultists, influences man's sanguine temperament. Christian symbol of baptism and enduring and triumphant faith.

**SALAMANNU (SALLIMANNU)**  
Assyrian fish god.

**SALATHIEL (SHEALTIEL)**  
In the Bible one of the ancestors of Christ. In European literature one of the names given to the Wandering Jew.

**SALCAH (SALCHAH)** Hebrew name meaning wandering.

**SALEM (SOLYMA, URU-SALIM, UR-SALIMU)** Literally, peace. An early name of Jerusalem.

**SALEMA** God of Arabian antiquity. Revered for restoring health.

**SALIENT** In heraldry, leaping. Hind legs in sinister base and fore paws elevated in dexter chief.

**SALII** The twelve priests of Mars, whose special duty was to guard the ancilia or sacred shields. While Numa Pompilius was imploring Jupiter to protect the newly formed city of Rome, a bronze shield fell at his feet, and the nymph Egeria predicted that wherever the ancilia was preserved the people would rule the earth. To protect the sacred treasure Numa caused eleven more to be made exactly like it, and gave their care over to the Salii dancers. Twice yearly, in March and October, they bore the ancilia through the city, halting at each altar to perform a war dance. The original college was Salii Palatine, and the March dance was to Mars as a fertilizing spirit. Later the Salii Collini was formed to honor Jupiter and Quirinus. Eventually both merged and the chief aim of the dancers was to placate Mars, the war god. As warrior priests they were a prototype of Grail knights.

**SALINA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning the salty.

**SALISBURY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning the armed stronghold.

**SALIVA** Life substance. Charm against disease and witchcraft. Used to bind peace treaties and, in many regions, analogous to a blood-covenant. In primitive societies a mother spits into her child's bowl to provide extra nourishment. From the elderly and frail considered injurious.

**SALMA** Literally, east. Early Semite god of the rising or renewed sun. Probably the first deity to whom the holy city or hill Salem (Jerusalem) was sacred. The willow was his emblem. Absalom, Solmoneus, and Solomon are name variants.

**SALMACIS** Nymph who controlled a fountain in ancient Caria, which supposedly rendered effeminate all who drank its waters.

**SALMAONE** Aegean mother goddess, lady of the east. The willow was sacred to her. Her worship is akin to that of Salma.

**SALMON** (1) Abundance, knowledge, philosophical retirement. Emblem of Nova Scotia. Word related to Salma, sole, Solomon. A belief prevails among Finno-Ugrics and northern American Indians that in its bowels fire is bound. In Irish tradition giver of inspiration, prowess, and wisdom, especially in battle. Emblem of Finn MacCoul. (2) See Rahab 3.

**SALMONEUS** In Greek mythology king of Elis. Son of Aeolus; husband of Tyro; brother of Sisyphus. His putative sons were Neleus and Pelias, whom he exposed to die, but they returned to destroy Sidero, who had replaced their mother Tyro in the palace.

Arrogant, he wished his subjects to honor him as a deity. When he imitated thunder and lightning by rattling his brazen chariot across the sky, Zeus maimed him with a thunderbolt, and he died of the wounds. Probably an early storm god. He may have been a rain-making magician who belonged to a religion superseded by Olympianism, and the priests of Zeus gave him an odious character.

**SALOME** (1) Feminine name from the Greek and Hebrew, meaning peace. (2) One who typifies pleasure, wantonness. From the daughter of Herodias, in the Biblical story, who asked the head of John the Baptist in return for her dancing. The gift of the head involves a folk-tale motif exemplifying the irrevocable promise of a king; the severed head hints at a resurrection myth. See Severed Head.

**SALOMON (SOLOMON)** Legendary king of Brittany, paladin of Charlemagne.

**SALT** Fruitlessness, good counsel, healing, immortality, incorruptibility, purification, virtue, wisdom, wit. Dream significance: good omen; (if upset) sorrow, squabbles. An article of witchcraft. Thrown into a fire it wards off dangers; thrown toward a person indicates contention. Sprinkled over deity sacrifices. Seasoning, as to season a character or thought. If accidentally spilled bad luck unless counteracted by throwing some over the right shoulder. To add or deceive, thus to place a false deposit in a mine or 'salt an invoice.' Christian symbol of divine wisdom and superiority. A benediction, exorcism of evil spirits. Emblem of So-



phia. Hebrew symbol of fidelity, goodness, hospitality. Among Hebrews and Moslems to partake of salt with another represents a sacred bond; thus, "salt is between us." The Japanese scattered at the house door after a guest's departure to counteract any evil he may have brought in. Roman victims were led to the sacrifice with salt on their heads; to shake it off was an ill omen, and the source of the belief that spilling salt is a misfortune.

Attic salt. Wit.

Not worth his salt. Worthless; lacking the means to savor his food.

Old Salt. Sailor.

Put salt on his tail. Attempt to catch an animal or person by foolish methods.

Row up Salt River. Go against the stream, suffer political defeat. From a tortuous stream in Kentucky, on which travelers formerly were lost.

Salt away. Hoard. From the practice of salting meat for later consumption.

Saltcellar. Emblem of deities of wisdom.

Salt of the earth. The elect, mighty, or wealthy. Originally one of admirable qualities, as salt preserves from corruption.

Salt water. Thirst; to cause to drink once was a form of hazing in England. Christian symbol of the trial which the soul must surmount before it receives blessing and peace.

Sit above salt. A place of distinction. Formerly the saltcellar stood in the center of the table; honored guests sat above it, that is between it and the host.

True to one's salt. Faithful to one's employers; salt meaning interests or salary.

**SALTU** Babylonian goddess created by Ea to oppose Ishtar. Goddess of discord and hostility.

Foe of mortals. Also a title of Ishtar as war goddess.

**SALUS** (1) Ancient Roman goddess of health, prosperity and well being. Probably originally an agricultural deity, an outgrowth of Valetudo of Italian antiquity. Later identified with the Greek Hygeia. As *Salus publica* she represented the welfare of the Roman people; afterwards the patron goddess of the emperors. (2) A Hebrew word meaning safety; applied as a title of the Ark, also of the moon.

**SALUTE** Honor, respect, welcome.

Chautauqua salute. A concerted waving of handkerchiefs, as in applause.

Fire a salute. Discharge guns in honor of a person of distinction, indicating a peaceable visit is understood and there is no reason to keep guns charged.

**SALVE REGINA** Literally, hail, queen. Hymn sung to Virgin Mary; antiphon recited after sunset.

**SALVIA** Flower symbolizing safety.

Blue salvia. Wisdom.

Red salvia. Untiring energy.

**SAM (SAMA)** One of the three great heroes of the Persian *Shahnamah*. Dragon killer and fertility hero. His son (sun) was born to him in his old age, but the white hair of the child disgusted him, and he commanded the infant be left to the elements on Mount Berezaiti. The child was found by the bird Simurgh, who raised him. Sam regretted his action, learned in a dream where his son was, fetched him, and called him Zal. Zal became the father of Rustam. A myth typifying the cycle of the

year. See Keresaspa.

**SAMADHI** Buddhist meditation.

**SAMAEL** In Rabbinical legend a storm demon. In the guise of a serpent tempter of Eve. In the Cabala represents God's severity and corresponds to Geburah. As a death angel associated with Adrammelek. An uncircumcised mate of Lilith. Source of the word samiel or simoon.

**SAMANTABDAHRA** Literally, all goodness. Primordial Buddha; Adibuddha as worshiped by the Tibetan Mying-ma-pa (Red Cap Sect). A Dhyani-bodhisattva. In usual form his asana is dhyana, his color is blue, his emblem is an elephant, his mudra is vajrahumkara, he wears no ornaments. Shown nude either yab-yum or without his sakti.

**SAMARA** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning guardian.

**SAMARIA** From the Hebrew, meaning watch-mountain. Name of the capital of the Israelites and the hill on which the city was built.

**SAMAS** Babylonian sun god. Also known as Utuki.

**SAMA-VEDA** Third of the four holy Hindu books. Denotes song, bestows prosperity.

**SAMBARA** Hindu drought demon.

**SAMBHOGAKAYA** Buddhist heavenly level of manifestation. Body of supreme happiness. Home of a Dhyani-bodhisattva. Compare Dharmakaya, Nirmanakaya.

**SAMBO** From the Spanish, meaning bow-legged. A pet name

given to the male offspring of a Negro and Mulatto.

**SAMBO-KOJIN** Japanese kitchen god. He had three faces.

**SAME-BITO** Japanese denizen of the sea. Shark-man.

**SAMEKH (SAMECH)** Fifteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; equivalent of English S. Its meaning is prop or tent-peg; its numerical value is 60. According to mystics its correspondences are: planetary, Mars; symbolic, fate; tarot deck, Devil; zodiacal, Aquarius or Sagittarius. Its color is blue; its direction on the cube of space is west above, realm of winds, with a vibration of wrath that is blind; its intelligence is tentative, one of probation. In white magic corresponds to the eighth heaven, which is that of the star Mercury governed by Michael.

**SAMHAIN (SAMAIN, SAMAN, SAMHAN)** Literally, summer's end. Celtic winter solstice festival celebrated about November 1. The entrance to burial caves were left open to allow the spirits to come out for an airing. On oidhche Shamhna omen for the future were extracted from the fairies. The Fomors first oppressed the people of Nemed with their terrible tax on this day, and on it the Mag-Tured battles were fought, thus the day on which winter giants expelled the fertility gods. On the Isle of Man called Sauin, in Wales called Nos Galan-gaeof (Night of the winter calends). Corresponds to Halloween. Compare Beltane.

Samhanach. Goblins which come out on Samhain in Scotland.

**SAMIAN LETTER** The Greek Y, used by Pythagoras to sym-

bolize the different roads of vice and virtue. The stem represents virtue; once a digression is made the divergence grows wider and wider.

**SAMPO** In Finnish legend a good-luck talisman forged from magic metals by Ilmarinen. A mill that ground out gold, grain, or salt as demanded. Compare World Mill.

**SAMPSEA** Finno-Ugric vegetation god. He arrived on a corn ship, asleep, with his mother as wife. Name signifies bulrush and may indicate a spring fodder-grass. Also called Pelleroo.

**SAMSARA (SHAMSARA)** Buddhist transmigratory existence. See Bhavacakramudra.

**SAMSON (SAMPSON)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning strong, sunlike. (2) In the Old Testament son of Manoah, his birth was miraculously foretold. He became a judge celebrated for abnormal physical strength, fearlessness, and wonderful exploits. His wife Delilah betrayed him by revealing he was invulnerable unless shorn of his hair, the source of his power. When captured by the Philistines, he was blinded and harnessed to the Gaza corn-mill (revolving heavens), whereupon his hair (rays) grew back, and he pulled down the temple pillars so that the roof (sky) collapsed on everyone. Although his name identifies him as a solar hero, his exploits have lunar characteristics. He started for Gaza (otherworld) at midnight, and did not sleep until morning. In one adventure he killed a lion (sun's unrelenting heat) with his bare hands. He had thirty companions, and thirty, a lunar number, was identified with him in other ways. He typi-

fies man's reliance on his physical being, a victim of hasty passions, the cowardice of friends, and the malice of enemies. He appears in art carrying the Gaza gates, grinding corn, holding an ass's jawbone, pulling down the temple pillars, sleeping with his head on Delilah's lap, turning fiery foxes into corn. He resembles Heracles of Oeta, Kaua, Llew Llaw, Panemerios.

**SAMUEL (SAM, SAMMY)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning heard of God. (2) In the Old Testament a child of prayer. Son of Elkanah and Hannah. He was placed in the Temple, raised by the high-priest Eli, and became the judge of Israel, administering with vigor and impartiality. He yielded to the people's demand for a king, and anointed Saul. After his death he responded to the summons of the Witch of Endor to answer Saul's questions.

Sammy. Nickname for an American soldier.

**SAMUR (SHAMIR)** From the Hebrew meaning diamond. Fabulous mountain of diamonds known only to the eagle. In Hebrew lore believed to be a worm capable of boring through the hardest substance.

**SAMURAI** In feudal Japan a hero, man of honor, stoic, warrior, dedicated to vendetta. One who sought no quarter and gave none. Retainer of a noble, holding land or receiving a stipend of rice as payment. His oath was taken on the spear (male principle symbol), and he remained celibate during the period covered by the oath. When released from his vows he was presented with a cup (female principle). Intercourse during

the period covered by the oath was punishable by death.

Samurai woman. A woman who showed joy when informed her husband, son, or lover had fallen in battle. Compare Spartan woman.

**SAMVARA (CAKRA-SAMVARA, SHAMVARA)** Buddhist tutelary guardian deity of Lamaistic origin. A Yi-dam. Name signifies best happiness. Worshiped for attainment of Siddhi (supernatural powers). Color blue; shown with a four-faced Brahma head, a skull crown on each face, above each crown a cintamani. Emblem, candra. In Tibet called bDe-mchog.

**SANBORN** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the sandy brook.

**SAN CH-ING (SAN-TSING)** Chinese Taoist trinity of the three pure ones, Yu Huang or T'ien Pao, Ling Pao or Tao Chun, Shen Pao or Lao Tzu. All three are considered manifestations of Lao-Tzu or emanations of Buddha, past, present, and future.

**SANCHO PANZA** In Cervantes' Don Quixote a short pot-bellied, ignorant, but shrewd peasant. Squire of the hero. He is credulous and amusing, a materialist who sees things in their true light. He is full of common sense, and his proverbs have become famous. He rides upon an ass named Dapple. His name is given to any sharp and humorous judge, in allusion to the incident when he is judge of the island Barataria.

**SANCUS (SEMO SANCUS)** Ancient Italian god of hospitality, marriage, oaths, treaties.

**SAND** Barrenness, courage,

endurance, grit, hope, safety. A great multitude, indefinite number. Dream significance: disappointment, uncertainty.

Build on sand. Build on an insecure foundation, engage in an unstable enterprise; from the parable of the two houses.

Hide one's head in sand. Endeavor to avoid disaster by ridiculous means, as by ignoring its existence, from the supposed behavior of an ostrich when pursued.

One's sands are almost run out. One's death is at hand; in allusion to sand in an hourglass.

Plow the sands. Engage in a futile task.

Rope of sand. Have the appearance of strength, but in reality be useless or worthless.

Sandman. Sleep. In German folklore a bogey who throws sand into the eyes of children who resist sleep.

Sand pillar. A whistling sand pillar of the desert is believed by the Arabs to be caused by or to be the form of an evil jinn in flight.

Write in sand. Engage in a labor that will be wasted.

**SANDA** (1) Hindu demon. (2) Hittite god of fertility identified with Heracles.

**SANDAK** The person who holds the Jewish infant on his knees while the baby is being circumcized.

**SANDAL** Flight, speed, wealth. Also see Shoe. In heraldry signifies a bearing, and symbolizes dispatch, readiness. In India a symbol of royal authority. In ancient Semitic rites the tying of the sandals of a newly married pair symbolized the marriage contract. To be without sandals indicated mourning, poverty.



Bind on sandals. Preparation for a journey.

Carry sandals. Mark of a slave newly bought; lowest chore. Christian disciples considered it an honor to perform this service for their masters.

Sandaliarius. A name of Apollo at Rome.

Unloose sandals. End of a journey, entrance into a temple, task of a slave.

Winged sandals. Swiftmess. Attribute of sun and wind deities.

**SANDALPHON** In Jewish angelology the angel of fire who brings the prayers of men before God by weaving them into crowns.

**SANDALWOOD** Perfume, unguent. Sacred wood used in image making.

**SANDAN (SANDES)** Legendary founder of Tarsus in Asia Minor. He has been identified as an aspect of Heracles and Melkarth. The double ax, lion, and winged disk were his emblems.

**SANDDE-BRYD-ANGEL** In Arthurian romances a knight at which no one struck in the battle of Camlan because of his beauty. Probably an aspect of sun. Compare Morvran.

**SANDHYA** Sanscrit for twilight. In India the period that precedes a Yuga. Evening prayer.

**SANDRA** Feminine name corresponding to masculine Sandro, a diminutive of Alexander.

**SANDY** Masculine name, Scottish diminutive of Alexander.

**SANG-DUI** Buddhist tutelary guardian deity or Yidam. Master of secrets. Bodhisattva ornaments. Emblems: cakra and cintamani.

**SANGHA** Union of Buddha (soul) and Dharma (law); thus a Buddhist temple or community of monks. Emblems: trikona and triratna.

**SANGKE (SANKE)** Literally, light. Finno-Ugric sky god. Also called Ilmarinen and Jumala.

**SANGLIER** In heraldry a wild boar. See boar for symbolism. The word is from the French and resolves into san-ag-li-er, which yields holy, mighty everlasting fire.

**SANGRAAL (SANGREAL)** According to Christian tradition the cup or dish used at the Last Supper. In it Joseph of Arimathea caught the blood flowing from the side of Christ, and it became a source of fertility and a test of purity. Compares with Amalthea's horn, Egyptian lotus, Hindu yoni, Table of Ethiopians. See Grail.

**SANGRADO, DR.** A name applied to an ignorant or old-fashioned medical practitioner, who prescribes the same remedy for all ailments. From the humbug in Le Sage's Gil Blas.

**SANGSARA** In Japanese Buddhism the total flux of the universe; birth and death. A great secret of priests is that Sangsara equals Nirvana.

**SANGUINE** In heraldry red or murrey color signifying not hasty in battle, yet a victor. Represented by diagonal lines crossing each other. In an Italian icon portrayed by a jovial youth wearing a garland of various flowers. His hair is fair, his cheeks are red. He plays on a lute. Beside him a mountain goat munches on grapes.

Sheet music is on a stand. The goat, grapes and music infer Bacchus.

**SANHEDRIM** Literally, sitting together. House of judgment or national tribunal of ancient Hebrews. Figuratively, any assembly or council. In Absalom and Achitophel, Dryden uses it for the English Parliament.

**SAN HSIEN SHAN** In Chinese mythology the three Isles of the Blest. Abode of hsien (fairies), where the magic fungus and peach tree of immortality are kept by Hsi Wang Mu. Also called Futi (happy land). Equates with Avalon, Hesperides.

**SANI** In Hindu belief the planet Saturn; god of bad luck. He rides a raven.

**SANJAYA** In the Hindu epic Bhagavad-Gita the minister and charioteer of the blind king Dhritarashtra. He describes to the king all that happens in the battle of Kurukshetra. Probably an aspect of wind.

**SANJNA** In Hindu mythology a wife of Surya. Unable to bear his brilliance she left him a chhaya (shade) as a handmaid and went to live in the forest in mare form. There, Surya, in horse shape, found her. From their reunion sprang the two Asvins. Her father Visvakarma then cut away an eighth of Surya's brilliance so that she would be able to live with her husband. Dawn, wife of the sun. Identical with Saranyu.

**SANKARA** The Hindu deity Siva in his aspect as healer.

**SANKHA** Conch shell trumpet used with cymbals in Buddhist services. Emblem of Ekajata,

Jambhala, Vajratara.

**SANKHAPADYA** Thigh bone trumpet used in Buddhist services.

**SAN KUAN** In Chinese mythology the three agents: T'ien-kuan, heaven; Ti-Kuan, earth; Shui-Kuan, water.

**SANMUDRAS** Aprons, bracelets, necklaces, or ornaments made of human bones and carved with demons and symbols. Used by Black Hat Buddhist priests in necromantic rites. Emblems of Ekajata, Yamari.

**SANS-CULOTTE** Literally, without knee breeches. A term of scorn applied by the aristocrats to the French revolutionists of 1789, the working classes who wore trousers. Afterwards applied to a revolutionary mob; hence an anarchist.

**SANSFOY, SANSJOY, SANSLOY** In Spenser's Faerie Queene the three sons of the Saracen Aveugle, who cared for neither God nor man. The first, faithless, personifies infidelity and is slain by the Red Cross Knight; the second, joyless, personifies spiritual misery, but is saved from the Red Cross Knight by Duessa, who carries him in the car of Night to the infernal regions to be cured of his wounds; the third, lawless, carries Una into a wilderness, where he holds her captive, a reference to the reign of Queen Mary, when the Reformation was held captive. Aveugle personifies spiritual blindness.

**SANTA** Sabine goddess, probably of fertility and health.

**SANTA CLAUS (SANTA KLAUS)** Patron saint of children, bearer

of gifts at Christmas. His name is a corruption of the Dutch form of Saint Nicholas. In modern folklore he is a big, fat, jolly old man, who lives at the North Pole and drives a sleigh drawn by reindeer through the skies. He descends chimneys to fill with gifts stockings hung at fireplaces. For naughty children he leaves a birch rod. See Nicholas of Myra under Saint.

#### SANTAKRODHAMANDALA

Magic circle of peaceful and wrathful deities of the bardo, Buddhist after-death plane or transitional state between death and either enlightenment and release or rebirth into one of the six lokas (worlds). In Tibet called Shi-ba-kro-bo-dkyil-khor or Shi-wa-to-woi-chyil-khor.

#### SANTARAKSITA

Deified monk. First abbot of the Buddhist monastery Sam-yaś, teacher of the tantric doctrine. Shown with monk's garments, sometimes with a flat cap, sometimes bareheaded. His hands are folded on his lap.

#### SANTIAGO

Patron saint of Spain. See James the Great under Saint.

#### SAN TO

The Chinese characters for these words are symbols meaning, 'sons, money, and long life.' Painted on strips of paper and hung on a door as a charm to attract all three.

#### SANZU-NO-KAWA

Japanese river of last judgment. River of three routes, one to hell, one to beast life, one to the realm of hungry ghosts. At the river bank the soul decides which road to follow. Judges are located at various places, the last judge being Yama. See Shozu-ga-no-Baba.

**SAO KANG** Fertility spirit who has his abode in Lake Nawng Tung in the city of Kengtung, Burma. Worshipped at a festival in July when four virgins are married to him.

**SAOSHYANT (SAOSHYAT)** A future son of Zoroaster. A Messiah. There are to be three; each will inaugurate a new order and a special period of human progress. Their names will be Ukhshyat-ereta (Hushetar), Ukhshyat-nemah (Hushetar-mah), and Astvat-ereta, the Saoshyant par excellence. They will come when evil is prevalent and will put an end to wickedness.

**SAO-TS'ING-NIANG** Literally, broom lady. Chinese goddess who sweeps away the clouds after a rainstorm and gathers them when drought threatens.

**SAP** Celestial milk; milk of the cow or mother goddess.

**SAPLING** Iroquois god who transforms himself into a youth each time he grows old. Deity of immortality. Also called Yoskeha.

**SAPPHIRA** In Christian legend a female liar. Wife of Ananias.

**SAPPHIRE** September birthstone, (anciently stone of April). Symbol of calmness, constancy, contemplation, heaven, hope, innocence, purity, truth, virtue. Dream significance: escape from danger. In heraldry signifies piety, sincerity. Amulet bringing comfort, courage, and strength. Pacifies anger, protects from eye and pestilential diseases, and sorcery. Reveals the unknown. It fosters constancy in love and supposedly loses its deep tones if the wearer is unfaithful. If pale it causes impotence. Associated with the color blue and the

flower morning glory, and shares their symbolism. It governs the zodiacal sign Libra or Virgo. Those born under its influence will be gentle, indecisive, slightly melancholic, with an aptitude for navigation and science. In Christian tradition a cardinal's stone as a preserver of chastity and secrecy. Emblem of Virgin Mary. Hebrew symbol of wisdom. Allegedly Solomon's seal and the two tablets of Mosaic law were made of sapphire. In the Orient used to create a meditative mood. Believed to procure favors from princes. In Persian belief the earth rests on a sapphire, the reflection of which colors the sky.

Star sapphire. Bringer of good luck to wearer.

**SAR** Word root meaning to creep.

**SARA** Arrow used with capa (bow) in Buddhist services against demons. Emblem of Cunda, Kurukulla (red form), Mahamayuri (green), Mahasahasrapramardani, Parnasabari, Vajrata, and forms of Avalokitesvara.

**SARADDEVI** Autumn, one of the Buddhist goddesses of the four seasons. Portrayed with animal head. Color, yellow; emblems: kapala, karttika, mayurapiccha; vahana, deer. In Tibet called Ston-gyi-rgyal-mo.

**SARAH (SADIE, SALLY, SARA)** Literally, princess. In the Old Testament, Abraham's half-sister or niece, who became his wife. At her marriage God changed her name from Sarai (Jah is prince or my princess). See name. She was a woman of uncommon beauty. Long barren, she gave Abraham her maid Hagar as a secondary wife. When,

in her old age, Sarah gave birth to Isaac, the child of promise, she became jealous of Hagar and cast Hagar and her son Ishmael from the camp. In Christian tradition Sarah symbolizes the church without bondage, Hagar the church in bondage to ceremonial law.

**SARAH** One of the better known Mahasiddhas (eighty-four great Buddhist sorcerers). In usual form seated with a beard and long hair in a high chignon. He holds an arrow in two hands.

**SARAJAS** Swedish world of the dead. Source of Sarantola, meaning sea and denoting the northern Arctic Ocean. A name of Pimentola.

**SARAKKA (SADSTA-AKKA)** Lapp goddess of birth. Daughter of Madderakka. She aided reindeer as well as humans. Name derived from saret, to cleave.

**SARAMA** Hindu dawn goddess. Messenger of Indra and keeper of his cows (clouds), which she rescues from the Panis, night robbers. Mother of Saramaya. In later legends she is called a dog, possibly a greyhound. She aids those who are lost in forests, grottoes, or dark places. Name from the root sar, to creep, resolves into se (fire) + rama (sun). A transliteration into Greek gives Helen. Sarama-Panis equate with Hercules-Cacus.

**SARA-MAMA** Peruvian maize mother. Symbolized by large or strangely shaped maize ears. These ears, in which her spirit was believed to be incarnate were kept until the next harvest, when sacrifices were made to them.

**SARAMAYA (SARAMEYA, SARA-MEYAS)** In Hindu mythology



son of Sarama. Air in motion. Resembles Hermes.

**SARANYU** Hindu goddess of morning light. Daughter of Tv-astr. By Vivasvat mother of the Asvins and the primeval twins Yama and Yami. She assumes mare form and disappears. Her husband in horse shape pursues and is reunited to her. A light myth identifying her with Sanjna. Transliterated into Greek her name became Erinys.

**SARAPH** Hebrew term for snake; resolves into essence of light or vital fire. Akin to cer-vous (stag) and seraph (cherub).

**SARASVANT** Hindu water genius; male counterpart of Sarasvati.

**SARASVATI** (1) Hindu river goddess revered as a great fertilizing and purifying mother. Deity of eloquence and wisdom. In later myths daughter of Sagara, sakti of Brahma. Portrayed as a great beauty with a crescent on her brow seated on a lotus. Sometimes given swan form. Also called Vac. Identical with Harahvaiti and Helmund. (2) In Buddhism a female Bodhisattva; the melodious voice, goddess of music and poetry. Shown as a beautiful woman playing on a flute. Color, white; emblems: mayura, vina; mudra, varada. In Tibet called dByans-c'an-ma or Yang-chem-ma, and source of the Japanese Benten.

**SARDANAPALUS** Greek name of Asurbanipal, last Assyrian king. Flourished in the 7th century B.C. Name applied to any extravagant self-willed tyrant. Byron depicts him as effeminate and voluptuous.

**SARDINIA (SARDONIA)** August 6 birthday flower symbolizing in-

vitiation. It supposedly caused those who ate it to die of laughter or develop a contemptuous or sardonic smile.

**SARDIUS** Symbol of martyrdom. One of the twelve gems in the Hebrew high-priest's breastplate; sometimes identified as the ruby.

**SARDONYX** August birthstone symbolizing conjugal felicity, power, vivacity; under some circumstances suffering. Dream significance: love of friends. Amulet which leads to a high position, gives courage to orators and bashful lovers, protects warriors, preserves the wounded, and aids women in childbirth. Associated with the poppy and shares its symbolism. It governs the zodiacal sign Leo or Virgo. Those born under its influence will be cool, honest, merciful, and tend toward the liberal arts.

**SARDRAKAPALA** Garland of severed heads; Buddhist tantric symbol. In Tibet called gyi-p'ren-wa or t'od-rlon. Compare Mala.

**SARGON I OF AKKAD** Mesopotamian monarch who ruled about 2500 B.C. First great conqueror, Of miraculous birth, his mother was a virgin priestess of the sun god. In a wicker basket he was set adrift on the Euphrates, where he was found by Akki, a water-drawer, who taught him gardening. Beloved by Ishtar, he became king. Probably an historic king into whose biography sun deity attributes were woven. His life resembles that of Moses. See Exposed child, Prostituion.

**Sargon II.** King who brought Assyria to a pinnacle of savage grandeur in the 8th century B.C. Pillars were made of headless human corpses, tongues were cut from the mouths of captured kings.

Under his command Assyria became the most powerful nation in the ancient world. Transporter of the ten lost tribes of Israel. With his son Sennacherib destroyed Babylon.

**SARIPUTRA** In Buddhism: one of the two best beloved of the five disciples of Sakyamuni; the other being Maudgalyana. They are called the Model Pair, which see.

**SARITOR** Roman divinity of weeding.

**SARMATIA** Frozen shores to which Ovid was banished; ancient name of Poland.

**SARPANITUM** Babylonian goddess of childbirth and fertility.

**SARPEDON** Literally, the creeper. (1) Son of Zeus and Europa. Ancestor of the Lycians. He had a serpent form, and Zeus granted him a life of three generations. An agricultural king, his life corresponded to the fertile seasons. (2) Grandson of Bellerophon, son of Zeus and Laodamia or of Evander and Deidamia. A valiant Lycian prince, ally of the Trojans, he was slain by Patroclus. Zeus sent Apollo to cleanse and anoint his body, which Death and Sleep carried to Lycia (bright land). Personification of the creeping light of heaven.

**SARSAOK** Iranian ox on whose back primeval men passed from region to region across the Vourukasha, the primal sea. Incarnation of a cloud. Also called Hadhayosh.

**SARSEN STONES** Erosion-resisting blocks on the chalk downs of England. In popular tradition the remnants of old pagan monu-

ments. Once believed to have magic properties and called druid stones. Sarsen is a corruption of Saracen.

**SARUBE** Legendary descendants of Sarudahiko and Ama-Uzume, who became the first performers of the Japanese ceremonial dances.

**SARUDAHIKO** In Japanese mythology celestial guide of Ninigi to earth.

**SARVABUDDHADAKINI** Buddhist air goddess capable of conferring superhuman powers on those who invoke her. One of the Dakinis. In usual form her asana is stepping to the right; color, red; emblem: kapala, karttika, khatvanga. In Tibet called Naro-kha-choma or Naro-mk-a-spyodma.

**SARVAKAMADUGHA** Hindu supporter of the north corner of heaven. Daughter of Surabhi. Wish-cow of Indra. She is fat and the potency of her milk is such that any mortal youth who drinks it will be strong for a thousand years.

**SARVANIVARANAVISKAMBHIN** Buddhist eraser of stains; a Dhyani-bodhisattva. In Tibet called Dip-pa-nam-sel or sGrib-pa-rnam-sel.

**SASH** Badge of distinction. In Freemasonry emblem of a master. In Buddhism a Bodhisattva garment. See belt.

**SASHI-MI-RIG-GILHA (SAGSHI-MI-RIG-GILHA)** Tibetan Buddhist earth gods.

**SASSAFRAS (SAXIFRAGE)** Affection.

**SASTHI** Literally, sixth. Hindu goddess who presides over the

critical sixth day after a child's birth. Worshipped also by those who wish to avoid smallpox. Her vehicle is a cat.

**SATAN (SATHAN, SATHANAS)**

Literally, adversary, enemy. In the Old Testament accuser and calumniator of man, whom he seduces to sin. Author of evil, cause of misery and death, lord of the material word, prince of liars, spirit of fornication. Twin brother of the archangel Michael, who hurled him from Heaven for the sin of pride. A devil. By extension any cruel, depraved, or vicious person. Also known as Lucifer, chief of sinners. In the cabala identified with Moloch. In Milton's Paradise Lost he becomes monarch of Hell. His generals are Beelzebub, Belial, Chemos, Dagon, Moloch, Rimmon, Thammuz; his standard-bearer is Azazel. He is ambitious, proud, selfish, a beautiful man of gigantic size, commanding and daring. In legend generally drawn with horns, saucer eyes, claws, and a tail. The colors red and black are associated with him. Symbolized by the dog, dragon, serpent, swine. Elements of his legend parallel those of Hephaestus, Jaik-Khan, Kara-Khan, Set, Susano-wo.

Satanael. Siberian devil formed from a bubble which developed when God, Yryn-Ajy-Tojon, spit. Among a Bulgarian sect the elder of God's two sons, the younger being Christ.

Satanism. Witchcraft.

**SATAVES** In Zoroastrianism one of the leaders of the four corners of the sky; chieftain of the west.

**SATET (SATE, SATI)** Literally, pour out or strew. Egyptian goddess of Nile inundation.

A wife of Khnemu. Portrayed with cow's horns and crown of upper Egypt. A queen mother, she is addressed as Lady of the Heavens.

**SATHARIEL (SHEIRIEL)** In the cabala concealer of God, hider of the face of mercy. Lucifuge is its arch-demon.

**SATI** Hindu mother goddess. Daughter of Daksha; wife of Siva. Because her father and her husband quarreled she entered fire and died, i.e. the dawn perished in the fire of the sun or the spring perished in summer's scorching heat. The practice of burning a widow on her husband's funeral pyre (sati or suttee) commemorates this act. Women who die in this manner are worshiped as saints and revered for their healing powers.

**SATIN** Luxury, wealth.

Satin-flower. Fascination.

Also called honesty.

Satin gypsum. First love.

Satin spar. Mineral symbolizing eternal love.

**SATIRE** Among early Britains a magic rhyme recited as a curse or to cast a spell which could bring dishonor, create black face blotches, drive a foe insane, turn his bowels to water, cause his death or other misfortune. See Cairbre.

**SATTA-KURO-DZUSAGAI-AI**

Among the Yakuts suite of the over-god Ajy-Tangara. Angels. The seven assistants. Identical with Kudai.

**SATTUKU** Daily sacrifices to the Babylonian god Nabu.

**SATURDAY** Seventh day of the week, governed by the planet Saturn. In India an unlucky day

inasmuch as it is dedicated to Sani, god of misfortune. The Jewish sabbath, a day of rest. By Saxons called Seaterday, i.e. day upon which the Great Workman sat Himself down.

**SATURN (SATURNUS)** Literally, sower. (1) Ancient Roman deity of harvest. Seedsower and answerer. In later legend devourer of his children (days, months, and years), thus lord of time, spirit of action. Husband of Ops. In the golden age he was co-ruler on earth with Janus. Emblems: hook, scythe, sickle, yellow color. Portrayed bearing a sickle and a wheat sheaf. Name probably derived from Set; source of the word Saturday. Identified with Cronus; more closely resembles Triptolemus. (2) Death planet, sixth in distance from the sun, ruler of Capricorn, lord of Saturday. In astro-mythology typifies duration, the finite within the infinite. Bringer of inertia and mourning. Evil to be born under; its children are cowards, ignorant, perfidious. It represents a melancholic intelligence. Protector of the treacherous. It is pictured by a cross from which hangs a quarter circle or two opposite quarters to form a reverse S. Represented by the color black, the metal lead, and the musical tone A natural. By Babylonians called Ninip. According to Moslems presides over thieves and swindlers.

Saturnalia. Roman festival which began about December 17 and lasted for seven days. A harvest-home or winter solstice celebration marked by carnival, exchange of gifts, feasting, license and misrule, and a cessation of all public works. Masters served slaves; kings were chosen by lot, usually from among criminals or slaves, to

preside over the feast, given ass ears, and then slain. Its riotous indulgence is the source of the phrase Saturnalia of crime. It merged into the Christmas festival. See Christmas Play, Nemi Wood, Orgia, Sacred king under King, Surrogate.

Saturn's tree. Philosopher's tree, name given by alchemists to an amalgam of crystallized silver obtained from mercury. Also called Diana's tree.

**SATYR** One of a race of woodland spirits personifying the free, wild, untrammelled forest life. They were shy and cunning, in the train of Dionysus, and delighted especially in dancing, music, wine, and women. Grotesque, they had goat-like ears, pug-nose, short tail, budding horns. Originally symbolized the wisdom of fertility, combining bestial, human, and inanimate nature; later symbolized abandon and folly. Their chief was Silenus. Probably derived from Anshar. By Romans confused with fauns.

**SATYRANE** In Spenser's Faerie Queene a blunt and noble knight. Son of Thyamis (passion) by a satyr. He personifies natural chivalry, and is believed to represent John Perrot, in the political world, and Martin Luther, in the religious. He rescues Una (truth, which had been driven from the cities and was hiding in a cave) from the satyrs (bondage). No sooner this is accomplished she falls in with Archimago, revealing how difficult it was for the Reformation to separate truth from error.

**SAU (SIAU)** Egyptian sense god; personification of taste.

**SAUCER** Female principle; sacrifice. Altar object.



Saucer eyes. Large, round, staring eyes.

**SAUL** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning longed for. (2) First king of Israel. A mighty warrior, he was anointed by Samuel. He typifies a worldly man who turned spiritual, and in later years became jealous, melancholy, presumptuous, tyrannical, and superstitious, consulting the Witch of Endor. David's harp playing calmed his moods of despair, but he grew jealous of his son-in-law's popularity, and endeavored to put David to death. With his sons, Saul was killed on Mount Gilboa. David succeeded him. (2) In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* stands for Oliver Cromwell, who persecuted Charles II and drove him from England, in the manner Saul drove David from Jerusalem.

Is Saul also among the prophets? Skepticism in reference to one who leaves the ranks of one party or cause to align himself with another, in the manner that Saul turned from Jehovah.

Saul of Tarsus. The apostle Paul. See Paul under Saint.

**SAUSAGE** A sausage feast is part of the Martilmas festivities in Germany. Radically sos (sus), root of sustenance; thus a fertility offering.

**SAVANNA (SAVANNAH)** Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning sheet or treeless plain.

**SAVIOR (SAVIOUR)** In most mythologies the son of an immaculate virgin, born at the winter solstice and sacrificed at the summer solstice or harvest for the benefit of mankind. Usually a fertility or sun hero. Buddha and Mohammed were revered as saviors. In Christianity a title applied to God, but chiefly to

Christ. By extension a deliverer from death, ruin, or sin.

Save appearances. Keep a bold face under trying circumstances.

Save one's bacon. Escape from an embarrassing situation in an undignified way.

Save one's face. Preserve one's dignity in defeat by adroitness.

Save one's skin. Avoid harm or loss.

**SAVITRI (SAVITR, SAVITAR)**

(1) Hindu sun god as life-giver, an aspect of Surya. His energy is irresistible. He is golden-handed, has a golden tongue, and is the shining wanderer who drives a golden chariot. In sacrifices he cut off his hand (rays), but received a new one (dawn lights) from attendant priests. His lost hand equates with Odin's lost eye and Nuada's silver hand. (2) Wife of Satyavan. Her devotion to her husband was so great Yama restored him to life. A fertility renewal tale. Prototype of Lao-damia.

**SAW** Christian symbol of martyrdom. Emblem of saints Matthias and Simon Zelotes.

Sawfish. Grief, peril.

Sawing wood. Dreaming, snoring.

Saw teeth. Death; light rays, equating with the coxcomb; water, equating with zig-zag lines.

**SAXNOT (SEAXNEAT)** Literally, sword companion. Anglo-Saxon prototype of Thor.

**SAXON** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning stone knife or sword.

**SBIRES** In Moslem belief eighteen assistants of the underworld.

**SCABIOUS** August 8 birthday

flower symbolizing unfortunate love.

Sweet scabious. June 26 birthday flower symbolizing widowhood.

**SCAFFOLD** Dream significance: high position, honors.

**SCALES** Death, equality, fear, judgment, justice. Dream significance: legal business. Emblem of Libra, Maat, Osiris, Themis, Thoth.

**SCALLOP SHELL** Drinking vessel, pilgrimage, virgin birth. Emblem of Aphrodite, Saint James the Greater. In heraldry signifies a visit to the saint's shrine at Compostella, Spain.

**SCALP** Trophy of war. American Indian sacred rain-making fetish. Honored by a dance in adoption rites. Some tribes as well as the pagan Finns and other peoples scalped an enemy to prevent his ghost from walking; the scalped warrior hid in caves or haunted the wilds from shame. See hair.

Scalp dance. Zuni fertility ceremonial. Children conceived on the night of the dance supposedly were exceptionally vigorous.

**SCAMANDER (SCAMANDROS, SCAMANDRUS)** Sacred river which flowed near ancient Troy. It followed a winding course, hence to loaf or wander. In the Trojan war the river's god pursued Achilles (sun), who was saved by Hephaestus. It supposedly gave hair a beautiful color, and Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera bathed in it in preparation for the contest before Paris for the golden apple.

**SCAMANDRIUS** A name of Astyanax.

**SCANDAL** In an Italian icon personified by an old man with an open mouth and gray beard. His hair is slightly curled. He carries a pack of cards and a lute. At his feet are a hautboy and a music book.

**SCAPEGOAT** In Jewish anti-quity the goat Azazel, upon the head of which Aaron, on the Day of Atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people, after which it was pushed off a chalk cliff in the wilderness; hence a person or group made to bear blame due others. Compare Funeral doles, Sin-eater.

**SCAPIN** Valet in Moliere's comedy *Les Fourberies de Scapin* famous for his knavish tricks. Derived from Scapino, a stock Italian comic character.

Jupiter Scapin. Nickname of Napoleon Bonaparte.

**SCAPULAR** Shoulder strap worn by members of Roman Catholic orders to symbolize the yoke of Christ.

**SCAR** See Mutilation.

**SCARAB (SCARABAEUS)** Androgyny, creation, fertility, immortality, resurrection, sun. A form of Khepera. A gem representing the insect and inscribed with symbols was used as a seal and amulet. Worshiped because of the beauty of its iridescent wing sheaths and because the female rolled her egg in a ball of mud, which was interpreted to be a means of renewing existence. Word source of crab and scar. Sacredness of symbol preserved in some Christian churches; the name has been applied to Christ. In Europe sometimes identified as the animal governing the zodiacal house Cancer.

**SCARECROW** Field protector, false alarm. Originally set up as the fertility deity's image. See Priapus, Sohodo-no-kami.

**SCARF** Buddhist Bodhisattva garment.

Scarf waving. Lightning. In Japanese mythology causes centipedes and snakes to be dispersed, the sea to ebb or flow, the wind to rise or be still, etc.

**SCARFACE** See Poia.

**SCARLET** Fervor, fire, mutual love, worldliness. Color of ancient gown of jurisprudence. Corresponds to musical tone C natural. Charm for the cure of smallpox. In Freemasonry one of the four symbolic colors; signifies zeal. Christian symbol of profligacy. Ancient Hebrew color of diligence, merit, virtue.

Scarlet coat. Huntsman.

Scarlet woman. Sinner. Epithet applied to London and Paris, to Pagan Rome, to the church of Rome by controversial Protestants, and to the Protestant churches by Roman Catholics.

Will Scarlet (Scadlock, Scathelocke). Companion of Robin Hood.

**SCARUS** Fish symbolizing mutual love.

**SCATH** Celtic afterworld across the sea. Visited by Cuchulainn (sun), who robbed it of its caldron of plenty (verdure) and of its cows (rain clouds), which he brought back to Ireland with him.

**SCATHACH** Celtic warrior goddess from whom Cuchulainn learned many feats. By him she became the mother of Uathach, and she assisted Cuchulainn in overcoming Aife, another Amazon.

**SCEF (SCEAF, SHEAF)** In Norse mythology father of Scyld. Name of Heimdal when he appeared as a teacher among men. A corn deity.

**SCENTS** Coquetry, identification, love, perception, sexual intercourse.

Scented wands. Tibetan Buddhist symbol of hospitality. One of the seven offerings.

**SCEOLAN (SGEOLAN)** In Irish mythology one of Fionn's two wonderful dogs. Born of Tuiren. The other dog was Bran. A wind spirit.

**SCEPTER** Ambition, authority, command, glory, high office, honor, magic, persuasion, phallus, resolution, riches, sovereignty, wish granter. Talisman for power, renewed youth. In heraldry, justice. Badge of deities, kings, judges, priests. Originally the spear on which a sovereign leaned for support. Emblem of Jupiter, Mithra, Osiris, Zeus. Resolves into se-pitar, i.e. fire father. Buddhist ritual altar object typifying the thunderbolt (vajra). Used in services against demons. Called khadaga. In China the ju-i, symbol of contentment, longevity, prosperity.

Scepter and ring. Authority and justice.

Scepter in left hand. Wisdom of the heart (as the seat of understanding).

Scepter surmounted by a cuckoo. Attribute of Hera.

Scepter surmounted by a hoopoe. Egyptian symbol of virtuous affections.

Scepter surmounted by an open hand. Power to punish or reward.

Scepter with a cloud or mushroom-shaped head. Chinese emblem of literature. Magic bringer of the virtues embodied in what-

ever other objects may be pictured with it.

Triple-barred scepter. Emblem of Ptah, signifying force, life, power.

**SCHAFFER** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning shepherd. Cognate with Egyptian chepera (beetle).

**SCHAL-JIME** Literally, prince of death. Tatar flood hero, who rules the infant dead and those who die happily. Compare Jaik-Khan, Kezer-Tshingis.

**SCHAMIR** (1) Scandinavian charm; a ravenstone which renders its wearer invisible. (2) In Hebrew fable the worm which aided Solomon in hewing the Temple stones. Generally interpreted to mean diamond, also fertility.

**SCHERIA** In Greek mythology island paradise over which Alcinous ruled. Land of eternal twilight in the west, onto which Odysseus was tossed by the sea nymph Leucothea when his raft broke apart, and where he was discovered by Nausicaa (dawn).

**SCHILBUNG** In the Nibelungenlied a subterranean dwarf. Brother of Nibelung, which see.

**SCHILDA** German Gotham. City noted for the wisdom of its inhabitants (Schildburger), who were forced to pretend to be foolish in order to be left in peace. In a fable one man built a house without windows and tried to carry sunlight in.

**SCHINUS** June 27 birthday flower symbolizing marriage.

**SCHOOL** Learning, philosophy, seat of skill. Originally meant to pause or rest, thus employ-

ment of leisure. Radically the same as skull.

**SCIENCE** In an Italian icon personified by a woman with wings on her head; she holds a mirror and a bowl topped with a triangular stopper.

Dismal science. Political economy.

Gay science. Poetry, especially troubadour poetry.

Noble science. Boxing, fencing, self-defence.

Seven sciences. Medieval term for the Trivium, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, with the Quadrivium, arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music.

**SCIRON (SKEIRON)** Legendary robber of Megara, who made his captives wash his feet, and then kicked them into the sea. When Theseus (sun) hurled him into the sea, it refused to accept such a scoundrel; neither would earth have him back; thus he remained suspended in space. An air and wind demon.

**SCISSORS** Dream significance: death of a friend, quarrel.

**SCOBELLUM** A fruitful land mentioned in medieval Christian legend. Its people outdid cannibals for cruelty, Cretans for lying, Egyptians for luxury, Germans for drunkenness, Persians for pride, and all nations together for vices generally. In punishment the gods changed the idle women into milch-cows, jesters into monkeys, the lecherous into goats, misers into moles, the proud into peacocks, scolds into magpies, etc. They remained in these forms until rescued by Christian champions.

**SCONE** Sacred rock placed under the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey. Ancient stone



brought from the Hill of Scone in Scotland. Resolves into sekone, fiery cone or great one.

**SCOPELISM** In Black magic curse attached to stones thrown into fields or gardens.

**SCORPION (SCORPIO, SCORPIUS)** (1) Contempt, discord, fire, lust, mischievousness, pain, stewardship, stinging rebuke, suffering, torture, wickedness. Dream significance: serious loss. A form of the Babylonian chaos monster Girtablili, guardian of the gateway to the sun. In Egypt symbolic of wardens and sacred to Isis and Selk. In Greek mythology form given to Orion by Artemis. Hebraic-Christian symbol of evil, treachery. The Toltecs gave the form to Yappan when he was killed after yielding to temptation. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky. (3) Celestial guardian; eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 22. Period of conflict and treachery; a season of death. Its color is blue-green, its element water. It is a cold, moist, feminine sign; its quality is unfortunate. It is ruled by the planet Mars. Subjects born under the sign are demanding, dramatic, knavish, malicious, managerial, strong-willed. It is a time when experiences are drawn out of materials, and governs the sexual parts and matrix. Its tarot significance is the Justice. Its pictorial symbol is the zig-zag line of lightning or the letter M ending in a dart to symbolize the insect's sting.

**Scorpion stinger.** In Buddhism, because it renders the scorpion invincible, a sword of knowledge.

**SCOT (SCOTT)** Masculine name from a family name, meaning a

Scotchman. Used to indicate passion, in allusion to the Scotchman's supposed fiery temper.

**Michael Scot.** Medieval scholar reputed to be a sorcerer who owned a demon horse and a demon ship.

**Pay one's scot.** Pay one's assessment or reckoning.

**Scota.** Mythical ancestress of the Scotch. Legendary daughter of a king of Egypt. Wife of Niul; mother of Goidel. Also called Bera or Hag of Beara. See Fenius Farsa.

**Scotch mist.** Humoursly rain, alluding to the heavy Highland mists.

**Scot free.** Without payment or punishment; literally free of scot, or tax.

**Scotland.** Symbolized by Saint Andrew's cross, tartan fabric, thistle.

**SCOTIA** Literally, dark one. Sea goddess of Cyprus. Probably confused by the Gaels with the ancestress of the Scots, whom they call Scota.

**SCOURGE** Chastisement, discipline, harassment, hunting, torture. In Christian art, penance, self-mortification. Passion of Christ; one of the thirteen symbols of crucifixion. Emblem of the saint Bibiana, Filomena, Gervasius, Julia, and the Quattro Coronati. In medieval Europe typified education of youth. In Rome, where debtors were whipped, a symbol of debt. Attribute of Bellona.

**Scourge of God.** Christian appellation for Pagan conquerors who caused widespread destruction and havoc. It has been applied to Attila, king of the Huns; Genseric, king of the Vandals; Timur Tamerlane, the Tartar. In an Italian icon personified by a man in a red garment holding a scourge in one hand a thunder-

bolt in the other. The air is troubled, the earth covered with locusts.

**SCRAT (SCHRATZ)** Teutonic wood demon. Same as Celtic Dus. In Anglo-Saxon, Scritta (monster); in German, Schratt (goblin); in Icelandic, Skratti (imp).

Old Scratch. The Devil; from Scrat.

**SCREECH OWL** Ill omen.

**SCREW** Security, tightness. Female principle if used in connection with a male screw; male if used in a nut, which is female.

An old screw. A miser; a broken-down horse.

Have a screw loose. Be slightly mentally unbalanced, as a machine, the operation of which is disturbed by a slight defect.

Put on the screws. Put pressure to bear, usually for a debt payment.

Screw from an old coffin. Formed into a ring as a talisman against cramps and epileptic fits.

**SCRIP** Wallet symbolizing a journey, especially a pilgrimage. In heraldry a bearing often shown with a staff. Emblem of Saint Ignatius Theophorus.

**SCROLL** Legal document, ornamentation, record of past events, seal. In China called fu, a symbol of truth. Christian symbol of petition to God. Attribute of a prophet and of saints Basil, Edward the Confessor, Eleazar, Ives. In Greek antiquity a decree of fate; emblem of Calliope, Clio. On Hebrew graves, divine presence and revelation; the Torah.

**SCROOGE** Miser; from Ebenezer Scrooge in Dickens' Christ-

mas Carol, who is transformed from a curmudgeon into a benevolent man by revelations made to him by three Christmas ghosts.

**SCRUPULOUSNESS** In an Italian icon personified by a lean, shame-faced old man looking up to heaven. He stands near a furnace holding a sieve.

**SCULPTOR** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Sculptor's Workshop.

Sculptor's Tool. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Caelum, Graving Tool.

**SCUTUM** (1) Emblem of a Roman gladiator or legionary. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Sobieski's Shield.

**SCYLD (SCILD)** In Beowulf son of Scef, or an aspect of Scef. He came as a baby foundling in a boat, his head pillowed on a sheaf of corn. He became king of Denmark and, when his work among men was done, he died and was sent to sea in a ship heaped with treasures as great as those he had brought with him. He came as the fertile spring sun, and left taking fertility with him. His ship laden with treasures also denotes an animistic view, which ascribes to the dead the wants of the living. Parallels Skate. See Stigande.

**SCYLLA (SKYLLA)** Literally, to tear. (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Phorcys and Hecate; beloved by Poseidon. Amphitrite, becoming jealous, metamorphosed Scylla into a monster with six heads, twelve feet, and the yelp of a dog, and placed her in a rock cave in the Messina Straits, where she swooped upon ships as they passed and obtained a victim in each of her mouths. In another account she was a sea-nymph

turned into a monster by Circe because she was loved by Glaucus. Reef opposite Charybdis, whirlpool. To be caught between them is to be caught between two evils, either one of which can be avoided only by risking the other. (2) See Nisus.

**SCYTHE** Autumn, death, harvest, reaping, time. Emblem of Cronus, Father Time, Saturn, and of moon deities. In Freemasonry emblem of the Master's degree. In heraldry symbol of hope for fruitful harvest.

**SCYTHIANS** A wandering people whom the Greeks believed robbed the griffins of a hoard of gold (fertility), thus drought demons. They supposedly were one-eyed; hence semi-blind thieves. Also called Arimaspi (one-eyed). On vases shown in Oriental dress fighting griffins.

**SE** Word root from the Egyptian for man, signifying ever-existent oversoul or great light.

**SEA** Abundance, adventure, discovery, fertility, refreshment, primordial creation, unfathomable truth and wisdom; also destruction, rebelliousness, wildness. Magna Mater, from whom the sun rises and into whose arms it sinks. Dream significance: (calm) happiness, success; (stormy) anger, check. In art symbolized by the crescent moon, dolphin, horse, sea horse, serpent, wavy line, wavy M. Associated with Aphrodite, Benten; Venus, Virgin Mary.

Be at sea. Be at a loss, or in a state of perplexity.

Between the devil and the deep sea. Between two evils equally hazardous; in allusion to the herd of swine and the devils called Legion in the New Testament.

Bride of the Sea. City of

Venice, in allusion to the ceremony established in 1777, when the doge married the city to the Adriatic by throwing a ring into the water and saying, "We wed thee, O sea, in token of perpetual dominion."

Dead Sea. Sea which occupies the deepest depression on earth's surface, and in which nothing lives when a few feet from the inlet.

Freedom of the seas. The rights of all nations to the free use of the seas' highways.

Old Man of the Sea. Anyone of whose company it is difficult to be rid, in allusion to the monster who leaped upon the back of Sinbad in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment.

Sea-born. A universal mythological motif is that of a love or mother goddess rising from the sea or being born of its foam. The significance is immaculate conception.

Sea-bream. In Japan good luck; emblem of Ebisu.

Sea dog. Metaphor for an experienced sailor.

Sea goat. Capricornus.

Sea horse. Steed of Neptune, Poseidon, and other sea gods.

Sea legs. Power to adapt oneself to the pitching of a vessel; seaman's rolling gait on shore. By extension the ability to weather a mental conflict or adjust to an uncomfortable situation.

Seaman. Projection into the future.

Sea-mews. Souls of drowned mariners.

Sea Monster. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Cetus, Whale. Also a poetical figure representing the demons famine and hunger which accompany inundations.

Sea mother names. Maia, Mara, Maria, Miriam, Mary, Myrrha, from Mare, the sea.

The sons of these goddesses, invariably virgins, are frequently saviors.

Sea onion. Protector against evil, as such rubbed on gates.

Sea serpent. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Hydra. Serpent which Heracles slew as one of his labors.

Sea shell. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems signifying blessedness.

Sea urchin. A grave gift. Because of its multitudinous exquisitely colored spikes a sun symbol.

Sea voyage. Sexual voyage. In a storm in which no one is drowned signifies virtue; one in which someone is drowned or wrecked signifies adversity, sin, wickedness.

Seaweed (Seaware). The eternal, bond slaves. Hair of mermaids and sea deities. In Japan signifies joy; used in New Year decorations as an emblem of auspicious beginning.

Seven Seas. Antarctic, Arctic, Indian, North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific oceans.

Son of a sea cock. Nautical term of contempt.

Turbulent sea. Men in motion, rage, trouble, war. In Christian tradition the present world.

Undersea currents. Spiritual forces.

**SEABERT (SEIBERT)** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning conquering brightness.

**SEAL** (1) Circus, exhibitionism. Steed of sea divinities. In the Chinese empire typified eighth military grade. Eskimo sacred animal. After eating, the bones are thrown in the water that the animal might come to life for the next hunting season. See Skeleton. (2) Device sym-

bolizing assent, authority, crest, confirmation, fidelity, government sanction, knowledge, legality, love of thinking, name substitute, official position, power, preservation, propriety, restraint, secrecy, security, virtue. Amulet against disease; the impressions supposedly have a curing potency. Resolves into se-al, i.e. fire god. In Christian rites impresses the signature of God.

Seal of David. The Magen David; two triangles interlaced. Emblem of Judaism. Symbolizes divine protection.

Seal of Solomon. Pentagon. Passport to the Kingdom of Heaven; health amulet.

**SEALTIEL** Name from the Hebrew, meaning request of God. An archangel.

**SEARBHAN LOCHLANNACH** In Irish legend a giant who guarded the berries of immortality on the rowan tree in the north. He had one eye, which was broad and fiery (evil) in the middle of his black forehead. A Fomor, or deity of darkness, slain by Diarmaid when he refused to give the warrior a handful of the berries.

**SEASONS** Spring, on ancient charts likened to infancy, celebrated with rejoicing, symbolized by the eagle and emerald; summer, childhood, period of sacrificing the sacred king for fertility, lion and ruby; autumn, maturity and decline, period of wailing and mourning rites, bull and sapphire; winter, death and rebirth, period of yule fires to announce resurrection, man and diamond. In China spring is symbolized by the peach blossom or peony, summer by the lotus, autumn by the chrysanthemum, winter by bamboo or plum blossom. In Japan the flowers are



plum (spring), peony, chrysanthemum, bamboo. In Egyptian antiquity the seasons were three: that of inundation (winter-spring), coming forth (spring-summer), harvest (autumn).

**SEAT** Dream significance: (of wood) moderate circumstances; (of stone) importance; (on it) serious affairs.

Seated man. Supreme deity.

**SEB** Same as Qeb.

**SEBASTIAN** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the man of Sebastia, and from the Greek, meaning reverend, venerable. (2) King of Portugal defeated and killed by the Moors in 1578. A celebrated warrior. According to popular legend he will return to earth one day to make Brazil a great kingdom; thus he ranks with Arthur, Barbarossa, and Charlemagne.

**SEBEK (SEBAK)** Egyptian deity with the head of a crocodile and the body of a man regarded as the protector of reptiles. Originally a fertility god, a developed form of Nu, later a malignant being associated with death. In Pyramid texts he was an elf placed on tombs to prevent decay and provide the dead with sight and speech. His title was Remi, i.e. weeper of fertilizing tears. By the Greeks called Sukhos. Compare Baquaina.

Sebek-Tum-Ra. Crocodile form of the sun.

**SECHU (SECU)** Hebrew name meaning watch-place.

**SECLUSION RITES** A practice among primitives regarded as a form of initiation or purification, necessary for the welfare of the individual and the tribe. Girls

at puberty, men who have killed, women at childbirth are among those subjected to seclusion.

**SECOND CIRCLE** In Dante's *Inferno* the beginning of Hell proper; realm of carnal sinners. Second Chasm, Eighth Circle. Chasm, Eighth Circle. Chasm of seducers in Dante's *Inferno*.

**SECRECY** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in black holding a signet ring to her mouth as if to seal it.

**SECRETARY BIRD** In African mythology, serpent (rain-withholder) hunter. Probably inspired the Horus myth in which the god as a falcon hawk attacks the serpent form of Set. See Bird and serpent.

**SECURITY** In an Italian icon personified by a sleeping woman, who leans on a pillar and holds a spear.

**SED** (1) Egyptian cannibalistic feast. An early king ruled for thirty years, unless he died before his term of office expired, and then was devoured at the Sed festival, that his strength might enter the land and his successor, and the people have prosperity. Later a mock sacrifice was performed, animals were substituted for the king, the human form of a nature god, who supposedly was reborn. (2) In Hebrew demonology one of a class of devils called sedim, to whom sons and daughters were sacrificed. Worship associated with Moloch. Identical with Alad, Sedu. (3) Ancient Semitic sun god as hunter. Probable source of the Sedim.

**SEDER (SEIDER)** The service and feast of the Jewish Passover, which see.

**SEDI** In Wintun Indian legend, the tempter. A coyote.

**SEDNA** Eskimo mainland name of the Greenland sea-goddess Nerrivik. Daughter of Anguta. Ruler of dead souls as well as over the food of the living; thus underworld mistress of life and death.

**SEDU (SHEDU)** One of a class of Babylonian underworld genii connected with the wandering souls of the dead. In evil form identical with the Gallu; as a protective spirit identical with Alad. In art shown as a colossal winged bull with a bearded human head; original form may have been that of a goat.

**SEED** Fertility, fruit of marriage, germ of life to be, growth. Cognate with berry, dewdrop. In Buddhism called bija. In Egyptian mythology the fragments of the body of Osiris. With gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, and human blood offered to Mexican gods, who in turn were to give large crops and victories.

**SEESAW** Balance, choice, course of love, vacillation, wavering. Attribute of wind deities.

**SEEWIESKEN** German water nixie.

**SEF** Egyptian yesterday. See Tuau.

**SEGDA** In Irish mythology born on Mag Mor, thus the son of a sinless couple. A light hero.

**SEGESTA (EGESTA)** Trojan woman sent by her father to Sicily that she might not be devoured by drought monsters infesting Troy. She became the wife of the Sicilian river god

Crimisus, and mother of Aces-tes. Probably a dew or river goddess.

**SEGO LILY** Emblem of Utah.

**SEIAN HORSE** A possession which brings ill luck, in allusion to the horse of the Roman Cneius Seius, who was put to death by Mark Antony. Its successive owners all died violently.

**SEID (SEYID)** Arabic meaning prince. Title conferred on descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed.

**SEIDES** Sacred stones of the Lapps. Eroded into shapes resembling animals and humans and worshiped as gods who provide luck in fishing and hunting and good health. Consulted for prophecies. See Passe-vara.

**SEIDR** In Norse mythology magic which created delusions or tempests, deprived warriors of courage, or had deadly results. The seidhmadhr (male magicians) or seidhkoma (female magicians) sent the soul out of the body in the form of a fierce animal to cause the damage.

**SEIMIA (SIMI)** Syrian fate and mother goddess. Represented veiled. Identified with Ashima and Shimti. In male form called Seimos. See Androgynous deities.

**SEIOBO** Japanese goddess of the west. Parallels the Chinese Hsi Wang Mu.

**SEIRIM** Literally, hairy ones. Hebrew satyrs in goat form.

**SEISHI-BOSATSU** One of the three holy ones of Japanese Buddhism. The wisdom of Amita Buddha, a power which is infinite

and limitless.

**SEISTRON** Staff of Egyptian priests. A fertilizing and protecting power comparable to the caduceus, miphletzeth, thyrsus.

**SETAKA** In Japanese Buddhism elderly aspect of Fudo, representing his subjugating power. Probably identical with Caitaka.

**SEJANT (SEJEANT)** In heraldry sitting with fore limbs erect, as an animal.

Sejant addorsed. Sitting back to back, as two lions.

Sejant affronte. Sitting and facing the spectator.

Sejant guardant. Sitting with body in profile.

Sejant rampant. Sitting with fore limbs raised.

**SEKER** See Sokar.

**SEKHET (SECHMET, SEKHAI, SEKHAUT, SEKHAUTET, SEKHEM, SEKHMET)** Egyptian feline goddess, writer of fate, sender of fire and heat. She watched over childbirth and conferred blessings on children. Occasionally a war goddess and slaughterer of mankind. Wife of Ptah, sister of Horus, mother of Imhotep. Portrayed with a cat or lion head, crowned with the solar disk and uraeus; a leopard's skin and double inkpot hang from her shoulder. Sometimes her crown is of two horns pointing downward with a seven-rayed star between them. Confounded with Bast.

**SEK-YA** Indo-Chinese lord of supernatural weapons. Identical with Sakra.

**SELA (SELAH)** Hebrew name meaning rock. Also understood to mean a meditative pause in

music.

**SELBY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the manor.

**SELENE (SELENA, SELINA)** Greek moon goddess, specifically moonlight on fields. Daughter of Hyperion and Thia. Sister of Eos and Helios; also conceived to be the mother or wife of Helios. Lover of Endymion. Moves in a chariot drawn by white horses or bulls. Represented in a long robe, veiled, sometimes with antlers or a crescent on her head, carrying a torch. Also known as Asterodia, queen of the starlit heavens. Confounded with Artemis; corresponds to Luna. See Endymion.

Selenissa. French feminine name meaning light of the moon.

**SELENITE** Mineral symbolizing intelligence. Virtue: it strengthens surrounding sympathies.

**SELF-BORN** One of the thirty gnostic Aeons. Symbolized by the letter G.

Self-improvement. In Freemasonry symbolized by winding steps.

Self-indulgence. Symbolized by a hog, miser.

Self-moving ships. Universally in folklore, vessels which know the thoughts and minds of their masters and move without disaster or fear, making perilous voyages, always accomplishing their mission, usually to rescue someone or obtain a great prize, such as the Golden Fleece, compose the fleets which sail across the seas of heaven; i.e. clouds.

Self-mutilation. Atonement, bereavement, oath. Covenant between two persons, a mortal and a deity, a mourner and the dead. See Blood letting, Fasting, Tattooing.

Self-sacrifice. Symbolized by cross, lamb, pelican.

**SELIG** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the blessed.

**SELINUS** Greek river god, tutelary deity of Selinuntines.

**SELK** Egyptian reptile goddess. Lady of writing. A scorpion appears in her headgear. Probably identical with Sekhet.

**SELLI** Priests of Zeus who deciphered heaven's will in rustling oak leaves.

**SELMA** Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning fair, and from the Greek, meaning sailing vessel.

**SELU** Cherokee Indian corn mother, wife of Kanati, the hunter.

**SELWANGA** Python god of the Baganda, a Bantu tribe. Healer resembling Apollo.

**SELWYN** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning manor friend.

**SEME** In heraldry strewn or powdered with small bearings as fleur-de-lis or stars on a shield.

**SEMEKTET.** In Egyptian religion the ship which draws the sun during the night.

**SEMELE** Greek goddess of green earth. Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia. By Zeus the mother of Dionysus. When she insisted on seeing her lover in all his heavenly splendor (clothed in lightning), she was burned to ashes (earth scorched by celestial fire). Thus one

killed by curiosity. In one account Cadmus set his daughter adrift with her infant son, and she perished; her son survived and was nourished by her sister Ino. Dionysus released her from the underworld; thus the fertility deity released verdure. On rebirth she was given the name Dione and became the mother of Aphrodite. Identical with Zamin. See Dione.

**SEMING (SAEMING)** In Norse legend a son of Odin, who made him king of Norway. Norwegian kings claimed descent from him.

**SEMIRAMIS** A woman of surpassing beauty and intelligence. From the legendary history of the daughter of Derceto and a mortal youth. Her mother abandoned her at birth, and she was protected by doves (summats) until found by a shepherd. She became the wife of Onnes, a general, and instructed Ninus, king of Ninevah, on a military campaign. Ninus fell in love with her and Onnes hanged himself. She persuaded the king to make her ruling sovereign for five days; on the second day she murdered him, secured the empire, and ruled for forty years, conquering all of Asia except India. She is said to have had many lovers, whom she buried alive. The legend may be reminiscent of the custom of appointing a mock king and queen to whom the kingdom was yielded for five days. Semiramis played the part of the mother goddess; the priestly king died a violent death in the character of her divine lover. Thus he was the scapegoat in fertility rites. She departed from earth in the form of a dove, and was worshiped as a fertility deity. Originally, she may have been a moon goddess. Also known as Sammu-rammat. Parallels Sha-



kuntala. Her name has been conferred on Catherine of Russia and Margaret of Denmark.

**SEMNAE (SEMNA)** Literally, venerable ghosts. Greek underworld goddesses, who bring the blessings of marriage and fertilizing breezes. Originally two, later three. Sometimes identified with the Erinyes.

**SEMO** Roman deity; sower of seed. Possibly an early form of Saturn. Later identified with Sancus and called Semo-Sancus.

**SENA** Hindu equivalent of the Greek maenad.

**SENAAH** Hebrew name meaning thorny.

**SENACH** Irish drought or frost deity. Foe of Labraid.

**SENGEN SAMA** Japanese goddess of the sacred mountain Fuji-Yama. As Sakuya-hime, princess of blossoming trees, she was the wife of Ninigi, who was jealous of her. She proved the celestial paternity of Hoderi, her first born, when she set fire to her house at his birth and the infant was miraculously saved. Her descendants were short-lived (mortal) as are blossoms. Also called Konohana-Sakuyahime.

**SENKYO** Japanese ideal realm; mountain home of the sennin. Realm of aloofness and serenity, freedom from worldly cares and death.

**SEN MAG** Literally, old plain. First created plain in Ireland. On it the Partholans (light deities) gathered for burial when they were about to be exterminated by plague. Thus plain on which the sun set. The funeral

place is marked by a mound near Dublin called Tallaght, formerly named Tamlecht Muintre Partholain (Plague-grave of Partholan's people).

**SENNIN** Japanese mountain genius, which can eject his own image from his mouth, fly through the air, produce a horse from a magic gourd, walk on waves, etc. The sennins enjoy serene immortality in Senkyo, where they are in perfect communion with nature. They are pre-eminently individualists, each finding enjoyment in himself. Thus one who has freed himself from human passions and worldly ambitions. The legend probably originated during a period of social disintegration, when many talented men retired to meditate, and their secluded lives became folk stories.

**SENSES** Anciently the faculties of sensation counted seven and were under the influence of the seven planets: animation, given by fire; feeling, given by earth; hearing, given by flowers; sight, given by mist; smelling, given by wind; speech, given by water; taste, given by air. Later the senses were counted as five: hearing, personified by a woman listening to a flute played by an attendant; sight, by a woman gazing into a mirror; smell, by a woman inhaling a rose's fragrance; taste, by a woman crushing grapes and drinking the juice; touch, by a woman repulsing a cupid who touches her with an arrow.

**SENSITIVE PLANT** May 11 birthday flower symbolizing bashfulness, fine sensibility.

**SENX** Sun deity of the Bella Coola Indians. Great father or master.

**SEORITSU-HIME** Japanese goddess who dwells in the rapids of a stream, which she bears to the great sea plain. Purger of offenses.

**SEPD** The Egyptian dwarf god Bes in handsome form.

**SEPHARDIM** Jews from a vague region called Sepharadh, identified as a place of exile, later as Portugal and Spain, as distinguished from the Askenazim, northern Jews.

**SEPHIRA (SEPHIROTH)** Archetypal world, the Atziluth or world of emanations; any of the ten male or female intelligences or attributes of God in the cabala. They are: 1- Kether, Supreme Crown, represented by the name Eheieh, I Am, signifying existence, symbolized by white. 2- Chokmah, wisdom, represented by the names Ab the Father, Yah, Yahveh, and the color gray. 3- Binah, Supernal Mother, understanding, represented by the names Elohim and Jehovah Elohim and the color black. 4- Chesed, mercy or love, represented by the name El and blue color. 5- Geburah, fortitude, justice, or severity, represented by the names Elohim, Gebur, and red. Also known as Pachad, fear. 6- Tipherath, beauty or mildness, represented by the name Eloah Va-Daath and yellow. 7- Netzach, firmness or victory, corresponding to the name Jehovah Tzabaoth, Lord of armies, and the color green. 8- Hod, splendor, a feminine passive potency, answering to the name Elohim Tzabaoth, God of armies. Symbolized by orange. 9- Yesod, foundation, represented by the names El Chai and Shaddai and violet. 10- Malkuth, the Kingdom, Inferior Mother, bride of Kether. Rep-

resented by the divine name Adonai and russet or citrine color. The first five are the Macroprosopus; the last five are the Microprosopus. The first three represent creative trinity; the last seven represent the created universe having analogy in the seven planets. Together they comprise the three worlds, intelligible, moral, natural.

**SEPTEMBER** Ninth month of the year. In ancient zodiacs the sun enters Libra during the seventh month of the year, on a date corresponding to about September 23 of modern calendars, and the name is derived from the Latin seven. A harvest period. Its birthstone is the chrysolite or sapphire, its color is yellow green, its zodiac sign is the Balance. Symbolized by goldenrod, sunflower, and swallow. Personified by a man threshing grain. In China its emblems are the dog and mallow.

**Septembrist.** One who is cruel, bloodthirsty, and murderous, from those of the Parisian mob, which, from September 2 to September 7, 1792, massacred all royalist prisoners.

**Septiform Spirit.** God.

**SEPULCHER** See grave. In Christian tradition a structure or recess in old churches in which sacred articles, the cross, etc., are deposited with due ceremonies on Good Friday to be taken out at Easter in commemoration of Christ's entombment and resurrection. In Dante's Inferno in the city of Dis a plain is covered with sepulchers with lids open and filled with flame. These contain the heretics.

**SERAPH** From the Hebrew, meaning burn and serpent, probably alluding to a serpent's bite. One of the celestial beings sur-

rounding Jehovah's throne and acting as messengers between heaven and earth. The seraphim represent perpetual adoration and purification around God, and guard the sacred enclosure.

They excel in might, swiftness, wisdom, and zeal, suggested by their connection with burning. In medieval tradition they are the highest of the nine orders of angels, being one above the cherubim in the celestial hierarchy. In Christian art they are beatific beings, painted in red, and hold burning candles and a banner or palm-leaf fan inscribed, "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus." They stand on wheels which have four wings, each of which is studded with eyes. In heraldry they symbolize dignity, glory, high position, honor. Shown with a child's head and six wings, one pair folded across the body, and are the same as cherubim.

Seraphic love. In an Italian icon personified by a man in a posture of veneration. His dress is plain, his face lifted to heaven, to which he points with his left hand. With his right hand he bares his breast.

**SERAPIS** Egyptian underworld deity. Healing god, consulted in dream oracles. He appears in a robe decorated with a bull, lion, scorpion or serpent, and urn, all zodiacal signs. The name is a Greek rendering of Asar-Hapi or Osiris-Apis, and he typifies the united souls of the two gods after death.

Serapis figure. A health charm.

**SERBONIAN BOG** An inextricable state of confusion, alluding to a great morass between the Isthmus of Suez and the Mediterranean Sea.

**SERENADE** Dream significance: jealousy.

**SERENITY** Symbolized by agate and horizontal lines.

**SEROSEVSKY** Russian forest spirit who takes animal or human form. Leads wanderers astray, also gives game to hunters.

**SERPENS** Constellation in Northern and Southern Skies also called Serpent. Symbolic of heavenly wisdom.

Serpens-Aquila. Combat between bird (eagle) and serpent (dragon), a world-wide mythological theme typified in the skies by the two constellations.

**SERPENT** Androgyny, circle, convalescence, cunning, danger, death, deceit, destruction, divine emanation, evil, false appearance, fertility, guardianship, generation, grief, health, intelligence, jealousy, lasciviousness, malice, materialism, misfortune, phallus, pleasure, power, prophecy, prudence, renewal, revenge, self-creation, self-indulgence, self-sustenance, sensation, sensuality, sin, subtlety, temptation, treachery, the unfathomable, universe circle, vexations, vice, wiliness, wisdom, worldliness. Emblem of lighting, physicians, witchcraft. Figure used on amulets, or represented by a wavy M. From primeval times revered as the re-embodiment of deceased mortals, most ancient of phallic totem beasts. Assigned to mother goddesses. Form of earth, river, sea, and underworld deities, and rain-withholding clouds. Appears in all tree-worshipping cultures as a weather-controller. In African tradition a dawdler, untrustworthy messenger, but life restorer. From the legend in which God, angered by man, sent a tortoise with a message of death. Relent-

ing, He sent a snake to overtake the tortoise. The snake loitered on the way, thus man must die first, then he may recover his eternal life. American Indian sky and water symbol, life form given to lightning and the rainbow, with power over rain and wind. Among the Central American Indians symbol of poverty and want; a destroyer (worm) of the dead. Armenian ancestral ghost with an interest in the family's fecundity and the field's fertility. In Babylonian mythology the thief who steals the plant of immortality from Gilgamesh. In Buddhism, girdle of Mount Meru. In China called she, animal which carries the sun through the hours 9 - 11 A.M. and Virgo (Szu), sixth house of the zodiac; guardian of the direction south, southeast, east. In Christianity an emblem of Christ and the saints Hilary, Philip Apostle, Thecla, Verdiana. In Egyptian antiquity revered as a spirit which pervaded the universe; attribute of Kneph and Set. The west wind sometimes was shown as a four-headed winged serpent. In Greece sacred to Agathadaemon, Apollo, Asclepius, Athena, Erichthonius. In Hebrew lore represents both good and bad fortune. Attribute of Aaron, salvation; Moses, redemption; Satan, fall from Divine grace. The Hindu naga, symbolizing every branch of learning. A form of Ahi, Sesa, Vritra. In Italy that which creeps and does not rise, hence without the ability to aspire. In Japan called hebi, a walking rope. Symbolic of divine authority, longevity, woman's jealousy. In Maori legend the genius which severed Heaven from Earth. In Melanesian mythology the animal which pulled dry land up from the primordial sea and gave fire to mortals. In other

Pacific Island myths a destroyer of primordial land and of growth. In Norse mythology a form taken by Loki and Odin. Frequently engraved on warrior's swords as a charm. Keeper of subterranean gold. Among the Romans a sign of authority or dominance.

Brazen serpent. Healer. Erected by Moses in the wilderness after the visitation of fiery serpents. Those who looked upon it were cured. Later called an idol and destroyed as a mere piece of brass. By Christians revered as a symbol of God or Christ.

Brazen serpent on tau cross. Crucifixion. Sacrifice of Isaac.

Cherish a serpent in one's bosom. Benefit a person who in return injures one; in allusion to the Greek fable of the man who was bitten by a serpent hatched from the egg he had placed at his bosom.

Eight-forked serpent. In Japan a devourer of humans, outlaw. Serpent with a single body and eight heads and tails.

Erect serpent. Phallus.

Horned serpent. Water.

Serpent Bearer. Constellation in the Northern and Southern Skies also called Ophiuchus.

Serpent-bird conflict. See Bird - serpent.

Serpent biting tail. Circle, eternity, power feeding on itself, zodiac.

Serpent column. Composed of three bronze snakes intertwined. Presented to the Delphi temple as a votive offering to commemorate the Greek victories at Salamis and Platea. Used to support the golden tripod.

Serpent, crooked, crawling, and slimy. Destructiveness, loathsomeness, obstructiveness.

Serpent encircling a mountain. Popular symbol in the East, phallic in character.



Serpent entwined around staff.

Male and female, positive and negative principles. Emblem of physicians, specifically of Asclepius. Staff bearing the serpent of Apollo Belvedere was thought to represent omphalos from which umbilicus was derived.

Serpent entwined around tree.

Emblem of the Tree of Life; temptation.

Serpent, feathered and horned.

Aspect of the bird and serpent, which see.

Serpent heart. In Norse mythology roasted and eaten by warriors as a giver of strength and wisdom.

Serpent, lion-headed with rayed diadem. Chnuphis, gnostic good genius.

Serpent of the Nile. Cleopatra, hence any woman of sinuous charm or wiliness.

Serpent slayer. Garuda, Secretary Bird. See Bird and serpent.

Two serpents. Good and evil, the male and female principles. Sometimes one of the serpents has one or two horns.

White serpent. Japanese symbol of wealth, emblem of Bente.

Winged serpent. Beneficence, deliverance, reconciliation. Angel of dawn, spirit of all knowledge. See Bird and serpent.

Serpent with body passing through it. Transit of light (Ra) through darkness, the purifying transit of the soul through wisdom. Story of Jonah probably a garbled account of this idea.

**SERRA** In medieval legend a sea monster with the head of a lion, the tail of a fish, and great wings. Symbolic of the good intentions of a man not strong enough to keep up with them.

**SERVICE** Symbolized by Christian, Greek, or Maltese cross; donkey; feudal serf; man or

maid servant in livery; ox; slave. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with dishevelled hair in a short white gown, a yoke on her shoulders. A crane, holding a stone in its foot, stands beside her.

Service tree (June-berry tree). Prudence.

Social service. Hands offering themselves; ox between an altar and a plow with the motto, "Ready for either."

**SESA (SESANAGA, SESA)**

Hindu cosmic serpent with a thousand heads (stars). His coils, floating on the primeval waters, furnish the couch for Vishnu's fecund sleep. His heads serve as a canopy for the sleeping god; one supports the earth and destroys it at the end of each kalpa by vomiting fire; thus he typifies eternity. With Vasuki he served as a string to churn earth from the primal sea. Also called Ananta.

**SESAME** Protection, shelter.

Open Sesame. Magic formula which gains admission to what is usually inaccessible or obtains a favor or recognition. A luck-phrase. The allusion is to an incident in the story Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in Arabian Nights.

**SESOSTRIS** Legendary Egyptian pharaoh, whose conquests supposedly extended as far as India, thus world conqueror. Sometimes credited with being the founder of medicine.

**SET (SETHI, SUT, SUTEKH)**

Egyptian deity of darkness and drought. Evil son of Nut and Seb; husband of Nephthys; brother (also called son) of Osiris. Envious, he yearly destroyed Osiris (light and growth), and in turn was mutilated by Horus

(spring sun) as he had mutilated Osiris, and was imprisoned in darkness in the west, where he became an ocean serpent. As an atmospheric or storm god, his breath was the south wind off the desert, manifested in thunder storms. (This wind causes a violent criminal wave each time it blows.) Portrayed with a man's body, the head of a mythical beast with pointed muzzle, and high square ears. Also shown with horns, a conical crown with two ribbons falling from it, probably representing animal tails or flashes of lightning. Later he appeared in the form of a black boar or serpent. Other animals sacred to him were the antelope, ass, crocodile, hippopotamus, jackal. He resembles Cain, Loki, Satan. By Greeks called Typhon.

**SETANTA** In Irish mythology original name of Cuchulainn. In one version both the child of Lugh and the rebirth of Lugh, as Lugh had entered Dechtere in the form of a little animal.

**SETEK (SOTEK)** Slovenian penate; originally a good guardian genius, degraded into a hobgoblin. Believed to resemble a small boy, with claws instead of nails, who hides in sheep sheds. By Czechs called Dedek.

**SETH** From the Hebrew meaning appointed, substituted. In the Old Testament the first son of Adam after the death of Abel. Ancestor of a line of patriarchs. In gnostic belief the first spiritual man as afterwards manifested in Christ; earlier incarnation of Jesus.

**SETHLAUS (SETHLANS)** Etruscan celestial smith. Parallels Vulcan.

**SETTIN-KI-JASH** Supreme deity of the Pacific northwest Haida Indians. He owned the sun and moon, which Ne-kilst-luss, a beneficent deity, obtained from him by fraud for the use of mankind.

**SEVEN** Adventure, balance, completion, cosmos, creation, endurance, equipoise, fate, godliness, good luck, health, intelligence, light, perfection, quietness, rest, sacredness, safety, security, space, stability, strength, time, victory, wisdom. When debased, deceit, stubbornness. Composed of four (square) and three (triangle), it embraces their symbolism of perfectness. Believed to be powerful for good or evil and worn as a charm to assure health. Anciently used as a round or whole number as moderns use ten or twelve; loosely, a considerable amount, much as a hundred is now used. Number of colors of the rainbow, days of the week, months in which the human foetus acquires a life of its own, musical tones, openings of the head. By occultists called The Mystic, and assigned to Adam Kadman, Apollo, Helios, Indra, Jehovah, Om, Ormuz, Uranus. Its nature is cold and it controls composers of music, inventors, and philosophers. Under its influence are conduct and health. Slow and subtle in effect. Corresponds to the color violet, the Hebrew letter zayin, the planet Saturn, the zodiacal house Libra. It produces a character sometimes placid, sometimes turbulent. American Indian number of cardinal points plus the above, below, and point of the observer. An Arabian oath consisted of seven stones smeared with blood. The auspicious signs of Buddha are sometimes given as seven: Conch shell, crown, fish, flower

vase, swastika, vajra or diamond mace, wheel of law. Also see under eight. In old Celtic calendars months from solstice to solstice. In Chaldea incantations were repeated seventimes, seven loaves were roasted for sacrifice, magic cords were knotted seven times. In Christian tradition, number of angels before God's throne, candlesticks, divisions in the Lord's prayer, penitential psalms, plagues, sacraments, stars, vials. Virgin Mary had seven glories, seven joys, seven sorrows. The Egyptian name for the supreme deity was composed of seven vowels. The Hebrew verb, "to swear," is literally, "to come under the influence of seven things," thus seven lambs made up the oath gift between Abraham and Abimelech. The child Elisha, raised from the dead, sneezed seven times to emit seven evil spirits. The dreams of Pharaoh contained seven fat and seven lean kine, thus seven fruitful and seven fruitless years. The days of creation were seven, and seven priests marched around Jericho for seven days, and on the seventh they marched seven times (or seven times seven). The number of Messianic years foretold by Daniel is a multiple of seven, Job's friends offered a sacrifice of seven calves and seven sheep. Seven times seven years was the jubilee, the great festivals lasted seven days. Samson's wedding feast went on for seven days, at which time he told his bride his secret, and he was bound with seven withes and shorn of seven locks of hair. Nebuchadnezzar was a beast for seven years. A Siberian hero, setting out on a dangerous mission, sacrifices seven animals. In Sumer seven demons caused eclipses, brought disease, and

snatched children. Each had seven wild-animal heads, usually given as that of a bird of prey, dog, lion, panther, serpent, sheep, wild ram; sometimes an antelope, fox, or wolf head substituted for that of a dog, lion, or sheep.

At sixes and sevens. In a state of confusion.

City of seven hills. Rome, the hills being Aventine, Caelian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, Viminal.

Seven against Thebes. In Greek legend the Argive heroes who made war on Thebes with the object of restoring Polynices, who had been expelled from the throne by his brother Eteocles. The seven were Adrastus, Amphiarus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, Parthenopaeus, Polynices, Tydeus. They were unsuccessful, but ten years later their descendants, the Epigoni, attacked Thebes successfully. Thus the forces of light eventually overcame those of darkness.

Seven ages of Christianity. Primitive church, age of martyrs, under Constantine, era of great doctors and saints, barbaric invasions, renaissance, regeneration.

Seven ages of man. The infant, schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, old man, senile man.

Seven ancient elders. Seven Babylonian wise ones, whom Marduk sent to Apsu during the flood sent by Irra. Probably identical with the pre-diluvian fertility kings assigned to Eridu, Kesh, Kullah, Lugash, Nippur, Shuruppak, Ur. They wrote down all the magic arts and secrets of divination. They have the form of birds or fish.

Seven angels in the book of Enoch. Chamuel, Gabriel, Jophiel, Michael, Raphael, Uriel, Zadkiel.

Seven archons of the Ophites.

Erathaoth with a dog's head, Gabriel with an eagle's head, Michael with a lion's head, Onoel with an ass's head, Raphael with a reptile's head, Suriel with a bull's head, Tautabaoth with a bear's head.

Seven bishops. Archbishop Sancroft and the bishops Ken, Lake, Lloyd, Trelawney, Turner, White, who declined to read James II's Declaration of Indulgence, and were imprisoned for nonconformity.

Seven blessings. In the middle ages, the blessings of the body for the elect in Paradise were: agility, beauty, health, liberty, longevity, pleasure, strength; the blessings of the soul were: concord, friendship, harmony, joy, power, security, wisdom.

Seven-branched candlestick. See under Candelabrum.

Seven Champions. In medieval legend the designation given to the seven national saints: Andrew of Scotland, who delivered six ladies who for seven years had the form of a white swan; Anthony of Italy, who quenched seven lamps by water from an enchanted fountain; David of Wales, who was imprisoned seven years in Ormandine's enchanted garden; Denis of France, who lived seven years in the form of a hart; George of England, who was imprisoned by the black king of Morocco; James of Spain, who seven years was dumb out of love for a Jewess; Patrick of Ireland, who was immured in a cell where he scratched his grave with his own nails.

Seven churches of Asia. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea. Symbolized by seven candlesticks.

Seven cities. A paradise supposedly founded on an island by

seven bishops who quitted Spain during the dominion of the Moors. In legend many have visited the island, none have left it.

Seven (or nine) days' wonder. That which arouses wide interest for a short time only.

Seven deadly sins. In Christianity, avarice, envy, gluttony, lechery, pride, sloth, wrath. In Mohammedanism, deserting a religious expedition, disobedience to parents, false accusation of women for adultery, idolatry, murder, usury, wasting substance of orphans.

Seven deities of good fortune. See Schichi Fukujin.

Seven dials. A squalid neighborhood frequented by disreputable characters. From the section in London near Trafalgar Square, and so called because of the seven-dialed pillar which once stood at the point of meeting of seven streets.

Seven divine generations. Japanese primeval deities, born without forebears.

Seven doves (or sisters). The Pleiades.

Seven earths. In the cabala: 1- Tibal, inhabited by men; 2- Adamah, inhabited by sad phantom-like beings; 3- Arka, inhabited by Cainites; 4- Ge, inhabited by Tower of Babel artisans; 5- Neshiah, inhabited by noseless dwarfs; 6- Ziah, thirst land for rich men; 7- Erez, lowest realm, utterly dark.

Sevenfold (Seven times). Hebrew term signifying abundantly, completely, often. Seventy times seven is simply a higher superlative.

Seven forehead marks. On Berber women to ward off the evil eye.

Seven gates. (1) Underworld gates through which Ishtar passed. At each she shed a part of her costume (verdure), which she donned again on her way back to



the upper world. (2) The liberal arts, composed of the quadrivium (arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, music) and the trivium (grammar, logic, rhetoric).

Seven gems. In Chinese Buddhism: 1- image of Chu Ts'ang Shen, divine treasury guardian; 2- image of Chu Ping Ch'en, deity who commands armies; 3- image of Yu Nu, jade girl, beautiful consort of all rulers, sometimes confused with Tien Mu, mother of lightning; 4- Ma, horse, steed of the sun; 5- Hsiang, elephant, carrier of the sacred jewel of the law; 6- Chin Lun, golden wheel of victory; 7- Ju'i chu, pearl which fulfils every wish. Used as amulets.

Seven gifts of the spirit. Counsel, fortitude, godly fear, knowledge righteousness, understanding, wisdom.

Seven gods. In Babylonian mythology the winged personifications of the seven weapons which Irra sent upon the world. Although ruthless slaughterers of mankind they also were protectors and aided in battle. Their images were buried at a house gate as a talisman. Identified with the seven Pleiades.

Seven green horses. Steeds which draw the chariot of Om, the sun.

Seven Hathors. Seven fates or aspects of Hathor.

Seven heavens. In the cabala abodes of angels: 1- consists entirely of windows with an angel at each for all phases of life and death; 2- realm of angels of fire and water; 3- realm of agricultural guardians; 4- temple of planetary spirits; 5- half fire and half snow angels, typifying harmony, who do nothing but praise God; 6- sphere of the Seraphim; 7- abode of Af (anger) and Hunah (wrath), colossal angels who execute God's will, and Samael, who takes the soul of

man at death. In Mohammedanism: Darel-Jelal (glory), Dares-Selam (peace), Jennet el Mawa (rest), Jennet en Khuld (eternity), Jennet en Na'im (delight), Jennet el Firdos (paradise), Jennet 'Adu (perpetual abode). The first two are mansions, the last five are gardens. The term generally is understood to mean the sun, moon, and five planets, which are also called the directions of the sky.

Seven hells. In the cabala, called seven earths, which see. In Mohammedanism: Jehennam for wicked Moslems, Lahha for Jews, Hotama for Christians, Al Sair for Sabians, Sakar for Magians, Al Jahim for idolators, Hawiyet for hypocrites.

Seven herbs. Seven kinds eaten with rice gruel on January 7 in Japan because they are believed to be powerful against bad luck.

Seven horned heads. Symbol of the seven deadly sins.

Seven lamps of architecture. According to John Ruskin, beauty, life, memory, obedience, power, sacrifice, truth.

Seven league boots. Magic boots, celebrated in nursery tales, which permit the wearer to make seven leagues at one stride. Good luck talisman.

Seven liberal arts. See Seven gates.

Seven maidens. The Pleiades. Frequently in folk literature the heroine is one of seven sisters or is attended by seven maidens, who represent divine will or aspects of fate.

Seven metals. In alchemy said to correspond to the planets. They are: gold, Sun; silver, Moon; iron, Mars; quicksilver, Mercury; lead, Saturn; tin, Jupiter; copper, Venus.

Seven names of God. Ancient Jews had many names for the Deity, but seven required the

scribes to exercise particular care. They were Adonai, Ehyeh-Asher-Ehyeh, El, Elohim, Shaddai, YHWH (Our Jehovah), Zebaoth. In the middle ages, God sometimes was called The Seven.

Seven offerings. In Buddhism the seven cups of brass or silver which hold symbols of hospitality; three cups contain water, the others hold flowers, oil with wick, scented wand, viands.

<u>Roman</u>	<u>Sabian</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>German</u>
Sol	Samas	Sun	Sun
Luna	Sin	Moon	Moon
Mars	Nergal	Zio	Zivis
Mercury	Nebo	Woden	Wotan
Jupiter	Bel	Thor	Thor
Venus	Beltis	Frigg	Freia
Saturn	Cronus	Saturn	Saturn

Seven Ploughing Oxen. The constellation Great Bear.

Seven powers of man. Hearing, motion, sight, smell, taste, work, and reciprocal powers of reproduction.

Seven Rishis. Hindu semi-divine sages. With their hymns they caused the dawn to rise and the sun to shine. Instruments through whom the Vedas were imparted to man. Their ghosts formed the constellation Great Bear or Seven Bears. Their wives became the stars of the Pleiades.

Seven sacraments. See under Sacrament.

Seven sacred trees of ancient Ireland. Alder, apple, birch, hazel (or ash), holly, oak, willow. To fell one was punishable by death. The noblest was the apple, being the tree of immortality. All were consulted in divination and provided talismans.

Seven sages of Greek antiquity. Bias, Chilo, Cleobolus, Perianther, Pittacus, Solon, Thales.

Seven sleepers. A theme which is world-wide in religious

Seven pillars. Hebrew symbol of the days of creation, the bridesmaids who lead the dance before the Bride in the Song of Solomon. Emblem of wisdom.

Seven planets. Anciently called the wandering deities whose harmony kept the universe in existence. Consulted in divination, controllers of human destiny. Some western lists follow. See also under Planet.

literature. The sleep usually is connected with disaster, sorrow, or seasonal change. In Christian tradition seven youths of Ephesus fled the Decian persecution in 250 and hid in a cave. After a lapse of two or three centuries they awoke faithful to Christianity. They were Constantine, John, and Maximian symbolized by a club; Malchus and Martinian symbolized by an ax; Dionysius, whose symbol is a large nail, Serapion, whose symbol is a torch. The fable arose from a misapprehension of, "They fell asleep in the Lord," i.e. died. In the Koran the sleepers are guarded by the dog Katmir, who awakes them that they may proclaim the coming of Mahomet. In Norse legend the sleepers are the sons of Mimer, who sleep in the underworld next to a golden treasure (fertility). Anyone who attempts to take the treasure withers. The sleepers await the blast of the horn at Ragnarok, when they will awake and take part in the battle. If rain falls on their day, it will fall for seven

weeks thereafter. In some mythologies, the sleep being a day sleep, the sleepers represent Ursa Major, which sleeps during the day.

Seven steps. To Heaven, perfection; to Hell, evil.

Seven stewards of Heaven. In white magic, Arathron, Bethor, Phaleg, Och, Hagith, Ophiel, Phul.

Seventh chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno, where thieves are tormented by serpents.

Seventh chasm, third circle. A ring of burning sand where a fiery rain falls on those who were violent against art, God, or nature.

Seventh circle. In Dante's Inferno realm with a fetid stench, where gamblers, homosexuals, money lenders, and murderers are punished.

Seventh day. In the Babylonian calendar a day of bad luck, thus the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th day of each lunar division, as well as the 19th (49th or 7 x 7 from the first of the preceding month), were considered dangerous for the performance of any important act. Possible source of Hebrew Sabbath.

Seventh day, seventh moon. In China, Threading-of-the-needle festival, when Chi'en Niu and Chih Nu are worshiped.

Seventh Heaven. Happiness, joy. In mythologies where the heavens are conceived as seven storied, the mansion of the supreme deity.

Seventh son of seventh son. Supposedly possesses special healing powers.

Seven veils. Oriental equivalent of the seven gates, thus the transit of fertility underground, which leads to spring growth.

Seven vices. See Seven deadly sins.

Seven virtues. In Christian art the three theological virtues;

faith, personified by a woman with a chalice or cross, Saint Peter at her feet; hope, a winged woman with her hands raised toward heaven, she has an anchor, and Saint James the Great is at her feet; charity, a woman with children around her, she nurses one and holds a flame or heart, Saint James the evangelist is at her feet; and the four cardinal virtues; fortitude, a woman whose attributes are a club, column, globe, lionskin, shield, and sword, with Samson at her feet; justice with scales and a sword, and Emperor Trajan at her feet; prudence, a two-headed woman who holds a mirror; Solon is at her feet; temperance a woman with a sword, two vases, and Scipio Africanus at her feet. In Dante's Inferno seven walls symbolize the seven virtues.

Seven wise ones. In Egyptian mythology seven hawks which came from the eye of Ra, thus light. They flew upward and presided over learning.

Seven wonders of the ancient world. The Colossus at Rhodes, Great pyramid, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria, Statue of Zeus by Phidias, Temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

Seven wonders of the middle ages. Catacombs of Alexandria; Coliseum at Rome; Druidical temple at Stonehenge, England; Great wall of China; Leaning tower of Pisa; Mosque of Saint Sophia at Constantinople; Porcelain tower of Anking.

**SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY SEVEN** In the cabala the cross.

**SEVENTEEN** According to mystics a number which conditions or effects. A lucky number which rewards the righteous. In China on the 17th day of the eighth moon

the worship of the fire god begins.

**SEVENTY** A fortunate number with the influences of seven.

**SEVENTY ONE** Powerful number which threatens worldly concerns.

**SEVENTY THREE** Wisdom. Its power is in 10 (7 + 3).

**SEVENTY TWO** A ritual number, being the multiple of 8 and 9; associated with angels and mercy.

**SEVERED HEAD** Wisdom, as in the legends of Arthur, Bran, and other heroes, whose heads discoursed after death. Also a form of the castrated or mutilated sacred king in fertility myths, as in the Peredur legend. See Speaking head, Wisdom of severed head.

**SEVERITY** In an Italian icon personified by a matron royally dressed and wearing a laurel crown. She holds a scepter and a club attached to a poniard. A fierce tiger is beside her.

**SEX CHANGING** A form of androgyny. See Androgynous deities. In legend used as a means of enjoying illicit intercourse; magic means used to prevent a marriage.

Sex symbols and terms. Female: coldness, curves, death, earth, even numbers, evil, horizontals, moon, negative principle, roundness, the unseen, water, winter. Male: the angular, fire, goodness, heat, life, odd numbers, positive principle, the seen, sky, squareness, summer, sun, verticals.

Sexual assault. Typifies the cycle of the year in which one season assaults another. The

theme in which women assault men, especially those who wander into their domain, are performing magic in connection with resurrection. The legends of Agave and Pentheus, Dryope and Hylas, Ishtar and Tammuz, the maenads and Orpheus are examples.

Sexual continence. Observed by peoples in various parts of the world during fishing, grain sowing, or hunting seasons, mourning periods, during a war, or preceding sacred rituals as a form of purification. The repression of the strength that might have been expended is thereby transferred to plants and herbs or withheld from an enemy. Others reverse the procedure and engage in sexual excesses, especially during the planting season, as an act of sympathetic magic.

Sexual orgies. See Sexual continence.

**SEXTANT** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Sextans.

**SEXTUS** A pirate. Son of Pompey.

**SEYMOUR** Masculine name from a family name after Saint Maur in Normandy. In Old English probably signifies from the sea moor.

**SGALAG** Formerly in Scottish isles a slave living in an earth-house. Source of scalawag.

**SGANARELLE** In Moliere comedies a man who is cowardly domineering, or unpleasant.

**SGEOLAN** See Sceolan.

**SGILTI LIGHT-FOOT** In Arthurian romances he was so nimble the grass never bent under his



weight. Personification of dew.

S.H. Sanitas Hominorum, a health charm.

SHABRIRI In Jewish folklore a demon who rests on uncovered water at night, and inflicts blindness on those who drink it.

SHABUOTH Literally, the weeks. Jewish festival of Pentecost.

SHACABAC (SCHACABAC) Victim of an illusion or disappointment. In the Arabian Nights a hare-lipped man reduced to the point of starvation and invited to a feast by the rich Barmecide, who places before the beggar an imaginary feast on magnificent dishes. Compare Barataria.

SHACHIA Hebrew name meaning fame of Jah.

SHACKLEBOLT In heraldry, conqueror, strength, victory.

SHADBUSH Eagerness to act.

SHADDAI In the cabala a name of Yesod, the ninth Sefhira.

SHADOW (SHADE) Dimness, gloom, obscurity, omen, protection, retreat, soul, spirit, spying, the unreal or false, visionary. Figuratively, an uninvited guest accompanying an invited guest at a feast. The airy double of a person, that which never dies, form which ancients believed mortals assumed after death. Primitives believe that spells are wrought by casting shadows upon a man, or that he might be injured if an offense were committed against his shadow, which contains his life essence or strength. In Christian tradition the Holy Ghost. In the Zohar, messenger which

leaves shortly before death to proclaim to the four quarters that the body will follow.

Afraid of one's shadow.

Cowardly, unreasonably nervous.

Fight with shadows. Contend with imaginary opposition.

Shadow-of-a-Leaf. An elf who figures in the poetry of Alfred Noyes and symbolizes spiritual things.

SHADRACH Chaldean name given to Ananias at the court of Nebuchadnezzar. With two Jewish companions, Abednego and Meshach, he refused to worship the Chaldean gods and was thrown into a fiery furnace, from which Jehovah delivered the three. The descent into and return from the underworld theme. Compare Jonah.

SHAFT See Column, Pillar.

SHAGGY HAIR Solar rays. Frequently an attribute of fertility and woodland spirits, such as Pan and the satyrs.

SHAH Persian supreme ruler. Usually appears as shah in shah (king of kings) or padishah (protecting king or father king). Moslems formerly conferred the title on descendants of the Prophet's daughter Fatima and on fakirs; now in India and elsewhere a common addition to surnames.

SHAHAPET Armenian lord of the land. It appears as a man or serpent, and is good unless angered. In houses called Shvod, probably an ancestral ghost. In graveyards, fields, mountains, woods, called Shvaz. The three names are used to scare children.

SHAHAR Early Semitic moon god. Called Ab (father), Amm

(ancestor or uncle), Kahil (old one), Wadd (the loving), Warah (wanderer). Still worshiped by some Arabian tribes. Identical with Il.

**SHAHARAIM** Hebrew name meaning two dawns.

**SHAHARITH** Jewish morning liturgy.

**SHAHAZIMAH** Hebrew name meaning heights.

**SHAITAN** In Moslem folklore a devil. Commonly signifies a jinn.

**SHAKUNTALA** Literally, bird protected. In Hindu legend the daughter of Viswamitra, a rishi, and Menaka, an apsara. Her mother deserted her along the Malini, sacred river near which she was born. Vultures seeing her unprotected hovered around her until she was adopted by a sage. A moon goddess, whose story survives in the Semiramis and Babes in the Woods tales.

**SHAKURU** Pawnee sun deity. Giver of health and strength. Intermediary between earth and Tirawa, great sky spirit. Because of his power to make things grow he also is called Atius (father).

**SHALA** Canaanite storm goddess.

**SHALAKO** Zuni great winter tribal masked-god ceremony, in which priests clothed in the 'flesh' of supernaturals send out smoke, the 'misty breath,' to produce fertilizing rains.

**SHALIM (SHAALIM)** Hebrew name meaning jackals.

**SHALMAN (ILU-SALMON,**

**SALMON, SARAMANA, SELA-MANES, SHULMANU, SULMAN)** Assyrian war god. Portrayed with a battle-ax and shield. Probably an ancient sun deity of Jerusalem, a name of which was Shalem (Salem) before the addition of the prefix Uru (city). Identified with Resheph.

**SHAMAN** From a Hindu word meaning one who has overcome his passions. Wonder-working priest of northern Asiatics and American aborigines. He is inspired by a medicine (fetish) and influences deities, demons, and spirits of the dead. He determines what the weather will be, where fish and game are hiding, when an enemy is about to draw near, and he restores health to the ill. He usually dresses in the form of his animal soul to acquire the strength or swiftness of his beast or bird soul. His costume holds his power. Among the Ainu of Japan, shamanism is the prerogative of women.

**SHAMASH (CHEMOSH, SHAMAS, SHEMESH, SHULLAT)** Assyro-Babylonian sun god. He controlled plant life and weather, drove away storms and disease, brightened earth with verdure, and measured the life thread. Judge of the world, he appointed the time for the heavens to rain destruction. His consort was Aa, his attendants were Kittu (truth) and Mesharu (righteousness). Portrayed as an old man with a four-pointed star which had rays streaming from inner angles, source of the Maltese cross. Epithets were Babbar (shiner) and Ma-banda-anna (sky ship). In later myths he merged with Merodach.

**SHAMIR** Same as Samur.

**SHAMMATHA** Synagogue ban, final excommunication.

**SHAMMUA (SHAMMUAH)** Hebrew name meaning famous.

**SHAMOJI** Spoon used in Japan in dishing out rice. Symbol of daily food. Models of all sizes, some six feet high, are hung at shrines as thanksgiving offerings and to ask for good fortune.

**SHAMROCK** March 18 birthday flower symbolizing hope, light-heartedness, loyalty, trinity, unity. Emblem of Ireland and Saint Patrick. Superstition: no serpent can touch it. Leaf to which mystical and sacred virtues are ascribed in the East, and the word is from the Arabic shamrakh.

Four-leaf shamrock. Cardinal points, good luck.

**SHAMSHIEL** In Rabbinical lore, prince of Paradise.

**SHAMSHU** Ancient Arabian sun goddess. In a triad with Athtar and Shahar. Probably derived from Shamash.

**SHANDY** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning boisterous.

**SHANG** Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale. The minister.

**SHANGO** Thunder deity of the Yoruban, African Gold Coast tribe. Also known in Brazil. In Cuba called Santa Barbara.

**SHANGRI-LA** A mythical land of eternal youth supposedly situated in the Tibetan interior.

**SHANG-TI (SHANG-TE)** Literally, upper emperor. Chinese lord of heaven and earth. In the imperial cult worshiped only

by the emperor. Inasmuch as his power was so far away the emperor, son of heaven, ruled earth in his stead. No temples were erected in his honor, only sacrificial altars called liao. Equivalent of Li, Tai-Ki, T'ien, and later identified as Yu Huang. One of the names for God adopted by Chinese Catholics, but objected to by Protestant missionaries, who use T'ien chu.

**SHAN KUEI** One of the nine celebrated legendary Chinese heroes; deity of the mountains.

**SHANNON** River in Ireland which became the abode of the goddess Sinann, which see. One who has been dipped in the river supposedly loses all bashfulness.

**SHANTANU** In Hindu legend king married to the goddess Ganga. A fertility lord.

**SHAPE SHIFTING** Principle of manifold changes in natural phenomena, such as in waves or the changes that come and go with the seasons or lights of each day. Character of fertility, moon, sky, storm, sun, water, wind deities. It is a power of privileged beings, and a shape is taken to express its temperament. In legend the reasons for shape changes are to engage in combat, help a hero or heroine escape death, kill or pursue an enemy, perform a dangerous task, punish someone, reach an inaccessible place, seduce another, steal, or violate a tabu. Also involved is the transmigration of souls, a teaching which, by disregarding death, encourages men to valor. Beauty and the beast marriages are built on this theme; swan-maidens doff or don their feathers at will. Transformation back to normal is accomplished by love or by a magic formula. Shape-

shifting usually is a voluntary change, whereas metamorphosis is the result of witchcraft.

**SHAR** Same as Anshar.

**SHARA** Armenian deity. The glutton, famous for his numerous progeny. Son of Armais. A storm demon.

**SHARABDA** Babylonian deity. Literally, slanderer.

**SHAR APSI** In Babylonian mythology epithet of Ea as king of sweet waters under the earth which feed the rivers. Thus a fertilizing deity.

**SHARGAZ (SHARUR)** Sumerian god. Deified weapon of Ninurta, the cyclone. Shown with an eagle or panther head.

**SHARIS** Urartian goddess identical with Ishtar.

**SHARK** Danger, death, evil. In Japanese mythology a messenger of kami. The permanent form taken by Toyotama-hime, when angered by her husband. The divine shark is called Same and rescues those who worship it.

**SHARVAN** Celtic deity of darkness or winter. One-eyed giant Fomor who guarded the magic rowan tree, whose scarlet fruit produced the ambrosia which endowed the gods with immortality. Slain by Diarmaid.

**SHATRIYA (KSHATRIYA)** Hindu ruler and warrior caste. Issued from the arms of Brahma.

**SHAUSHKA (SHAUSHKASH)** Mother goddess of Nineveh; consort of Teshup.

**SHAVEH KIRIATHAIM** Hebrew

place name meaning plain of the double city.

**SHAVING** Contemplation, covenant, dedication, disgrace, monasticism, sacrifice, soldier. See Shearing hair under hair. Dream significance: loss of money. Among ancient Hebrews, distress, mourning, purification, repentance.

**SHAVSHA** Hebrew name meaning nobility.

**SHAWANO** Algonquin hero of the south. One of the quadruplets born of the primordial mother who died in bringing them to life. His brothers are Kabun, Kabibonokka, Wabun.

**SHAWL OVER LOWER LIMBS** A Bodhisattva garment.

**SHAWN (SHAUN)** In James Joyce's Finnegans Wake the solemn type destined for success, man of action. An epithet of Kevin Earwicker derived from Sean (old).

**SHAY** Ancient Egyptian fate god for the common people. Companion of Meskenet. Portrayed with a serpent form and a human head. Identified with the Greek Agathadaemon.

**SHE (SHE-CHI, SHE-TSE)** Chinese spirit of earth and crops.

**SHEAR-JASHUB** Hebrew masculine name meaning the remnant shall return. Given prophetically by Isaiah to one of his sons during the Babylonish exile.

**SHEARS** A foreseen and fore-ordained end, martyrdom. Emblem of Saints Agatha and Moira.

**SHEBA (SHEBAH)** (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning an oath.



(2) See Queen of Sheba.

**SHE BEAR** Associated with the cult of Artemis.

**SHECHITAH** Literally, to kill. Hebrew method of killing animals.

**SHEDAD (SHEDDAD)** In Moslem tradition descendant of Noah and Ad. His magnificent city of Ad rivaled the bowers of Eden. Because of his pride in it, God destroyed the city with his voice (great wind).

**SHEDIM (SHEDDIM)** (1) Chaldean storm demon with ox-like form. A protective genius of royal palaces. Identical with Sedu. (2) Among Turkish Jews a demon child of Lilith. Its name dare not be mentioned.

**SHEEP** Bashfulness, emotional stability, gentleness, gregariousness, guilelessness, innocence, love, mildness, obedience, passiveness, patience, sacrifice, simplicity, submission, timidity. Also imitativeness, lack of initiative, obstinacy, silliness, straying. In mythology typifies a cloud. Dream significance: good omen. Consulted in augury. Cognate with the words cheop and ship. In China represents Kuei. Animal which carries the sun through Scorpio, eighth zodiacal house, and through the hours 1 - 3 P.M. Guardian of the direction south, southwest, west. Hou Chi was suckled by sheep. Symbol of retired life. In Christian tradition one typifies Christ, more than one typifies Christians, the flock of the Good Shepherd.

A sheep among wolves. A victim among rogues.

Black sheep. Persons of bad character, from the fact that black sheep were sacrificed to underworld gods.

Lost sheep. Hardened sinners, persons beyond salvation.

Make sheep eyes at. Act coquettishly, ogle.

Rocky Mountain sheep. An aspect of Ganaskidi.

Separate the sheep from the goats. Separate the good from evil.

Sheepskin. Protector of truth, from the fact it was used by Jews to cover the Tabernacle. Also a college diploma, which is written on parchment.

**SHEET** Ghost, sailing. Dream significance: happiness, prosperity.

Clean sheet. A clean record.

Sheet anchor. A refuge in an emergency, a sure support.

Sheet in the wind. Slightly drunk.

Three (or both) sheets in the wind. Very drunk, in allusion to a vessel staggering in the wind with loose sheets.

**SHEIKH (SHEIK)** From the Arabic, meaning old. In Moham- medan countries title of the head of a family, tribe, village, or religious group.

**SHEKINAH** Literally, dwell. In Rabbinical lore a cloud with fire over it, a symbol of divine power. A female spirit who presided over nuptials and nuptial fruits. When Adam sinned she withdrew to the lowest of the seven heavens; at Cain's crime she retired to the second heaven; the sins of Enoch's generation sent her to the third; those of the deluge period to the fourth; the Tower of Babel sins to the fifth; Egyptian wickedness to the sixth; the abominations at Sodon to the seventh. Six righteous, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Levi, Kohath, Amran, aided by Moses drew her back to earth, and on the day the tabernacle was built to indicate

God's presence she took up her abode between the cherubim on the mercy seat, where she remained wherever the tabernacle moved until she went into Solomon's temple, where she remained until the exile, and then she returned to heaven.

**SHELAH-NO-GIG** Female who exhibited herself in stone over church doorways in Ireland. Typified divine protection.

**SHELARTISH** Moon god of ancient Urartians.

**SHELDON** Masculine name from a family name and place name in Devon. In Anglo-Saxon signifies from the shelly lea.

**SHELL** Baptism, divine word, inaccessibility, life protector, longevity, pilgrimage, prophecy, reserve. Placed in primitive graves to provide immortality; used as a medium of exchange, money. In heraldry, goodness and wisdom of God. Resolves into ish-el, i.e. light god. Design on Christian tombstones to signify the body, shell of the immortal soul, has been left behind. In Tibetan Buddhism symbolizes hearing. Compare nutmeg, yellow silk.

Clam shell. In Polynesia, when cut into a disk, a chief's badge.

Conch shell. Deity summoner; trumpet used at circumcision, funeral, harvest, initiation, marriage, religious rites. Receptacle for libations. Emblem of Aphrodite, Saint Michael, Saint Sebald, Triton, Vishnu. One of the eight objects used in Buddhist Man-la ritual, called sankkha. Navaho Indian jewel of the west.

Escallop shell. Light symbol, from its fan-like flutings. Couch of sea deities. In heraldry signifies a noble pilgrim who has

journeyed into foreign lands. Christian symbol of salvation; emblem of Saint James the Great.

Murex shell. Divinity, nobility, royalty. Provider of purple dye, emblem of the power of the gods and sovereignty.

Shell animals. Female principle. Early stages of consciousness, development of consciousness. Emblem of Khephra.

Sliced shell. In Buddhism, when white, lingam; when black, yoni.

Snail shell. Life and death; the snail coming out of a shell usually causes the mother's death. Emblem of Tonacacihuatl as goddess of parturition.

White shell beads. Navaho jewel of the east.

**SHELTER** Dream significance: (see one) faithful friend; (seek one) threat.

**SHEM** Literally, name. (1) In the Old Testament a son of Noah, founder of the Semites. His descendants were pastoral nomads. Brother of Ham, and the eternal quarrel between husbandman and nomad exists in the story of the brothers as it does in that of Cain and Abel. Typifies forces of light; also Asia. (2) In James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake* an epithet of Jerry Earwicker. He speaks for the author himself and represents the artist, the problem child, unjustly accused of impiety and lack of patriotism. The name is from Seumas (James).

**SHEMA** Literally, hear. In Jewish ritual a collection of passages recited morning and evening as a confession of faith. From the initial word of the first verse.

**SHEMAAH** Hebrew name meaning the fame.

**SHEMAIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah is fame. worshiped as god of fertility, fire, and medicine. Symbolizes the agricultural age.

**SHEMINITH** Hebrew name meaning heading.

**SHEMITAH (SHEMITTAH)** The Jewish practice of letting farm land lie fallow every seventh or sabbatical year.

**SHEMONEH ESREH (SHEMUEL)** Literally, eighteen blessings. In Jewish ritual benedictions from the Psalms framed in Scriptural language. They have been increased to nineteen.

**SHE MULE** Barren woman.

**SHEN** In the Chinese zodiac, the mixer, seven stars in the shoulders, belt and legs of Orion, western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the ape; element, water. A period of discord and calamity.

**SHENG JEN** Chinese deified mortals who dwell in pearly azure. Saints.

**SHEN MU** In Chinese mythology lady of the azure and purple clouds. Mother goddess presiding over childbirth. Also called Pi-hsia Yuan-kun.

**SHEN NUNG** Second legendary emperor of China, successor of Fu Hsi. Known as the earthly emperor. Born miraculously, at the time of his birth he was eight feet seven inches tall, had a man's body and a bull's head. He spoke when three days old, walked at the end of five days. He discovered medicinal properties in plants, introduced agricultural implements, and by inventing the cart established trade between various localities. He lived to be 168 years of age, and then became an immortal, to be

**SHEN PAO** Chinese sovereign of the highest heaven. The spiritual jewel, third of the trinity (San Ch'ing). The sage Lao Tzu deified. Portrayed on a white donkey riding into Western Heaven.

**SHEN SHU** Chinese civil door god. With his brother Yu Lu, he lived under a peach tree on Mount Tu So. They fed wicked spirits to tigers. On New Years Eve colored pictures of the brothers are pasted on doors as talismans against demons. Sometimes in place of the brothers, gaudy pictures of tigers or Chinese characters written in black on red paper are used.

**SHEN-T'AO** Chinese peach tree which grows near Hsi Wang Mu's palace. A tree of life. Its blossoms appear once in 3,000 years; three thousand years later fruit appears and gives 3,000 years of life to the eater. Tung-Fang So stole three and lived 9,000 years.

**SHEOL** Literally, cave or dig out. Hebrew abode of the dead, land of forgetfulness, a vast tomb in earth's depths. Later identified with Gehenna, a place of punishment and torture. Identical with Aralu, Hades, Shualu.

**SHEPHERD** Guide, messiah, nomad, pastor, patriarch, ruler, rustic lover. Dream significance: perfect happiness. In mythology frequently the foster father of an abandoned infant (sun hero), who is raised among his herds (clouds or waves). In allegory common to most beliefs, the feeder, king, supreme deity, giver of divine nectar. Epithet

of God and of Christ. Those to whom the angel announced Christ's coming were shepherds. During certain periods in Egypt an abomination, called bean-eater, from the food fed to herds. Nomads were scorned as ignorant and not admitted to temples, mutton was a tabu food. The shepherd kings, about 2,000 B.C. who were known as Hyksos, were of Semitic origin. Among ancient Hebrews the employment was highly honored.

Good Shepherd. Jesus Christ.  
Shepherd and sheep. Christ and his followers.

Shepherd Boy. In Chinese legend, Ch'ien Niu or Niu Lang, lover of Chih Nu (Weaving Damsel). Also called Cowherd, Herdsman, Oxherd. See Ch'ien Niu.

Shepherd god. Pan.

Shepherd lord. Henry de Clifford. So called because his mother hid him with a shepherd, who raised him, to save him for Yorkist fury.

Shepherd of Israel. God.  
Shepherds' crook (or staff). Spiritual guidance. Christian symbol of an abbot, bishop, Christmas festival, Nativity. Egyptian symbol of power, king's emblem.

Shepherd's pipes. Pipes of Pan; wind.

Shepherd's purse. In the language of flowers: I offer you my all.

Shepherd without law. Clement V, noted for greed and licentiousness; unscrupulous tool of Philip the Fair of France.

**SHEPHI (SHEPHO)** Hebrew name meaning unconcern.

**SHEPHUPHAN (SHEPHUPHAM)** Hebrew name meaning serpent.

**SHERAH** Sumerian generative power of the earth. Also called

Shahan (fire), suggesting he also was a god of the sun's heat.

**SHEREBIAH** Hebrew name meaning Jah originates.

**SHERIF** Mohammedan order of nobility. Males wear a green turban, females a green veil.

**SHERLOCK** Masculine name from Old English, meaning the bright, fair-haired, shining.  
Sherlock Holmes. A detective or person clever at solving mysteries. From the character created by A. Conan Doyle.

**SHERWIN** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning one who shears the wind, a swift runner.

**SHESEMTET** Early Egyptian sky goddess. Lion-headed companion of Shesmu.

**SHESHA** Same as Sesa.

**SHESHACH** From the Hebrew, meaning house or court of the prince. A poetical name for Babylon.

**SHESMU** Early Egyptian violent deity; lord of the last hour of night. He had a human form with a lion or ox head. Companion of Shesemtet.

**SHEVA** Hebrew name meaning self-satisfying.

**SHEWBREAD (SHOWBREAD)** Hebrew symbol of spiritual nourishment. In ancient ritual the twelve unleavened loaves placed on a wooden table in the sanctuary north of the altar of incense. They were called bread of presence and typified God, the ever-present and giver of daily bread. Also symbolized the twelve tribes. The offering was changed every



Sabbath, at which time the priests ate the old bread in the holy place.

**SHE-WOLF** Avarice, destruction, greed. In mythology frequently typifies the earth-mother who nourishes an abandoned infant (sun hero), as in the Romulus legend. In Norse mythology the beast which nightly devoured one of Volsung's sons. Signy, Volsung's daughter, saved Sigmund, the last of the sons. Thus the dawn saved the sun from the earth which devoured him.

**SHI** Chinese divining plant.

**SHIBBETA** A Jewish demoness.

**SHIBBOLETH** Password, test. From the Hebrew, meaning ear of corn, also stream in flood. The Gileadites under Jephthah required the rival Ephraimites to pronounce this word when they attempted to pass the river Jordan. The Ephraimites betrayed themselves by an inability to aspirate the sh.

**SHICHI FUKUJIN** The seven Japanese gods of happiness or good luck. Their images were worn as charms. They are popular conceptions of the seven Buddhist devas who preside over human welfare. 1- Benten, goddess of love, shown with a lute; 2- Bishamon, war god, with a halbred; 3- Daikoku, god of wealth, who sits on two rice bales and carries a mallet; 4- Ebisu, god of workers and fishermen, with a seabream and fishing pole; 5- Fukurokujin, god of longevity, shown with a cane, a book of fate, and a stork; 6- Hotei, god of generosity, has an exposed corpulent belly and carries a bag which holds everything desirable; 7- Jurojin, god

of wisdom, accompanied by a deer.

**SHIDE** Sacred Japanese mountain, where spirits wander after death.

**SHIELD** (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Scutum or Sobieski's Shield. (2) Battle, boldness, chivalry, confidence, defense, faith, peace, protection, tranquility, wisdom. Form worn as a protective charm. An epithet of God. Emblem of Ares, Athena, Mars, Minerva, Saint George, Saint Quirinus, Sophia. In heraldry a coat of arms. The escutcheon upon which charges or emblems are depicted. Originally triangular, but in time assumed a variety of forms. Its space, called field, tinted with armorial colors called tinctures, is divided into nine to fifteen lines called partitions and covered with animals and objects called charges. The top is known as chief, the middle as honor point, the lower part as base. The right side (left of the viewer) is dexter side, the left side is called sinister.

Diamond-shape shield. In heraldry a lady other than one of royal blood.

Round shield. An illegitimate. Shield of David. A six-pointed star, symbol of Judaism. In Nazi Germany, Jews were forced to wear it as a badge of degradation, disgrace; in other parts of the world, in protest, worn by Jews as an emblem of exaltation, humility.

Shield topped by crown. Heraldry.

Shield with sword. Christian symbol of fortitude.

Square shield. A knight.

**SHIH** In the Chinese zodiac, the house, two stars in a straight line, Alpha in the wing and Beta

in the leg of Pegasus, northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the bear; element, fire. An exceedingly propitious period.

**SHI KAN TANG** Chinese spirit who combats demons.

**SHIHOR** Hebrew name meaning glass river.

**SHIHO-TSUCHI-NO-KAMI** Japanese salt-potter deity; god of salt traders.

**SHIJU-GARA** In Japanese legend the great tit, bearer of love letters from Fukuro, the owl, to Usu-dori, the bullfinch.

**SHIKIMI** Japanese sacred tree whose bark is burned as incense during certain religious rites.

**SHIKO** In Burma an act of homage; prostration with folded hands.

**SHIKOME** Japanese ugly females, furies. Storm deities.

**SHILLUK KINGS** African tribal kings considered reincarnations of Nyakang. Though revered they are not allowed to become feeble lest with diminishing vigor cattle and crops fail to reproduce. When he is unable to fulfil the desires of his numerous wives they report the fact, and the king is condemned to death. His sentence is communicated to him by placing a white cloth over his face and knees during his mid-day slumber. See Sacred king under King.

**SHILOH** (1) Hebrew word of doubtful meaning; interpreted to be a burial place, place of rest, the messiah foretold by Jacob on his deathbed, a tower (probably sun shrine), the waters.

(2) A place north of Bethel, site of a great Jewish sanctuary.

**SHILSTONE** A sun shrine; a cromlech.

**SHIMBEI** In Japanese legend the heron, retainer of Fukuro, the owl.

**SHIMENAWA (SHIRI-KUME-NO-NAWA)** In Japanese mythology sacred rice-straw rope, which was placed before the cave in which the sun-goddess Amaterasu had taken refuge to restrain her from reentering it. Hung at Shinto shrines and at house doors. It sanctifies a place and the heart of a devotee as no evil can pass it.

**SHIMRI (SHIMRITH)** Hebrew name meaning watchful.

**SHIMRON** Hebrew name meaning watch.

**SHIMSHAI** Hebrew name meaning splendor.

**SHIMTI** Assyrian fate goddess; probably a title of Ishtar.

**SHIN** (1) Chinese and Japanese god or spirit or supernatural beings collectively. Also the supreme deity. See Shang Ti. (2) Twenty-first letter of the Hebrew alphabet; equivalent of English sh. Known as the holy letter. Its meaning is tooth, probably a serpent's fang; its numerical value is 300. According to mystics its correspondences are: musical tone, C natural; planetary, Pluto; symbolic, atonement; tarot deck, the world, zodiacal, Pisces. Its color is scarlet, its direction on the cube of space is north to south, realm of fire or breath of God, with a vibration of active manifestation; its intelligence is perpetual. In white magic corre-

sponds to the vegetable kingdom. Also schin, sin.

**SHINA-TSU-HIKO** Japanese wind god, born of Izanagi's breath. Shown with a bag of winds on his bent back. He fills up the space that holds up the sky, and in this resembles Atlas.

Shinta-to-be. Japanese wind goddess.

**SHINBETSU** Japanese divine clans, families descended from celestial deities other than the sun-goddess Amaterasu, ancestress of the Kobetsu or imperial family. See Bambetsu.

**SHINGRAWA** In Burmese mythology produced by Chinun Way Shun as a pumpkin. After the flood Shingrawa fashioned the present earth out of the old one with a hammer; then he went up to the sky. Ancestor of Shippawn Ayawng. Because Shingrawa takes no interest in mankind his shrines are neglected.

**SHINJE-CHHO-GYAL** Tibetan Buddhist god of justice. King of Nyalwa, his paws grip the entire Sipa Khorlo (Wheel of Life). He is a fearful looking monkey-headed monster, holding scales and flanked by two angels who are monster-headed humans. The defending angel drops a white pebble onto a pan of the scales for each virtue, the condemning angel drops a black stone onto the other pan for each sin. The judge observes each episode in his magic mirror. Errant souls are condemned to either a hot or cold house to remain until the evil causes have played themselves out. A reincarnation of Chenresi.

**SHIN NE MI** Indo-Chinese nat; a nature spirit. Niece of Ma-

hagiri, with whom she is worshipped.

**SHINTAI** In Japan a mirror, statue, stone, sword, or any object in which a deity may incorporate itself for the touch of believers.

**SHINTO (SHINTU, SINTU)**

Literally, way of the gods. Japanese cult; deification of natural phenomena, which later became identified as ancestors.

Shinto temple. Evolved from the moya, or mourning house, it retains the shape of the primitive hut.

**SHIOCKA** Ainu ceremony for men's coming of age; celebrated at about the age fifteen.

**SHIP** Adventure, confidence, death, dream world, enterprise, geography, knowledge, maritime power, safety, spirituality, transience, travel, wealth. Cloud, moon, or sun as a deity vessel. The church or state, which carries the faithful over the sea of life. As bearer of the soul to the otherworld the shape of funerary receptacles. In heraldry, sea expedition, succor in extremity. Word cognate with chap, cheop, sheep, skif, skip (hence skipper). Sin, Babylonian moon and wisdom god, was called Ship of Light. In China symbolic of tradition. In Christianity worn as a talisman to signify belief in salvation, safety from temptations. Attribute of saints Anselm, Erasmus, Jude, Nicholas of Myra. In Egypt the sun's day ship is Me'enzet, its night ship is Semektet. As a fecundity emblem of Isis it appeared in European festivals, where it was carried in processions; by the middle ages the rites degenerated into license. Also figured in Eastern vegetation rites. Symbol of

the Hebrew tribe Zebulun. In Norse mythology, Frey folded his ship (cloud) when it was not in use and put it in his pocket. Emblematic of the Phoenicians.

Man ship. Arrange the crew in rows, as for a salute.

Rats desert a sinking ship.

Those who selfishly cling to others in times of prosperity and desert when disaster threatens.

Ship Argo. Symbol for the constellation Pisces. See Argo.

Ship of the desert. Camel, dromedary.

Ship's rudder. Guide, pilot, truth, wisdom.

Ship's stern. Figurehead or sign by which a vessel once was known; sometimes it was the image of a tutelary divinity.

Ships that pass in the night. People who come into one's horizon, stay briefly, and then disappear.

Ship with black sail. Death.

Ship with mast. Union of male and female.

Ship with sails full. Safe conduct.

Ship with white sail. Mission accomplished, victory.

Shipwreck. Adversity, misfortune, sin, tragic death, wickedness. Dream significance: delay, misfortune; (to escape) good omen. Attribute of Jonah and the saints Owen, Simon, Zelotes.

When my ship comes in (or home). When I come into a fortune; in allusion to the days when argosies brought wealth from across the seas to the merchants who sent them forth.

SHIPAP (SHIPAPU, SHIPAPU-LIMA, SHIPAPUYNA) Pueblo Indian place from which man emerged. Underground realm of the dead. Abode of the corn mother.

SHIPHRAH AND PUAH Mid-

wives in Egypt who, through fear of God, spared the newborn Hebrew boys contrary to the orders of the pharaoh. God rewarded them by making them 'houses,' i.e. gave each a numerous family.

SHIPPAWN AYAWNG First ancestor of the Kachins of North Burma. See Chanun and Woi-shun.

SHIRI-KUME-NO-NAWA See Shimenawa.

SHIRLEY Masculine and feminine name from Old English, meaning from the shining lea.

SHISHCHIKUL In Vancouver Island legends a large animal-like mountain residing inside a mountain. It has red hair which is a powerful talisman for success in war.

SHITALA Bengali goddess of smallpox.

SHITE AND TSURE In Japanese No-play, lovers who resemble Baile and Ailinn, Romeo and Juliet.

SHITKUR Mongolian devil.

SHITTA Moon nat of the Burmese Kachins. Worshiped once each year with Jan (sun).

SHITTAH (SHITTIM) Incorruptibility, prosperity. Wood used in making sacred furniture for the Hebrew tabernacle.

SHIVA Jewish after-burial period of seven days, during which mourners abstain from work and sit on the ground or low stools.

SHIVAYA VODA In Slavic legend living water which brings life back. Carried by birds, hail,



thunder, or whirlwind. Compare Mertvaya voda.

**SHIWA** Literally, smeared with ashes. Hindu ashy-pale deity who stands in meditation; to the left he is a woman, to the right a man. Probably an aspect of dusk. See androgynous deities.

**SHIWANNI** Zuni rain deity. Chief of the Shiwana (or Shiwanna), cloud people. Mate of Shiwankia. From spittle he formed bubbles which he blew upward and which became stars. Rain priests are called Ashiwanni.

**SHIWANOKIA** Zuni fertility goddess. Wife of Shiwanni, with whom she lived in the underworld. From spittle she created Awitelin Tsita, mother earth. Her priestesses also are called Shiwankia.

**SHOE** Female genitals, menialism, prosperity, protection, recognition, reverence, servitude, submission, swiftness, utility. Tied to a bridal carriage for luck or to enhance the couple's fertility. In folk legend the life of the old woman who lived in a shoe centered in her sexual organs, thus she had many children. To sneeze while putting on shoes is a bad omen. Anciently provided to the dead for the long rough journey in the afterworld. To give a poor man shoes in life guaranteed that shoes would be provided in after life. See Buskin, Cinderella's slippers, Sandal. Anglo-Saxons gave a daughter's shoes to a groom; a symbolic transfer of authority. Among the Celts gilded shoes were a sign of royalty. Christian emblem of Saints Crispian and Crispianus. Dutch children place shoes near the chimney at Christmas to let Saint Nicholas know they are in

bed. In Egypt an enemy's image was placed in one's shoe; walking on it supposedly destroyed the enemy. Greek emblem of Theus. Hindu royalty emblem. In Manchuria a bride gives as a gift to the groom, his brothers, and all who have sexual access to her. Syrian boys during initiation rites wore shoes of sacrificial animal skins.

Another pair of shoes. A totally different situation.

Creaking shoes. New or unpaid-for shoes.

If the shoe fits you, wear it. If a statement made applies to you, accept it as personal.

High-heel shoe. Protection for the sacred king, who was not permitted to rest his heel on the ground. Byzantine emperors were crowned in purple buskins with wooden (probably oak) heels covered with scarlet leather. See Heel.

Hole in shoe. Poverty, weariness. Omaha Indians placed in an infant's footwear that the child might refuse to accompany an underworld messenger because his moccasins were worn out.

Know where a shoe pinches. Know from personal experience, know one's own troubles.

Old shoe. Good luck.

Put the shoe on the right foot. Place the blame in the proper place.

Shake in one's shoes. Tremble from fear.

Shoe-horn. That which is used as a convenience, one who is subservient or tractable.

Shoe removal. Loss of legal rights. Ancient means of binding a contract, especially a transfer, thus the person who gave up a possession showed it by divesting himself of something before a witness. In many religions taken off when approaching a holy place, probably corresponds to Babylonish custom of stripping oneself

before entering the presence of a deity, and implies contagion from the secular must not infect holy ground. Among Arabs a sign of dissolution of marriage. If cast in the assembly, indicated a ruler had lost his throne. Hebrew symbol of grief, loss, mourning, sacrifice in honor of the dead. The delivery of a shoe signified that a sacred obligation was transferred. When a man refused to marry his dead brother's widow his shoes were removed to show he was in disgrace.

Shoe removal by another.

Servitude.

Shoes exchanged. Exchange of authority or property.

Shoe-string. Small investment or protection; in allusion to the amount needed by a peddler of shoe-strings.

Step in another's shoes. Take a position previously occupied by another.

The shoe is on the other foot. That is an entirely different state of affairs.

Wait for a dead man's shoes. Await another's death impatiently for an advantage or inheritance.

Wear another's shoes. Assume the place of another. An act of magic to cause the owner to fall in love with or return to the wearer.

Wolf-skin shoes. Provider of courage and good-luck.

**SHOFAR (SOPHAR)** Ancient Jewish ritual horn. Sounded on religious occasions to salute God, on release from bondage, in war, and for exorcism. Survives in synagogues to usher in Rosh Hashana, the ecclesiastical New Year, and Yom Kuppur, day of atonement. An ibex horn greeted the new moon, a ram's horn was used on fast days, a black ram's horn announced a transgression. The ram con-

nects it with the animal substituted in Isaac's place, thus it is the akedah (binding) in abbreviated expression. It was believed to possess magic qualities and at its sound Jericho supposedly fell. Compare Lyre. Because it was sacred women and children were not permitted to hear it, it was kept hidden, and sex tabus were connected with it. In early fertility rites blown in a pit or well in connection with practices mimetic of the sex act. Symbolically it serves to proclaim the sovereignty of God, quest for mercy, remind Jews of the blasts of redemption to be made by the Messiah on Judgment Day, of the destruction of the Temple, messages of the prophets, revelation on Mount Sinai, stir to repentance. A single long blast shows that rites are accomplished, atonement consummated. Resembles cornucopia, Dionysiac drinking horn, primitive musical instruments.

**SHOGUN** Literally, army leader. Hereditary Japanese commander-in-chief. Dictator, ruler of kings. One who, assisted by the samurai, assumed the worldly affairs of the empire and left the mikado free to meditate on spiritual affairs.

**SHOJO** Japanese sake-beer genius. Half-man, half-ape, god of drunkenness, Merrymaker with a red face and hair hanging down to his feet. His dress is of gold and red, he carries a sake ladle, and performs a bacchanalian dance. Parallels Bacchus.

**SHOKI-SAN** Japanese mighty giant who drives out devils. He has a red face with stiff whiskers and large piercing eyes. His cap is black, he carries an unsheathed sword, and crushes devils with his foot. Worshiped on May Day, when plague spirits are exorcised.

Adopted from the Chinese Chung Kwei; also a counterpart of archangel Michael.

**SHOKONSHA** Japanese spirit-invoking-temple, where the souls of those who died for emperor and fatherland were believed to have gathered. Parallels Valhalla.

**SHOLMO** Siberian devil. Inasmuch as he helped Burkhan create the world he was given a piece large enough to plant his staff on, and he pushed his staff into the soil to create snakes, reptiles, and harmful creatures.

**SHONY** Sea god of the Hebrides who fertilized the soil.

**SHOOTING AT A BAG FILLED WITH BLOOD** In China the subduing of a god.

Shooting star. See under Star.

**SHORT LIFE** In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with a garland of flowers; at her breast an insect, in her hands a rose branch around which is a scroll inscribed "Una Dies Aperit, Conflicit Una Dies" (One day apparent, ablaze in one day).

**SHORTSHANKS** Sun hero of Northern European legend. He resembles Gareth.

**SHORYOBUNE** Japanese ghost ships in which the souls of ancestors make their journey over the sea to the underworld.

**SHOU HSING** Chinese god of longevity, which Chinese consider the greatest of all human blessings. Identified with Canopus, second brightest star in the heavens. When it can be seen national peace is assured, when invisible dire calamities may occur. He is portrayed as bald

and wrinkled with an elongated forehead which ends in a point. His mien is happy. He carries a crook, a peach, and rides a fawn whose head is turned to look at the god. Sometimes accompanied by a bat. When with a fawn or stag and a bat signifies, "May the three stars, good luck, riches, and longevity, shine upon you." When associated with the spirits of happiness and prosperity known as Fu-shou-lu. Also called Nan-chi-lao-jen (old man of the South Pole). His name is from the character shou, which stands for longevity; when elongated expresses the hope for a very long life.

**SHOULDER BLADE** In many primitive societies consulted in divination.

Atlas's shoulders. Enormous strength. In allusion to the Greek god.

Broad shoulders. Powerful, capable of carrying a burden.

Have a chip on one's shoulder. Seek a quarrel. A backwoodsman places a chip on his shoulder as a challenge to fight.

Have a head on one's shoulders. Be shrewd, possess common sense.

Rub shoulders (or elbows) with. Associate with.

Set one's shoulder to the wheel. Apply oneself energetically to a task.

Shoulders and arms. Anatomical denominations governed by Gemini.

Turn a cold shoulder. Receive with coldness or discourtesy, snub.

**SHOU SHAN** Taoist paradise.

**SHOU-SHEN (SHOU-SING)** Chinese star deity. God of longevity. He determines every mortal's death date.

**SHOVEL** Male and female principles. See Crowbar, pickax, and shovel.

Wooden shovel (peel). Baking, emblem of Saint Honorius.

**SHOWA** Tibetan deer god; messenger of Yama.

**SHOWBREAD** See Shewbread.

**SHOWER OF GOLD** Fertility, rays of the sun. A form assumed by Zeus to reach Danae. In an Italian version of Cinderella it falls upon her bridegroom and typifies dew.

**SHOW-ME-HOW MOTIF** In folk legend a form of trickery in which a hero or heroine claims to be ignorant of exactly what position to take when commanded to make a head ready for execution. When the demon illustrates the hero cuts off the demons' head, typifying the triumph of intelligence or virtue.

**SHOZU-GA-NO-BABA** In Japanese mythology the old-woman guardian of cross roads. She is met on the soul's journey where the three ways of transmigration begins. See Sanzu-no-Kawa.

**SHRI** Literally, sacred lotus, luster. In Hindu legend a wife of Vishnu. Before descending from the sun she was known as Anushayini (incorporating ush, to burn). Heroine of a solar myth who, like Io and Isis, was doomed to wander on earth. She had blue eyes (light) which illuminated a room.

**SHRINE** Deity abode, devotion. Emblem of saints Athenasius, Eligius, Wenceslaus. Sanscrit non-tantric symbol called caitya.

Torah shrine. Secret inner room of God protected by the curtain of curtains, symbolizing

the light of God shielded by clouds or darkness. Anciently its form was worn by Jews as a talisman. On graves symbolizes revelation, salvation; when open, mystical ascent. Survives in Christian church architecture and in Moslem mosques.

**SHROUD** Concealment, mystery. Among Jews must be simple without ornaments to indicate the dead is thus removed from the worries and entanglements of this world; also atonement. Used by Lapps before burial to prevent the soul from moving about the dwelling and frightening people.

**SHROVETIDE** Literally, confession tide. The three days before Ash Wednesday; once a time of penitence, long observed as a season of merrymaking before Lent.

Shrove Sunday. First day of Shrovetide. Quinquagesima, fiftieth day before Easter.

Shrove Tuesday. Last day of Shrovetide. Pancake day. Formerly derby day of cockfighting in England.

**SHU (SHOU)** Literally, to be empty. Egyptian light god, the quickening creative principle. Formed when Ra spat on the ground, i.e. when the sun sent out his rays, or he begot himself in the womb of Nu. In some localities the blazing desert wind or heat of the sun, manifested by lightning or tempest. Twin brother and husband of Tefenet, by whom he fathered Nut and Seb. Sometimes worshiped as the night sky or space, the mediator, reconciler. Portrayed as the celestial bull, with a human figure wearing four ostrich feathers on his head, or with uplifted arms supporting the sky vault. At times identified with Anhoret, Heh, Heka. Analogue of Tharon-



kiawakon.

**Shu and Tefenet.** Ethereal space separating heaven from earth and sea. Celestial twins identified with Gemini. Portrayed as two sky-supporting lions.

**SHUAL** Hebrew masculine name meaning fox. In Assyria called Shaalbim, in Sumerian, Shelibum.

**SHUALU** Babylonian underworld. Also called Aralu. Word related to Sheol.

**SHUHIJI-NO-KAMI** In Japanese mythology, mud-earth-lady-deity. Younger sister of Uhiji-ni-no-kami. With him, the slime out of which the world was fashioned. A pair of the seven divine generations.

**SHUI JUNG** Chinese god of city walls or moats. Sometimes identified with Ch'eng Huang as both names mean city moat.

**SHUI SHEN (SHUI CHUN, SHUI I, SHUI KUAN)** Chinese ruler of waters, over which he rides a horse. He has human form and is followed by a fish. One of the San Kuan (three agents), he averts misfortune. Identical with Feng I. Resembles Poseidon, Yu Po.

**SHUKI** In Hinduism, daughter of Surabhi. Mother of the parrot species.

**SHULAMITE (SHULAMMITE)** Literally, peaceful. Heroine of the Song of Solomon. Feminine form of Solomon. Immaculate bride, sister, shepherdess, all fecundity aspects. Called fountain of gardens, streams from Lebanon, well of living waters, all fertility designations. A dove goddess, she personifies wisdom which blends love and knowledge and opens the way, i.e. brings

verdure. A knocker at the underworld door, where the world's wealth is stored, she resembles Ishtar.

**SHULMUS (SHULMAN)** Siberian devil. Opposed to Otshirvani. Parallels Keremet 2, Rutu.

**SHULPAE** Marduk as the planet Jupiter and husband-son of Mama.

**SHUN** Chinese legendary emperor. Of low but miraculous birth, his exceptional intelligence brought him to the attention of Emperor Yao, who designated Shun his successor. Husband of the Hsiang Fu-chen, two daughters of Yao. He was fourth of the age of five rulers. Famous for righteousness. His form was that of a winged dragon. His eyes, like Yao's, had double pupils, and for this reason he was called double-brightness.

**SHUQAMUNA** Babylonian war god. Personification of storms.

**SHURA** In Japanese mythology the furious spirit. Reincarnation of the warrior who dies in battle. The shuras live in the sky and gather to fight one another in hostile groups; their roars of rage (storms) are thunderous.

**SHURALE** Tatar forest spirit who can increase or diminish in size, and who kills its victims by tickling them. Wind deity.

**SHURIPPAK (SHURRUPPAK)** Babylonian city of the Euphrates where the gods supposedly assembled.

**SHUTEN DOJI** Japanese drunkard boy, leader of demons who had their stronghold on Mount Oye-yama. Giant ogre who fed on human flesh. His chief vic-

tims were noble ladies. Finally slain by Yorimitsu.

**SHUTU** In Babylonian mythology the southwest wind demoness. Her wings were broken by Adapa.

**SHU YU (SHEN YU, YU LEI)**  
In Chinese legend two brothers who had power over evil spirits. Called peach-men because they hung amulets which frightened demons on peach trees; they also threw demons as food to tigers.

**SHVAZ** Armenian guardian spirit of the field, graveyard, mountains, woods. A name used to scare children. See Shahapet, Shvod.

**SHVOD** Armenian guardian spirit of the house. Beneficent unless angered. Probably an ancestral ghost. On the last day of February a peasant, armed with a stick, strikes his walls to dislodge the shvod so that he will take his place as a shvaz, outdoor guardian, but the shvod is loath to leave the house's comforts. A name used to scare children.

**SHWE MYET-HNA** Literally, golden-faced one. Indo-Chinese nat. Sister of Mahagiri, with whom she invariably is worshiped. She had become queen and, with her brother the blacksmith, was burned to death by the king. A fertility legend in which she personifies scorched earth. Also called Hnit-ma-daw, Saw Meya, Shindwe Hla, Taunggyi-shin, Thon Pan Hla.

**SHWE NA BE** Indo-Chinese nat. Nature spirit. Wife of Mahagiri, which see.

**SHWE PYIN NYI-NAUNG (SHWE BYIN)** Indo Chinese nats. Nature spirits. Two foundlings

(winds) floating on a wooden tray in a river were rescued by a monk who called them Byat Twe and Byat Ta (Byat meaning wooden tray). Later both were executed but, before Byat Ta died he fathered twin sons, who were placed in jars by their mother and sent down the river. They were found by the king (agricultural lord) who called them Shwe Pyin-gyi or Shwe Pyin Naungdaw (golden great jar) and Shwe Pyin-nge or Shwe Pyin Nyidaw (golden little jar). The pair, called Shwe Pyin Nyi-Naung, aroused the envy of the court and were emasculated (verdure cut down). Their festival includes phallic dances suggested by the manner of their death. Their mutilation corresponds to that of Adonis, Osiris, Tammuz.

**SHYLOCK** A revengeful, stony-hearted Jewish moneylender, in allusion to the Jew in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

**SI** (1) Pre-Inca supreme deity. Moon, ruler of the elements, tempest-bringer to whom children were sacrificed. (2) Seventh and leading note of the diatonic scale and of the scale of C Major; B. Called te in the tonic sol-fa system.

**SIAMESE TWINS** Inseparables.

**SIBECHE (BIKKI, SIBECH)**  
In German legend one who bears false witness. See Svanhild.

**SIBU** In the Antilles a supreme creator god.

**SIBYL (SIBYLLA, SIBYLLE)**  
(1) A feminine name. (2) A daughter of Noah, through whom a part of the Hebrew apocalyptic oracles were reputed to be delivered. (3) Fortune-teller, gipsy, seer, witch. The allusion

is to any of the several women who, in a frenzied state, prophesied under the supposed inspiration of a deity, chiefly Apollo. The number of sibyls varies from one to twelve, the number adopted from Pagan myths by Christian monks, who assigned a prophecy and emblem to each. 1- Libyan: The day shall come when men shall see the King of all living things. A lighted taper. 2- Samian: The Rich One shall be born of a pure virgin. A rose. 3- Cimmerian: Jesus Christ shall come from heaven and reign in poverty on earth. A crown. 4- Cumaean: God shall be born of a pure virgin and hold converse with sinners. A cradle. 5- Erythraean: Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Savior. A horn. 6- Persian: Satan shall be overcome by a true prophet. A dragon and a lantern. 7- Tiburtine: The Highest shall descend from heaven, and a virgin shown in the valleys of the deserts. A dove. 8- Delphic: The Prophet born of the virgin shall be crowned with thorns. A crown of thorns. 9- Phrygian: Our Lord shall rise again. A banner and cross. 10- European: A virgin and her Son shall flee into Egypt. A sword. 11- Agrippine: Jesus Christ shall be outraged and scourged. A whip. 12- Hellespontic: Jesus Christ shall suffer shame upon the cross. A cross.

Sibylline Books. Oracles of mysterious origin consulted by the ancient Roman Senate in times of disaster or emergency. According to tradition nine prophetic books were offered to Tarquinius Superbus, legendary Roman king, by a woman of incredible age who claimed she was Amalthea, the Cumaean sibyl. Disbelieving her Tarquin refused to buy them. She burned three and the next year returned with the remaining six demanding the price she had

asked for the nine; again he refused, and she burned three more. When she returned with the last three he paid the price she had asked for the nine, and the sibyl disappeared. The three books were placed in a stone chest in Jupiter's temple on Capitoline Hill, later moved to Apollo's temple on Palatine Hill, and destroyed when Rome burned in Nero's reign. This myth appears to be derived from that of Gunadhya, whose words of wisdom were those of the wind. The cost relates to experience.

SICHAEUS Probably a darkness or underworld deity. In Roman legend Dido's husband. Murdered by her brother Pygmalion who coveted his wealth.

SICILIAN BULL Bronze bull made for Phalaris of Agrigentum by Perillus. It was so constructed the cries of victims burned within it sounded like the bellowing of a real bull. Phalaris tested it on the designer.

Sicilian vespers. Term used proverbially for a bloody and unexpected attack, treachery. The vespers bell on Easter Monday in 1282 was the signal for the start of the massacre of the French in the revolution against Charles of Anjou by the Sicilians.

SICKLE Castration, death, growth, harvest, reaping. In heraldry signifies hope for fruitful harvest. In mythology instrument which earth or moon goddesses supplied for the yearly mutilation of the corn god. See Mutilation. Emblem of Cronus, Father Time, Saturn.

Golden sickle. Crescent moon. Used by druids to cut the sacred missledeu (mistletoe) from the oak for ceremonial purposes.

Three sickles of Megara.

Good fortune.

**SICYON** In Greek mythology country to which Antiope fled to escape the anger of Nicteus; hence a refuge.

**SID (SIDI)** Chief, lord, master. Moslem title of honor. Corruption of seid. In Spanish, cid.

**SIDANU** Literally, fever. A Babylonian deity.

**SIDDHI** From the Sanscrit, meaning accomplishment, perfection. Supernatural faculty, such as the power to fly through the air, walk on fire or water, ubiquity, etc., ascribed to yogas.

**Siddha.** One who has attained siddhi; also a pure and holy or semi-divine being, one of a group of air spirits, whose king is Visvvasu. Sometimes said to be descendants of Uttarakurus.

**Siddhaikaviramanjughosa (Sita-manjughosa).** The white one with the soft voice, one of the four manifestations of Manjusri. In Tibet called Jam-dbyans-dkar-po or Jam-yang-kar-po.

**Siddhartha.** One who has fulfilled the object of his earthly coming; an epithet of Buddha.

**SIDDIM** Hebrew name meaning extension.

**SIDH (SHEE, SIDE, SIDHE)**

(1) Barrow, grotto, mound, tumuli. Underground realm of inexhaustible splendor, mansion of fairies. See Brug na Boinne.  
(2) The folk or descendants of the Tuatha De Danann, who lived in a sidh.

**SIDI** Mohammedan name for the planet Saturn. Comparable to sidyll (spinning wheel or omphalus). Compare Caer Sidi.

**SIDNEY (SID)** (1) Masculine

name from the Phoenician, meaning the enchanter, and from Anglo-Saxon, meaning bruised, troubled, and a contraction of Saint Denis. (2) Feminine name, meaning enchantress, and from the Greek, meaning shroud (of Christ). A variant of Sidonia, Sidonie, Sidony.

**SIDON (ZIDON)** (1) In the Old Testament eldest son of Canaan; grandson of Ham. Sometimes identified with the Phoenician deity or as the founder of the city of the same name. (2) Phoenician sea god, parallels Poseidon. Literally, ship of On (sun). (3) One of the four oldest cities of the world. Celebrated for skill in architecture, astronomy, navigation, trade, for its wealth, and sinfulness. Compare Gaza, Hamath, Hebron.

**Sidonian tincture.** Royal purple. Also called Tyrian color. Sidon and Tyre were famous for the dye.

**SIDPA BARDO** In Tibetan Buddhism the third state of Bardo Thodol, the transitional state of seeking rebirth. It ends when the deceased has found rebirth in one of the six lokas or regions.

**SIDROPHEL** A cunning man. In Butler's Hudibras intended for William Lily the astrologer.

**SIDURI (SHIDURI, SHIDURRI, SIDURI-SABITU, SIDURU)** Babylonian mother and wine goddess and deity of wisdom. Portrayed as a serpent. An epithet of Ishtar as ruler of Edinu, by the sea which leads to the underworld.

**SIEGE PERILOUS** Seat (siege) at King Arthur's Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail. Fatal to anyone except



Sir Galahad, whose name it bore.

**SIEGFRIED (SIGFRED, SIGFRID)**

(1) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peace, victory.  
(2) German sun hero. Youngest son of Siegmund and Sieglind, Netherlandic king and queen. He was apprenticed to the wonder smith Mimir who, resenting the prince's arrogance, beauty, and strength, sent him on an errand which involved meeting the dragon Regin (darkness). Instead of succumbing to Regin, he killed the dragon. Eating his victim's flesh, he acquired the power to understand bird language, bathing in the dragon's blood (dawn lights), he became invulnerable except for one spot between his shoulders to which a linden leaf (mark of spring) had clung. Before he killed Mimir (underworld ruler), the smith, in a bargain for his life, gave Siegfried the magic horse Grane (wind) of the race of Sleipner. Siegfried set out in search of adventure and came upon Brunhild, to whom he promised to remain faithful. Later, donning the tarnkappe or mantle of invisibility (clouds) which he had won from the dwarf Alberich, he deceived Brunhild and won her as a wife for Gunther. For the favor Gunther gave the hand of his sister Kriemhild to Siegfried. With the magic sword Balmung (rays) Siegfried conquered the Nibelungen race (mist folk) and took their hoarded treasure (fertility); thereafter he and his followers were called the Nibelungen. He traveled as one of twelve knights (a zodiacal concept). The outraged Brunhild prevailed upon Gunther (darkness) to have Siegfried slain. Hagan (winter), who performed the deed, also robbed Kriemhild of much of the Nibelungen treasure. The legend relates to the yearly vegetation cycle or course of the sun.

The vulnerable spot may also apply to early armor, which left the back unprotected. Parallels Dietrich, Sigurd. See Eating an animal.

**SIEGLINDE (SIEGLIND, SIGELINDE)** In the Ring of the Nibelung, wife of Siegmund and mother of Siegfried. Probably a dawn goddess. Also the name of Hunding's wife.

**SIEGMUND (SIGEMUND)** In the Ring of the Nibelung the husband of Sieglinde; father of Siegfried. Counterpart of Sigmund in the Volsung Saga.

**SIEN NUNG T'AN** Altar of the genius of agriculture, where each year at the vernal equinox the Chinese emperor plowed the first furrow of the year in a fertility rite.

**SIEN TREE** Chinese symbol of health, immortality, strength.

**SIEN-TSAN** Chinese goddess of silk culture. Compare Ts'an Nu.

**SIEVE** Garrulity, one who repeats whatever he is told. Separation of good from bad, hence perfect wisdom. In folklore a witch's boat. In the Chinese zodiac Chi.

**SIF** Norse goddess of harvest and marriage. Personification of mother earth. Wife of Thor, by whom she was mother of Thrud. Also mother of Ullerus. Her golden locks, which contained abundance and prosperity, were clipped by Loki. Because earth became barren the gods forced Loki to replace them with golden tresses made by the dwarfs (underworld lords of fertility). As one whose strength was in her hair she resembles Samson.

**SIGDRIFA (SIEGDRIFA)** An epithet of Brynhild signifying victory bringer.

**SIGE (ZI, ZIKU)** Babylonian mother of heaven and earth. Goddess who manifested life, self-power.

**SIGGEIR** In the Volsung Saga king of Gothland. Mate of Signy, daughter of Volsung. A lord of darkness (night or winter). During his marriage feast, Sigmund (sun), twin brother of his bride, was the only one who had the strength to draw from a tree the sword Gram (rays), which Odin (sky) had thrust into it. Siggeir's jealousy caused him to bind Volsung and his ten sons; each night a she-wolf (drought), witch form of Siggeir's mother, devoured one of the Volsungs. Sigmund alone escaped into the woods, and Siggeir usurped Volsung's throne until Signy and Sigmund set the palace afire and Siggeir perished in the flames (rising sun).

**SIGI (SIGE)** In Norse legend mortal son of Odin; father of Rerir; grandfather of Volsung. Ruler of the Huns. Personification of winter sky. For slaying Bredi, he was made a wolf in holy places, i.e. a man placed out of the pale of society, an outlaw. He was slain by his wife's brothers (spring deities), who in turn were slain by Rerir.

**SIGIL** A seal, signature, or astrological sign used in magic to exercise occult power.

**Sigilaria.** The closing two days of the Roman Saturnalia, at which time sigila, wax or clay toys which bore stamped patterns, were given as presents.

**SIGIRI** Marvelous Buddhist rock citadel in Ceylon shaped in a lion

form.

**SIGISMONDA AND GUISCARDO** Tragic lovers in Dryden's poetry. Sigismonda, daughter of Tancred, king of Salerno, secretly marries Guiscardo, her father's squire. Tancred hears of the marriage, has the youth killed, and sends his heart to Sigismonda in a gold casket, whereupon the princess poisons herself. The lovers resemble Romeo and Juliet.

**SIGISMUND (SIGISMOND)** Masculine name from Old High German, meaning conquering protection.

**SIGMA** Eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of 200. Previously equivalent of English Z, now the equivalent of S. Resolves into is-igma, i.e. light of mighty mother.

**SIGMUND** Norse sun hero; youngest son of Volsung. He alone was able to draw the magic sword Gram (rays) from the oak Branstock into which Odin had plunged it (a proof of royalty or divine heritage, and a promise of victory). This aroused the jealousy of Siggeir, husband of Sigmund's twin sister Signy, and Siggeir (winter) caused Volsung and nine of his sons to be slain, and usurped the Volsung throne (barrenness replaced fertility). Sigmund, who had escaped, hid in a subterranean forest dwelling (implying serpent form or the sun in nightly or winter transit). There Signy in disguise came to him, and he fathered Sinfjotli (sun's light). Aided by Signy and his son, he set fire to the palace, and Siggeir burned to death (succumbed to spring sun). By Borghild the father of Hamund and Helgi. When Borghild (evening mist) poisoned Sinfjotli,

Sigmund cast her aside. Shortly before he was slain by Lyngé, he married Hjordis, who bore him a posthumous son, Sigurd. Resembles Arthur; counterpart of Siegmund.

**SIGNALS** International flag code for ships. The colors indicate a letter of the English alphabet and also a statement: **A**, I am undergoing a speed trial; blue and white burgee. **B**, I am loading or discharging explosives; red burgee. **C**, Yes; White pennant containing red circle or a red horizontal stripe between two blue and two white stripes. **D**, No, also Keep clear of me, I maneuver with difficulty; Blue pennant containing white circle or a blue stripe between two horizontal gold stripes. **E**, I am directing my course to starboard; red, white, and blue pennant, or one blue horizontal and one red horizontal stripe. **F**, I am disabled, communicate with me; red triangular pennant crossed by two white bands, one vertical, one horizontal or a white square flag with a red diamond. **G**, I require a pilot; yellow and blue triangular pennant, or a square flag with three yellow and three blue horizontal stripes. **H**, I have a pilot on board; red and white rectangle. **I**, I am directing my course to port; yellow flag containing black circle. **J**, I will send a message by semaphore; one white between two blue horizontal stripes. **K**, Stop your vessel immediately; blue and yellow square flag. **L**, You should stop, I have something important to communicate; black and yellow squares. **M**, I have a doctor on board; blue flag with two white diagonal cross bars. **N**, No; checkered blue and white flag. **O**, Man overboard; Diagonally divided red and yellow flag. **P**, when in harbor: all persons on

board as vessel is about to proceed; at sea: your lights are out or burning badly; blue flag with a white block in center. **Q**, My vessel is healthy, I request free pratique; yellow flag. **R**, The way is off my ship, you may feel your way past me; red flag with full yellow cross. **S**, My engines are going full speed astern; white flag with blue rectangle in center. **T**, Do not pass ahead of me; vertically striped red, white, and blue. **U**, You are standing in danger; red and white squares. **V**, I require assistance; white flag with red diagonal cross bars. **W**, I require medical assistance; red block set in a white frame, which is bordered with blue. **X**, Stop carrying out your intentions and watch for my signals; white flag with full blue cross. **Y**, I am carrying mail; diagonally barred red and yellow. **Z**, also used to call shore stations; pyramidally divided black, blue, red, and yellow. The code flag, hoisted under the Ensign, or answering flag, hoisted at the masthead, is of a triangular shape and consists of three red and two white vertical stripes.

Flags and balls of international distance signals. **B**, Asks a vessel's name or semaphore; black ball over red burgee. **C**, Yes, black ball over white flag and red pennant with white circle. **D**, No, black ball over red pennant with white circle and white pennant with red circle. **F**, Repeat signal; black ball over a white flag and red burgee. **G**, Cannot make out your flags; two black balls over white pennant with red circle. **J**, white pennant with red circle, black ball, red burgee. **K**, Asks for despatches; red burgee over black ball and a white pennant with red circle. **L**, Pilot wanted; white pennant with red circle, black

ball, red pennant with white circle. **R**, Report me by telegraph; red burgee, white pennant with red circle, black ball. Special signals: In want of food, red pennant with white circle over black ball; Aground, Help me, black ball over red pennant with white ball and a white flag.

Flags, United States weather service. Blue, rain or snow. White, clear or fair. White and blue, local rain or snow. A black pennant placed above these flags means warmer; if placed below, colder. White flag with black square, a cold wave, a sudden fall in temperature.

Flags, United States wind service. Red flag with black center, a violent storm. Red flag with black center over white pennant, southwesterly winds. Red flag with black center over red pennant, southeasterly winds. Red flag with black center over the same, hurricane. Red pennant alone, strong winds to be expected. Red pennant over red flag with black center, northeasterly winds. White pennant over red flag with black center, northwesterly winds.

Lanterns, United States night wind service. Red, southeasterly winds. Red above red, northeasterly winds. Red above white, southwesterly winds. Two red with white lantern between, hurricane. White above red, northwesterly winds.

**SIGNE** See Hagbart.

**SIGNE-ALVEIG** Literally, nourishing drink. In Norse mythology the daughter of Sigbrygg, who was slain by her husband Halfdan. A swan maiden.

**SIGN POST** Phallic symbol, place-marker. See Herm.

**SIGNY** Norse dawn goddess. Daughter of Volsung. Against her

will she married Siggeir, who killed her father and all her brothers except Sigmund, her twin, whom she contrived to help escape. To avenge the death of her family she slew her two sons by Siggeir, and by her brother Sigmund became the mother of Sinfjotli. In a conflagration set by Sigmund and Sinfjotli, she died with Siggeir. A time myth, in which dawn and darkness are killed by the sun. As slayer of her sons she compares with Gudrun, Medea.

**SIGRDRIFA** An epithet of Brynhild, meaning victory bringer. In this aspect she taught Sigurd the wisdom of runes.

**SIGRID** Feminine name from the Scandinavian, meaning victory and beautiful.

**SIGRUN** In Norse mythology daughter of Hogni. Swan maiden, probably a personification of wind. In one account reborn as the Valkyrie Kara. Beloved by Hjelge, which see.

**SIGTYR** Literally, the victorious god. An epithet of Odin. His abode was called Sigtyr Mountain, and oaths were sworn by it.

**SIGURD (SIGIRD)** (1) Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning war counsel. (2) Norse sun hero, valiant warrior and adventurer. Son of Sigmund and Hjordis; grandson of Volsung. Educated by the dwarf Regin (darkness), who repaired the sword Gram (rays), which he gave to Sigurd, who avenged the death of his father with it. Regin persuaded Sigurd to slay the dragon Fafnir (earth in winter cloak) for the Andvari treasure. Roasting Fafnir's heart, intended for Regin, Sigurd burned his finger, placed it in his mouth,



and was able to understand the language of birds (see Eating an animal), who told him Regin had intended that he should be killed by Fafnir's poison (frost), whereupon he killed Regin and retained the treasure, which included the sword Hrotte (rays), helmet of invisibility (clouds), and gold armor (light). The treasure however was cursed to bring disaster (violent death) to its possessor. With the treasures he set out on adventures (traveled across the sky), and found the sleeping Brynhild, to whom he pledged his troth with the ring Andvaranaut (fertility) he had taken from Fafnir. She gave him runes of valor and safety. After he resumed his travels a daughter, Aslog, was born. In the land of the Nibelungs, he was given a potion which caused him to forget Brynhild, and he married Gudrun, by whom he fathered Swanhild. Disguised as Gunnar, Gudrun's brother, Sigurd won the hand of Brynhild for his brother-in-law. When Brynhild discovered she had been deceived she persuaded Gunnar's brother Guttorm to slay Sigurd. In remorse she killed herself on Sigurd's funeral pyre, thus fertile earth died with the sun. Counterpart of Siegfried; a dragon-killer, he resembles Dietrich, Perseus; one who gained wisdom by eating, he resembles Fionn; one who served as a bondsman, he resembles Heracles; a victim of a vengeful woman, he resembles Jason.

Sigurdsvaket. A Finnish round dance in which men and women go in a sunwise circuit chanting the Sigurd myth. Originally a rite in sun worship.

**SIGYN (SIGUNA)** In Norse mythology the faithful wife of Loki; mother of Narfi. She holds a cup over Loki's head to prevent serpent's venom from dropping onto

his face. Probably an earth mother.

**SIJIL, AL** Mohammedan recording angel.

**SIKES, BILL** A ruffian and thief; from the burglar in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.

**SIKH** Literally, disciple. A religious sect founded in the Punjab in the 16th century. It became a warlike group, exercised political power, formed a military commonwealth, and finally became famed as police for the British.

**SIK SAWP** Burmese female spirit who represented heaven. By Hkrip Hkrawp, who represented earth, she became the mother of Chanum and Woi-shun.

**SILA** In Jainism a place of pure gold and unalloyed bliss, where perfected souls, with no visible form, dwell in freedom from all transmigrations, and develop into knowledge and faith; hence end of the world. Sometimes given the form of a white conch shell.

**SILANUS** Literally, gushing or bubbling water, or belonging to the woods. Roman deity identical with Greek Silenus.

**SILAS (CI, CY, SI)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, probably a contraction of Silvanus. (2) One of the seventy disciples Jesus sent forth. He always appears as a 'faithful brother.'

Silas Marnier. A lonely, embittered miser; from the character created by George Eliot.

**SILENCE** (1) Typifies death; symbolized by black, finger on lips, key; personified by Harpocrates. (2) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

**SILENUS (SEILENOS)** Literally, flat nose. Son of Hermes or Pan. Hero of a water myth, which subdivided into one of forests and hills. When Dionysus was turned over to the nymphs of Mount Nysa, Silenus appointed himself the young god's guardian, and in time became his follower. Caught in the garden of Midas, who turned Silenus over to Dionysus when promised his wish would be fulfilled. Midas asked that everything he touched be turned to gold (fertility), but when the wish was granted he pleaded to be relieved of his gift; thus Midas preferred seasonal changes. Portrayed as a jovial fat, hairy old man, riding an ass because he was too intoxicated to walk. The ass originally indicated his wisdom and prophetic powers, later his absurdity and folly. Name suggests Silanus and siren, who also haunt water. Midas-Silenus compare with Solomon-Asmodeus.

**Silenii (Selenii, Silenoi).** The wise but very drunk offspring of Silenus; sometimes unable to move and sleeping off the wine's effect (slumber of winter). They were fine musicians (babbling brooks) and could prophesy. Probably more ancient than the satyrs. See Satyr. Part man, they walked on two legs, but had horse's ears, hoofs, and tails.

**SILIK-MULU-KHI** Literally, he who distributes good among mankind. Accadio-Sumerian deity. Son of Ea, to whom he remained subject. Healer, raiser from the dead. Later assimilated with Bel and Marduk. His emblems are a reed and thunderbolt in the form of a sickle.

**SILK** Beauty, extravagance, luxury. Dream significance: gossip, scandal.

Silk coat of gaudy check design.

In Chinese drama a beggar.

**Silk-cotton tree.** Among African Ewes a tree of life, animated by Huntin, a creator god.

**Silkworm.** In China called wo ts'an, symbolic of industry, love of learning about the beauties of heaven, purity, virtue.

**Yellow silk.** In Buddhism symbolizes touch. Compare mirror, nutmeg.

**SILLIAM AIPANE** Eskimo house of the winds; dwelling place of the dead.

**Sillam Innua.** Owner of the winds, who sent his four sons to the four quarters of the compass.

**SILOAM (SILOAH)** Hebrew name meaning sending forth. A fountain and pool at Jerusalem.

**SILVANUS (SILAS, SYLVAN, SYLVANUS)** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning forester, living in a wood. (2) Roman rural deity. Genius of fields, flocks, forests, herds, plantations; guardian of boundaries, homes, hunters. Portrayed as a cheerful old man wearing a pine crown and holding a gardener's knife and shepherd's pipe or carrying a cypress branch, as according to legend be transformed the youth Cyparissus into the tree. His sacrifices consisted of grapes, meat, milk, pigs, wheat ears, wine. Related to Faunus; later stories of Pan were transferred to him.

**SILVER** Ability, chastity, eloquence, human spirit, joy, knowledge, money, old age, purity, trade. Also bribery, deceitfulness, lack of courage. In heraldry called argent, represented in engravings by a white space, and symbolic of peace and sincerity. Emblem of Colorado and

Nevada. In Freemasonry metal of a subordinate symbolic lodge. Widely used for religious ceremonial purposes, especially for bells and musical instruments. Charms were written in or mounted on silver to increase their effectiveness. In alchemic tradition called Diana or Luna and symbolized by a crescent. Color and metal assigned to the moon and water, and presiding over birth. See lead. A fusion of silver (human spirit) and gold (divine spirit) represented the marriage of Luna and Sol or the way by which man reached Godhead. Aurum potabile (solar oil or gold) when mixed with lunar oil (silver) was believed to have healing qualities. In the middle ages to make sure a ghost would not escape a coffin had silver nails. Only a silver bullet would kill a ghost, witch, or person leading a charmed life. American Indians believed in its life-giving qualities; carried by warriors in battle and sacrificed to the gods. In Egyptian mythology the bones of Ra were of silver, his members of gold, his hair of lapis lazuli. In Hinduism the metal of one of the three fortresses in heaven from which the Asuras attacked the world before Siva destroyed them. Married women wore silver bangles and toe-rings until the death of a husband.

Silver age. Second age of the world, in which men ceased to revere the gods and fell to killing one another. Childhood lasted one hundred years, during which ill-health was suffered, and adults lived only a short time. After death mortals became beneficent earth spirits.

Silver anniversary. Twenty-fifth anniversary.

Silver candle. Moon.

Silver cord. Umbilical cord, bond between the mortal and the everlasting.

Silver fox (gray fox). Creator of the Achomawi Indians of California. Formed when a cloud condensed. When a fog condensed the coyote was formed.

Silver heaven. Second Moslem heaven.

Silver ingot. Wealth.

Silver key. Bribe, hence the expression, 'Passing the barrier with a silver key.'

Silver lining. Prospect of happier times.

Silver locket. Chinese talisman against evil and for longevity. Worn especially by children.

Silver River. Milky Way.

Silver rule. Noble conduct; also golden rule.

Silver sea. In China the human eye.

Silver shoes. Riches.

Silver sickle. Moon.

Silver spoon. Good luck, wealth. The expression, 'Born with a silver spoon in your mouth,' alludes to the silver spoons given as prizes and at christenings. One who is lucky is born with the spoon in his mouth, and does not have to earn it.

Silver weapons. Bribes. Philip of Macedon said he could conquer the world with silver weapons.

#### SILVESTER (SYLVESTER)

Masculine name from the Latin, meaning country-bred, of the woodland.

SILVIA (SYLVIA) (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning forest. (2) Roman Vestal Virgin; an earth goddess. By Mars she became the mother of Romulus and Remus, whom she placed in an ark and set adrift; then she took a baptismal bath in the river Anio to renew her virginity (spring purity).

SIMEON (1) Masculine name

from the Hebrew, confused with Simon. (2) Second son of Jacob by Leah. His descendants were numbered one of the twelve tribes of Israel. Because he had shared in the massacre of those who outraged his sister Dinah, Jacob foretold evil to his posterity, and they were given only a small tract of land dismembered from Judah. The tribe's symbols are the color green, the gem topaz, a water pitcher and sword. With Levi, to whom no land was assigned, ruler of the zodiacal house Gemini, and the two are sometimes called the Twins. (3) In the New Testament an old man who hears of the birth of a child and worships it, but realizes he must die before things he foresees will come to pass. Parallels Asita. (4) The fuller, slayer of James the Less. (5) The stylite. See under Saints.

**SIMHA** (1) Sanscrit for lion. (2) Legendary ancestor of Prince Wijaya the Aryan conqueror of Ceylon.

Simhanadamanjusri. Lion-voiced charming splendor. One of the four manifestations of Manjusri. Emblem a roaring lion. In Tibet called Jam-dpal-Sgrabai-sen-ge or Jam-pal-da-we-seng-ge.

Simhasana. Lion seat. Buddhist lotus throne supported by a lion or lions. Seat of Avalokitesvara (Simhanadavalokitesvara), Buddha, Manjusri.

Simhavaktra. Buddhist female deity of the air, capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. With Narokhachoma a Dakinis. Lion-headed; color, blue or red; emblems, kapala, karttika, khatvanga; usana, dancing.

**SMITAR (SCIMITER)** Babylonian insignia of royal power; weapon of the gods.

**SIMNEL CAKE** Unleavened bread; later a rich fruit cake. Exchanged among friends in England on Simnel or Mothering Sunday (mid-Lent). Originally a fertility thanksgiving rite, simnel signifying finest wheat flour. In legend attributed to a baker named Simnel or to a couple, Simon and Nelly, who in an altercation over how to bake an Easter cake devised the Simon-Nelly, later Sim-nel. Also called Mothering cake.

**SIMON (CI, CY)** (1) Literally, flat-nosed. From the Hebrew, and confused with Simeon. Sometimes the meaning is given as harkening, obedient. (2) See under Apostle. (3) A credulous person, a simpleton, from the nursery rhyme Simple Simon.

Simon Magus. A sorcerer of Samaria converted to Christianity by Philip. He sought to purchase miraculous powers with money, hence the term simony related to the buying and selling of benefices.

Simon Pure (Simonpure). An authentic person, a genuine article, in allusion to a character in old comedy.

Simon Zelotes. See under Saints.

**SIMPLICITY** Candor, humility, sincerity; also foolishness, ignorance. Symbolized by crystal, dove, white.

**SIMPULUM** Long-handled ladle for dipping wine for libations in Roman antiquity.

**SIMSUM** Initials of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury. A talisman for good fortune in public affairs or new business ventures.

**SIMUL** In Norse mythology the pole on which Hyuki and Bil car-



ried the bucket Saegr, which they filled with magic mead at the well Byrgir. A universal axis.

**SIMURGH (SAENA, SIMORG, SIMURG)** Iranian king of birds. He rests on Gaokerena, and when he moves seeds of the tree are shed in all directions. Next to him sits Camrosh. Foster father of Zal, prince abandoned by Sam. Giver of prophecies to Rustam. He has seen the world destroyed three times, and possesses the knowledge of all the ages, thus he typifies the supreme being. Probably the same as roc.

**SIN** (1) Assyrian moon god; father of Ishtar; one of a trinity with her and Shamash. Controller of the seasons, dispeller of darkness and evil, giver of dreams and oracles, increaser of flocks, lord of wisdom. His epithets are: Enzu, Innana, Magar, Nannar, Udsar, Zuen, Zuin. Emblems: C, crescent, ship. Portrayed with a blue beard to represent light or as a celestial bull. Later merged with Marduk. His festival, the Sabattu (Sapattu or Shapattu), at which sacrifices were offered to the accompaniment of the kettledrum, was celebrated at the new moon and was looked upon as a day of danger, hence a day of cessation of general activities. Source of the Hebrew Sabbath. Sinai, in early times a plateau site of moon worship, was derived from Sin. Also the root of Shinab (Sin father), sinus (Latin for curving sea). See Bluebeard. (2) Literally, day. Chief deity of the Haida Indians of the Pacific northwest. (3) Evil symbolized by devil, dragon, serpent, thistle, thorn, and in an Italian icon personified by a blind, naked youth who walks over jagged rocks. Serpents are in his hair and one gnaws at his heart. (4) See Shin.

Covers a multitude of sins.  
Said of charity.

Earn the wages of sin. Be hanged or condemned to death.

Original sin. Innate depravity, considered to be mankind's inheritance from Adam. By extension that from which anything is corrupted.

Seven deadly sins. See under seven.

Sin-eater. A scapegoat. One paid to eat bread and milk or wine which had been placed on a corpse's chest. By this act the sins of the deceased are absorbed and the dead body is freed from torment. Compare Funeral doles.

Three cardinal sins of Buddhism. See under Three.

**SINAI** Mountain on which God gave the tablets of law to Moses, thus place at which the supreme Hebrew revelation took place. In contrast to mountains connected with other religions it did not become a holy place, shrine, or place of pilgrimage. Name derived from Sin, which see.

**SINANN (SINEND)** Irish river goddess. Granddaughter of Ler. She sought knowledge at Connla's well, but its inviolable waters rose as she approached. The stream in which she drowned was named Shannon for her.

**SINBAD (SINDBAD) THE SAILOR** In Arabian Nights a Bagdad merchant who experiences seven marvelous adventures. He personifies one whose great wealth is the result of personal exertion and ingenuity. His allegoric voyages are derived from adventures of mythological light heroes. His name comes from Sin, the moon deity.

**SINCERITY** Symbolized by an amethyst, sky blue; personified

in an Italian icon by a young woman in a thin gold robe. She holds a dove and a human heart. Thus, because of her integrity, she discloses her heart.

**SINCLAIR** Masculine name from a French family name; English contraction of Saint Clair; also from the Latin, signifying sanctified, shining.

**SINDBERT** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning sparkling light.

**SINDRE (SINDRI)** (1) In Norse mythology father of elf-smiths (underworld makers of fertility), whom Loki challenged to build works as wondrous as those built by the sons of Ivalde. They built a boar with golden bristles (light) for Frey, the golden ring Draupner (fertility) for Odin, the hammer Mjolner for Thor. (2) The race of dwarfs, sons of Sindre. (3) The dwarf's shining gold hall after Ragnarok (fertility after winter).

**SINEN (SILSNAN)** Tibetan cymbals. Large ones are used in Buddhist services; small ones call hungry demons to accept offerings. Also called rolmo.

**SINEW** Power, strength.  
Sinews of war. Money.

**SINFJOTLE** In Norse mythology the sun's light. Son of Sigmund (sun) by his sister Signy (dawn). With Sigmund, Sinfjotle in werewolf form (scorching heat) murdered men for their wealth. Together they avenged Volsung's death by burning the hall in which Siggeir (darkness), slayer of Volsung, perished. Murdered by Sigmund's second wife, Borghild (evening mist). A nephew-son, he parallels Mordred.

**SINGALANG BURONG** God of birds from whom the Dyaks of Borneo supposedly descended.

**SINGER** In mythology a brook or wind deity. See Song.

**SINIS (SINNIS)** In Greek mythology giant who killed people by fastening them to two pine trees bent to the ground and letting the trees go. Theseus put him to death in the same way. Probably a storm demon.

**SINISTER** In heraldry the side of a shield at the left of a wearer and right of a viewer. Disaster, ill-luck, inauspiciousness, malevolence, perversity. From a superstition that omens seen on the left side boded ill.

Bar sinister. In heraldry a baton or bend signifying illegitimate issue.

**SINIVALI** Hindu abstract goddess who, with Kuhu, presided over the new moon.

**SINLAP** In Burma a beneficent nat. A wise spirit who dwells in the sky and gives wisdom to his worshippers.

**SINN FEINN** Literally, ourselves alone. Name of the extreme home rule Irish party.

**SINON** Greek soldier who persuaded the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy. A deceiver, falsifier.

**SIN YOU** Japanese divine sheep. Unicorn. Exercises the role of a judge who spares the innocent and sentences the guilty. Appears in the mikado's crest. Parallels Lin.

**SIONITE** Seer; from the Norwegian sect Children of the King of Sion, whose members claimed

the ability to prophecy and foretell the coming of the millennium. In Germany called Ellerian, follower of Elias Eller.

SIPA KHORLO Tibetan Buddhist wheel of life, cycle of existence, pattern of birth, death, rebirth; multiple states of finite being. The outer circle contains twelve scenes symbolic of the twelve causes of rebirth (midanas). The first two which belong to the past are: 1- blind woman, who typifies ignorance; 2- potter at work, consciousness. The next eight are in the present existence: 3- monkeys collecting fruit, association; 4- man ferrying another across a stream, self-consciousness; 5- house with six windows, the six senses; 6- man and woman in embrace, contact; 7- man with an eye pierced by an arrow, mental and physical pain; 8- man under the influence of liquor being served by a woman, covetousness; 9- man plucking fruit, indulgence or sensuality; 10- man and woman in bed, sexual intercourse. The last two belong to the future; 11- woman giving birth to a child, beginning; 12- Old man carrying a corpse, death. The second circle contains six triangles; 1- Chayula, the celestial region, contains Indra's palace, godly warriors, parajata tree; 2- Lamayin, world of demigods, with future mirror lake, warriors in flight; 3- Miyul, world of mankind, with temple; 4- Yiddak, ghost world, with hunger, thirst; 5- Gholson, animal kingdom, with those living out of and under water; 6- Nyalwa, infernal world, contains the judge, the hot and cold purgatories. The innermost circle portrays three worlds of passion: 1- cock, typifying attachment, desire, lust; 2- pig, typifying ignorance, lethargy, mental darkness; 3- snake, typifying anger,

hatred, vengeance.

SIPAPU (1) Hole or lake from which the Pueblo ancestors emerged from the underworld. As they came up a mocking bird assigned them to a tribe and language. When his songs were exhausted the rest fell back into the nether world. (2) Sacred hole in the floor of a kiva (ceremonial room).

SIR A knight; term of respectful address, formerly to a priest or superior. Identical with sire, which means father, and which was Chaldean for light and Persian for god. Sire is akin to Asar.

Sir Ferdinand Klein. A T.S. Eliot character symbolizing the new commercial order.

Sir John. A simpleton; in contempt a priest. In Scotland a closestool.

Sir Martin or Dame Bertha. Persons unworthy of notice; any Tom, Dick, or Harry.

SIRDAR Egyptian military governor.

SIREN (SEIREN, SYREN) Literally, entangler. In primitive Greek mythology a witch of the shoals. Originally two sirens were named: Aglaopheme, Thelxiepie; later legends mention three: Aglaope, Pisinoe, Thelxiepie, or Leucosia, Ligea, Parthenope. Odysseus to save his crew from their seductive melodies filled his men's ears with cotton; he had himself lashed to the ship's mast. Orpheus saved the Argonauts by drowning the sirens' songs with sweeter music, thus wind overcame calm. In the middle ages believed to be the souls of unhappy dead. Described as part maiden, part bird, with alluring voices. In heraldry shown as a mermaid

and used as a bearing. Interpreted to be personifications of birds of prey, unseen sea dangers, sunstroke, the seirai or belts of calm which are treacherous to seamen. They may be connected with the syrinx of Pan (winds), or their name may come from the same root as Silenus (bubbling water). They symbolize the dangers of a beautiful but treacherous coast, a beautiful but dangerously alluring woman, worldly enticements, a sweet singer, a death-bearer. They embody the concept of fatal supernatural lover. See Divine-human marriages. Related to Harpy, Sphinx.

**SIRIS (SIRASH)** Babylonian god of banquets. Also described as a goddess.

**SIRIUS (SEIRIOS, SOTHIS, SOTHOS)** Brightest star in the sky, appears in the constellation Canis Major. Called dog star or watch dog, and dog-days (hot weather) were reckoned from its rising. Name probably derived from the fact that canine madness is prevalent in the summer. Sign of ill-omen. Symbolized by a triangle. In China called T'ien Kou. In Egypt associated with Isis, whose tears at the star's rising caused the Nile to overflow. Also identified with Hathor, when she slaughtered mankind. In Greek mythology the hound of Orion, whose burning breath tainted the air and caused drought, plague, and death. By Hebrews associated with Caleb, which see. In Norse mythology the ghost of Thjasse.

**SIROCCO** Any hot, oppressive wind, a cyclone; from the dust-laden wind which blows from northern Africa across parts of southern Europe.

**SIR-SYV-KUDEGEN (SIR-SYV-KTEN)** Chuvash fertility deity; spirit of the earth.

**SIRTU** An epithet of Ishtar.

**SISAOK** Literally, inherited or received by supernatural experience. Dancer of the Bella Coola Indians of British Columbia. The dance enacts the legend of the coming of the tribe's first ancestor.

**SISERA** A Canaanite captain. When in retreat he sought refuge in the tent of Jael, and she killed him in his sleep. Thus one ingloriously slain.

**SI SHE** Famous beauty of Chinese antiquity.

**SISIUTL** Kwakiutl Indian double-headed and horned serpent; genius of water, personification of rain cloud.

**SISTRUM** Fruitfulness, male and female principles, religious ecstasy. Emblem of the fertility awakener. Symbolic instrument used in Egypt in the worship of Isis, who supposedly rattled it to drive away Set (evil or lack of fertility). Also associated with Bast and Hathor. The arch represented the lunar orbit; the wires, the four terrestrial elements; the recumbent cat at the top, the mother or moon goddess. Still used in Nubia in fertility rites. In ancient Rome emblem of a brothel where penal prostitution (a woman so condemned for having been adulterous) was practiced.

**SISYPHUS (SISYPHOS)** In Greek mythology son of Aeolus or Autolycus; husband of Merope; brother of Salmoneus. In one legend father of Odysseus through his violence to Anticleia before



her marriage to Laertes. Legendary king of Corinth, he was sagacious but avaricious, and he barbarously murdered all travelers who came into his realm by hurling them upon rocks. He revealed to Asopos that his daughter Aegina was the mistress of Zeus. For his crimes Zeus consigned Sisyphus to Tartarus, where he was condemned to roll a round stone up a steep hill. As soon as it reached the summit the stone rolled down again, making the labor incessant. The stone, typifying the sun which each night falls into darkness, symbolizes human endeavor. Sisyphus, whose name was derived from sophos (the wise) was quick of apprehension because the sun is a light from which nothing is hidden. Resembles Ixion, Ocnus, Tantalus, Wu Kang.

Sisyphian toil (Labor of Sisyphus). An endless, heart-breaking task; the labor of a criminal under sentence.

**SISYTHUS (XISUTHROS)** Literally, life of distant days. Greek name for Ziusudra, antediluvian Sumerian king, survivor of the flood. Prototype of Deucalion, Noah.

**SITA (SEETA)** Literally, furrow. Hindu fertility goddess. Fabled not to have been born, but to have risen from the earth when her father Janaka was plowing. Wife of Rama (spring sun). After her abduction by Ravana (winter) she proved her purity uninjured by passing through fire, thus earth emerges a virgin each spring. Invoked to give rich blessings. Shown scattering jewels (fertility) from a bowl.

**SITABRAHMA** The white Brahma. Buddhist Dharmapala or defender deity. Emblem: khadga; vahana: dragon or white horse. In Tibet

called Tsans-pa-dkar-po or Tshang-pa-kar-po.

**SITALA** Modern Hindu smallpox goddess. Portrayed as naked, painted red, and mounted on an ass, holding a bundle of broomsticks, an earthen pot, and a winnowing fan. Sometimes shown four-armed and studded with nails to imitate smallpox pustules.

**SITAMAHA KALA** The white Mahakala. Buddhist defender lord with wish-granting jewel. A wealth god. In Tibet called Gom-kar-yi-shin-nor-bu or mGon-dKar-yid-bshin-nor-bu.

**SITAMANJUGHOSA** The white Manjughosa. In Buddhism the one with the soft voice. Also Siddhaikaviramanjughosa.

**SITATAPATRA** Buddhist white parasol goddess. Female Bodhisattva. Color: white; emblems: atapatra and cakra; mudra: abhaya. When eight-armed called Sitatapatra-aparajita. Tibetan name, Pags-ma-gdugs-dkar or Phe-ma-du-kar.

**SITATARA** Buddhist white Tara or savior, seven-eyed loosener of difficulties, a fierce defender of the faith. Asana: dhyana; emblem: padma at her left shoulder; mudras: varada and vitarka. An incarnation of Wen-chheng. Portrayed with three eyes in her forehead, one in each palm, and one in each sole. Tibetan name, sGrol-dkar-po. See Dol-ma, Song-tsen-gam-po.

**SITCONSKI (SITKONSKY)** Assiniboin Indian trickster hero of cosmogonic events. Man's benefactor.

**SITH** Norse harvest goddess. Second wife of Orvandel. When

her son Ull and her stepson Svipdag set out to rescue Freyja from giants in Jotunheim, she prepared the food of wisdom with the fat of three serpents.

**SITNA PISHTIM** In Babylonian mythology the sage who directs Arad-Ea to ferry Izdubar over the ocean of the nether world, where the plant of promise (immortality) grows.

**SITON** Same as Dagon.

**SITTING POSITION** Idleness, judgment, peace, sovereignty.  
Sit at a window. Mourning.  
Sit in darkness. Slavery.

**SITUA** Inca September feast to expel calamities and disease. Mummies of ancestors and dieties were carried in procession and offered libations.

**SIVA (SHIVA)** Hindu destroyer; to destroy being to reproduce in another form. Born from Vishnu's forehead. Third member of a trinity with Brahma and Vishnu. Mate of Durga, with whom he was worshiped in bloody orgiastic rites. Also husband of Devi and Ganga. Miracle worker by virtue of penance and meditation. God of the arts, especially of the victory dance, and of fertility. His fierce aspect is declared by fire, lightning, or scorching sun; his mild aspect by the moon, soma, water. Usually three-eyed, ten-armed, and four-faced. With his eastward face he rules, with his northward face he rejoices, with his westward face he delights in all beings, with his southward face he is terrible and destructive. His steed is the bull Nandi, his spear is Pasupata, his emblems the footprint and lingam. He has upward of a thousand titles, of which the most popular are: Hara, universe destroyer; Mahadeva,

great god; Nataraja, comic dancer; Sankara, healer. In Si-am called Phra In Suen. Parallels Ahriman, Set.

Kala-Siva. The black Siva, double-sexed god of death or time.

**SIVIRRI** Culture hero of the Tjununji tribe of Australia. Inventor of the drum used in initiation rites. Probably a thunder god.

**SI WANG MU** In Chinese mythology a fabulous female who dwells on Mount Kwen-lun at the head of troops of genii. From time to time she holds intercourse with favored imperial votaries.

**SIWARD** Norse hero cured by Odin of his wounds on condition of his devoting the slain to the god. His kin are put in a brothel. A fertility myth.

**SIX** Abundance, beauty, connubiality, consideration, harmony, interference, liberty, love, marriage, mercy, peace, pleasure, polarity, reciprocity, reliability, spirituality, symmetry. When debased, entanglement, seduction, strife, vice. Pythagorean number of life and good fortune. By sporting men considered to be unlucky. The number of divisions of the body, two arms, two legs, the head, the torso; the holes of the head, eyes, ears, nose, mouth. Deity attributes: justice, love, majesty, mercy, power, wisdom. By mystics called the Teacher. Its nature is cooperative, and it controls artists. Under its influence are a blend of the intellect and emotional. Equalizing in effect. Corresponds to the color blue, the Hebrew letter vau, the planet Venus, the zodiacal house Virgo. It produces a character that is consid-

erate, idealistic, optimistic, peace-loving. In a name or cycle denotes the need to assume a responsibility other than one's own. Buddhism has six Gati, or paths of existence (see Gati), and six Paramitas, or cardinal virtues: charity, industry, meditation, morality, patience, wisdom. Six is the source of temptation, the five senses and the will. Medieval Christians saw in the name Jesus an identity between Jesus and Sophia, light and wisdom. In Greek antiquity assigned to Aphrodite. Greek sacred number, termed a world; an allusion to the zodiac, in which six spaces of thirty degrees were assigned to the celestial world and six to the terrestrial world. Hebrew perfect number; number of days in which God created all things. In the cabala number of letters with which Jehovah sealed the depth when He contemplated it beneath Him.

At sixes and sevens. Awry, in a state of confusion.

<u>Jade*</u>	<u>Homage to</u>	<u>Anatomical part facing the direction</u>
pi, green round	heaven	back
ts'ung, yellow square	earth	abdomen
kuei, green tablet	east	left side
chang, red	south	head
hu, white	west	right side
huang, black	north	feet

\*The color silk used at sacrifices corresponded to the jade.

Six-pointed star. The Magen David; double triangle signifying male and female joined, the upward point symbolizing heaven, light, fire; the downward point symbolizing the underworld, darkness, water. Emblem of Judaism, which Jews were forced to wear in Nazi Germany as a badge of degradation; Jews not forced to wear it displayed it as an emblem of exaltation and humility.

Six arrows. Deity revelations, divine light or wisdom.

Six commandments. In the Roman Catholic Church: 1- Observe the Sabbath and holy days; 2- Keep the days of fasting and abstinence; 3- Confess at least once a year; 4- Receive the blessed sacrament at least once a year; 5- Contribute to the support of the pastors; 6- Do not marry within a certain degree of kindred or solemnize marriage at a forbidden time.

Six curls (or hairs). Emblem of water mother-goddesses, symbolizing fertility and wisdom. In medieval art an attribute of Sophia.

Six directions. Nadir, zenith, and four cardinal points.

Six honored ones. In Chinese mythology the Liu Tsung, which see.

Six jade objects. In China used for paying homage to heaven, earth, and the four directions; buried with the dead, who were placed to properly coincide with the compass points:

Sixth chasm, eighth circle.

In Dante's Inferno the realm of hypocrites, whose cloakes are of lead.

Six upon four. Six sailors provided with rations for four.

**SIX HUNDRED** Pythagorean number of perfection.

**SIX HUNDRED SIXTEEN** An unlucky number. In cabalism the equivalent of Gaius Caesar, who ordered his statue set up in the Temple at Jerusalem.

## SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX

Mark of the blasphemous beast in the Apocalypse; Antichrist, usually understood to be Nero. In the middle ages assigned to Martin Luther and other Protestants, who in turn assigned it to the papacy. In the cabala signifies the lower mind.

## SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

Hebrew holy number of mitzvahs (good deeds for a good life).

**SIXTEEN** Happiness, love, luxury, sensuality; when debased, destruction, subversion, weakness. In the cabala the path of glory and victory for the righteous. Pythagorean lucky number. Number of Buddhist arhats, also houses of destruction in Nyalwa, which has eight hot and eight cold.

**Sixteen-string Jack.** A highwayman. Nickname of John Rann, an 18th century bandit, noted for his fine clothes. The allusion is to the ribbons he wore at his knees.

**SIXTY** Time calculation (minutes and seconds). To go like sixty is to go rapidly. Egyptian sacred number signifying long life.

**SIXTY-FIVE** Hebrew holy number assigned to Adonai. Provides a happy marriage, powerful patrons; also dangers and hurts.

**SIXTY-NINE** A fortunate number, bringer of fame and honor.

**SIYAKMAK AND NASHAK** Iranian primeval twins. Children of Mashya and Mashyoi; parents of Fravak and Fravakain, who were progenitors of mortals.

**SIYAMAK** In Mazdaism a spirit of light and fertility. Son of Gaya Maretan. He battles Angra Mainyu and is killed. His death is avenged by Haoshyangha.

**SIYAVAHSH** Iranian sun hero. Son of Kavi Usan. His step-mother Sudabah falsely accused him of ravishment. He fled his father and received the protection of Afrasiyab, whose daughter he married. The honor he received aroused the jealousy of Kere-savazdah, who persuaded his brother Afrasiyab to put the youth to death. Siyavahsh's son Haosravah avenged his father's death. A light myth, in which Siyavahsh parallels Hippolytus.

**SJEN (SJENOVIK)** Literally, shadow. Slavic genii in charge of forests, houses, lakes, and mountains. Soul of an animal, man, or snake.

**SJOFN** In Norse mythology a goddess-messenger, attendant on Frigg. She turns the thoughts of men and women to love.

**SJORA (SJORADARE)** Swedish water spirit who appears in human shape before a disaster.

**SKADE (SKADHI, SKADI, SKATHI)** Literally, harm or stormy one. In Norse mythology the personification of a wild mountain stream. Because Loki had killed her father Thjasse, she hung a venomous serpent over Loki's face; the poison probably was ice. The gods to atone for Thjasse's death offered her a husband from their number, but insisted she make her choice from the feet of the gods. She selected the most beautiful pair, believing they belonged to Balder, but she had chosen Njord for her husband. In the Eddas the bare feet of a future spouse are seen in marriage rites; they also play a part in fertility rites. Her marriage was unhappy as she wearied of the sea. For a while husband and wife spent nine days and nights in the mountains, and



an equal number at the seashore, until they finally separated, indicating the course of a stream or the separation of summer and winter waters. In one legend she is described as male and Njord as female. See Androgynous deities.

**SKAMBHA** In Hinduisim the supporter, which Prajapati used for sustaining the world. An axis deity. Epithet of Agni, Indra, Soma.

**SKANDA** Literally, body or senses. Epithet of the Hindu war god Karttikeya as the planet Mars.

**SKATE** Icelandic equivalent of the Danish Scyld. Personification of the fertile spring sun. Father of Bele, grandfather of Halfdan.

**SKEIN OF YARN** Course or length of life. Dream significance: difficulty.

**SKELETON** Death, emaciation. Deity offering; skeletons of sacrificed animals were hung on trees in sacred groves. Primitive peoples regarded as the source of life or abode of the soul which vanished when the skeleton was annihilated. Animal bones were set in natural order and buried and fish bones tossed into the sea to come back to life for the next hunting season.

Family skeleton (Skeleton in the closet). A concealed anxiety, disgrace, or cause of shame.

Skeleton at the feast. Anything that dampens pleasure, from the Egyptian custom of displaying a skeleton to remind guests to be merry because death is inevitable.

Skeleton dance. Death. See citapati.

Skeleton of vertebrae and ribs. Aztec symbol of the west, where the sun dies.

Skeleton wand. Buddhist tantric

symbol called danda; ferocious manifestation of the deity.

Skeleton with hour glass.

Swift passage of time.

Skeleton with scythe. Cutting life short.

**SKIDBLADNIR (SKIDBLADNER)**

In Norse mythology ship made by Ivalde for Frey. It grew bigger and bigger as voyagers stepped on it until it became large enough to carry all the gods, yet Frey could fold it like a piece of cloth and put it in his pocket. Compare Alcinous, Chang Kuo.

**SKILLET** See caldron.

**SKIN** Evidence of human sacrifice, trophy of war. Primitive men wore the skin of a sacrificed human in a dance addressed to fertility deities asking for the return of earth's green skin. A captive's skin was a charm against disease and ill fortune. Drums were made from flayed skins in the belief enemies would be terrified by the sounds. In Nazi Germany, where lampshades were made from human skins, a symbol of brutality, oppression, terror.

Ass, cat, louse, or mouse skin. In Cinderella legends a mantle of humility.

Ox skin. Stuffed, set on its feet, and yoked to a plow in rites of sympathetic magic.

Sacred animal skin. Memorial or token of divine life; stuffed to provide an image of the god the animal represented. Placed on deity statues to indicate sacrifice had been made and to ask for renewal, thus the Aegis.

Skin and bones. Extreme emaciation.

Skin and hairs of P'an Ku.

Source of plants and trees.

Skin musical instruments. In ancient China indicated commanders.

Skin of forehead. Seat of perseverance.

Skin-shedding. Immortality, renewal; relating to a snake's skin-shedding.

**SKIN FAXI (SKINFAXE)** Literally, shining mane. In Norse mythology steed of Dagr (day). Illumines the earth with his mane. Compare Hrim Faxi.

**SKIRNIR (SKIRNER)** Literally, shining one. In Norse mythology a servant of Frey. Go-between, who obtained Gerda's promise to marry Frey rather than be doomed to barrenness. For the journey he was rewarded with Frey's magic sword (rays).

**SKJOLDING** Norse chief or king. One whose ancestor was Skjold, a son of Odin; thus a deity descendant.

**SKOGSFRU** Scandinavian woods-woman. Unlucky for the hunter who meets her. She lures young men away from their camp fires.

**SKOLL** Literally, adherer. In Norse mythology a son of Fenrir. One of the Varns. Sun devourer, causes sunsets and eclipses.

**SKRATTI (SCHRATZ)** Scandinavian demon. Source of Old Scratch, the Devil.

**SKRITEK (SKRATA, SKRZAT, SKRZATEK, SKRZOT)** Slovenian penate. Originally a good genius degraded into a hobgoblin. Resembles the setek.

**SKRYMIR (SKRYMER)** Same as Utgard-Loki.

**sKUI-RGYAL-PO** See under Kuyal-Po.

**SKULD** In Norse mythology one of the three Norns. Fate of the

future. Also called a Valkyrie. Portrayed veiled, facing the future and holding a scroll. Name related to the word shall.

**SKULL** Death, mortality, penitence, transitoriness and vanity of earthly life. Used in divination, probable origin of belief in a head discoursing after death, as in the legends of Arthur, Bran, Mimir, Orpheus. Emblem of saints Jerome, Mary Magdalene, Nazarius. In Norse mythology the heavens were made from the skull of Ymir. The Wa people of Burma and Indo-China set up on posts as an offering to Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi, the first ancestors, to bring comfort, enjoyment, peace, and prosperity. They also offered to sacred animals at funerals, marriages, the commencement of a war, or the founding of a village, for success or to stay a pestilence.

Skull and book. Anatomy, medicine.

Skull and cross-bones. Danger, death, decay, piracy, poison. Black Roger, Jolly Roger. Insignia of various secret societies.

Skull cup. Buddhist ritual altar object called kapala. A tantric symbol. Emblem of Vajravahari.

Skull drum. Used to mark pauses between Buddhist services. Tantric symbol called damaru.

Skull of a horse or horned animal festooned with flowers. A memento mori, a reminder of mortality.

Skull of a suicide. Water drunk from a suicide's skull anciently was believed to act as a cure in cases of epilepsy.

**SKUNK** Bestiality, complete defeat, lewdness, obscenity, vile odor.

**SKY** All seeing, deity as pro-

creator or dwelling of the supreme deity, holiness, purity. In most religions a masculine principle. Abode of the book or lord of fate. Dream significance: (blue) happiness; (dark) passing worries; (stormy) change of position.

Drop from the skies (or clouds). Appear suddenly and unexpectedly.

Mackerel sky. Sky flecked with clouds.

Praise to the skies. Praise highly.

Sky blue. Serenity, truth.

Sky high. Great height; figuratively to a great extent, to the utmost.

Skylark. Celestial song, frolic.

Sky parlor. Garret.

**SLAGFIN** Same as Ivalde.

Slagfin-Giuki. Same as Hyuki.

**SLANT** When diagonally upward, line from left to right: action, aggressiveness, swagger; when downward: defeat, fall, relinquishment, submission.

A new slant. A new viewpoint.

**SLATE** Accounts, instruction, knowledge. Attribute of Calliope.

Clean slate. Fresh start, expunging all former unfavorable records.

Wipe off the slate. Obliterate, place out of consideration.

**SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS**

The massacre of male infants at Bethlehem ordered by Herod when Jesus was born. Warned in a dream, Joseph stole away in the night, taking the child and his mother Mary into Egypt. Feast celebrating the event is called Childermas. Reminiscent of stories of the killing of groups of infants in order to destroy one predicted to become great. The child, usually a sun or fertility

hero, escapes the wholesale murder and lives to fulfil the prophecy, a mythological motif suggesting light and verdure to replace a sovereignty of darkness and winter. Krishna, Mordred, and Moses escaped a similar fate.

**SLAVE** Captive of war, debasement, dedication, mental or moral subjection, servility, tyranny.

**SLAYING OF A FATHER OR GRANDFATHER BY A SON OR GRANDSON** A world-wide mythological incident which typifies the death of the old year, darkness, or winter by the new year, lightness, or spring. Acrisius-Perseus, Balor-Lugh, Laius-Oedipus appear in such tragedies.

**SLEEP** Carrier of divine messages (dreams), provider of wisdom, refresher.

Sleeper legends. A world-wide motif which deals with a shepherd (sun) who enters a cave (darkness) while tending his flocks (clouds), or a hero who enters a cave to escape a tyrant, and falls into a charmed unbroken slumber, which lasts anywhere from half a century to several centuries. The movements of the sleepers are associated with disaster, sorrow, or seasonal changes, and the seasonal references survive in weather days, such as that of Saint Swithin. The warning that the world will be upset when the sleeper leaves the cave transformed into the popular belief that certain heroes will issue forth in the hour of their country's direst need. In some legends the hero cannot be delivered except by the woman who lured him into the cave, a fertility goddess who appears as the moon or dawn. The number seven, often mystically associated with such tales, suggests the sleepers are the seven brightest

stars of Ursa Major. Sleeper legends cluster around Arthur, Boabdil the Moor, Bran, Brian Boroihme, Charlemagne, Endymion, Epimenides, one of the seven sages of Hellas, Frederick of Barbarossa, Harold of England, Helge of Sogn, Mahdi, Merlin, Ogier the Dane, Peter Klaus, Rip Van Winkle, Roderick, Sebastian, Seven Champions of Christendom, Seven Manes of Leinster, Seven Rishis, Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, Thannhauser, Thomas of Ercildoune, William Tell.

Sleeping Beauty. Female counterpart of the male sleeper. She usually personifies the fertile spring maid, who is awakened from her winter sleep by the sun.

**SLEIGH** Transportation, snow. Laplanders supply a sleigh as a coffin that the dead might have the means of procuring an existence (hunting) in the world of the dead.

Sleigh and reindeers. Christmas.

**SLEIPNER** In Norse mythology, Odin's eight-legged gray horse, i.e. winds of the directions. Born of the stallion Svadilfari by Loki in mare guise. Sleipner's son Grane was Sigurd's horse. Parallels Pegasus.

**SLID** Norse river of daggers and spears, through which adulterers, murderers, and perjurers passed on the way to Niflheim.

**SLIDRUGTANNI** Literally, fearful tusk. In Norse mythology, Frey's boar. Also called Gullinbursti.

**SLIGO** County in Ireland where 163 cromlechs (sun altars) were found. In legend the site of the defeat of Balor (darkness) by Lug (light). Resolves into Es-el-ig-o, i.e. Light-of-god-mighty-sun.

**SLINGSTONE** Sun. In folklore weapon with which virtuous heroes overcome evil giants, hence an instrument representing good over evil, reason over brute force. Used by David and Lug.

**SLIPPER** See Shoe.

**SLOE** Austerity, difficulty.

**SLOGAN** Scottish battle or rallying cry equating with bonzai, hosanna, hurrah. The sense is cry of the host. Resolves into is-el-og-an, i.e. light-of-god-great-one. From the Gaelic sluagh-ghairm (army yell).

**SLOOP** See ship for symbolism. Sloop is from the root oop, meaning eye, and is cognate with slip, hence a vessel which slips or steals along.

**SLOTH** Symbolized by a hog.

**SLOUGH** A place or situation from which deliverance or redemption is difficult. From the Icelandic meaning I swallow.

Slough of Despond. Discouragement, hopeless despondency, moral degradation. From the bog in John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

**SLOWNESS** Symbolized by snail, tortoise.

**SLUMBER** See Sleep.

**SMA** Egyptian love charm for stability and union.

**SMALL BEAR** See Ursa Minor.

**SMALL BEER** Beer of weak alcoholic strength, hence a person of small consequences, that which is trivial. Also small potatoes.

**SMARAGDUS** Generic term ap-



plied to green gems, medieval symbol of hope of immortality, truth of immortality; amulets against the evils and ills of mortality.

**SMEARING THE BODY WITH AN ENEMY'S BURNED FLESH OR BONES** A practice wide-spread in Africa to prevent the hostile ghost from taking vengeance.

**SMELLS** Dream significance: (pleasant) good omen; (unpleasant) worries.

**SMIERA-GATTO** Literally, butter cat. Lapp household spirit which steals butter from neighbors for the family under its protection. Compare Para.

**SMILAX** (1) Hope of resurrection. (2) Greek nymph; see Crocus.

**SMINTHEUS** The mouse god; epithet of Apollo. The title derives either from his ability to destroy mice or from totemism.

**SMITH** Thought, the anvil being the brain. A symbolism perpetuated in the metaphors 'flash of genius,' 'scorching wit,' 'sparkling repartee,' 'striking thought.' Also symbolic of war. In mythology the mighty artisan or master workman; forger of the universe, maker of deity cloaks (mist), jewels (rays, rain, verdure), mounts (winds), thrones and vessels (clouds), weapons (lightning, rays, thunder). Their abodes usually are underground, where they guard their treasures. When they work they cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Some western legendary smiths are Alberich, Andvari, Oberon, Hephaestus, Ptah, Vulcan, Wayland. In a Rig-Veda poem a smith is a man of trade in search of gain. The word is akin to

smooth, which originally meant flattened with a hammer, and it probably derives from the same root as smite.

**Smithfield.** A place for burning heretics at the stake. Later a famous market district in London.

**Smith of Nottingham.** A conceited person who imagines no one can equal him. From an old proverb.

**SMOKE** Anger, darkness, destruction, disease, evanescence, fire, fumigation, hinderance, malignity, obscurity, punishment, screen, transience, war. Spirit freed from the body; in many parts of the world believed to be the carrier by which the dead ascend to heaven. Dream significance: disastrous business affairs; (dark) deep sorrow; (gray) painful worries; (straight up) difficulties overcome; (white) small worries. American Indians offered to the rulers of sky, earth, and the four quarters. See Calumet. Christian symbol of vanity, shortness of life on earth. Laplanders smoke out a house to prevent the dead from entering.

**End in smoke.** Come to nothing, result in failure.

**Incense smoke.** Deity offering, protection against evil.

No smoke without fire. Every disturbance or scandal has some foundation.

**Put that in your pipe and smoke it.** Take that and ponder over it.

**Smoke of Mount Fuji.** Burning love. The allusion is to two Japanese legends. 1- A bamboo hewer found Kaguya-hime, a moon princess, in a bamboo stem. She rejected the love of the emperor, and returned to the moon-palace home of her father. The emperor's men pursued her to the mountain top, but she was

out of their reach, and there they burned letters and medicine she had sent the emperor. 2- Kaguya-hime left her mortal husband to return to her celestial home. To reach her he climbed to the mountain top. When he found he could not ascend higher his passion burst out and set fire to the mirror she had given him. The smoke is from the ever-burning fire.

Smoking furnace or lamp.  
Presence of Jehovah.

SMYRNA Same as Myrrha.

SNAER Literally, snow. Ice-landic frost giant. Grandson of Kaare (wind); son of Iokul (icicle).

SNAIL Concealment, laziness, sexual power, slowness. Carried as a love talisman. Dream significance: honors and slander. Heraldic symbol of deliberation, perseverance. Resolves into esna-il, i.e. light-of-one-god; a form of slug, which yields light of Lug, and which is the source of sluggish. Aztec symbol of parturition. Christain sinner. In India the active and passive principles; fire (radiated shell) and water (slug).

Snail-men. Appellation of dark age writers, that is those who left bright tracks behind.

Snail's track (or trail). The silvery track left by a snail, symbolic of Lug's Chain, Milky Way, track of souls.

SNAKE Androgyny, creeping materialism, cunning, deceit, evil, life renewal, opposing forces, phallus, treachery, wisdom. Dream significance: someone has a grudge against you; (to kill) victory. Aspect of earth and health deities, dead heroes, and oracle givers. Snake, which means creeper, resolves into

sun-ake, i.e. great sun, and in modified form becomes sneak. Buddhist symbol of anger, one of the three cardinal sins. In China represents Yi.

Snake dance. A vegetation rite in many parts of the world, the snake being symbolic of fertility inherent in earth and rain. Among Hopi Indians probably totemic ancestor worship.

Snake festival. Held once a year in a small mountain church outside of Naples. Those who attend wear a snake around their necks, arms, or waists, thus hoping to be saved from poison or sudden death and to be the recipients of good fortune.

Snakegrass. In Korea, because it grows abundantly, compared to the man who goes out to find a friend and meets many disinterested people.

Snake in the grass. Secret enemy, treacherous friend.

Snakeroot. March 19 birthday flower symbolizing horror.

Snake with head erect. Fascination.

SNAPDRAGON June 28 birthday flower symbolizing indiscretion, no, presumption.

SNARE (NOOSE) Allurement, capture. Buddhist non-tantric symbol called pasa; used by deities to bind opponents, rescue the lost.

SNARK Troublesome but elusive imaginary animal invented by Lewis Carroll from the words snake and shark. Symbolizes the quests of visionaries.

SNAVIDHKA Iranian sleet dragon slain by Keresaspa.

SNEEZE Variously believed to indicate a confirmation of something that has just been said, that the sneezer is recovering from

an illness, that absent enemies are speaking ill of the sneezer. In many parts of the world a sign that an evil spirit is trying to enter the nose, that it will be fatal unless accompanied by a benediction or invocation, that to sneeze the first thing in the morning is lucky, the last thing at night or before a journey is unlucky, that to sneeze three times is unlucky. Among ancient Greeks a good omen of heavenly origin. In Persia caused by demons within the body. Among ancient Romans an auspicious salutation. In the South Pacific caused when an absent soul returns to the body.

**SNEFERU** King who flourished about 2920 B.C. and brought Egypt to a high degree of prosperity. Thus the expression, when a great achievement has been accomplished, "No such success has been attained since the days of Sneferu."

**SNENEIK** Cannibal woman of Western American Indians. Her offspring were wolves. She ate children and robbed graves, and finally was slain by sky-boy, whose image she saw reflected in water, and to whom she made love. A storm spirit.

**SNOOD** Scottish symbol of virginity.

**SNORTA** Norse goddess of prudence. Frigg's most winsome handmaiden.

**SNOW** Care, death, fruitfulness, impartial goodness of the deity, poverty, purity, torments, winter. Dream significance: beginning of love. In German legend, feather from the bed of Holde.

Snowball bloom. May 9 birthday flower symbolizing thoughts

of heaven. In Korea symbolizes jealousy.

Snowberry. Diffidence.

Snowdrop bloom. January 20 birthday flower. Symbolic of friendship in adversity, hope in sorrow.

Snowflake. Purity. In Japan symbolic of gems, pottery, material wealth. Sent by Daikoku to protect fertility.

Snow-white. Heroine of German folklore akin to mythological moon goddess.

Snow woman. See Yuki-onne.

**SNOWDON** Abode of a messiah. The allusion is to the mountain on which the cave in which Arthur sleeps while awaiting his country's call sometimes is said to be located. Anciently it was named Y-wydeia (the presence).

**SNUFF BOTTLES** Chinese symbol of scholarship.

**SO** Musical note to which occultists assign the quality of worship and the rank of affairs.

**SOAT-SAKI** Literally, feather woman. In Blackfoot Indian legend mortal loved by Morning Star and by him mother of Poia. A spider's web was used as a boat to transport her to heaven.

**SOBIESKTS SHIELD** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Scutum.

**SOBK** Egyptian deity typifying the sun's destructive power. Identical with Sebek.

**SODOM AND GOMORRAH** Carnal passions, places of extreme wickedness; alluding to the cities which God destroyed by fire from heaven because of their crimes and vices.

Apples of Sodom. See under apple.

**Sodomy.** Practised in temples, especially in the worship of moon goddesses. Said to have been first practised in Sodom, but probably inspired by certain lascivious cocks which so relieve themselves when a hen sits on eggs.

**SOFRONIA** In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered a Christian maiden who, in order to save fellow Christians from massacre by Aladine, king of Jerusalem, accused herself of recovering the Virgin Mary image from a mosque. The king had taken the image believing it had paladium powers and once captured would favor the Moslem army over the Christian.

**SOGA BROTHERS** Japanese gods who maintain fraternal harmony.

**SOGBO** Thunder god of Dahomey tribes. Also called Agbe.

**SOHODO-NO-KAMI** Shinto scarecrow god, protector of fields.

**SOIVE-OLMAI** Call sung by Lapps as they approach their village to announce a male deer has been killed. The bear is sacred, and women must hide from view. If the bear is female the call is soive-neida.

**SOJO-BO** Japanese storm vampire; chief of the tengu, demons which rage in the air.

**SOKAR (SEGER, SEKER, SOKARI, SOKARIS)** Egyptian underworld deity. Lord of fear ruling the dead, located in the fifth division of night. Later worshiped as the winter sun. Shown with three human heads, a serpent body, and hawk wings, or with a hawk head. Extended into Sokar-Ptah, a sky god, also into Ptah-Sokar-Osiris, all father, and worshiped at the

winter solstice. Source of English saker, Old French sacre.

**SOKO-NO-KUNI** Japanese hollow-land, afterworld.

**SOKVABEK (SOKKVABEK)** Literally, deep stream. Norse mansion, where Odin and Saga quaff from golden beakers.

**SOL** (1) Old Italic sun god, healer. (2) In Norse mythology, daughter of Mundifore; wife of Glen and Ivalde; mother of Idun. Driver of the sun steeds Arvak (early dawn) and Alsid (scorching heat). As one who with her brother Mani (moon) measures time for man, she is the sun. In a Merseburg charm called Sunna, sister of Sinthgunt. (3) In Arthurian romances one noted for his perfect balance. He could remain all day on one foot. A sun hero. (4) In alchemy, gold. (5) In heraldry, tincture of gold when planets are used in blazoning, as on royal arms. Old Sol. Humorously, the sun.

Solar myths. See under Sun. Sol Invictus. Among Roman legionaries an epithet of Mithra. Supreme lord of the world; protector of the empire.

**SOLANO** From solanus, Latin for sun. A hot violent southeast Mediterranean wind charged with dust. It causes giddiness and irritation.

Ask no favors during the solano. Spanish proverb meaning, "ask no favor during a time of adversity or trouble."

**SOLBON (TSHOLBON)** Siberian morning and evening star. Horse lover who rides the sky with a lasso in hand, watching over his great herd (stars). In Buriat mythology said to have three wives, the third being a girl he



carried off as she was about to celebrate her wedding, hence a bride robber. In Yakut mythology a beautiful maid loved by Urgel (Pleiades). When the two meet in the sky the omen is bad, foretelling violent weather.

**SOLDAN (SOWDAN)** Medieval corruption of sultan, meaning Saracen king. In Spenser's *Faerie Queen* typifies Philip II of Spain, who bribed and seduced subjects of Queen Mercilla (Elizabeth). Sir Artegal demands a maiden's release and Solden prepares to fight by mounting his "high chariot" (Armada); Prince Arthur (God's power) meets him "on the green" (seas), and "uncovers his shield" (puts him to flight).

**SOLDIER** Bravery, defender, one of lower rank, supporter, vigilance. In Freemasonry in Royal Arch chapters inscribed on a triangular plate; gold jewel of the Captain of the Host.

Old Soldier. Sun hero of German folklore. Like Odysseus, he leaves home in battle array and returns a beggar, unrecognized by his wife. Thus the sun appears in tatters at the end of his daily journey.

Soldier of fortune. One who serves for pay or adventure rather than because of loyalty to a cause; hence one who lives by his wits.

**SOLE** Fish in medieval trade marks which symbolized the solar eye or soul of the world.

**SOLEICIST** Barbarian, one who is incongruous or engages in a ridiculous or rude breach of decorum or etiquette. Derived from Soloi a town in Cilicia, where the people spoke a corrupt Greek.

**SOLID** Earth symbol.

**SOLITARY HAIR ON BALD HEAD** Father Time, Horus.

**SOLITUDE** Symbolized by desert lion, hart, hind, raven, recluse, rhinoceros.

**SOLOMON (SALOMO, SOL, SOOLEMAUN, SULEIMAN)**

(1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning peaceful. Each syllable of the name means sun. (2) In Old Testament, son of David and Bathsheba. In popular belief king who symbolizes wisdom as well as human weaknesses. The most wealthy and honored of men, he became proud, plunged into self-indulgence, but finally repented. As a wise legislator compared with Solon. Also interpreted to be the sun, the great fecundator and lover, whose eyes shone impartially upon the just and unjust. In Hebrew lore, he captured Asmodeus and refused to release the demon before he obtained the Schamir (fertility) as a gift, an incident which resembles that of Midas's capture of Silenus. He is assumed to be the mystic Bridegroom of the Song of Solomon. In Moslem tradition he is a dragon slayer, wager of perpetual war against wicked genii, and when summoned from his earthly career, reestablished in the sun to rule a host of radiant fairies.

Solomon's chariot. The assertion that Solomon made it himself expresses the idea that man is the maker of his own destiny. It was of Lebanon wood (incorruptibility); its pillars were of silver (knowledge), its floor of gold (wisdom), its covering of purple (royalty, or blue for truth, red for love). See Carpet for Solomon's Carpet.

Solomon's gift. Prudence, practical wisdom, that which is necessary to a king's office.

**Solomon's knot.** Complicated form of the swastika without beginning or end; emblematic of Divine inscrutability. Often seen on Celtic crosses.

**Solomon's ring.** A ring which contained a gem that provided Solomon with wisdom or anything he wished to know.

**Solomon's seal.** Five-pointed star symbolizing inspiration, power, secrecy. Passport to the kingdom of light.

**Solomon's temple.** Kingdom of Heaven, the soul. Symbolic of penitence, prayer, wisdom.

**Song of Solomon.** In one interpretation the poem is a loosely strung anthology of secular songs at Semitic marriage festivals and perhaps at fertility rites. In another interpretation the poem is a love duet between the mystic sun and moon. The bridegroom is Solomon, personifying spiritual righteousness, the lover of Shulamite, the bride, who personifies wisdom or fertility.

**SOLOMON EAGLE** A fanatic. The allusion is to a man who ran through London streets at the time of the plague calling on people to repent.

**SOLON** A wise lawgiver or legislator, alluding to the Athenian statesman famous for his political reforms and wisdom. One of the seven sages of ancient Greece. Sometimes used satirically for a wiseacre. Often compared with Solomon.

**Solon Shingle.** A shrewd old country teamster. Popular comic character of the early American stage. Similar characters were Jonathan Ploughboy, Lot Sap Sago, Solomon Gundy, Solomon Swap.

**SOLSTICE DANCES** A world-wide practice of agricultural peoples, the summer solstice being a harvest thanksgiving, fre-

quently accompanied by mourning and weeping for the dead or mutilated vegetation deity. See Mutilation. Offerings are made to deities, supernatural beings, or dead ancestors, who are asked to bring back verdure. The winter solstice is celebrated with rejoicing for the birth of the virgin's child (earth's renewal). Fire and round dances are elements of summer and winter solstice rites. Hunters have similar rites at proper seasons for the renewal of animal life.

**SOLYMOI (SOLYMANS, SOLYMI)** In Greek mythology a fierce tribe (storm vampires) overcome by Bellerophon (sun). Historically the event may allude to a war with the Turks; Solyman (man of Turkey) was a name of Ottoman sultans. Solyma was also the Greek name for Jerusalem. In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered the name Solyman is given to the Turkish king, one of the bravest of the Pagans slain by Rinaldo.

**SOMA** Hindu cosmic tree. Its wine, ambrosia of the gods, was offered in libations. A draught of ecstasy, its magic powers cured all ills, provided immortality and poetic inspiration. The archer Krsanu shot at the eagle which carried Soma to earth and knocked off a feather, denoting lightning (eagle) breaking through storm clouds to bring ambrosia (fertilizing waters) to earth. This incident compares with that in which Odin in eagle form steals song-mead. The branch in the eagle's beak parallels the olive leaf in the dove's beak in Genesis. The Soma was one of the two chief Rig-Veda sacrifices, the other being fire. In later myths, personified as an axis god who bears a thousand shafts or as a thousand-eyed (stars)

bull who fertilizes the cows (makes rain), gives light, clothes the naked, heals the sick. Also said to be the son of Atri or to have been produced at the churning of the ocean. He married the twenty-seven daughters of Daksha and neglected all except Rohini. For this Daksha cursed him to die of consumption. As Soma weakened all creatures weakened, until Daksha mitigated his curse and decreed the moon, over which Soma ruled, should wane and wax each month. From Soma came the lunar race of kings. In later myths the moon is given a feminine nature although called Soma. Compare Haoma, Manna, Mead, Nectar.

**SOMBER WARRIOR** In China and Japan one of the four benevolent spirits of the directions. See Kuei Shen.

**SOMIN-SHORAI** Japanese deity of hospitality. When Buto, the storm god, dressed in rags, asked Kotan, Somin's wealthy brother, for food and shelter, Kotan denied him hospitality. Without recognizing the beggar, Somin, a poor man, welcomed him. To discharge his indebtedness, Buto gave Somin a shimenawa (straw-rope) to hang across his door as a protection against disease. Compare Tsukuba.

**SOMMONACODUM** Savior god of Siam. Resolves into Is-om-mon-ac-od-um, i.e. essence-of-one-light-of great-hot-sun. Symbolized by a black pyramid.

**SOMNUS** Roman god of sleep. Son of Nox (night); twin of Mors (death). Shown as a youth asleep in a cave upon an ebony couch ornamented with black feathers or as a pleasant youth carrying a poppy and a horn from which he

dispenses sleep. In later times he and Mors became aspects of the same deity, Mors portrayed as vicious and grasping. Identical with the Greek Hypnos.

**SON** (1) In Norse mythology offspring of Odroerer. Expiation. (2) Beauty, earthly spirit, heir, native, rebirth. Terms from the Sanscrit root *su*, to beget, are: *sohn*, German; *son*, Danish (also *sen*), English, Swedish; *sonr* or *sunr*, Icelandic; *suin*, Russian; *sunu*, Anglo-Saxon, Old High German, Sanscrit; *sunus*, Gothic, Lithuanian; *zoon*, Dutch. Other terms are: *ben*, Hebrew; *figlio*, Italian; *fil*, French; *fitz*, Norman-French; *juvenior*, Latin; *Mac* or *Mc*, Gaelic; *Mc* or *O*, Irish; *S*, English short form found in names such as Johns, Jones, Mills.

Be one's father's son. Resemble one's father.

Favorite son. Most popular politician in one's own state, but little regarded outside it.

Four sons of Horus. See Horus's four sons.

Motherless son. Or son removed from the mother as soon as he is born and reared by a goat, wolf, or other animal until he passes into the care of tutors. In mythology frequently a sun deity. Also typifies a state in the transition from matriarchy to patriarchy.

Prodigal son. One who devotes his time to extravagant pleasures, later repents, and is forgiven.

Son-in-law tests. World-wide mythological theme in which the prospective son-in-law must overcome obstacles, win a race, or quest for something out of season, such as berries in winter, to win the bride. Usually the hero is the sun, who races across the sky, or a fertility deity, who defeats a frost lord and

thus brings back vegetation.

Son of Adam. Any male.

Son of a sea-cock. A term of contempt, a cruel or wicked man. Also son-of-a-bitch, son of Belial, son of perdition, son of Satan.

Son of God. Jesus, expressing his eternal relationship to the Deity.

Son of Heaven. Epithet of the Chinese emperor. Also Celestial Emperor.

Son of Man. Jesus, expressing humility or oneness with the human race.

Son of Mars. A warrior.

Son of Neptune. A seaman.

Son of the ash tree. Synonym for man; alluding to Askr.

Son of the morning. A traveler, one who rises early to avoid mid-day heat. An Oriental expression.

Sons of Eber. Semite wanderers.

**SONG** In mythology the voice of a forest, wind, or water deity.

A lure. Dream significance: (hear) sorrow to endure; (sacred) sorrow; (sing) joy. In Norse mythology the song mead is the wind. With his song of magic Odin blunts an enemy's weapons, breaks fetters, brings help in sickness and sorrow, makes a hanged man talk, neutralizes poisons, quenches fire, stops arrows, wins love.

For a song. For a low price, a bargain.

Sing another song (or tune). Change one's attitude; tell a different story.

Song of Songs. See Song of Solomon under Solomon.

**SONGKRAN** Literally, the sun's entry. Siamese festival celebrating the New Year or first day of Spring. United to a tale in which Brahma forfeits his head in a bet with Phra In over a mathematical calculation. The head, placed in the care of seven goddesses,

passes from one to another; the New Year begins at the moment the head (sun) begins its rounds.

**SONG-TSEN GAM PO** (SRON-BTSAN-SGAM-PO) Seventh century Tibetan warrior king. To extend his borders he married Bhrkuti, a Nepalese princess (reincarnation of Syamatara), and Weng-Cheng, a Chinese princess (reincarnation of Sitatara). By them he was converted to Buddhism. He moved his seat of government to Lha-sa and there with his wives lived in a statue of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, becoming the mortal image of the god.

**SONIA** Feminine name; Russian diminutive of Sophia.

**SO-NO-HAGAHAM** Literally, long beach of hemp. In Japanese legend the rope with which Omitsu-nu pulled land from Korea to enlarge the province of Idzumo. It is now a sandy neck which joins two Japanese islands.

**SOOT** Chimney-sweeper, Cinderella. Cognate with Sut (darkness).

Sootkin. That which is abortive or fruitless, in allusion to the fabled false birth produced by Dutch women by sitting over their stoves.

**SOOTHSAYER** Literally, sayer of the truth. In mythology one gifted by the gods with the power of foretelling the future. Usually a personification of some aspect of nature which reveals phenomena to come.

**SOPHIA** (SONIA, SOPHIE)  
(1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning wisdom, virgin of light. Akin to sophos (wisdom) and ophis (snake). (2) In Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy



the formative and controlling wisdom of the universe; spirit of God. In a gnostic legend, maiden coexistent with God, His master-workwoman. She descended to earth to assist in creation. By some mischance she became entangled in the matter she had helped to bring into being, and she cried out in lamentation, whereupon Eusoph, the Great Light, sent His Son Christ to aid her. A conjunction of brother and sister met with in the myth of Isis and Osiris and in the Song of Solomon. Sophia's descent corresponds to that of Ishtar and Persephone into the netherworld. She symbolizes the aspirational element in the soul. In medieval art portrayed with six strands of hair to typify celestial light; in ignorance some artists have given her an indeterminate number of hairs. Other symbols are salt, shield, yellow. Identical with Achamoth.

Seven maidens of Sophia. Sun, moon, and five planets.

**SOPHRONIA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning prudent, temperate.

**SOPHROSYNE** Literally, safe mind. Greek abstract goddess. Soundness, temperance, wise moderation.

**SOR** Title of the Hebrew Yaw, meaning rock, also god.

**SORCERY** Positive magic as opposed to taboo, negative magic. Divination by the assistance of evil powers. Figuratively, any remarkable means of achievement, witchery.

Sorcerer. See Soothsayer. In Sanscrit called Mahasiddha.

**SORE** Abomination, affliction, distress, guilt, isolation, rejection, vice.

Healing sore. Expiation, pardon of sins, purgation.

**SORREL** March 17 birthday flower symbolizing paternal affection, resignation to sorrow. The rich autumnal colors of the leaves signify the passing of sorrow, purification.

Wild sorrel. Ill-timed wit.

Wood sorrel. July 3 birthday flower symbolizing secret sweetness.

**SORTES** Divination by lot, frequently by casting dice or knucklebones.

Sortes Biblicae. Divination by opening the Bible and accepting an omen from the first passage upon which the eye falls.

Sortes Homericae. Same as Biblicae, except that Homer is consulted.

Sortes Prenestinae. Divination by throwing the alphabet letters from an urn and taking guidance from the accidental formation of words.

Sortes Sibyllinae. Divination by throwing dice on prophetic verses or drawing prophetic verses from a jar.

Sortes Viales. Street lots; in ancient Greece and Rome the first boy met on a road was asked to draw from among the lots carried by the questioner.

**SOSIA** A double or striking resemblance. From the slave whose identity is confused by Mercury, in the Amphitruo of Plautus.

**SOSONDOWAH** Literally, great night. In Iroquois legend the hunter.

**SOTHIS** Same as Sirius.

**SOUL** Animating life principle, aspiration, conscience, immortality, light within, reason, spir-

itually, virtue. According to ancients composed of the four elements, air, earth, fire, water, and dwelling in the breath. On earth its purity was impaired; after death its impurities were purged by immersing in water, ventilating in the wind, or refining by fire, whence comes the doctrine that nothing can be annihilated but only changed, the soul by transmigration, matter by transmutation. The Buriats believe each person has three souls, one the Prince of Death captures, one remains a ghost, the other is reborn in another body. Christian soul symbols are dove, small naked figure emerging from a mouth. Egyptian symbols are hawk perched on a mummy, human-headed bird fluttering from a man's mouth, phoenix. Greek symbols are butterfly issuing from the chrysalis, infant, Psyche.

Barely able to keep body and soul together. Try desperately to maintain life; suffer poverty.

External soul. A universal folklore motif. A departing hero leaves his soul with someone who, upon receiving certain signs, as a flower withering, knows that the hero is in danger, and the treatment given the soul revives the hero, thus the soul is a means of resurrection. The soul sometimes hides in an animal, candle, plant, or weapon; if it meets disaster in its temporary abode, the soul's owner suffers a like fate or is warned of danger. Among some peoples the soul leaves the body through the mouth, nose, or in the shadow, causing grave illnesses, especially unconsciousness. Lip and nose ornaments are talismans to keep in the soul as well as keep out evil spirits. Covering the mouth while sneezing or yawning is a soul protection. Veils of Arab women may once have served a similar purpose. Death occurs if a soul does not

return. Sometimes it is lured back by a shaman or held for ransom. Thus a soul out of a body may assure the owner's safety or place the owner in danger. See Bata. It is a guardian spirit possessed by everything; earth cannot produce without its soul; if people quarrel in a hut, the hut's soul has left. In the Zohar it is the body's mourner, and for seven days travels back and forth from the grave to the mourning house.

Not able to call one's soul one's own. Entirely dominated by another.

Soul animal. Animal in whom the souls of the dead are reincarnated, or an animal born at a distant place at the same moment as a human child, the fate of one depending on the fate of another. Thus the coexistent double of a mortal, which becomes a totem. Sometimes the doubles represent two phases of nature, such as light and darkness, summer and winter, which depend on each other for existence. See Pryderi.

Soul bell. Tolling intended to be a prayer for a departing soul.

Soul cake. Baked to benefit the dead. Eaten during funeral feasts, offered as a sacrifice during burial rites, placed at graves, shrines, or given to the poor as proxy for the soul. Cannibals eat part of a valorous victim to capture his courage and strength. Cakes are left at tombs in China on Yu-Lan Hui (festival for hungry ghosts) on the 15th of the 7th moon, in Europe on All Souls Day, in Japan on the Bon festival. Eating the divine body is exemplified in the communion rite in Christian churches. In Mexico miniature candy skulls are eaten; this eating of the dead is the obverse of eating for the dead. It also appears in Melanesia, where part of a corpse is

eaten out of respect. In the United States, Halloween begging is a related rite, and the threat, "Trick or treat," suggests a penalty if the bribe of sweets is not forthcoming.

Soul candle. Corpse candle to light the way into the netherworld.

Soul house. A small clay model in Egyptian tombs to serve the soul.

Soul penny. Contribution toward the expense of saying soul-masses.

Soul worship. The worship of ghosts, prompted either by affection or fear, and a desire to propitiate.

Woman's soul. A mirror.

**SOUND** Life, opposed to silence; movement, opposed to dumbness.

Full of sound and fury. Having more noise and show than importance.

Sound as a bell. Healthy, unimpaired; alluding to the bell's tone.

Sound out. Examine cautiously, subtly obtain information; alluding to the use of a sounding line to ascertain a water's depth.

**SOUR GRAPES** That which a person pretends to despise because it is beyond his attainment.

Sour on. Offended by; turn away from in disgust or weariness.

**SOUTH** Heat, infernal regions. In occult sciences corresponds to adolescence, musical tone C, summer, and the upper half of the human body. In China associated with the heart, intestines, and the male principle. Guarded by Chudieu and Mo-li-shou. Constellations of the southern quadrant, presided over by the phoenix, are: Chang, Chen, Ching, Hsing, Kuei, Liu, Yi. Christian symbol of spiritual light; consecrated on churches to faith defenders, mar-

tyrs, saints. In India, Yama's gate. Illustrated by Yama with buffalo. An Italian icon represents south as a Negro boy with the sun shining on him and surrounding him with rays. On his girdle are the signs of Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus. He holds two arrows and a lotus branch. In Japan ruled by Zochoten, patron of growth. Among Pueblo Indians represents human activity, especially husbandry; assigned to the right side.

South Carolina. Emblem: yellow jessamine; motto: Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe, I Hope); nickname: Palmetto.

South Dakota. Emblem: pasque flower; motto: Under God the People Rule; nicknames: coyote, Sunshine.

Southeast. In India illustrated by Agni with ram.

Southern Cross. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crux. Emblem of Australia when drawn as five silver stars; emblem of New Zealand when formed by four five-pointed red stars, each with a silver border. Chaco Indians interpret the stars to be hunters and dogs that pursue a rhea. The Conibo describe it as a skeleton of a manatee.

Southern Crown. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Corona Australis.

Southern Fish. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Piscis Austrinus.

Southern Triangle. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Triangulum Australe.

Southwest. In India illustrated by Nirrti with dog.

South wind. In Egypt typified by a lion. Wind which brings the Zuni success in obtaining food.

**SOUTHERNWOOD** January 21 birthday flower symbolizing jest, bantering.

**SOVEREIGNTY** Symbolized by a crown, ermine, purple, scepter, throne, and by an orb or globe surmounted by a cross.

**SOW** Animal sacred to Jesus and fertility deities. From the Sanscrit root *su*, to produce, and akin to *zoo*, Greek for live. In Latin called *sus*, the root of sustenance. In Dante's *Inferno* appears in the coat of arms of a well-known family of usurers.

Sow belly. Salt port or junk; a sailor's term.

Sow drunk. Beastly drunk.

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ears. You cannot expect refinement from a boor.

**SOWING** Creation, dissemination, scattering. Dream significance: joy, wealth.

Have hemp-seed sown for one.

Be doomed for the gallows.

Reap as one sows. Receive reward according to merit.

Sow dragon's teeth. Foment contentions, stir up war; in allusion to the Cadmus legend, in which opposing armies sprang up from dragon's teeth sown by the hero.

Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. Behave recklessly and suffer the consequences.

**SOYALUNA (SOYAL, SOYALA)**  
Hopi Indian winter solstice ceremony, in which the germ (seed) god is supplicated, and the rebirth of the sun, in bird form, is dramatized. A way is opened for the return of the Kachinas.

**SOZEM (SODEM, SOTEM)**  
Egyptian sense god; personification of hearing.

**SPADE** (1) Death, fertility, gardening, man. Emblem of Adam and saints Fiacre, Isidore, Phocus of Sinope. (2) Suit in the tarot deck replacing the sword of

ancient decks. Its color is black and its pattern is that of a leaf or agricultural instrument. Typifies the metal kingdom, the winter season, and symbolizes rebirth. Corresponds to the formative world, the realm of expression, the element air, the V in IHVH, and To dare. Insignia of a king or soldier, instrument of destruction, of command by physical force, as opposed to club, instrument of command by reason. Heraldic emblem of Mercury as Argiphantes and of Thoth. When a majority appear in a deal signifies death, hatred, law suits, misfortune, sickness, trouble.

Spade coil (or money). In China symbolic of riches and called *tsu pu*. In medieval Wales, after a corpse had been committed, the grave digger passed around his spade for donations, which were regarded as a token of respect to the deceased. Compare Parson's penny.

**SPAEMAN** Scottish male fortune teller.

Spaewife. Female diviner, especially one who foretells an infant's future.

**SPAIN** Ancient Celtic and Greek netherworld. See Iberia.

Castles in Spain. Day dreams, visionary projects.

Make a person walk Spanish. Compel a person to walk while being held by the collar and the seat of his trousers.

Spaniards. By Aztecs believed to be white gods from the east, who had come to fulfil the prophecy of Quetzalcoatl. Men of destiny, who looted the gold of the Aztecs and in time were destroyed by the gold.

**SPANTARAMET (SPENTARAMET, SPENTA-ARMAITI)** Persian



genius of the earth, keeper of the vineyards. Sometimes identified as an Amesha Spenta. By Armenians worshiped as a goddess of the underworld. Eventually the Armenians discarded her name, and in her place worshiped Ormzdan, who embodied characteristics of Dionysus and Ormazd, and as Aramazd became the chief of the pantheon.

**SPARROW** Human attachment, lasciviousness, lowliness, melancholy, pugnacity. When chirping with unusual vigor, foreteller of rain. Chinese supernatural messenger, foreteller of good luck. Hindu symbol of fecundity. In Japan a sparrow under a maple tree signifies dance, gentleness, gratitude, joyousness, winter. In art also associated with the bamboo. In ancient Rome sacred to Venus.

**SPARTAN** Austerity, discipline, frugality, institutions, rigor, severity, valor. The allusion is to ancient Sparta, where citizens were subject to strict regulations. Men, who were expected to bear any pain unflinchingly, were forbidden to wear a moustache; even a woman's hair dress was fixed by law.

Spartan dog. A bloodhound, hence one who is bloodthirsty.

Spartan fare. A frugal diet.

Spartan woman. One who showed joy when informed a husband, son, or lover had fallen in battle. When a man left for battle he was given his shield by his mother, who instructed him he must come back with it or on it. Compare Samurai Woman.

**SPAUL** Chief deity of the Cowichian Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands. A beneficent raven god, who obtained the sun, moon, and stars by destroying Queenah, the duck deity.

**SPEAKING HEAD** Celestial wisdom. Folk tale motif in which a decapitated head retains the power of speech and prophecy. Typifies an aspect of nature, as the sun, which though buried (beyond the horizon) continues to send forth light; storm winds (celestial battles); or suggests an aspect of fertility; of life for the soul after the body's death. Probably derived from ancestor worship in which the skull was consulted for guidance. The Green Knight's head bade Gawain to appear at his castle (complete the year's cycle); the head of Monting, in a Philippine Island seasonal myth, continued to chew the betel nut and mock his beholders. The head of Orpheus (wind) sang on Lesbos Island. Similar legends gather around the heads of Arthur, Bran, Conaire, Mimir, Sualtam, numerous Mohammedan saints, etc. Theme related to that of the external soul and sleeper.

Honeyed speech. Flattery, hypocrisy.

Not on speaking terms. Slight acquaintanceship, estrangement.

Speak daggers. Express passionate hatred.

Speak house. Room in a convent where inmates meet friends.

Speak the word. Express a desire, give a command.

**SPEAR** Command, creation, death, destruction, dignity, honor, hunting, life projector, lightning, martyrdom, passion, phallus, preeminence, protection, rays, superiority through strength, valor, universal axis, war, youth. The primal animating force. In heraldry devotion to honor, martial readiness. Attribute of Ares, Athena, Hera, Juno Lucina, Mars, Minerva, Mo-li-Ch'ing. Parallels rod of Aaron and Jess. Among African Dinkas a form of

the House of the Ax. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion; attribute of saints Longinus and Tilomena. In Japan called nuho-ko; planted in the earth by Izanagi and Izanami to make a heaven-pillar.

Holy spear. Lance with which the priest divides the host from the holy loaf prior to consecration. He also pierces it to imitate the piercing of Jesus' side by the Roman soldier.

Ithuriel's spear. Exposer of deceit.

Spear chain. In Oceanic mythology a means of escape or ladder to the skies.

Spear-hand. Right hand, opposed to shield-hand.

Spear head. Dexterity, nimbleness of wit, readiness for military service.

Spear of Pisear. In Irish legend, lightning. See Lug.

Spear stirring. In Japanese legend, creation. See Onogoro.

**SPEARMINT** February 25 birthday flower symbolizing burning love.

**SPECTACLES** Illusion, revelation. The two eyes denote love and knowledge; deity in dual aspect, as Asvins, Gemini. Dream significance: disgrace, melancholy. See Holy spectacles under Holy, Pilgrim.

Rose colored spectacles. Optimism.

Spectacle rims. Convention, custom, restriction.

**SPEED** Symbolized by airplane, arrow, eagle, greyhound, hawk, horse, swallow, winged foot.

**SPEEDWELL** Flower symbolizing womanly fidelity.

**SPELVIN, GEORGE** An imaginary actor; a name used by an actor when he plays two or more

parts in one play.

**SPENISHTA** Literally, most holy. One of the five sacred fires of Iran. It burns before Ormazd in paradise, and eats but does not drink.

**SPENJAGHRYA** Iranian demon (darkness or winter) slain by Vazishta (lightning).

**SPENLOW, DORA** A pretty doll-like woman without practical views. From the wife of David Copperfield in Dickens' novel.

**SPENSER** Masculine name from Old French, meaning the dispenser of provisions, storekeeper.

**SPENTA ARMAITI** In Zoroastrianism an Amesha Spenta or archangel, which in the moral sphere presides over devotion and wise conduct and in material nature presides over earth's fertility.

**SPENTA MAINYU** In Zoroastrianism a beneficent creative spirit, which coexists with Ahriman (evil) in Ormazd, which see.

**SPERCHEUS** Greek river deity.

**SPES** Roman abstract divinity of hope.

**SPHENE** Mineral symbolizing single-blessedness.

**SPHERE** Celestial mystery, creative motion, deity form, field of action, heavenly body, that which is tossed about, sky, universe, wheel of life, worldliness. Japanese symbol of water.

Celestial sphere. In Ptolemaic astronomy earth, as the universe center, is surrounded by nine spheres of invisible space, the first seven occupied by fixed stars, the ninth, Crystalline

Sphere, accounting for the precession of the equinoxes. In the middle ages a tenth sphere, Primum Mobile, was added, described as a solid barrier to enclose the universe and shut it off from the nothingness of the Empyrean.

Sphere melody (Music of the sphere). Celestial music, harmony produced by the action of the spheres and heard only by the gods.

Spheroid. As a sphere in the process of pulling itself assunder into two separate units symbolizes incipient duality, disruption of unity, division of wholeness for the sake of multiplicity, the world-egg.

**SPHINX** From the Greek, meaning strangle. Animal and human attributes combined, dignity, enigma, fertility, greatness, harmony, intellect, kingliness, malignity, mystery, peace, protector, riddle-maker (riddle of existence), royal power, silence, spirit and matter, strength, subtlety, the unknown, union of intellectual and physical powers, wisdom. Heraldic symbol of omniscience, secrecy, and shown as a woman's head and breasts on a lion's body with eagle's wings; if wingless, blazoned, "sans wings." Modern emblem of Egypt. In usual form a human face on the body of a lion, said to symbolize the zodiacal signs Leo and Virgo, the creator and created, male and female. Because the face looks toward the rising sun and the back is turned toward the setting sun, typifies perfected man. In Babylonian sculpture a human-headed animal with a long beard, sometimes with wings; the chaos monster overcome by Bel, Marduk, or other light hero. In primitive Greek mythology offspring of Typhon and Echidna. A ravaging prophetic who devoured Theban youths. She

sat on a high rock and tore to pieces anyone unable to guess a riddle she proposed. When Oedipus guessed the answer she jumped from the rock and perished. A myth symbolizing a dark being, summer heat, who by imprisoning rain, causes drought and pestilence. She is made mad by the sun; in her jump she releases rain. Belongs to a class of malignant beings which includes Ahi, Cacus, Fafnir, Harpies, Keres, Panis, Python, Vritra.

Androsphinx. Male monster with a lion's body and a human head.

Black sphinx. Evil.

Criosphinx. Lion's body with a ram's head.

Gizeh Sphinx. Image of Harmachis, Egyptian god of morning.

Hieracosphinx. Lion's body with a hawk's head.

Sphinx riddle. Rumbblings of thunder which, in the Oedipus legend, only the sun is able to interpret. Any difficult problem.

Two-headed sphinx. Aker.

White sphinx. Goodness.

**SPICA** Literally, ear of grain. Brightest star in the constellation Virgo.

**SPICE** Aroma, exaggeration, holiness, hot temper, piquancy, that which provides zest. Poetically, the beloved, the spouse. Assigned to Virgin Mary.

**SPIDER** Creator, cleverness, craftiness, cruelty, deceit, greed, industry, malice, patience, spinning, temptation, vanquisher, weaving, wiliness, witchcraft. Dream significance: betrayal, lawsuits. In heraldry, labor, prudence, wisdom. Occult significance: bad luck if seen before noon. When found on clothes foretells the receipt of money. To kill one brings rain. Carried

to bring good health. When engraved on precious stones a talisman which provides foresight. Form of Anansi, Arachne, Areop-Enap, Areop-It-Eonin, Sussistinako. Weaver of webs to protect Christ, David, Mohammed, thus man's friend. Widely in mythology an arch-trickster, intermediary between heaven and earth. Christian symbol of bleeder of the poor, devil, miser.

Spiderflower. In the language of flowers: Not as bad as I seem.

Spider thread. Ladder or rope by which aerial ascents to and from the sky are made in folk literature.

Spider web. Human frailty, rays of the sun. Boat on which dead souls are ferried.

Spider Woman. A figure in American Indian mythology. In southwestern United States an image of the earth goddess, an underground being friendly to man. In other sections transporter of souls to heaven, the web representing the basket. Sometimes the spider is said to be male.

Spiderwort. In the language of flowers: Esteem but not love.

**SPIKE** Creation, phallus, spoke of the wheel of life or zodiac, universe axis.

Three spikes. Nails of Christ's passion.

**SPIKENARD** Holiness, ointment. Plant assigned to Virgin Mary.

**SPILL** Lose, reveal.

Cry over spilt milk. Grieve when it is impossible to remedy a situation, thus uselessly.

Spill beans. Disclose a secret, frustrate a scheme by premature disclosure.

Spill salt. Invite bad luck.

**SPINDLE** Phallus, sexual intercourse, spine, universe axis,

weaving, woman's work. Emblem of Clotho.

Spindle tree. In the language of flowers: Your image is engraved on my heart.

**SPINE** Courage, resolution, strength of character. Carries the same symbolism as spear and spike.

Spinal column. Flame or tree of life. Equates with the Asherah, rod of Aaron and Jesse.

Spinal marrow. Anciently believed to be the seat of life.

**SPINELLE** Mineral symbolizing perfect contentment.

**SPINNING** Accord of nature, fate weaving, universal harmony and whirling.

Spin a yarn. Draw out a story; originally a sailor's phrase.

Spin a street yarn. Gad about with gossip.

Spinning Maid. Chih Nu, which see. Also called Weaver Maid.

Spinning wheel. Cosmological omphalos, revolving or wind-swept skies, woman's industry, yoni. Emblem of Heracles. Dream significance: poverty, weakness.

**SPINSTER** Originally a weaver, a fate goddess spinning life's thread. In the middle ages applied to a gentle woman who married beneath her class. In modern times applied to any unmarried woman, related to the ideas that fate spinners were virgin goddesses or that an unmarried woman is occupied in spinning her bridal outfit. Also applied to an immoral woman, whose occupation is spinning in a house of correction.

**SPIRAL** Divination, immortality, infinity, ivy, magnificence, mystery of life and death, resurrection, sun, that which turns on



itself, vine. Tortoise, from markings on segments of its shell. In folk legend the guardian or warning serpent at the gate of a sacred enclosure, especially at the underworld entrance. Sumerian shrines or ghost houses were flanked by spiral posts.

Clockwise spirals. Or coiling inward in a narrowing circle suggests concentration, introversion, involution, recoil.

Counterclockwise spirals. Or coiling outward in widening circles suggest expansion, extroversion, evolution, procession.

Double spiral. Each following an opposite direction is a Celtic symbol of death and rebirth.

**SPIRE** Aspiration, creative force, phallus, preeminence, summit, universe axis. Word which resolves into es-pi-re, i.e. essence of father sun, and is cognate with spear, spore, spruce. In Christian churches the great central spire symbolizes the Father, the smaller towers, the celestial offspring.

White spire. Arabian sun shrine. Called sanctuary of Shiek Shems (sun). It faces east to catch the first morning rays. Around it is kept a drove of white oxen dedicated to the sun.

**SPIRIT** (1) The ideal, immortal, incorporeal, invisible, life, likeness of divine being, masculinity, perfection, unity, vital energy. Among some ancients believed to be composed of air or breath; among Egyptians and Hindus believed to be composed of subtle fire. In medieval physiology three spirits governed the body, the animate situated in the brain, the life situated in the heart, the natural situated in the liver. (2) A supernatural being, shadowless soul in the otherworld. The Holy Ghost.

Familiar spirits. Evil spirits

which supposedly remain within the call of their master.

High spirits. Hilarity, joviality.

Seven gifts of the spirit.

Counsel, fortitude, godly fear, knowledge, righteousness, understanding, wisdom.

Spirit away. Carry away surreptitiously, kidnap.

Spirits of the planets, Angels. Also Intelligences of the planets.

Spiritual leadership. Symbolized by ram, star.

**SPIT** Implement of martyrdom. Emblem of Saint Quentin.

**SPITTLE** Creation, disgust, healing, regurgitation. Dispeller of evil or illness; purgation, purification offering. Dream significance: (spitting) hatred, insult. Primitive gods created life with spittle, and as a creative agent identical to the Word of Jehovah. Used to declare friendship or bind contracts. One spits to bring good luck or overcome bad luck. Fishwives and tradespeople spit upon the first money taken each day to ensure increase. If spittle falls into an enemy's hands he may use it to bewitch.

**SPITYURA** In older Iranian texts a brother of Yima, whom he sawed in two. A storm vampire.

**SPLENDID MANE** In Irish mythology the horse of Manannan. Waves of the sea.

**SPOKE** Symbolism identical with spear and spike.

Put a spoke in one's wheel. Thwart or hinder another.

**SPONGE** Obliteration, parasite. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion. Also sponge on a reed.

Sponge on. Accept money or favors without giving anything in return.

Throw up the sponge. Acknowledge defeat. A prize fight metaphor.

**SPORUS** Effeminacy. Alluding to a favorite of Emperor Nero.

**SPREAD EAGLE** Boastfulness, bombast, exaggeration, ostentation. A fowl split, spread, and broiled. Formerly to lash a sailor to the mast with outstretched limbs for flogging. In heraldry an eagle displayed. Emblem of the United States, hence an extravagant style applied to American oratory, especially to boastful patriotism. Counterpart of English jingoism.

**SPRING** Awakening, childhood, germination, growth, infancy, rebirth, youth. Slayer of demon winter. In the occult sciences, early morning of the year, represented by the hours from midnight to sunrise. It dominates the color green, element wood (vegetation), and the liver, which supposedly is most strongly aroused in spring. Action, growth; principal flavor, sour; corresponds to the east, seat of rain, the right half of the body, the musical tone A. Those born in spring are said to tend to be engaged in the action of life renewal. Zodiacal signs are: Aries, Taurus, Gemini. In art personified by Flora, nude above the waist, mounted on a stag, accompanied by a swallow and a lightly clothed youth equipped with a seed basket and sowing. In an Italian icon personified by a young man clothed in black on one side, white on the other, to suggest light emerging from darkness (winter). His broad girdle is set with stars. He carries a ram and flowers. One foot has a black

wing, one a white. In China presided over by Azure Dragon.

Spring chicken. A credulous young person, a greenhorn.

Spring equinox. Time of sowing, vine pruning, resurrection rites, shepherd's festival. Babylonian time of the Zagmuk, great New Year celebration. Mystery plays based on creation connected with a solar myth were presented.

Spring fever. Laziness.

Spring flowers. Souls of the righteous.

Spring maid. Virgin mother, bringer of vegetation. Usually identical with the dawn goddess, as in cosmological myths the daily duplicates the yearly cycle.

Springwort. In medieval folklore a revealer of treasures. The Open Sesame formula may refer to the magic of this plant. Probably a caper-spurge or mandrake.

**SPRITE** An earth spirit, ghost, shade. Same as brownie, elf, goblin. Source of the word sprightly.

**SPRUCE** February 19 birthday flower symbolizing boldness, fidelity, hope in adversity, pity.

**SPUR** Knighthood, stimulus, urgency. Root of sperm. In heraldry indicates pressing onward.

Spur in the head. Drink of liquor.

Spur of the moment. Excitement of, impromptu, in haste.

Spur rowel. Deeds of honor and virtue; order of chivalry.

Winged spur. King's messenger.

Win one's spurs. Gain knighthood by a valiant deed, hence to perform some action which brings honor.

**SPY** In an Italian icon personi-

fied by a man in a large feathered hat, his face mostly concealed by his cape on which is woven a design of ears, eyes, and tongues. He holds a lantern; his feet are winged. A spaniel, his nose in full scent, stands beside him.

Spying on deities. Usually exemplifies the cycle of the year, when the end of one period is seen and overcome by the beginning of another. The danger involved is reflected in legends all over the world. Hylas was drawn down into the nymph's well; the sex of Tiresias was changed.

**SQUARE** Absolute, divine mind, earth, equality, fairness, four, honor, justice, materialism, measurement, order, plainness, righteousness, satisfaction, solidity, substance, truth, unequivocalness, uniformity, wisdom. In Freemasonry represents east, typifies virtue. In heraldry, constancy, equity, verity; source of the expression square deal. Word akin to squadron, squire. In Christian art symbolizes mortality.

Break no squares. Give no offense.

Builder's square. Emblem of Saint Thomas. In Freemasonry ruler of action; one of the three great lights.

Builder's square and compass. Quadrature, skilled craftsmanship. In Freemasonry symbolizes morality. In symbolic lodges, sun in center, gold or silver jewel of senior deacon; moon in center, gold or silver jewel of junior deacon; AG between, traditional jewel of Hiram Abif.

Call it square. Consider it settled; relinquish further claim.

Fair and square. Honest, straightforward. Also on the square.

Get square with. Be avenged

upon.

Hollow square. In Freemasonry in encampments of Knights Templars, sword of justice; silver jewel of the senior warden.

Oblong square. In Freemasonry traditional form of a lodge interior.

Square accounts. Pay all obligations.

Square a circle. An impossibility.

Square all around. Fair, just.

Square dance. Originally an American Indian fecundity rite; also performed to make the sick well. Later a rite for expelling witches. It shares the symbolism of the round dance.

Square deal. A fair and honest transaction.

Square head. A stubborn person. In the United States a person of Dutch, German, or Scandinavian extraction.

Square, level, and plumb. Freemason's working tools of fellow crafts.

Square meal. A hearty meal.

Square off. Take a militant position, from the attitude of a pugilist ready to strike.

Square peg in a round hole. Misfit.

Square shoulders. Gesture of contempt or repugnance.

Square up. Pay in full, settle a bribe.

Trowel and square. In Freemasonry in royal and select councils, enclosed within an equilateral triangle, silver jewel of illustrious grand master. In encampments of Knights Templars, surmounted by a paschal lamb, silver jewel of generalissimo.

**SQUASH** From the Algonquin, meaning green, raw. Hopi Indian design and effigy used as a symbolic prayer to inspire crops. In Seneca mythology, with beans and corn, a daughter of Earth Mother. See Deohako.

**SQUILL** Rubbed upon the gate to keep evil out.

**SQUIRE** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning shield bearer. (2) Leader of the Morris Dance.

Squire of Dames. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a disguise of Britomart.

**SQUIRREL** Curiosity, dignity, grace, hibernation, hoarding, liveliness, nimbleness, penetration, playfulness, swiftness, thrift, timidity. One who is quick to arrive at conclusions. In Heraldry typifies sylvan retirement. In Norse mythology deity messenger, who reports the doings of man to Odin and acts as go-between for celestial and underworld deities. See Ratatosk.

Squirrel cracking a nut. Heavenly meditation. Denotes the maxim one should pierce below the husk of the external.

Squirrel tail. American Revolutionary scout. In Buddhism that which wards off carnal affections and spiritual foes.

**SRADDHA** (1) Hindu abstract goddess whose name signifies faith. (2) Offering of rice and flowers to the spirit of a deceased ancestor in order to assure the reembodyment of a recently departed soul and its translation to heaven. Water also is provided to allay thirst caused by cremation. Performed at funerals and at the new moon.

**SRAHMANDAZI** African paradise.

**SRAOSCHA (SOSIOSCH, SRAOSHA)** Literally, obedience to the holy word. Zoroastrian angel, guardian of the world during night watches, protector of the poor. The obedient Yazata, foe of demons. One of the three final judges of the dead, he bears the

pure soul aloft. At the end of the world he will rouse Keresaspa to kill the dragon Dahhak. Shown with a dog. Late literature identifies him with Gabriel.

**SRECA** Serbian good fate genius, opposed to nesreca. Compare Dolya.

**SRENG** In Irish mythology, warrior who fought Nuada, king of the Tuatha De Danann, in single combat and cut off the light-god's hand (rays). After Eochaid's death, king of the Firbolgs (deities of darkness).

**SRI (SHRI, SHRU)** Hindu goddess of beauty and prosperity identical with Lakshmi. As Saraswati, a tribal deity, she became the wife of Brahma, mother of the world, eternal and undecaying.

**SRIDEVI** Buddhist glorious goddess, only female representative of the Dharmapala. In mild form (Machi-pal Lha-mo) she is the common mother; in ferocious aspect she is the powerful protectress of the Dalai Lamas or Yellow Hat Sect. Usually accompanied by the five Long-Life Sisters and the twelve Jewel Goddesses. Wife of Shinge, who when king of Ceylon was a cruel tyrant. She therefore exterminated his race. Tibetans believe Queen Victoria of England was an incarnation of Sridevi. Her color is blue; her emblems, gada and mayurapiccha; her vahana, mule with eye in haunch. In Tibet called dPal-idan-Lhamo or Palden-Lha-mo.

**SRI-IANTRA** Hindu variation of interlaced triangles, the male and female principles.

**SRIN-PO** Tibetan ghouls or vampires. Color of raw flesh.



**SRI'PADA** Buddha's footsteps and shadow.

**SROG-BDAG (SO-DE)** In Tibet-an Buddhism essence of life. Brother of Rigs-bu-mo.

**SRVARA** Iranian storm demon. Horned dragon slain by Keresaspa.

**SSU** Korean mythical dog, a fabulous unicorn.

**SSU FANG** In China the four directions presided over by the Ssu Ling.

Ssu Ling. Four supernatural creatures which determine fate and rule the directions: 1- Lung, dragon, chief of scaly animals, controller of rain, ruler of east, presides over authority; 2- Feng-huang or Chu Ch'ieh, phoenix or vermilion bird, chief of feathery animals, essence of fire, ruler of south, presides over virtue; 3- Kuei Shen, tortoise, chief of shell animals, supporter of heaven, ruler of north, presides over divination; 4- Ch'i-lin or Pai Hu, unicorn or white tiger, chief of hairy animals, controller of fertility, ruler of west, presides over literature.

**SSU MING** Chinese legendary hero. Arbiter of life and death. Assistant of high heavens in controlling human events, enemy of evil, protector of virtue. Sometimes divided into two, one senior, one junior, and identified with the stellar deities Shang T'ai and Wen Ch'ang.

**STABILITY** Symbolized by four pillars, keystone, rock.

**STABLE** Realm of darkness from which the sun emerges, hence the birthplace of light deities and symbolic of ignorance, light, revelation. An attribute of Christ.

See Manger.

**STACKALEE (STACKERLEE, STAGOLEE)** Man who sells his soul to the Devil for the privilege of changing his shape. Appears in Negro ballads.

**STAFF** Aid, authority, blindness, chastisement, chastity, comfort, defense, deliverance, faith, fertility, knowledge seeking, old age, overseeing, phallus, protection, sheep tending, support, universe axis, wanderings, will power. Symbolic of a physician moving in the exercise of his profession. Prototype of magic wand. Attribute of Asclepius, Bacchus, Dionysus, Hermes, Jizo, Mercury, pilgrims. Non-tantric Buddhist symbol of warning; usually with jingling bells and carried by mendicant monks to drown out worldly sounds and caution insects lest they be trod upon. Called danda, khakkhara. Christian symbol of the Good Shepherd, divine assistance, gathering souls of the dead. Emblem of a bishop, saints Adalbert, Baruch, Bridget of Sweden, Ceadda, Christopher, Cleophas, Marcella. In Norse legends steed of witches.

Broken staff. Termination of enchantment or growth.

Palmer's staff. Visit to the Holy Land.

Rugged staff. Backbone, root of all existence.

Staff of Aaron. Because it curled into a serpent symbolizes eternity, magic.

Staff of Joseph. Fertility, increase. Its blossoming indicated he was to become the husband of Virgin Mary.

Staff of life. Bread.

Staff of Moses. Provider of water.

Staff and serpent. Tree of life. Corresponds to the caduceus.

Staff supporting a cross. Emblem of the apostle Philip.

Staff supporting a semi-circle. Union of fire and water, male and female principles, spirit and matter.

Staff supporting a white flag with red cross. Cross and body of Christ.

**STAG** Hunting, joy, masculine principle, monetary riches, peace, solitary purity. Heraldic symbol of lover of harmony, one skilled in music, one who is politic and foresees opportunities, one who will not rashly assail an enemy. Sacred to the Buddhist autumn goddess and symbolic of perpetuity. In Celtic lore typifies the soul and appears in legends of Llew Llaw, Ossian, Pwyll. In China a guide into the next world. Displayed with evergreen cypress in funeral processions. Christian symbol of piety, soul searching for baptism, Holy Grail, or on Ways of Ascent. Attribute of Aidan, Eustace, Felix of Valois, Hospitator, Hubert, Julian, Neot. In Greek mythology an attribute of Aristeas, Artemis. Appeared in the Elysian oracular cult. In Japanese art associated with the maple.

Stag antlers. Cockoldom, light rays. In ancient Britain placed in graves to symbolize immortality, a prehistoric symbol of the cross.

Stag horn moss. Japanese good-luck charm.

Stag with serpent. Longevity, the serpent rejuvenating the stag. Christian fighting evil.

White stag with cross between its antlers. Christ.

**STAIN** Corruption.

**STAIRS** See Steps.

**STAKA PAS** Literally, heavy god. Finno-Ugrian evil deity.

Also called Kan Pa, Kuvan Pas, suggesting that he lived in the earth, or addressed as a husband and wife under the names Onto and Bonto.

**STAKE** Martyrdom, torture.

**STALK** See Beanstalk.

**STAMPING PIT** In the Paleolithic period a ground hole covered with rough planks on which people stamped to produce a resonant sound, which in planting rites was a request for crops. Compare Threshing floor dance.

**STAN** Word root cognate with stone. Source of standard, staunch.

**STANDARD** Loyalty, victory. In Buddhism a banner or canopy is one of the eight glorious emblems. Called gyal-tshan, symbolic of breath.

**STANDING POSITION** Defending, resisting, respect, struggling.

Standing before one who is seated. Homage, inferiority, submission.

Standing on one foot with one eye closed and chanting. An attitude of the primitive medicine-man. The chant is to create a protective spell. The Irish sun-god Lug is described in this position and circumambulating the Tuatha De Danann during the Mag Tured battle.

**STANFORD** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stone ford.

**STANHOPE** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stony marshland.

**STANISLAUS** Masculine name from the Slavonic, meaning glory

of the Slavs.

**STANLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stony lea.

**STANTON** Masculine name from Old English, meaning stone town.

**STANWICK** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stone village.

**STAR** From the Sanscrit, meaning disperser or strewer of light. (1) Achievement; angel; dispeller of darkness; divine eye or will; exalted being; fate ruler; fore-caster; guidance; heavenly fire, flower, or light; hope; immortality; infinity; knowledge of past, present, and future; leading performer; merit; soul of the heroic or virtuous; supremacy. Emblem of Texas. Dream significance: (brilliant) happy destiny; (pale) poverty; (shooting) success. In Freemasonry, lighter of the way for the righteous. In astrology one's destiny is influenced by the stars above the horizon at birth. When they are in ascendant the person will be healthy and lucky; when in descendant below the horizon and do not shine on one, the person is in danger. Some stars arbitrarily chose to exert an evil influence; hence the expressions: Born under an evil star; His star is in the ascendant; You may thank your lucky stars; Star-crossed (not favored by stars). A form of Apollo; Ishtar; Lucifer; Venus; and Christ, the Dayspring, who supposedly ascended on Easter Day as the Morning Star. Tattooed on British sailors' hands as a plea to Venus, sea goddess, and Jupiter, air god. In China called hsing, symbolic of the heart of the emperor and of China, inexhaustible source of love and pardon. Egyptian rower of the sun's ship. In India, stars

are the kine of the shepherd moon. In Norse mythology sparks sprayed from Muspelheim, fixed by the gods to light the world. In Pawnee tradition stars hold up the heavens and create humans. In Siberia believed to be holes in the sky through which wind and cold pour over the earth. Sumerian ideogram for god. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a nude young woman pouring oil on dry soil from a gold urn and from a silver urn. On her head is an eight-pointed star surrounded by seven stars (seven planets of antiquity). On a tree a bird prepares for flight. Typifies meditation. In divination corresponds to eighteen and the Hebrew letter tsade. Denotes: influence over others, insight; also abandonment, theft. When in reverse: arrogance, impotence. Also called Dog Star, Sirius, Star of the Magi.

Crescent and star. Moham-medanism. Turkey. In medieval art refers to Virgin Mary, an emblem of Saint Botolph.

Eight-rayed star. Rising sun, hence regeneration. Occultist wheel of fortune. Semitic queen of heaven.

Evening star. Appears in the west just after sunset. Arabian Monimos, male; Aramaic, Arsu, female; Babylonian Ishtar, female aspect; Greek Hesperus, male; Modern European Venus, female; Nabataean Allat as love goddess; Roman Vesper, male. By Pawnee Indians called the Bright Star, grandmother of humans, appointed by Tirawa to guard clouds, lightning, thunder, winds. Emblem a rattle.

Five-rayed star. Health, wisdom. Occult symbol of man. In Christianity, Christmas, Epiphany. Emblem of saints Maccald, Nicholas of Tolentino, Swidbert, Thomas Aquinas. In Hebrew tradition, seal with which

Solomon worked miracles.

Four-rayed star. Emblem of Shamash, source of the Maltese cross.

Four stars. The royal stars: Aldebaran, bright star of the Hyades, meaning to follow because it follows the Pleiades; Antares, the heart of Scorpius, meaning like Ares; Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, meaning mouth of the fish; Regulus, the little king, in Leo. In Dante's Purgatorio the four cardinal virtues: fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

Hitch one's wagon to a star. Have high aims, maintain lofty ideals.

Morning star. Birth of a messiah, forerunner, guide. Visible in the east at sunrise. Arabian Azizos, male; Aramaic Azizu, male; Babylonian Ishtar, male aspect; Christian Christ; Greek Heosphorus or Phosphorus, male; Modern European Venus; Nabataean Allat as war goddess; Roman Lucifer. By Pawnee Indians called Great Star or Warrior; grandfather of all humans. Appointed by Tirawa to drive all sky spirits westward.

Nine-rayed star. Nine fruits of the Christian Holy Spirit.

North star. Male principle, pole of the skies. Emblem of Minnesota. Pawnee Star-that-does-not-move, chief star of the skies. Polaris.

See stars. See bright spots as a result of a head blow.

Seven-rayed star. Skill. In occultism the seven spirits of God or aspects of divine life corresponding to the seven planets; the seven alchemical metals, the seven Yogi chakras. Symbol of the Holy Ghost.

Seven-rayed star between two horns pointing downward. Emblem of Sekhet symbolizing fate.

Seven stars. Angels of the seven Christian churches: Epheus,

Laodicea, Pergamus, Philadelphia, Sardis, Smyrna, Thyatira. Also seven golden candlesticks.

Shooting star (Falling star). Dazzlement, death, speed, warning of invasion. Deity aspect. Soul of one who has just died. A wish made before one disappears will come true. In Islamic lore, missile hurled by angels to keep the jinn out of heaven. By Roman sailors regarded as a storm warning. In Sparta, if seen at a given time, an indication the king had sinned, and he was deposed.

Silver star in the center of a blazing sun. India.

Six-rayed star. Androgyny, the upward point male, the downward point female; creator; macrocosm; union of the divine and human, heaven and earth, soul and body, spiritual and corporeal. Alchemic symbol of fire and water, hence distillation, and for this reason trade mark of brandy shops. Emblem of Freemasons. Hebrew symbol of creation, Divine protection, the expected messiah. The Magen David. Emblem of Zionism appearing on the Israeli flag. In the cabala sign of the four elements and four Tetragrammaton letters, thus God. West African symbol of ardent love.

Southern star. Pawnee Spirit Star, home of the dead. Com-manded by Tirawa to be seen only at certain times of the year.

Star boarder. A person who receives special consideration at a lodging house.

Star chamber. A tyrannical court or tribunal, alluding to the room in Westminster Palace where arbitrary and cruel trials were held by early Stuarts.

Star clerk (or divine). Astronomer.

Star cross. Light. Hieroglyph of Horus.

Star dust. Sleepiness.



Star of Bethlehem. Atonement, guidance, nativity, purity. Miraculous guide of the wise men of the East to the infant Jesus. A pilgrim's emblem resembling a heraldic mullet.

Star of David. The Magen David, six-rayed star.

Star of the sea. Designation of Isis, Pagan mother goddesses who rose from the sea, such as Aphrodite, and of Virgin Mary as Stella Maris. Shown as a six-rayed star.

Stars and Bars. During the American Civil War, the Confederate flag. A horizontal bar of white between two of red and a blue field with seven white stars. Also the Confederate battlefield.

Stars and Stripes. United States flag, which consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes to represent the original states, and a blue union with as many stars as states. Also called Star-Spangled Banner.

Temporary stars. Short life.

Thank one's stars. Be grateful for one's good fortune; an astrological metaphor.

Thirteen stars. Original United States of America.

Three stars. In Dante's Purgatorio, evening stars representing the three theological virtues.

Twelve stars. Deity messengers, the zodiac. Christian apostles, tribes of Israel.

**STARKATH (STARKAD, STAR-KATHR)** Norse warrior, foster-son of Odin, to whom the god grants the good things of life, while Thor offsets them with evils. A representative of the aristocratic class favored by Odin, whereas Thor was the peasant's god. Also called Hrossharsgrani (horsehair-beard).

**STARWORT** Afterthought.

American starwort. May 1 birthday flower symbolizing wel-

come.

**STATES** For emblems, mottoes, and nicknames see under state names.

#### STATIONS OF THE CROSS

Incidents of Christ's Passion. When given as twelve: Jesus is condemned to death, receives the cross, falls under the cross, meeting with the Virgins, cross is laid upon Simon, handkerchief of Veronica, Jesus speaks to the women, He is stripped of His garments, He is nailed to the cross, dies upon the cross, is taken down, is laid in the sepulcher. When listed as fourteen two additional falls are mentioned.

**STATUE** Deity image, presence of a deity. Image of one dead to house the soul.

Statue of Zeus by Phidias. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

**STATURE** In Italian symbolism, medium: fame, leadership; short: arrogance, courage; tall: stupidity, alluding to legendary giants.

**STAURUS** Cross of Osiris, emblem of immortality. Tree of life which donates the god's fructifying power and on which he was crucified. Parallels the thyrsus.

**STAVE TERMINATING IN THE HEAD OF AN ANIMAL** In ancient Egyptian art the insignia of a male deity.

**STEADFASTNESS** Symbolized by anchor, mountain, rock.

**STEALTH** Symbolized by fox, leopard.

**STEAM** Power.

Blow off steam. Relieve one-

self of superfluous energy.

Steam-roller methods. Vigorous and unfeeling methods to gain something.

**STEED** In folk literature a marvelous mount. Typifies cloud, rushing stream, tempest, waves.

**STEEP ASCENT OF A MOUNTAIN PATH** Christian life.

**STEEPLE** See tower.

**STEER, LONG HORNED** Texas.

**STEERING OAR** Bravery, knowledge, skill, union of male and female. Frequently seen in Cupid's hand.

**STEINGUD** In Norse mythology a fair woman to be born after the doom of the gods; mother of the reborn human race. Personifies spring.

**STELE** Ancient monuments with a deity image or likeness of one dead; a tribute to the deity or ancestor, thus a means of communicating with the other world. A monolith. Also tablets used for decrees, laws, and milestones. In Egyptian antiquity a false door representing the entrance to the other world.

**STELLA (ESTELLA, ESTELLE)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning star.

Stella Maris. Literally, star of the sea. Title of Isis as guiding star of mariners. An epithet of Virgin Mary, especially as adored by tempest-tossed sailors.

**STELLIO** Literally, star. In Roman mythology a youth loved by Ceres (earth). He ridiculed her for the eagerness with which she ate a bowl of porridge when she was weary while on the vain search for Proserpine, and the en-

raged goddess threw the remaining food in his face and changed him into a spotted lizard. Thus earth consumes vegetation after the loss of the spring maid.

**STEM OF JESSE** Fertility, light, phallus. A tree of life comparable to the Ashera, Beanstalk, Lug's chain.

**STENNIS CIRCLE (CIRCLE OF STENNIS)** A massive silver ring or hollowed stone through which Norsemen passed their hands when making their most binding oaths. The oath was called the promise of Odin, and the ring probably represented the provider of fertility.

**STENTOR** Greek herald in the Trojan War famous for his unusually powerful voice; hence stentorian for loud voiced.

**STEPHANE** In Greek antiquity headdress broad over the forehead and narrowing toward the back, resembling a coronet. Carries the symbolism of crown. Stephanos. A garland or crown preserving the same height all around.

**STEPHANOTIS** In the language of flowers: Come to me.

**STEPHEN (STEPHAN, STEVE, STEVIE)** (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning crown, garland. In feminine form, Stephana, Stephanie. (2) First Christian martyr to be executed after Christ. See under Saints.

**STEPMOTHER'S HATRED** A world-wide folklore theme. Usually the stepmother's jealousy is that of one aspect of nature for another, as in an Irish legend, Aeife, glaring light of day, is jealous of the children of mist.

**STEPS (STAIRS)** Carries the same symbolism as ladder, which see. Dream significance: (to fall down) peril of illness; (to go down) loss of employment; (to go up) profitable effort.

Stepped seat. In antiquity a throne of Isis or Osiris; worn as a talisman to reach the eternal land.

Three steps. See under three.

Winding steps (or stairs). Carries the same symbolism as spiral, which see. In Freemasonry, self-improvement.

**STERCULIUS** Ancient Italian deity of manuring.

Sterculia tree. In Korea, called the cleanest of all trees, and the nest of the phoenix; hence a sky support or tree of life.

**STERLING** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning pure, true.

**STERN (OF ARGO)** Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Poop, Puppis.

**STERNE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the austere.

**STEROPE** One of the Pleiades (which see). Having married a mortal she lost her brightness and disappeared.

**STEROPES (STEROPE)** Lightning. One of the Cyclops (which see).

**STEWART (STUART)** Masculine name from a family name; also from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning sty-ward (steward) or tender of an estate.

**STHAVIRA** Same as Arhat.

**STHENELUS** Hero who fought with the Greeks in the Trojan War. After the death of his brother

er Electryon, he usurped his brother's throne and banished his niece Alcmene, whose son Hercules was forced to perform twelve labors for Eurystheus, son of Sthenelus. Participant in a time myth, personifying storm or winter.

**STHENO (STHEINO)** Literally, might, strength. Greek personification of absolute darkness. See Gorgons under Gorgoneion.

**STICK** Carries the same symbolism as rod.

Stick dance. Widely performed, usually by males. In fertility rites the ground is pounded with sticks, which symbolize phalli or old age supports, to call on dead ancestors to send up vegetation. In war rites performed around the sticks, which represent snakes. American Indians use a plumed stick.

Stick-in-the-mud. A conservative person; one who is left behind.

**STIEBER, WILHELM** Spy-master. Organizer of a mass espionage movement for Bismarck.

**STIGANDE** Literally, journey maker. In Beowulf the name of Heimdall as a baby foundling in a boat which drifted to Denmark, where he was received and called Scyld (see).

**STIGMATA** Crime, disgrace, ignominy, martyrdom. Christ's wounds; attribute of saints Catherine of Siena and Francis of Assisi. Said to be miraculously impressed upon the hands, feet, and side of devout persons as a mark of divine favor.

**STILETTO** Assassination, martyrdom, revenge. Emblem of Saint Cassian.

**STILWELL** Masculine name from Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the quiet spring.

**STOCK** (1) Confinement, constancy, loss of liberty, matrimony. Usually stocks. (2) October 10 birthday flower symbolizing lasting beauty, promptitude.

Lock, stock, and barrel. Completeness, from the three parts which compose a hunting rifle.

Stock-fish. When crowned an emblem used in Iceland's coat-of arms.

Stock in trade. Marketable goods a merchant would like to sell; thus the accomplishments or possessions a man can turn into money.

Stock phrase. Triteness, an expression worn threadbare by repetition.

Take no stock in. Have small opinion of or nothing to do with.

**STOCKINGS** Symbolic of Christmas. Dream significance: (darned) family pleasures; (in good condition) money; (in holes) approaching lack of money; (to be without) warning; (to take off) change of fortune.

**STOLE** Priestly dignity and power, symbol of Christ's yoke and hope of immortality. Loosely, in literature, any ecclesiastical vestment. In heraldry a charge in the form of a straight scarf with fringes. Akin to stola, a Roman matron's outer garment. From the Greek, meaning to equip or set in order, and from the same base as stall.

**STOLEN BRIDE** A mythological incident relating to the dawn for whom day and night strive; spring over whom summer and winter contend; grain, that man, to live, wrenches from the underworld or death.

Stolen waters (or fruits) are

sweetest. That which is obtained by stealth is the most desirable.

**STOMACH** Anciently believed to be the seat of learning and repository of truth. Represents Wei in the Chinese zodiac. According to occultists governed by Virgo, and the traits connected with the stomach are: (big) sensuality; (broad) swagger; (hairy) passion for adventure; (narrow) business acumen; (thin) love, melancholy.

**STONE** Altar, deity image, primal cause, thunder. Burden, difficulty, durability, firmness, foundation, handicap, life potency, longevity, malevolence, pain, permanence, punishment, solidity, sterility, travail, weight, wisdom. Primitive weapon, rain maker. Fertility, good-luck, and health charm. Abode of an external soul. In creation stories stones were the bones of earth or became the bones of creatures formed by deities. See Cornerstone. American Indian fetish or medicine, sometimes shaped into an animal. In color magic placed in the horned serpent's head, suggesting crystal gazing. Used in sweat baths and as sacrificial tables. Believed to represent transformed giants of past generations. Among eastern tribes flint stone (fire stone) and sapling were demi-urgic brothers; among western tribes stone and wolf were brothers. Christian implement of martyrdom. Emblem of saints Alphege, Barnabas, Chrysanthus, Jerome, Stephen. In Greek mythology, article which Rhea gave Cronus to swallow when he had demanded his son Zeus, thus deception. In Indonesia and Pacific Islands the first man is said to have been born from a stone, hence progenitor of human race.



In Japan a deity symbol called ishigami; when used for cursing called tatarishi. In Norse mythology a dwelling place of animated spirits of the dead. Swearing by Jupiter with a stone was a holy Roman oath.

Against a stone wall. Against a difficulty that cannot be displaced or surmounted.

Black stone (Dark stone). Defeat, guilt, restraint, sin, unfavorable decision.

Blarney stone. Flattery, glib tongue, good fortune.

Blue stone. Amulet with healing powers. Holy stone used in oaths and vows. The stone tablets of the Mosaic law were of heaven or sapphire blue.

Bristol stone. Diamond.

Conical stone. Masculine principle, sun emblem. Symbol of Bel. Romans worshiped the sun under the name of Elegabalus in the form of a black conical stone (probably an aerolite), which fell from heaven.

Druidical stone. Megalithic monument.

Five stones. Stones from the brook with which David defeated Goliath, probably symbolic of five powers of perfection or wisdom.

Hard stone. Christian, Egyptian, and Hebrew symbol of faith, foundation, strength, truth.

Heracles' stone. Gibraltar.

Holy-water stone. Basin at a church entrance with holy water.

Leave no stone unturned.

Spare no effort, use every means within one's power to accomplish an objective.

Rolling stone. American Indian form of imitative magic to produce rain or thunder. Emblem of Sisyphus; the sun.

Rolling stones gather no moss. Vagabonds, those who shift from job to job and gather no riches.

Round stone. Sun.

Soft stone. Christian and Hebrew symbol of adversary, enemy,

evil, emblem of Satan. Egyptian symbol of error, impiety, emblem of Set.

Square stone. Deity image, masculine principle. Form in which Apollo, Heracles, Hermes, Poseidon, and other deities have been worshiped. In Freemasonry called Cephas, degree of Royal Master.

Stone Age. Dark age, primitive times, in which humans used stone implements.

Stone broke. Without any means.

Stone chime (Sonorous stone). In China called ch'ing, symbolic of blessings.

Stone circles. Until the 14th century used in European coronation functions. In England they were law courts called doom stones; the king stood at the center stone or amber, at each stone of the circle stood a noble. See Gorsedd. In Cornwall they were known as dawn's men or dance stones, around which a dance honoring the sun was performed. In some legends called King Arthur's table; also equate with the round table in Slav fairytales.

Stone color. Bluish gray, the tone of weathered rock.

Stonecrop. Tranquility. See Midsummer men.

Stone globe. The infinite and perfect one, the sun. Sometimes gilded.

Stone giant. Supernatural being of the Yaghan Indians, who was invulnerable except on the soles of his feet; he was overcome by a humming bird. Probably a sun deity. Pueblo Indians had two stone giants, images of war gods enshrined at Taos. They were sons of Sun and Yellow Corn Girl (earth), and traveled each on one side of their father. Thus they represented morning and evening sun, summer and winter sun, or stars attend-

ant upon their father.

Stone heap. Monument commemorating a remarkable event.

Stonehenge. Literally, hanging stone, interpreted to mean gallows cross. Boulders of miraculous virtue brought from Ireland to England by Myrddin at the request of Aurelius and set up on Salisbury Plain as a monument to British chieftains treacherously slain by Hengist (whence henge) and the Saxons. A temple at which sky and light gods were worshiped. Any water which touched the stones became a remedy for sickness and wounds. It served as a gigantic time-keeper. Sowing edicts and seasonal functions are believed to have been issued here. Its grand circle of thirty pillars probably represented the sun's transit through a zodiacal mansion. Its trilithons (two upright stones supporting one horizontal), resemble a Greek pi and Japanese torii. Sacred Gaelic place, equivalent to Jerusalem or Rome. By bards called Choir Gaur (gigantic choir or rock circle), Circle of the World, Giant's Dance, Great Stone Fence, Stone Cell of Sacred Fire. Compare Gorsedd, No-raghe.

Stone of Scone. Coronation seat for Scottish kings until 1296, when it was placed in Westminster Abbey, where it became part of the coronation chair of English kings. Like Athena's Palladium and Osiris's stepped seat it is a talisman which provides protection. Also called Lia Fail, Stone of Destiny.

Stone of Sisyphus. Fruitlessness of human endeavor. Typifies the sun.

Stone shower. Fall of aerolites.

Stone's throw. A short distance.

Upright stone. Primitive phallic symbol; great solar father.

On each of twelve mountains surrounding Curico, Peru, a natural Idavratra or rude upright stone, can be seen. They are dedicated to the sun in his twelve astronomical houses.

White stone. Acquittal, favorable decision, liberation, revelation, victory, virtue. In Ireland placed in a coffin and called God's stone. In Japan symbolizes Buddha.

**STOOL** Heraldic symbol of hospitality.

Fall between two stools. Attempt to do two things at once and in consequence fail at both.

Stool of repentance. Formerly in Scotland an elevated bench for persons who were to receive ecclesiastical reprimand for sexual misconduct.

Stool pigeon. A decoy pigeon, hence an informer, spy for the police.

**STOPAN** Bulgarian deceased ancestor who guards the house, a penate.

**STORK** Bringer of children, fecundity, fertility, filial piety, harbinger of good fortune, longevity, maternity. In Chaucer's time a symbol of adultery. In China, bird which carries on the aims of forefathers. Danish and Dutch talisman against fire. Hebrew symbol of gratefulness, kindness, mercy, piety.

**STORM** Battle of dead heroes, chastiser of the wicked, destructive force, fertilizer, voice of the supreme deity. A legendary theme is that of a hero on a mountain (cloud) attacking a dragon (night or winter) bedimming earth. The hero tosses a stone (thunderbolt), causes fire (lightning) to illuminate earth, and finally takes fire from its hiding place and gives it to man. An-

other widespread belief is that in the storm's turmoil the passionate wind god seeks his bride. In ancient Britain fierce storms were explained as the passing away of one of the mighty, for when a great soul died the atmosphere was affected and pestilence followed.

Bow to the storm. Yield to overwhelming circumstances; from the action of trees in storms.

Stormalong. Hero of deep-water sailors; hurricane spirit.

Take by storm. Capture by scaling or destroying defenses. Captivate, fascinate, impress favorably.

**STOUTNESS** Good nature, plenty. Dream significance: wealth; (to lose) poverty.

Stout heart. Obstancy, valor.

**STOVE** In German tales the underworld from which a hero (sun) escapes.

**STRANGER** In some primitive societies strangers are sacrificed in fertility rites as representatives of the corn spirit, or eaten in cannibalistic feasts for their strength and wisdom. Among Semites, one who receives hospitality.

Stranger in green raiment.

In Moslem tradition, singer of the Adzan, call to prayer, which will signal the last hour, the end of time. The singer will be Imam Mahdi.

The Stranger. Death.

**STRANGULATION** Among some American Indians and in various parts of the Pacific, widows of chiefs were strangled that they might accompany their husbands to the regions of the departed. Thus connubial love, sacred road to afterlife.

**STRAP** Carries the same symbolism as rope.

Hugh Strap. One whose fidelity and generosity meets a base return. From the character in Smollett's Roderick Random.

**STRAW** Literally, to scatter, strew, from the Sanscrit base stru. Variant of the arrow or rod for divining purposes. Dream significance: (in barn) income; (in sheaves) economy; (in stacks) abundance, wealth; (on fire) money lost; (wet) prison. Armenian Milky Way; see Baal-Shamin.

Break straw. Quarrel.

Broken straw. April 27 birthday flower symbolizing trouble, rupture of a contract.

Catch at a straw. Try anything that offers the slightest hope.

Face of straw. A false show, pretense; from a straw effigy.

In the straw. In childbed, in allusion to birds.

Jack Straw (Jack of Straw).

(1) Person of no consequence.  
(2) Revolutionist, from the nickname of Jack Rackstraw, a leader of the English Peasant's Revolt of 1381.

Last straw. The only hope left, the last of a series of misfortunes leading to a catastrophe. From the proverb, "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back."

Lighted straw. Transience.

Make bricks without straw. Attempt to do something without the necessary materials.

Man of straw. An irresponsible person, a fictitious opponent.

Not to care a straw. Be indifferent.

Not worth a straw. Of no value.

Pick straws. Indicate fatigue; alluding to birds which pick up straw to make a nest or bed.

Straw cord. Japanese sign of

sanctity. Repeller of disease and evil. Used in New Year rites. See Shimenawa.

Straw figure burnings. A world-wide fertility rite is the sacrifice of the grain god's effigy in human or animal form on bonfires or yule logs. Straw figures also are tortured or burned to inflict injury or death on an enemy by means of sympathetic magic. Sometimes a cross is substituted.

Straw ride. A harvest festival celebrated with a ride on a wagon filled with straw.

Straw torches. Carried through fields and cattle to bring fertility.

Straw vote. A test vote to afford an indication of the probable outcome of an election. Its results have no binding authority.

Straw wrapped around fruit trees. Protection against evil spirits; talisman to make trees fruitful.

Whole straw. February 24 birthday flower symbolizing union.

**STRAWBERRY** May 13 birthday emblem symbolizing esteem, love, perfection. Attribute of love goddesses because it is cool and dry when green, moist when ripe. Medicinal talisman. Bavarians leave for elves to obtain prosperity. Christian symbol of the righteous person whose fruits are good works. Emblem of John the Baptist and Virgin Mary. English emblem of nobility. In Norse mythology, Frigga concealed dead children in strawberries and smuggled them into heaven.

Strawberry blossom. Innocence. In the language of flowers: Be on the alert.

Strawberry leaf. Trinity. In Great Britain a design symbolic of rank, as golden strawberry leaves appear on coronets of dukes.

Strawberry plant with flower

and fruit. Christian symbol of good fruits of the spirit.

**STREAM** Awareness, fertility, liveliness, male principle. Christian symbol of peace and righteousness.

Stream of rice wine. In China, eternity, perpetuity.

With the stream. Conventionality, with the drift of current opinion.

**STREAMERS** The brightly colored ribbons on a Maypole, tambourine, etc., symbolize radiance, streaming sunshine.

**STREET, THE** Principal location of a city's financial concerns, as Wall Street in New York. Also the collective body of bankers, brokers, dealers, etc., conducting business on such a street.

Dead-end street. Pitfall, snare, trap.

Messrs. Street and Walker. An imaginary concern. A jocular phrase applied to one unemployed is, "He is employed by Messrs. Street and Walker."

Street Arab. Homeless wanderer, outcast, especially a child. So called because the Arabs are nomads without a settled home. Also simply Arab.

Street walker. Prostitute who solicits in the street.

**STRENGTH** (1) Symbolized by bear, boxer, chain, elephant, giant, gymnast, man carrying weights, muscle, oak, pillar, pine tree, sea, tower, wind, wrestler. In Japan by black peas. Personified by Antaeus, Atlas, Briareus, Brobdingnag, Cyclops, Goliath, Heracles, Hiram of Tyre, Polyphemus, Samson, Tarzan, Titan. In an Italian icon typified by a woman in armor with a spear and an oak branch in her hand; on her arm is a



shield decorated with a lion and wild boar. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a woman crowned with the horizontal eight, symbol of eternal life, vitality. She shuts the jaws of a maddened lion to demonstrate her strength. Typifies intelligence of the secret of spiritual activities. Instrument of Minerva, Neith. In divination corresponds to nine and the Hebrew letter teth. Denotes action, control, daring, fortitude, magnanimity, moral and organic force; when in reverse, abuse of power, discord, disgrace, weakness. Also called Fortitude.

Rapidly acquired strength. Denotes the brief period needed for the sky to fill with light, the sun to become scorching, the wind to attain force. Heracles, Magni, Vishnu are deities who acquired strength rapidly.

Strengthen the hand of. Support and assist.

**STRENIA** Roman goddess who presided over New Year festivities. The French word *étrenne*, meaning New Year's gift, is derived from her name.

**STREPHON** A love-sick youth, from the shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*. Chloe is the corresponding stock name for a sweetheart.

Strephonade. A sentimental love song.

**STRIBOG** Slavic deity of cold and frost; grandfather of the winds.

**STRICTNESS** In an Italian icon personified by an old woman wrapped in ivy and holding a branch of ivy in each hand.

**STRIDE** In the occult sciences: (agitated) ill-temper, nervousness; (careless) laziness; (counting steps) hesitation, meticulous-

ness; (feet turned inward) general weakness; (foot firmly down) frankness, loyalty; (lively) blundering activity; (on toes) indecision, timidity; (slanting) falseness, cunning; (straight ahead) decision, will power; (striking heel) ostentation, vanity; (uniform and moderate) thoughtful.

Three strides. See under Three.

**STRIKE HANDS** Make an agreement, conclude a bargain.

Strike a girl with a rod. In primitive cultures believed to insure fertility both in the girl and in the soil.

Strike home. Irritate or touch a vulnerable point.

Strike oil. Become suddenly rich.

Strike one's colors. Surrender, from the act of flag lowering in defeat.

Strike while the iron is hot. Take advantage when an opportunity presents itself.

**STRING** Conjuror, light ray, noose. Used in initiation rites to form the magic circle, line of continuity, and for its magical qualities, which supposedly aids metamorphosis, keeps a person in a prescribed state until removed, protects from evil spirits. Medicinal amulet which obliterates sterility.

Harping on one string. Always repeating the same thing or talking on the same subject. In allusion to ancient harpers, who played on one string to demonstrate their skill.

Have a string attached. Limit freedom; retain control, as of a gift.

Have two strings on one's bow. Have two ways of accomplishing something.

Hold on a string. Bind another to oneself by some strong

influence; cause anxiety; place another in a disquieting position.

**Knotted string.** Amulet against death; reminder.

**Stringed musical instrument.** In China, fidelity, melancholy, purity.

**STROMKARL** Literally, river-man. Norwegian waterfall spirit, who is a wonderful musician. He teaches his tune to those who sacrifice a black lamb and a white kid to him on a Thursday. In Sweden a river-spirit.

**STRONG BOX** Secrets, treasures. Dream significance: (empty) success in view; (full) constant care.

**STRONGHOLD OF OETH AND ANNOETH** Welsh labyrinth built of human bones; infernal region; path followed by the dead in their progress to resurrection.

**STROPHADES** Literally, turning islands. Sacred Greek lands, deity abodes. Probably relates to the turning or wind-tossed skies. Equates with Delos, Onogoro.

**STROPHIUS** In Greek mythology king of Phocis, father of Pylades, uncle of Orestes, whom he raised. Deity of darkness.

**STRULDBRUGS** Immortals living on Luggnagg in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. They lacked eternal intellect and vigor, and were supported at public expense after reaching fourscore years.

**STRUTHERS** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the stream.

**STRUTT, LORD** A nickname applied to Spanish kings.

**STRYGE** A specter or vampire

which ate living things. Its form was that of an owl.

**STUBBORNNESS** In an Italian icon personified by a woman in black with ivy growing on her dress. Her cap is of lead.

**STUDY** In an Italian icon personified by a pale youth, modestly dressed, sitting beside a lamp intent on an open book, which he holds. He also holds a pen. A cock is at his side.

**STUPA** Chief Buddhist symbol. Altar object believed to contain a bone or some relic of Gautama, and thus typifies him. Also an emblem of Maitreya. When used as a priest's memorial, called tope. Also known as caitya, dagoba, pagoda. In Chinese and Japanese Buddhism the precious tower which represents the elements. The base is a square for earth, above it is a circle for water, then a triangle for fire, a crescent for air, and a gem for ether. These are the elements to which the soul should be successively united in passing through new births.

**STUPIDITY** (1) Symbolized by an ass, donkey, dunce cap. Personified in an Italian icon by a woman crowned with narcissus and holding the flower. She has one hand on the head of a goat which chews on a branch. (2) A common folktale motif is one in which an ogre permits himself to be blinded, buried alive, burned in his own oven, castrated, or otherwise mistreated. Usually connected with a time myth, in which the stupid giant personifies darkness, storm, or winter, and is outwitted by a fertility or light hero. Issi and Polyphemus are examples.

**STURGEON** Knowledge, wisdom.

In Algonquin tradition, monster which swallowed Hiawatha. Chinese symbol of literary eminence or scholarly achievement. Said to become dragons, and those which pass the rapids of Lung Wen (Yellow River) leap Yu Men (dragon's gate).

**STURGIS** Masculine name from Old French, meaning the strong.

**STURM AND DRANG** Literally, storm and stress. A youth movement, specifically that of 18th century Germany in which several great literary figures took a part.

**STUTLY, WILL (WILL STUKELY)** In English folklore a companion of Robin Hood. In the morris-dance he was at the hero's left, thus eastern rays of the sun or morning dew or morning or spring aspect of the sun. In one ballad Robin Hood rescues him from the sheriff of Nottingham (underworld lord).

**STYLITE (PILLAR SAINT)** In the early Christian church one of a class of ascetics, who lived most of their lives on pillar tops without shelter, in order to separate themselves from the world and mortify the flesh. Daniel of Constantinople and Simeon Stylites of Syria are the most celebrated.

**STYLUS** Recorder of fate. Emblem of Hermes, Mercury, Nebo, Thoth.

**STYMPHALIDES (STYMPHALEAN BIRDS)** In Greek mythology noisy man and crop devouring birds. They had brazen beaks, claws, and wings, and haunted the vales of Stymphalus. With a rattle made by Hephaestus, Hercules, as his sixth labor, frightened them off in the house of Virgo. Typify dark storm clouds.

**STYX** Literally, hateful. (1) Greek river goddess descended from Oceanus and Tethys; spouse of Pallas; mother of Bia (strength), Cratos (power), Nike (victory), Zelus (zeal). Because she and her children were the first to go to the aid of Zeus when he rebelled against Cronus, she was appointed oath sanctifier of the god; later the gods invoked her river when swearing their most solemn oaths. (2) River over which she ruled. It flowed nine times around the infernal regions, was intensely dark, and was the boundary which separated the worlds of the living and dead. Across it the boatman Charon ferried those who had received funeral rites on earth and who carried their fare, usually a coin or obolus under the tongue. Those shades which failed these conditions were left to wander on the banks of the Cocytus for one hundred years. Minos, the supreme judge, had his tribunal on the river's far bank. Fables about the river originated in Egypt; Isis supposedly buried parts of Osiris on its banks. Charon is an Egyptian word for ferryman. Equates with the Khubur.

**SU** (1) Word root from the Sanscrit, meaning to beget; source of son. (2) Legendary cruel beast which lived in South America. It had a woman's head, a tiger's forelegs, wolf's hindlegs, and a voice like a broken calliope. Its huge tail, like a palm leaf, could be stretched over the frog-faced baby sus to protect them from storms. Patagonians hunted them for their skins. When trapped, a proud su immediately destroyed its young to save them from the ignominy of being captured.

**SUADELA** Roman goddess of persuasion (of love). Identical

with the Greek Peitho.

**SUALTAM** In Irish legend the husband of Dechtere and putative father of Cuchulainn. Because of the curse (decay) of Cathbad, his head was cut off. After it had been severed from his body, it continued to call to the people of Ulster and warn them of the attack by Medb until they were aroused from sleep. Thus growth awakened spring. See Speaking head.

**SUBHADRA** In Hinduism the daughter of Surabhi. Supporter of heaven's west corner.

**SUBHINDA** Same as Nan-t'i-mitolo-ch'ing-yu.

**SUBORDINARY** Any of the heraldic bearings considered less honorable than the ordinaries, although they include some heralds. They are: billets, bordure, canton, flanches, flasque, fret, fusil, gouttes, gyron, inescutcheons, lozenge, mascle, mullet, orle, roundlets, rustre, tressure.

**SUB-ROSA** From the Latin, meaning under the rose. The rose is the symbol of the Egyptian god Horus, who is identified with Harpocrates, god of silence; thus confidentially, privately, secretly.

**SUCCAH** Booth or tabernacle in which Jews pass the Succoth season, thus hut of the blessed. See Feast of Tabernacles.

**SUCCESS** Symbolized by bay or pine twigs, coronal of parsley, laurel wreath, palm leaf, tortoise. In Japan by dried chestnuts, dragon in clouds over Fuji Yama.

**SUCCOTH-BENOTH** Literally, tent of the daughter. Babylonian goddess worshiped in Samaria by

Asiatic immigrants. Also interpreted to be an idol or the tent or booth in which women prostituted themselves for the sake of Mylitta.

**SUCCUBA (SUCCUBUS)** From the Latin, meaning to recline beneath. A female being, in the middle ages, fabled to have carnal intercourse with men. Spirit of nightmare. Demoniac children were the offsprings of her unions.

**SUCELLOS** Celtic hammer or thunder god. Underworld ruler, beneficent deity whose hammer was a symbol of creative force.

**SUDABAH** In Iranian mythology a woman who fell in love with her stepson Siyavahsh, falsely accused him of ravishment, and brought about his death. Personification of gloaming or moon, which causes the sun's destruction. Analogue of Phaedra.

**SUDDHODANA** King of the Sakya clan, husband of Maya, father of Gautama Siddartha (Buddha). His legend coincides with that of a sky or darkness deity.

**SUDHA** Food of the Hindu Nagas (serpent gods).

**SUDHANVAN** Hindu deity. The good archer. Probably personifies sun's rays.

**SUDHARMA (SUDHARMAN)** Hall or court of Indra, which at the instance of Krishna, was given to the Yadavas as a meeting place. After Krishna's death the hall returned to Svarga (sky).

**SUDOLISA** Heroine of The Spirit of the Steppes, a Slav fairy tale, which is a version of the Sleeping Beauty and Cinderella



stories. Personification of wisdom. See Kostey.

**SUDRA** One of India's four original castes; artisans and laborers. Compare Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya.

**SUEJE** Literally, shadow. Soul animal which assists a Lapp no-  
idde (shaman) when, in unconscious state, he visits the underworld to consult spirits. It takes the shape in which the no-  
idde's soul moves during its separation from the body, and that may be bird, fish, reindeer, snake.

**SUFFERING** Symbolized by chalice, cross, Sardonyx, thorns. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman supporting a large stone on which is the motto, "Rebus Me Servo Secundes."

**SUFI** Literally, wool, alluding to the garment worn by ascetics. One of a class of Persian Moham-  
medan devotional mystics. The sufis organized the color schools (see Colors, Persian Schools), and inspired symbolical poetry. A shah, owing to his descent from a saint, has the title sufi or sur-  
name Safawiol. Word akin to safe, savior, sophos.

**SUGAR** Disguise, flattery, sweetness. Dream significance: confidence betrayed. In Bud-  
dhism symbolizes taste. Compare mirror, nutmeg, shell, yellow silk. In Melanesian mythology the man and woman who were the parents of the human race sprang from sugar cane.

**SUGI** Japanese tree associated with the pine. Found at Shinto shrines. Symbolic of gloomy mystery; favorite abode of tengu folk.

**SUGIWARA-NO-MICHIZANE** In

Japanese legend, minister to the Emperor Daigo. Worshipped under the name Tenjin (or Tem-  
mangu) as god of calligraphy.

**SUGRIVA** Hindu monkey king. Son of the sun. With his ad-  
viser Hanuman and an army of apes he was Rama's ally in the battle with Ravana.

**SUHRAB (SOHRAB)** In Persian mythology the morning-sun prince. His father Rustam, mid-  
day sun, failed to recognize him and killed him in single combat. He parallels Conlaoch.

**SUI JEN** Chinese fire pro-  
ducer. He learned to kindle fire by watching a bird produce sparks by pecking at a tree.

**SUIJIN-SAMA** Japanese god of wells.

**SUININ** In Japanese mythology, husband of Saho-bime who be-  
trayed him for love of her broth-  
er. Probably the hero of a time myth.

**SUITENGU** (1) Japanese sea god. Deity aspect of Emperor Antoke, who drowned at the age of seven when the Heike family, which supported him, was de-  
feated. (2) Shrine of the god. Its charms ensure safe childbirth and prevent accidents and sea disasters.

**SUJATA** In Buddhist legend the wife of a Hindu landowner who took Gautama for a deity. She presented Gautama with a cup of milk, a bowl of water with which to wash his hands, and asked him for a boon. Touched by her homage, he granted her request, and then bathed. When the gold cup (sun) in which she had brought the milk (clouds) floated up stream he knew that

he would soon gain Buddahood.

**SUKANYA** A beautiful, young, and faithful wife to an old husband in Hindu legend. See Chyavana.

**SUKHAVATI** Buddhist paradise, western paradise of Amitabha. Blissful realm without mountains, with musical brooks, and trees of beautiful gems. Those born in the happy realm are miraculously conceived in lotus hearts, where they grow to maturity nourished by the echo of Buddha's teachings, and they come forth when the fingers (rays) of Buddha bring the flowers to ripeness. In China called Hsi T'ien, in Japan, Gokuraku-Jodo.

**SUKKAMIELLI** Finnish goddess of frenzied love, counterpart of Lempo.

**SUKOPHANTAI** Literally, discoverers of figs, source of word sycophant. Ancient Athenians forbade the export of figs, which were used for sacrificial purposes. The difficulty of enforcing the law created informers or Sukophantai.

**SUKRA** Hindu god who rides a cat. Parallels the planet Venus.

**SUKSENDAL** Finno-Ugrian nightmare god which has sexual intercourse with people in their sleep, appearing to men as women and to women as men. It deposits changlings in place of rightful children. Compare Succuba.

**SUKU-NA-BIKO** Literally, small-renown-man. Japanese dwarf god. Medicine man. One of his divine appearances is as a hot spring.

**SUKUYAN** Trinidad vampire woman. The sukuyans come begging for matches and salt. Once their

request is granted they cannot be kept out of the house. Windows are marked with a cross to keep them out.

**SUKYA** Honduras shaman or sorcerer.

**SUL** Brythonic goddess of hot springs and health. She was sainted, and a perpetual fire burned at her shrine.

**SULBUNDU** Siberian shepherd god. He rides at night the horses dedicated to Solbon; for this reason the horses are covered with perspiration (mist).

**SULLIVAN** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the uplifter, and from the Celtic, meaning blue-eyed.

**SULPHUR** Activity, passion. Infernal fumes (see Lake Avernus). Alchemical elementary principle symbolized by a T through a circle.

Sulphite. An original or unconventional person, one who does his own thinking, a radical; opposed to a bromide, a bore who utters platitudes.

**SULTAN** A Mohammedan ruler, both temporal autocrat and prophet's successor. Incorrectly soldan, which see.

Sultana. (1) Daughter, mother, sister, or wife of a sultan. (2) Mistress of a king or prince.

**SULTON** Finno-Ugric lud or ancestor spirit.

**SUMAC (SUMACH)** May 14 birthday flower symbolizing intellectual greatness. In the language of flowers: I shall survive the change.

**SUMBUR (SUMER, SUMUR)** Mongolian and Siberian sacred or

cosmic mountain. It grew out of the navel of a frog which had been turned upside down to support the world, hence the world's center. On its grows the seven-storied birch or tree of life, and on its summit is Polaris. Adopted from Hindu Sumeru.

**SUME** Brazilian white bearded god who introduced agriculture and had the power to raise tempests. He was persecuted, but before he retired from the country he left his foot prints on rocks. A sun or day-sky hero. Miracles he performed resemble those attributed to Saint Thomas. See Footprint.

**SUMERU (MERU)** Navel of Buddhist universe, sacred mountain on which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself in the form of a flame issuing from a lotus (sunrise), and home of the Lokapala. In Hinduism the abode of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, with a peak of gold, one of silver, one of iron (day sky, evening, night).

**SUMIYOSHI** Japanese shrine whose three gods are the brothers Nakazutsuno-ono-kami, Sokozutsuno-ono-kami, Uwazutsuno-ono-kami, guardians of fish, seaweeds, and other marine products. Dealers in fish were enemies of the gods until fisher-people went daily to the shrine to apologize, then the gods became guardian angels of the dealers.

**SUMMANUS** Etruscan deity, sender of night thunderstorms. Probably originally an epithet of Jupiter.

**SUMMER** Adolescence, flowering, heat, light, ripening. In the occult sciences, period of beauty anticipating decline, clarity and innocence, development, perfection, represented by the hours

from midnight to noon. It dominates the color red, the element fire, and the upper half of the body. Its action is dryness and heat; principal flavor, bitter; corresponds to the south, seat of the sun, the front of the body, the musical tone C. Those born in summer are said to have a tendency toward an easily excited heart, overheated blood, too rapid circulation. Zodiacal signs are: Cancer, Leo, Virgo. In art personified by Ceres of middle age, partly nude, riding a panther and accompanied by a swan; by a mature woman in repose with youths and maidens bearing flowers; by a middle-aged man riding a horse over a low bridge and waving a bough above his head. In an Italian icon personified by a naked young man with winged feet, ears of corn on his head and a zodiac ring with "Cancer" in the middle above him; he holds a globe, one of its four parts light revealing a crab. Word related to Somma, Somerset, summit. In Ainu Japan the women's season, and season in which women plow. In China presided over by the phoenix or vermilion bird, indicating the southern quadrant. Symbolized by the lotus.

**Summer fires.** In Pagan Europe the sacrifice of the oak or fertility deity, represented by humans or animals, to assure the return of vegetation. In Greece and Rome also symbolized the days when Demeter (Ceres) carried a torch while on her search for Persephone (Proserpine). In the middle ages in Britain associated with Robin Goodfellow, and later with John the Baptist.

**Summer fool.** Scapegoat in summer festivals.

**Summer solstice.** Day on which the sun's destroyer is born as this is the day on which

the sun begins to shrink, i.e. begins his descent into the underworld, from which he is to be reborn at the winter solstice. Festival of sacrifices, in which the sun's surrogate or representative is burned in a great bonfire, climax of the orgiastic cult (in Europe the oak cult). In Celtic legend the spirit remains in a sidhe under an orgiastic priestess's care, and the soul goes up to the sky (to Caer Arianrhod, castle of the moon goddess) to await rebirth in another sacred king.

**SUMMIT** See Mountain.

**SUMUGAN** Sumerian god of cattle.

**SUN** (1) The active or male principle of nature. All-lover, all-seeing, authority, brilliance, center of attraction, charioteer, cleaver of the way, conqueror, creation, dispeller of darkness, energizer, enlightenment, faithfulness, fecundator, fire, free will, generative power, genius, healer, heat, heaven, husbandman, impartial benefactor, infinity, intelligence, inventiveness, life, light, loneliness, magnificence, mighty mind, new beginnings, originality, paradise, pathfinder, provider, purity, reason, restorer, slave, splendor, toiler, vitality, wanderer, will, wisdom, youthfulness. Also faithlessness, fury, malignancy, poisoner, short life, slayer. Deity eye, shepherd whose flocks are clouds and winds. Animator of man's soul, the twofold, giver and destroyer of life. Dream significance: (blazing) triumph; (hidden) struggles; (red) discord, war; (rising) joy. In heraldry the disk is represented with a human face surrounded by rays alternately straight and wavy, commonly blazoned, and described as proper, or in its glory

or splendor. Symbolizes absolute authority, glory. Mystic ruler of the spirit, the zodiacal house Leo, and Sunday. Astrologists have assigned to it a hot, dry nature; the animal lion; color orange or yellow; flower dandelion; gem ruby or topaz; metal gold; musical tone E natural; and a conscious intelligence. Symbolized by apple, aster, ax, ball, bow and arrows; buttercup, chariot, circle, circle showing traces of a human face, cock, daisy, dandelion, eagle, eye, flame, gold, head with golden locks, hoop, lion, lodestone, monocle, orb, point within a circle, sunflower, wheel, white horse. Birds are its messengers. Frequently portrayed as a beautiful youth driving a chariot (sun's orb) drawn by four horses (winds). Resolves into is-un, which yields essence or light of one. In Australian mythology created when an emu's egg was tossed into the sky. Among Central American Indians resting place of the dead. In China created by P'an Ku; characterized by the phoenix; element of Fang, eastern quadrant, Hsing, southern, Mao, western Hsu, northern. Emblem of the emperor, suggesting a just administration. Typifies Christ; emblem of Virgin Mary. In Egyptian mythology the golden egg laid by the chaos goose Qeb, or the right eye of Horus; at night it illumines the region of the dead. Also conceived as Ra's golden boat sailing the sky's azure ocean and carrying the dead. Hebrew symbol of Jehovah's might. In the cabala, spiritual and physical illuminator. In Hinduism the nature of Agni, eye of Mitra or Varuna. Mohammedan protector of financiers, princes, sultans. In Norse mythology sprayed from Muspelheim into the heavens. (2) Tarot deck



card illustrated by a star shedding its rays on two children in a fortified spot to symbolize the celestial father giving light to humans. Typifies liberation from physical limitations. Attainment: fruitfulness and sterility. In divination corresponds to the number 20 and the Hebrew letter resh. Denotes awakening, excitement, fortunate marriage, indulgence, revival, riches, self-esteem, strength, transition.

Cattle of the sun (Herd of the sun). Clouds.

Collar of suns and roses.

Emblems of English kings of the house of York.

Have sun in one's eyes. Be tipsy.

His sun has set. He has lost happiness, prosperity, or life.

Lion and sun. A Persian order.

Morning sun. Splendor, strength, youth. Also spring sun.

Out of God's blessing into the sun. From good to less good.

Place in the sun. Favorable position with a potential for advancement or development.

Solar chariot. Symbolized by spectacles, two circles, two eyes, two wheels.

Sunburst above water. Hebrew tribe Reuben.

Sun dance. World-wide ritual addressed to the sun as life-giver. It imitates the sun's daily or yearly cycle. Among Pawnee Indians a thanksgiving ceremony. Undertaken in consequence of an escape from death, in hopes of the recovery of the sick or success in war, or the fulfilment of a vow. It frequently involves self-torture as a means of appeasement or atonement. Rite at which babies had their ears pierced, heroes were given formal recognition, and tribal or inter-tribal affairs were discussed.

Sun deity (or hero). Some traditional motifs attached to his

legends are: abandonment at birth (adrift on the sea of the skies or set on a mountain, i.e. cloud); accompanied by animals and companions (air currents, brilliant lights); amazing growth (brief period needed to fill the air with light); betrayal by wife (death at the hands of gloaming, as in the Curoi-Blathnat, Samson-Delilah stories); blond hair, blue eyes, gleaming countenance; born at the winter solstice (day on which sun begins its increase) in a cave (underworld); conflict with demons, dragons, serpents (darkness or winter); constant wanderer; curse of his treasures (vegetation's decay); eagle as a symbol; forsaking maidens he loves (wandering away from dawn, gloaming, etc.); hair cutting (ray cutting); hanging or crucifixion (setting); husband and destroyer of dew; inability to control steeds (setting in blood red); invulnerability except for one weakness (the sun must set); lion as symbol; mad slayer with drought, pestilence, war (scorching aspect); name received from mother (Llew Llaw story); nourisher of grains and flocks; presentation of arms by a woman (Athena to Perseus, Scathach to Cuchulainn); prowess as an infant (Heracles, Vali); raised by a woman other than the mother (Moses); raised by a shepherd among animals (clouds); rebirth after a visit to the underworld or escape from certain death (setting and rising; Jonah emerging from the whale, Ra from the night serpent); sacred heel (death begins when the sun's base touches the horizon); saved by water or from water (sun rise); serves those meaner than himself or engages in menial tasks (service to mankind); shape changing (daily or seasonal changes); slain by his son or slayer of his father, thus fatal

child (conflict of new and old years); son-husband of dawn; stride of three steps (sunrise, noon, sunset); swimmer at birth; taken from mother to escape a tyrant who wishes to slay him, but whom he slays (conflict of light or summer and darkness or winter); teacher of agriculture and letters (light by which men see and learn); traveler in a horse-drawn (breeze-drawn) chariot or ship (sun vessel); unproportional limbs, short legs and long arms, thus one as imposing when he sits as when he stands (the arms are rays as in the Gareth and Odysseus stories); victory precedes death (glorious sunset and autumnal colors); wearer of impenetrable armor (clouds, mist) and weapons that never fail (rays); wound to groin (harvest, setting).

Sun dial. Movement of time. Day time, opposed to hour glass, which is night time.

Sun disc. Birth, resurrection, talisman for divine protection.

Sun disc and crescent. Day and night.

Sun disc with uraeus and wings. Light, life, motion. Egyptian sovereignty.

Sunlight. Truth.

Sun of Austerlitz. An unexpected sign of good fortune, alluding to the sun that burst through clouds over the battlefield when Austerlitz was taken by Napoleon and understood by him to be an omen of victory.

Sun of Righteousness. Christ.

Sun rays. Fertilizing light, heavenly messengers. Symbolized by arms, arrows, fingers, hairs, hands, shafts. Impregnator of dawn, as in the Zeus-Danae myth.

Sun ring. In northern Asia and Europe a wooden device which travelers in the mountains carry as a talisman against being lost.

Sunrise. Birth, conflict, greet-

ing, innocence, promotion, resurrection, youth. Emblem of Japan and the Orient. In a baptismal ceremony the east, direction of the rising sun, is faced to express purity.

Sunset. Death, declining and perishing power, farewell, peace, sadness. Emblem of Arizona and the Occident. In a baptismal ceremony the west, direction of the setting sun, is faced to symbolize the end of a life of sin.

Sunstone. Freedom of thought.

Sun wheel. See Mandala.

Sun with three-legged raven.

Chinese symbol of the male principle, called jih.

Sun worship (Heliotary).

Worship of the sun as a person or as the outward form or symbol of a deity.

Three sunbeams. Good thought, good deed, good word.

Under the sun. Anywhere on earth.

**SUNASIRA** Hindu god of ploughshares.

**SUNAWAVI (CUNAWABI)** Ute Indian creator. A trickster hero. In some myths brother of Coyote; in others opponent of Wolf.

**SUNDA AND UPASUNDA** Hindu light and seasonal deities. Brothers who obtained a boon from Brahma that they should be vulnerable only by each other. Brahma then induced Visvakarman to create Tilottama, a wondrous beauty, and when she was revealed to the brothers they forgot their everlasting love and slew each other, thereby assuring the cycle of the year.

**SUNDAY** Day governed by the sun. Christian sabbath. Observed as a day of rest from secular occupations and devoted

to God's worship.

God's Sunday. Easter Sunday.

Palm Sunday. Last Sunday in Lent; commemorates Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewn before him.

Sunday best. Best suit of clothes.

Sun days. In China 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of each new moon; parallels the Christian sabbath.

Sunday saint. Hypocrite; one whose religion consists chiefly in Sunday exercise.

**SUNFLOWER** June 30 birthday flower symbolizing adoration, affection, constancy, false riches, glory, gratitude, infatuation, solar wheel. Emblem of Kansas. Attribute of Daphne and Mithra. Christian symbol of religious obedience, as all day it faces the sun (Christ). Attribute of Saint Etheldreda and Virgin Mary. Inca fertility symbol; seeds eaten during rites.

Dwarf sunflower. Adoration. In the language of flowers: Your devoted adorer.

False sunflower. Pride, riches.

Tall sunflower. Haughtiness, lofty thoughts. In the language of flowers: You are splendid.

**SUNG-GI-GVAL-PO** (gSUN-GI-RGYAL) One of the Pancamaharaja or five Tibetan astrologers. King of speech who rides a blue mule.

**SUNG-TA** Tibetan horoscope; used to tell fortunes.

**SUNG-TI** Chinese god of the third hell, where people were punished for disobedience, unfilial behavior, rebellion. Honored on the eighth day of the second moon.

**SUN HOU-TZU** Chinese monkey

god of victory.

**SUNNA** Norse sun-maid, sister of Nanna, moon-maid.

**SUNRTA** Literally, bounteousness. Hindu fertility goddess.

**SUNYA** Buddhist void or Nirvana.

**SUOJE-LODDE** Lapp tutelary genius in bird form which reveals who is to die. Shadow or soul of one to die.

**SUPAY** Peruvian Indian evil spirit. In Christian Peru a name applied to the Devil.

**SUPERMAN** A man evolved to a plane where he is beyond good and evil; an intellectually and morally improved man; a man characterized by ruthless power. From *Übermensch*, a term created by Nietzsche.

**SUPERNATURAL LOVER** A fatal lover; see Divine-human marriages.

**SUPERSTITION** In an Italian icon personified by an old woman with a nightingale on her head, an owl and a crow on the ground. In her hands is a lighted candle and an orb with planets.

**SUPPORTER** In heraldry one of the two figures representing legendary or living creatures placed on either side of the escutcheon in attitudes of protection or support. Usually found only in the arms of monarchs or powerful nobles.

**SUPREME BEING ATTRIBUTES** In gnostic tradition: Adonai, empire; El, magnificence; Elohim, severity; Jah, wisdom; Jehovah, prudence; Zaboath, glory and victory. All names worn as

talismans.

**SUQE-MATUA** In New Hebrides mythology a destroyer. Brother and enemy of Tagaro the creator. In Lepers Island myths a stupid man. Everything he created was worthless, and his trees had bitter fruits.

**SURABHI** Literally, fragrant one. Hindu earth goddess. Cow-mother created by Prajapati in Rasatala, the seventh stratum under the earth. Because of her asceticism Brahma conferred the gift of immortality and raised her to Goloka heaven. She created many mother goddesses, four of whom are Surupa, Ham-sika, Subhadra, Sarvakamadugha, who support the east, south, west, and north corners of the earth. Her devotees subsist only on the five products of cows and can reach her by being pious, especially by sacrificing cows.

**SURALI** Finno-Ugrian evil forest spirit. It shrieks all night and causes people to lose their way.

**SURATAN-TURA** Chuvash heaven god. By name identified with Aurora Borealis, during which period the people believe the sky gives birth to a son. Said to ameliorate the agonies of a woman in childbirth.

**SURGICAL IMPLEMENTS** Emblems of saints Cosmos and Damian.

**SURIEL** In gnostic Ophite sect an angel with a bull's head. Giver of fertility.

**SURO** Literally, majesty. Tatar sacred mountain, located in heaven's third story. On it live the Kudai, the seven gods. Parallels Sumeru.

**SURPANAKHA** Hindu temptress. Sister of the demon Hidimva.

**SURPLICE** Christian symbol of man renewed in justice and truth.

**SURROGATE** In early worship a fertility or sun hero, lover of temple priestesses sometimes numbering fifty, was castrated and sacrificed, usually at mid-summer or harvest rites to bring about rebirth in spring. The term of the hero was prolonged by offering as surrogate a child or captive, who after a contest had been crowned temporary sacred king. Later an animal was substituted. In some instances the surrogate's death represents the death of an external soul or the cutting of grain at harvest. Some examples are found in the stories of Demophoon, Gwern, Icarus, Iphigenia, Isaac, Phaethon. Compare Castration, Investiture of a king, Sacaea, External soul under Soul.

**SURTIDA** Philippine courtship dance.

**SURTR (SURT, SURTER, SURTUR)** Norse fire god. He presides over Muspelheim, is the father of Suttung, and grandfather of Gunlad. To avenge Odin's deception of Gunlad, Surtr leads the giants who bring about the final destruction of the world at Ragnarok. With his fiery sword he overpowers Frey, who has lost his weapon (fertilizing rays). Probably a volcano or sunset rays.

**SURUPA** In Hinduism, daughter of Surabhi. Cow-goddess. Supporter of the east corner of heaven, bringer of rain.

**SURYA** Literally, splendor of the sun. (1) Hindu solar god or



the active power of the sun itself. As a deity, one of a trinity with Agni and Vayu, and variously considered to be the son of Aditi, Brahma, or Dyaus. By his wife Sanjna, he fathered Yama and Yami. Another wife is Kunti. Because Sanjna could not bear his brilliance her father cut away an eighth of it, thus he is weakened when he meets her at dawn. His daughter married Bhanu, a form of himself. Ancestor of the Suryavansa or solar race of kings. He wins immortality for the gods, over whom he presides, length of life for man, and raises the divine artificers or Ribhus to immortality. He sees all and notes all men's deeds, thus a fate deity. Invoked to cure sickness and dispel evil spirits. Like Soma, he lives at enmity with Rahu, who sometimes swallows him (causes an eclipse). Indra steals his wheel, pointing to the obstruction of the sun by storms, also to the tempering of Surya's excessive heat by Indra. Conceived to be a flying eagle, mottled bull, or a short or legless man with a four-armed (rayed) burnished copper body riding a chariot drawn by four or seven horses driven by Aruna, dawn. In later myths merged into Aryaman, Marttanda, Pusan, or Savitri. Also said to be the weapon (rays) of Mitra. Parallels the Greek Helios. (2) In Buddhism the sun, symbol of Marici.

Surya-Bai. Female aspect of Surya; sun or swan-maiden, wife of Soma or of the two Asvins, whom she accompanies in their car, of which the three wheels correspond to the three occupants (morning, noon, and evening light).

Surya-mani. The sun jewel, disk surmounted by a trident. Talisman.

SUS Word root from the Greek,

meaning aloft, height, and from the Latin, meaning under; resolving into es-us, which yields essence of light. Radical of sausage, sustenance, and sister; equates with 'sus' of Jesus.

SUSANNA (SUE, SUKE, SUSAN, SUSANNAH, SUSIE, SUZANNE, SUZY) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning lily. (2) In the Old Testament a beautiful and virtuous woman. Wife of Joachim. Two elders threatened to bear false witness against her when she repulsed their advances after they had seen her bathing. As she was on her way to be executed Daniel proved the two elders had been lying, and they were executed in her place. Probably derived from a moon myth. (2) In Christian tradition the church, lamb, soul after death.

SUSA-NO-WO (SOSANOC, SUSANOO, TAKE OR TAKA-HAYA-SUSA-NO-WO) Literally, brave-swift-impetuous-male. Japanese sea god. Born from the nose of Izanagi. One of a trinity with his sister Amaterasu, sun goddess, and his brother Tsukiyomi, moon god. A fierce-tempered god, with excrement he laid waste his sister's rice garden and by other deeds caused her to hide in the cave Ame-no-Iwato, with the consequence the world was thrown into darkness (suggesting an eclipse). For his mischievous acts he was expelled to Idzumo (Japan), where he saved Kushi-nada-hime, a rice goddess by slaying the dragon Koshi (tides), which yearly devoured a beautiful maiden. In the tail of the dragon he found Kusanagi, the magic sword from which Amaterasu created deities. Later he was expelled to the underworld, and his descendant Okuni-nushi-no-kami became Id-

zumo's ruler. Creator of numerous terrestrial progeny, among them Idakeru, introducer of seeds. Gloomy, furious, impetuous, strong, he was an agent of darkness and death; also a destroyer of the wicked. He personified rain, thunderclouds, whirlwinds, and was invoked against pestilence and shipwreck. Buddhists worshiped him as underworld lord and identified him with Buto, Emma-O, Gozu-Tenwo, Sampo-Kwojin, and Tsuki-yomi. The ox is his attribute. As a dragon slayer he resembles Heracles and Perseus, as one cast from heaven he resembles Lucifer and Tezcatlipoca.

SU-SHEN Pirates, sea traders. An ancient people of northeastern Siberia, called Vikings of the East.

SUSNA (SUSHNA) Hind drought demon. Indra helps Kutsa to overcome Susna and find the celestial cows (rain clouds).

SUSRAVAS Hindu sun deity. Parallels the Iranian Haosravah.

SUSSISTINNAKO Sia Indian supreme deity and creator. He was a spider who drew a cross in the lower world (set the four directions). From the eastern and western points emerged two women, Utset, mother of the Indians, and Nowutset, mother of other peoples. The two sisters battled, and that was the beginning of war on earth.

SUSTENANCE In an Italian icon personified by a woman dressed in gold, carrying corn and grapes. Milk sprouts from her breast.

SUT (1) Mohammedan lord of lies. Son of Eblis. (2) Egyptian god of darkness and the south, whence soot and sud, French for

south. Also Set.

SUTEKH (JA-ZTAK) Syrian sky and thunder god with solar attributes. War lord. He wore goat's horns to symbolize fertility and the male principle. Parallels Pappas.

SUTI Babylonian name for brigands, caravan bandits; probably ancient Arabians.

SUTRA (SUTTA) Literally, thread. Hindu maxim or precept, often so short as to be unintelligible without a key. The sutras formed the link which threaded the Vedic and later Sanscrit literature together. A Buddhist scriptural narrative, a Buddha dialogue.

SUTTUNG Literally, mead wolf. Norse giant, son of Surtr. Possessor of the song-mead (wind), which he had taken from the dwarfs Fjalar and Galar, and which was stolen from him by Odin.

SUVARNAMACHA Siamese queen of the sea; shown as a mermaid.

SUVETAR In Hinduism the kind-hearted goddess of the south wind. She heals with honey dropped from clouds.

SUVINENGE One of the Dahomey earth gods. He has a man's bald head and a vulture body, and carries sacrifices from the altar to the deity to whom they are offered. Also a messenger between sky and earth.

SUZERAIN A feudal lord with authority over vassals who owed him allegiance in return for use of the land; hence a state which controls another. Formed in imitation of sovereign.

**SVABHAVA** From the Sanscrit, meaning self-existent. In Buddhism the Adibuddha, Svayambhu, who created themselves.

**SVADHA (SWADHA)** In Hinduism the food given to the Pitris, the dead. Compare Svaha.

**SVADILFARI (SVADILFARE)** In Norse mythology stallion (wind) which assisted the giant architect who was building the wall of Asgard. Loki, in mare form, lured Svadilfari into a chase, and from the union Sleipner was born. Because Svadilfari ran away the wall was not completed, and the gods were saved from losing Freya (fruitfulness), who had been promised to the giant as a reward for completing the wall.

**SVAFNIR** Serpent form of the Norse god Odin.

**SVAHA** In Hinduism, call uttered at the sacrifice; wife of Agni. Also the food of the gods.

**SVALD** Same as Ivalde.

**SVALIN** Literally, a cooler. In Norse mythology a shield that protects the rocks and ocean from the sun. Probably a cloud.

**SVANHILD** See Swanhild.

**SVANHIT** Norse summer maid, loved by Hromund, desired by Balder.

**SVANTOVIT (SVETOTIT)** Slavic four-headed sky god, renowned for prophecies and victories. A white horse, on which he fought those who opposed his worship, was consecrated to him. Success or failure in weighty projects was foretold by means of this animal; if it stepped across palings right foot first, the omen was favorable; if left foot first, the

omen was unfavorable. Every year a captive Christian was sacrificed to him. His local analogues were: Gerovit, a war god; Porenutius or Poremitius, a four-faced unarmed supreme god; Rugievit or Rinvit, a seven-faced armed deity. Probably identical with Triglav.

**SVAR** Hindu gleaming heavens or sun deity.

**SVARBHANU** Hindu demon who hid the sun. He was overthrown by Indra, and Atri replaced the sun in the sky. An eclipse myth.

**SVARGA (SVARGA LOKA)** Hindu heaven where Indra is served by the Apsarasas. Abode of the blessed dead on Mount Meru, where they await their next birth on earth. Airavata, the elephant guards the entrance.

**SVAROG** Slavic celestial smith. Father of Dazbog and Svarozic. Founder of monogamous marriage, probably originally a supreme god. Parallels Wieland.

**SVAROZIC (SVARAZIC, ZUARASICI, ZUARASIZ)** Literally, son of Svarog. Slavic fire god with prophetic powers.

**SVARTALFAR** Norse elves blacker than pitch. They grew from maggots of Ymir's flesh. Although mischievous they were the makers of Brisingamen and other wonders for the gods.

Svartalfaheim. Literally, swarthy home. One of the nine Norse worlds; home of the Svartalfar in earth's recesses.

**SVARU** Hindu deity of the sacrificial post who releases offerings to the gods.

**SVASUD (SVASUTHR)** Literally, sweet. In Norse mythology

the mild and beneficent summer giant or father of summer.

**SVAVA** A Norse Valkyrie. Daughter of Eylimi.

**SVAYAMBHU** Buddhist and Hindu self-created deity. Epithet of Brahma as Manu's father.

**SVENGALI** A hypnotist, magician. From the character in DuMaurier's *Trilby*.

**SVIGDUR** Literally, champion drinker. A name of Ivalde as drought demon.

**SVIPDAG** Literally, shining one. Norse sun hero. Son of Orvandel and Groa, half brother of Ull. He was protected from danger by magic, thus was invulnerable except for one weakness. He traveled into Hel to obtain an irresistible sword (rays), thus one who experienced rebirth. His father, under the name Egil, was a captive of Halfdan, who forced him to shoot an apple from Svipdag's head. With his magic sword he killed Halfdan (darkness) to avenge the insults to Egil and the shame Halfdan had caused Groa. He then rescued Menglod (Freya) from the underworld, and with her entered Asgard, where she became his wife. His legend suggests the yearly transit of the sun. Among his epithets are Amleth (Hamlet), a wronged son; Erik, who with the advance of Christianity became Christ's rival, hence a devil afterwards called Old Erik; Hoder, summer sun; Skirnir, the servant (rays) of Frey. His saga is the source of the Hamlet, Siegfried, Sigurd, and William Tell legends.

**SVITHIOD** Norse dwelling place of Odin and heroes who became gods.

**SVUTAF** Etruscan deity, a winged youth. Probably personifies breeze.

**SWADDLING CLOTHES** Mists.

**SWAIN** Masculine name from Middle English, signifying a knight's attendant; literally, youth. From usage in pastoral poetry a rustic gallant or lover.

**SWALLOW** Builder, contentment in poverty, diligence, early morning, equality, fair-weather friend, good living, good luck, hopefulness, passage, protector of young, provider, rebirth, spring, sunshine, wandering. Dream significance: family happiness; (dead) lost affection; (entering house) good news from afar; (killing) ingratitude; (leaving house) unhappiness. In heraldry one who is prompt and ready in the dispatch of his affairs; bringer of good news. In China represents Wei. Symbolic of twittering women. One entering a home is an omen of prosperity; its frail nest is symbolic of danger and insecurity. Christian symbol of suppliant prayers, inasmuch as the swallow always is hungry. Incarnation of Christ. In Egyptian mythology a form in which Isis sought the body of Osiris; light flashed from her feathers. In Greek legend a form of Procne; sacred to Aphrodite. Hebrew symbol of habitation, paternal inheritance.

One swallow does not make a summer. One hopeful sign does not assure success.

Swallow song. A spring celebration in which boys, twittering like swallows went from house to house, in ancient Rhodes, soliciting gifts at the time of the swallows return. A fertility rite.

Swallow wort. October 9 birthday flower symbolizing



withered hopes.

Three swallows. Good luck.

Young swallow. Christian symbol of one crying for spiritual food.

**SWALLOWING** A mythological theme characterized by extraordinary swallowings accounts for the effects of time or the consumption and reproduction perpetually going on in nature, i.e. eclipses, frost devouring vegetation, the moon's changing shapes, night devouring day, sun devouring stars, wind devouring calm. Cronus devouring his children typifies time consuming days, months, and years. Zeus devouring Metis represents power digesting prudence and emitting wisdom. A popular incident is that of the sun-hero who is swallowed by a monster and emerges without ill effect.

A bitter pill to swallow. A disagreeable experience or person which one must tolerate.

Swallow a book. Memorize a book.

Swallow hook, line, and sinker. Be gullible, snap up without consideration, as a voracious fish swallows the bait.

**SWAN** Beauty, cloud, death, dignity, eternity, excellence, faithfulness, grace, haughtiness, mist, music, perfect discernment, poetry, prophecy, purity, snow, solitude, summer, wind, wisdom. Ability to distinguish the essential from the non-essential, the pure from the dross, because the swan supposedly separates milk from water when the two are mixed. Vehicle of the soul's journey to heaven, thus resurrection. Dream significance: (if black) care, worries; (if swimming) great success; (if white) happiness, prosperity. In heraldry a learned person, lover of harmony. Sacred to Aphrodite, Apollo, Brahma,

Jupiter, Leda, Orpheus, Saint Cuthbert, Saint Hugh of Lincoln, Sarasvati, Venus, Zeus. In Christian art typifies retirement. In Roman mythology, Cygnus, placed in the sky as a northern constellation in the Milky Way.

All your swans are geese.

Your fine expectation or promises have proved fallacious. Conversely, all your geese are swans. You exaggerate your virtues; your children appear to you to be superlative creatures.

Black swan. A curiosity or oddity; death.

Leda's swan. Leda's lover Zeus, who came to her in that form.

Swan-drawn chariot. Aphrodite's chariot, hence bringer of beauty and love.

Swan knight. Lohengrin. In medieval legend the son of a man and woman who share the nuptial couch their marriage night and thereafter live in chastity.

Swan maidens. A world-wide folk tale theme in which a swan sheds her magic feathers (mists) when she bathes and becomes a beautiful maiden (sun-lit day). A youth (agricultural lord) steals her feather-robe, she falls into his power, and becomes his wife. Eventually, he breaks a tabu, she regains her feathers, and flies away; thus summer or fertility disappears. Also accounts for the divine heritage of man, and exemplifies the nobility of a celestial being and the greed of mankind, or the desire of man to rise to loftier realms. In some legends the swan maidens are air spirits (winds), bringers of tidings. Related to the motifs beast marriage, beauty and the beast, divine-human marriages.

Swan song. Eternity, happiness after death, martyrdom. The last work of a composer or poet, a last achievement, a last utterance, song of one's own

death, in allusion to the song a swan is fabled to sing when dying.

White swan. Perfection.

**SWANHILD (SVANHILD)** In German sagas, daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. Fairest of all women, wife of Jormunrek. Sibeche falsely accuses her of adultery with her stepson Randver, and Jormunrek has her trampled to death by four wild stallions. Variouslly interpreted to be dawn, spring sunlight, or summer fertility slain by winter at the instigation of storm, or early morning vapors evaporated by the sun at the instigation of darkness. Thus, she inherited from Sigurd the curse of the Andvari gold. Her story is that of Hippolytus in reverse.

**SWAP, SOLOMON** A Yankee. From a character in early American dramas. Later called Jonathan, Solomon Gundy, and finally Uncle Sam.

**SWASTIKA (SVASTICA)** Benediction, divine inscrutability, flame of sacred fire, flight, four cardinal directions or winds, generative power, growth, happiness, health, infinity, knowledge, life, lightning flash, longevity, perfect square, prosperity, rays, strength, sun in daily or yearly rotation, sun followers, swift racer, vitality, whirling motion. With arms pointing to the right a good luck talisman. When the bent arms are to the left the correct term is suavastika or vardhamana (neither generally used) and an unfortunate omen. Small curved top limbs also are unfortunate, suggesting the scythe of death. In occultism: (clockwise) human view; (counterclockwise) divine view. Emblem of rain, sun, and wind gods. The design originated in the Bronze Age, and

appeared in all parts of the world except among Semites and Egyptians. Probably inspired by the motion when two sticks are tied together and twirled to create fire, later a representation of two serpents. An early form of the cross; union of four phalli. Related to the fylfot, gammadion, Solomon's knot, triskelion. Symbol of Buddha's esoteric doctrine; appears as one of the marks on Buddha's sole. In China called wan tzu and typifies a benevolent society, also Buddha's heart. It symbolizes mind, resignation, and possesses ten thousand efficacies, suggesting ten thousand or innumerable generations of sons and grandsons. In Germany, with arms to the left and called hakenkreuz (hook cross), the Nazi emblem, instrument of Anti-Semitism, brutality, greed, mass murder, torture. The Jains of India regard it as a symbol of human progress, the upper right arm representing life's lowest stages; the lower right arm representing the soul's evolution through plant and animal life; the lower left arm representing human evolution; the upper left arm representing spiritual evolution, plane at which the soul is freed from matter. In Norse mythology, Thor's hammer Mjolnir.

Swastika in a circle or triangle. Cosmic harmony.

**SWEAT** Anxiety, extortion, fear, toil. In Chinese mythology the sweat of P'an Ku descended as rain.

**Sweat bath.** Among American Indians means of curing disease; purification rite in prayers addressed to life giving powers; ceremonial preparation for war.

**Sweat house.** Hut which a young girl entered to await purification after her first menstrua-

tion. It was filled with steam by means of throwing water over heated stones, which supposedly had magic properties.

**SWEET** Agreeableness, graciousness, harmony, kindness. Dream significance: (eat) futile spending, (give) attentions well received, (receive) flattery.

Sweet briar, March 28 birthday flower symbolizing poetry, simplicity.

Sweet briar, yellow. Decrease of love.

Sweet flag, August 25 birthday flower symbolizing fitness.

Sweet pea, February 1 birthday flower symbolizing delicacy, departure, false modesty.

Sweet sultan flower. Felicity, widowhood.

Sweet William, May 15 birthday flower symbolizing craftiness, subtle gallantry, treachery. In the language of flowers: Grant me one smile.

**SWIFTNESS** In an Italian icon personified by a young woman in a loose green dress with wings at her shoulders and heels. She holds an arrow.

**SWIMMING** Buoyancy, conforming.

In the swim. In a favorable social position.

Sink or swim. Formerly, to be lost. Convicted witches were thrown into water; if they sank they were drowned; if they swam it was proof they were in league with the Devil. Now understood to mean to fall or succeed.

Swim with the stream. Follow the prevailing custom, allow one's principles to be swayed by the force of public opinion.

**SWINE** Contemptuousness, filth, greed, hatred, lack of dignity, viciousness. Sacrificed in ancient fertility rites, thus deity

food. Aspect of demons (drought or winter) which injured fertility heroes in the groin (made them sterile and caused the death of vegetation). In Christain conception a Pagan, Satan.

**Swineherd**. Along the Celts, king, magician, oracular priest in the service of the death goddess. By Egyptians and Jews looked upon as despicable, the last resort of a depraved person or derelict. This probably led to the symbolism which later came to be accepted generally, i.e. one who is ignorant, lowly, uncouth.

**Swine of Manannan**. In Celtic mythology, swine which after they had been eaten returned to life, though slain they were never less; thus typified vegetation, symbolizing its constant rebirth.

**SWINGING** Life with its ups and downs. Anciently, purification by air; simulated hanging. See Hanging, Lo Chin Cha.

Golden swing. Sun.

**SWORD** Anguish, authority, chief, conflict, courage, creation, cross, cruelty, death, defense, destruction, determination, divinity, dominion, execution, fear, fire, heroism, increasing offspring, justice, lightning, martyrdom, military power, offense, omnipotence, pain, phallus, power, procession, protection, punishment, rays, royalty, ruin, slaughter, spirit, struggle, universal axis, valor, warrior, waste. Dream significance: success, victory. In heraldry, defense, execution. Emblem of the cross; replaced the ax as a talisman. Charm which protects the chaste and turns color or drips blood to expose a murderer. In legend, evildoers traditionally die by their own swords. Among ancients a stranger held the point

of his sword forward to denote a declaration of war; if the point were carried behind, the stranger indicated friendship and peace. This led to the courtmartial custom of placing the hilt or point toward the accused according to the judgment. Attribute of fertility, justice, sun, and war deities. Word derived from the Sanscrit Svaru, thunderbolt or arrow, and akin to the Old High German *suerado*, pain or wound. Cognate with *Seward*. Buddhist symbol of the penetrating insight or wisdom that cuts away doubt and perplexities and clears the way for knowledge and truth; called *khadga*. Chinese *chien*, victory over evil. Christian symbol of condemnation, crusaders, violent death. Also Word of God, a symbolism contained in sword, which resolves into *se-word* or *is-word*, i.e. fire or light of the word. Emblem of Christ, saints George, James the Great, Paul. In Japan an emblem of *Susa-no-wo*; with jewel and mirror, insignia of the royal family.

At sword's point. Under compulsion.

Blunted sword. Justice tempered with mercy. Christian symbol of spirit. English coronation insignia.

Broken sword. Defeat.

Cloak and sword play. Play full of adventure and swashbuckling. In Spain a drama of domestic intrigue.

Crossed swords. Fight, military power, strategy, violent disagreement. In Masonic symbolic lodges the gold or silver jewel of the tiler.

Drawn sword. Hastiness or willingness to fight, soldier. Attribute of a messiah.

Flaming sword. In Buddhism symbolizes understanding. In Hebraic-Christian tradition the authority of God; weapon of the Cherubim who guarded the Tree of

Life after Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden of Eden.

Fly brush and sword. Emblem of *Lu Tung Pin*, one of the Chinese Eight Immortals.

Hollow square and sword. In Masonic Encampments of Knights Templars symbolizes arms of mercy, chivalry.

Iron sword. Charm against witchcraft.

Pitcher and sword. Emblem of the Hebrew tribe *Simeon-Levi*.

Sheathed sword. Peaceful intent.

Shield and sword. Fortitude, war. In Christianity a crusader.

Sword dance. In widely separated parts of the world performed at funerals, weddings, and solstice ceremonies as a fertility rite or as magic to preserve and promote the regular and ordered sequence of the processes of nature. Sometimes performed for success in war or to inspire the tribe's women with love. In some tribes a man too old to dance passes on his place to another and ceases to exist socially, thus, "he has lost his dance." Dervish dances are sword dances, as were those of the *Korybantes* and *Kouretes*.

Swordfish. (1) Central American Indian symbol of beginning, birth. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as *Dorado* and *Goldfish*.

Sword inscribed with a trumpet on a square plate. Masonic silver jewel of the warder.

Sword of a hero. In folk literature the fortunes of a hero, usually a personification of the sky, sun, moon, or another aspect of nature, depend on his sword (rays), made for him by a celestial artisan or given to him by a deity. He acquires it because he has the strength to remove it from a stone or tree



(world of darkness), into which a supreme or powerful deity has thrust it and from which no one else has been able to budge it. Sometimes he finds it glistening in water. It possesses procreative as well as death-dealing powers, and its design contains magic. With the loss of his sword the hero dies or, conversely, with the death of the hero the sword disappears, shatters, or becomes the possession of an heir as powerful and brilliant as the original owner. A hero sometimes has more than one sword, suggesting the light of different times of the day or year. Among the most famous in legend are: Angervadil, sword of Frithiof; Arondight of Lancelot; Ascalon of Saint George; Azoth of Paracelsus; Balisarda of Rogero; Balmung of Siegfried; Blutgang of Heime; Caladbolg of Fergus; Chrysaor of Artegai; Colada of Cid; Corrougue of Otuel; Courtain of Ogier, Curtana of Edward Confessor, Durandal of Roland; Excalibur of Arthur; Floberge or Flamberge (flame-cutter) of Charlemagne, Maugis, and Rinaldo; Glorious of Oliver; Gram (also called Branstock) of Siegmund and Sigurd; Greysteel of Koll the Thrall; Haute-Claire (very-bright) of Closamont and Oliver; Hrunting of Beowulf; Joyeuse of Charlemagne; Krees, used in Oriental ceremonies; Kusanagi of Susa-no-wo; Merveilleuse of Doolin; Mimung borrowed from a witch by Siegfried; Mirandoisa of Arthur, Morglay of Sir Bevis, Naegling of Beowulf; Naglering of Dietrich; Philippan of Antony the triumvir; Quernbiter (a foot-breadth) of Haco I and Thoralf Skolinson; Sanglamore (big bloody glove) of Braggadochio; Sauvagine of Ogier, Schrit of Biterolf, Tizona (the poker) of King Bucar and taken by Cid Tranchera (trenchant) of

Agricane; Waske of Iring; Wel-sung of Dietlieb and Sintram; Xelhua, in Mexican mythology; Zuflagar of Ali.

Sword of Damocles. When the courtier Damocles praised the happiness, power and wealth of Dionysius, the tyrant to exemplify the threat hanging over a king invited Damocles to a banquet and during the meal suspended a sword by a single horsehair over his head.

Sword of Victory. In Norse mythology gift of Frey to Gymer, when the giant induced Gerd to become Frey's bride. The loss of the sword by Frey was one of the causes of the downfall of the gods at Ragnarok, thus when the sun lost his rays the celestial deities succumbed to the power of dark forces.

Sword pointing to naked heart. Divine justice, which overcomes all sinners. In Freemasonry symbolizes justice.

Sword suspended in equilateral triangle. In Masonic Encampment of Knights Templars the silver jewel of sword bearer. In Royal Arch chapters gold jewel of the captain and the grand master of the veils.

Sword upright in earth. Authority.

Sword with fleur-de-lis or cross at top. Christian sword of the spirit or word of God.

Sword with trowel in equilateral triangle. In Freemasonry, silver jewel of captain of the guards and of the steward.

Tiler's sword guarding Book of Constitutions. In Freemasonry suggests circumspection, silence, watchfulness.

Two-edged sword. Chivalry, justice, wrath. An argument or instrument capable of harming as well as benefiting the user. In Christianity, mercy as the determining impulse at the final doom.

Two-edged sword between a sleeping man and woman. Chastity.

**SYAMATARA** Buddhist Green Tara or Green Savioreess; green loosener of difficulties, fierce defender of the faith. A sakti of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara and the Dhyani Buddha An-oghasiddhi. Incarnation of Bhṛkūti, Nepalese wife of Song-tsen Gam po. Asanas: lalita, padma supporting right foot; emblems: padma supporting a visvavajras at shoulder level, utpala at left shoulder; mudras: varada, vitarka. In Tibet called sGrol-ljan or sGrol-ma-ljan-ku.

**SYAVARSHAN (SIYAVAHSH)** In Iranian mythology a bestower of fertile rains. The son of Kavi Usan, he fled when falsely accused by his stepmother Sudabah, and sought the protection of King Afrasiyab, who put Syavarshan to death at the instigation of Keresavazdah. Resembles Hippolytus.

**SYBARITE** An epicure, voluptuary, one devoted to luxury and pleasure. The allusion is to the people of the ancient city of Sybaris. A folktale motif which reveals fastidiousness or sensitivity, as in the story of the Princess and the Pea. In a story by Seneca a Sybarite complained he could not sleep because a rose-leaf had doubled under him.

**SYCAMORE** July 1 birthday flower symbolizing curiosity, grief, truth. Christian symbol of the cross (Peter of Capua), cupidity (Saint Melitus), unbelieving Jew (Rhaban Maur), wisdom (Saint Euchre). Egyptian tree of life. In the east of heaven, gods sat in it, and it provided them with fruit. After death humans went to the tree. Sacred to Hathor, Nut, Sekhet.

**SYCHAEUS** Roman underworld king. Husband of Dido. Slain by her brother for his wealth.

**SYCORAX** Literally, pig raven. In Shakespeare's *The Tempest* a witch. Mother of Caliban, the ugliest man alive, Miranda, the most beautiful maiden, and im-prisoner of Ariel, a miraculous child. The characters are drawn from mythology. Sycorax parallels Cerridwen, Caliban parallels Avagddu, Miranda parallels Creirwy, Ariel parallels Gwion Bach.

**SYDYK (SEDEQ)** Literally, the just. Early Phoenician chief deity. In Greek legend a daughter of Titan became by Sydyk the mother of Eshmun and the Cabiri. Eshmun is believed by some to be an early form of Asclepius, thus a link connecting Greek and Phoenician genealogies. In Babylonian mythology, Sydyk is also called Kettu and is the brother of Misharu (Misor). They are twin culture heroes who discover the use of salt. Sydyk personifies spring sun and waxing moon, Misharu autumn sun and waning moon.

**SYKITES (SYCITES)** Dionysus as fig-tree god.

**SYLPH (SYLF)** Medieval male or female air-sprites; intermediary between material and immaterial beings. Chaste mortals became intimates of these gentle spirits. According to occultists they influence the bilious temperament of man. Term now applied to a slender graceful young woman. It derives from the Greek silphe, a beetle that turns into a butterfly.

**SYLVANUS** Mars as deity presiding over agriculture and forests. Ruler of the sylvans (satyrs). In

feminine form, Sylvia.

Sylvan. Woodland spirit, rustic clown.

**SYMMETRY** In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful naked woman, a strip of cloth spangled with stars thrown across her legs. She measures a statue of Venus with a plumb line and compass.

**SYMPLEGADES** Literally, to strike together. Twin rocks at the Black Sea's gateway. They opened and closed continually and crushed whatever tried to pass between them. Warned by the blind Phineus, Euphemus despatched a dove to test the speed of the rock's movements, and Tiphys, the helmsman, steered the Argonauts to safety. Exemplifies the sun's passage through clouds or storms, or may exemplify search for the waters of life, the cure for blindness. The legend may point to a time when the Black Sea was ice-berg infested at the Bosphorus entrance. See Perilous passage.

**SYN (SYNIA)** Literally, denial. In Norse mythology goddess attendant of Frigga. Doorkeeper at Valhalla. She appeared at law suits where men were denied something; hence the saying "Syn is present," when something is denied.

**SYNGE** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, signifying a song.

**SYNTAX, DOCTOR** Simple pious, henpecked clergyman created by William Combe. He travels in search of the picturesque.

**SYRINGA** May 16 birthday flower symbolizing memory. In the language of flowers: You shall be happy yet; Remember me. Emblem of Idaho.

**SYRINX** Greek nymph. Daughter

of the river god Ladon. Pursued by Pan, she prayed to be transformed into a reed. The prayer was granted, and of the reed Pan made his pipes.

## T

**T** Twentieth of a class or series, nineteenth if the letter J is not counted. Symbol of the generative power, the phallus. In mystic alphabet the hammer of force or twin axes (back to back). Charm against disease. Indicates Theos (God); source of the cross. Anciently, as a light symbol, branded on the foreheads of the elect as a mark of enlightenment. In law formerly branded on the hands of a thief. Occult significance, change; its period is for two years. Character traits: artistic, gentle, peacemaker. Numerical value two or twenty. Physical weakspot, brain. Tarot deck correspondence, Judgment. Zodiacal correspondence, Saturn or Gemini. Hebrew cabalistic traits: chastity, conscientiousness, religiosity; in low form: cruelty, dissipation. In medieval Roman notation 160, with a dash over it, 160,000. Equates with Arabic ta, Celtic tinne (holly tree), Egyptian hieroglyph lasso, Greek tau, Hebrew tav or teth, Phenician cross (mark of ownership). Interchangeable with D, Th, Z. See Alphabet Affiliations.

Dot one's i's and cross one's t's. Be meticulous, emphasize details.

T cross. Tau cross.

To a T. Precisely, with exactness; in allusion to the draughtman's T-square.

**TAAROA** Polynesian creator deity. He existed in an egg in darkness, from which he later burst forth. In Hawaiian version a self-existent world-soul, of

whom the cosmos is only a manifestation. He brought forth a son, Rai-tubu, whom he commanded to look up to create the heavens and to look down to create earth. In Tahitian version he created Hina, a daughter, with whom he copulated to create land, sea, and sky. He molded man from red earth and spittle, and then breathed into the form to give it life. In one version the ocean was created from his sweat in his creation labors. Compare Tane, Tangaroa, Tii.

**TAAUT** Phoenician deity who invented writing. Corresponds to Thoth.

**TABARIN** A merry Andrew, a vendor of quack medicines.

**TABERNACLE** Presence of God. Resolves into taberna-ac-el, i.e. hut or tent of Great God. Akin to tavern.

Feast of Tabernacles (Feast of Ingathering). See under Feast.

**TABITHA** Feminine name from the Aramaic, meaning gazelle.

**TABLE** Conference, conviviality. In Chinese drama signifies mountain.

Lay on the table. Postpone a discussion or motion indefinitely; a parliamentary phrase.

Round table. See under Round.

Table Mountain. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Mensa.

**TABLET** Divine word, justice, laws. Emblem of Calliope, Thoth.

Broken tablet. Injustice.

Twin tablets. Ten commandments; emblem of Moses.

**TABOO (TABU)** A Polynesian term meaning consecrated or set apart. A form of magic observed all over the world as an act of

deity reverence, or for the purpose of keeping an enemy or the soul of a dead person from inflicting injury, to obtain a good harvest, to provide good fishing and hunting, to sanctify a name or place. Taboos are set on animals, articles, drinking, eating, laughing, leaving or entering a place, names, plants, sexual intercourse, showing parts of the body, speaking, spittle, touching, etc. The motif appears in countless forms and in countless tales. Examples are: dismounting a horse (Oisin), forbidden casket (Pandora), forbidden chamber or door (Bluebeard), looking at a bridegroom (Eros and Psyche), time limit (Cinderella), turning back (Lot's wife).

**TABOR** (1) Sacred mountain of Jehovah. (2) Festivity, rejoicing, sacred rites. In medieval Europe an instrument of beggars. Also used by peasants, who danced to it in churchyards on holy festivals.

**TABUERIK** Micronesian primeval deity of lightning and thunder.

**TACATECUTLI** Aztec god of merchant-adventurers, peddlers, and travelers.

**TACHI** (1) In Chinese legendary history the cruel and lustful wife of Chou Hsin. She invented a punishment called roasting, in which victims walked over heated copper. Those who slipped fell into a pit of live charcoals. Her husband was influenced by her and as a result the Shang dynasty, of which he was an emperor, fell. (2) Among the African Tembu a mischievous god, invisible to all except some married women who bear his deformed children.



**TACHIBANA (OTO-TACHIBANA)** Literally, younger-sister-orange. In Japanese legend a woman who sacrificed herself for love of her husband and her country. Consort of Yamato-dake, she accompanied him on his campaigns, and to quell a tempest at sea, she appeased the sea god by jumping overboard.

**TACONIUS** In Islam: the fates.

**TADMOR (TAMAR)** Literally, palm tree. City built by Solomon in the wilderness; remote from other habitation.

**TADPOLE** Animal to which the Wa people of Burma and Indo-China trace their lineage. A form of Yatawn and Yatai.

**TADZIO** Unattainable beauty, art as sought by the artist. A characterization by Thomas Mann in *Death in Venice*.

**TAEHTI** Finnish Pole-star god. The nail of the sky around which the heavens revolve.

**TAEPO** Literally, come night. New Zealand specter, which only has power at night. A surveyor's theodolite is so called because natives believe it robs them of land.

**TAFFETA** Bombast, pomposity.

**TAFFY** A Welshman. David and its familiar Davy become Taffid and Taffy in Wales, where Taffid is a popular name.

**TAGARO THE FOOLISH** In Banks Islands mythology guardian of Panoi, underworld entrance. He was to keep Mate (death) from going below. In error he sat before the road to the way above, and Mate wandered below. Men followed Mate, thus death came

into the world.

**Tagaro the wise.** Probably an aspect of Qat in conflict with his foolish brother. In New Hebrides a wise and benevolent creator, who relieves mankind of pain in opposition to Suqe-matua.

**TAG DAY** A day for soliciting gifts for charity, and tags are given to donors.

**Tag end.** Inferior end.

**Tag rag (Rag tag; Tag, rag, and bobtail).** Rabble, riffraff, a ragged or worthless people collectively. The allusion is to a fluttering rag or tatter, as from a garment.

**TAG, DER** Literally, the day. World War I toast of the German military, referring to the day Germany would strike at her enemies.

**TAGES (TAGO)** Etruscan first man. He took human form from a clod thrown up by a plough at Tarquinii. Although only a boy, he had an old man's wisdom, and was identified as a grandson of Jupiter. He instructed the people in the art of augury, and his teachings appear in twelve books called books of Tages or Acherontian books.

**TAGGARD** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning shaggy-haired, and from the Scandinavian, meaning of the day.

**TAGHAIRM** In folklore of the Scottish Highlands, divination by wrapping a man in a fresh bull-ock's skin and leaving him by a brook to dream or meditate.

**TAGTUG** Literally, maker of garments. In Sumerian mythology son of Ea or Enki and Nin-tur. His abode was Dilmun, where he was permitted to eat all plants but one. Part of the

ancient text is missing, but in consequence of the jealousy of Ea or a sin, he loses immortality, and during his life is condemned to disease, sorrow, and toil. From him all men inherited sin. Also called Tibir, metal worker, and patron of craftsmen, or Ut-tukku, weaver. Prototype of Adam. Compare Adapa.

**TAGUS** River which runs over sands of gold; from an ancient Roman belief.

**TAHGOOK (TAGEUK)** Korean symbol of twin red and blue comas in a circle representing the twin principle of nature. Same as the Chinese Tai-kih.

**TAHLEHL (TAHLEL, TAHLIL)** Arabian cry of welcome or uttered by women to accompany a war cry in a dance. Anciently a frenzied cry of women at the solar festival held outside Nineveh. Yields ta-el-ale, i.e. Hail resplendent god.

**TAHLI (TALEE, TALI)** A golden trinket engraved with Lakshmi's image. In India worn constantly by Brahman wives. A talisman.

**TAHMURATH (TAKHMA URUPI)** Iranian culture hero. Son of Vivanghvant, brother of Yima, heir of Haoshyangha, ruler of Iran. He taught men to weave and wear cloth garments. He subdued Angra Mainyu, and turned the demon into a horse, which he rode around the world. Immortal, except for one weakness, Tahmurath's wife revealed his vulnerability to the horse, which thereupon swallowed him. Yima recovered Tahmurath's corpse and thus rescued the arts and civilization, which disappeared with the hero. A storm myth, in which the sun was swallowed. Revered as

a tamer of swift quadrupeds. Historically identified with Nimrod. His legend resembles that of Odin, who was swallowed by the wolf Fenrir, and Llew Llaw, who was betrayed by his wife.

**TAHSEK-KHI AND YAHSEK-KHI**  
See Yatawn and Yatai.

**TAHUANTIN SUYU KAPAC**  
In Inca legend the four sons of Sun: Ayar Auca, Ayar Cachi, Ayar Manco, Ayar Uchu. Lords of earth's four quarters.

**TAI FISH** Japanese symbol of wealth; emblem of Ebisu.

**T'AI I CHING** In Chinese mythology, essence of the great creator; possessor of the secret of evolution of nature from the five elements: earth, producer of metal, destroyer of water; water, producer of wood, destroyer of fire; fire, producer of earth, destroyer of metal; metal, producer of water, destroyer of wood; wood, producer of fire, destroyer of earth.

**TAI-KIH (TAE-KEIH, TAI-CHI, TAI-KI, TAI-YI, TA-KI)** In China the Great Monad, the absolute, the first great principle. Finite existence produced by the self-existent Wu-chi. It moved and produced the Yang (male or light), which in turn moved to the utmost and produced the Yin (female or darkness). It consists of a circle divided into a white and a black comma or with one of the comma's hanging from the top of the circle. It symbolizes all contrasts in nature, the active and passive principles, summer and winter, etc. As the first and utmost god identical with Shang-ti. In Japan called Tomoye, in Korea called Tahgook. See Pa-Kwa.

**TAIKOMOL** Literally, he who goes alone. Creator-culture hero of the Yuki Indians of California. Among some tribes secondary to the thunder-god creator.

**TAIL** Animal nature, end, false prophet, hindmost, homage, imposter, knowledge of past external pleasures, oppression under tyranny, power, retinue, subjection. Means by which an animal expresses delight or fury.

Cow's tail. Frayed end of a whip, hence a frayed or neglected appearance.

Get the tail down. Show loss of courage or pluck.

Tail after. Follow closely.

Tail away. Drop behind or out of line, scatter.

Tail between the legs. Exhibit alarm or dejection, as a beaten dog.

Tail down. Moderate, tone down.

Tail off. Come to a conclusion, retreat, take to flight.

Tail on. Lay hold of.

Tail out. Sell slowly at constantly decreasing prices.

Turn tail. Retreat, take flight, especially in a cowardly manner.

Twist the lion's tail. Provoke the British, especially politically.

**TAILOPA** One of the Buddhist Mahasiddhas (eighty-four great sorcerers). He is seated nude except for a meditation rope, his long hair is in a chignon, he holds a damaru in his left hand at shoulder level and a kapala in his right hand.

**TAILOR** Dream significance: bad faith.

Nine tailors make a man. An expression of contempt for the febleness and impotence of tailors, the result of the cramped position in which they work. Probably the word originally was

tellers, the strokes of a funeral bell, nine being tolled for a man's death.

The three tailors of Tooley Street. Any pettifogging clique that pretends to speak as the voice of the people. From a grievance petition addressed to the House of Commons by three tailors of Southward, which began, "We, the people of England."

**TA'IN BO CUALGNE (TAIN BO CHUALIGNE OR CUALIGNE)** Literally, Cooley cattle raid. Oldest epic tale of western Europe, called the Iliad of Ireland. The saga tells the story of Medb, queen of Connaught, who raided Ulster, defended by Cuchulainn, and captured the Brown Bull of Cooley. A seasonal myth, in which winter overcame summer.

**TAI-PING (TAE-PING)** Literally, great peace. Foreign name for the Chinese rebellion in which twenty million lives were lost. Led by Hung-Sew-Tseuen, who called himself Teen Wang (heavenly king), the rebels unsuccessfully tried to expel the Tatar dynasty and establish a Chinese dynasty to be called Tai-ping with Teen Wang the ruler. The Chinese name is Chang-mao tseh (long-haired rebels).

**TAI SHAN** Literally, whirlwind. Daughter of Tung Hai; lady of the highest and most sacred of the five Chinese mountains. The princess of colored clouds, she sleeps for nine months each year, but is ceremonially awakened at the beginning of the rainy season to supervise fertility.

**TAI-SUI** Chinese spirit of time. Ruler of the year, he destroys whoever offends him.

**TAI-YO TA-TI (TAI I)** Chinese celestial sovereign of the eastern peak of Tai Shan. Regent of the Jade Emperor over humans and animals on earth and in the netherworld, he decides birth and death.

**TAI YUAN** In Chinese mythology the great original, the holy woman. A virgin who subsisted solely on air and clouds, and in her own person combined both the active and passive powers of nature. P'an Ku entered her body as a ray of light. She remained pregnant for twelve years and then gave birth to T'ien Pao, Jade Heaven ruler, who could walk at birth. Her legend resembles that of Zeus and Danae.

**TAJIKARAO** Literally, prince-mighty-power. In Japanese mythology, to prevent the sun-goddess Amaterasu from reentering the dave of darkness, he placed the shiri-kume-no-nawa (straw rope) across the entrance. Probably typifies wind. Also called Futodam.

**TAJIMA-MORI** In Japanese legend a visitor to the other world, where he plucked the fruit of the orange, the everlastingly fragrant tree. A vegetation spirit.

**TAKACHIHO** Sacred Japanese mountain on which Ninigi landed when he came down from heaven to rule Japan.

**TAKAMA-NO-HARA** Japanese plain of high heaven, realm of Amaterasu, sun-goddess. Birth-place of kami who formed the commencement of creation: Ama-no-minaka-Nushi, Taka-Mimusubi, Kamu-Mimusubi. Born of no parents they hid their persons (died). Their births were followed by two who were the active and passive principles: Umashi-

ashi-kabi-hikoji and Ame-no-toko-tachi. These two likewise were born of no parents and hid their bodies. The five are heavenly deities who either divided heaven from earth or who dwelt in heaven as differentiated from those who dwelt on earth. They were followed by the seven divine generations, also born without forebears.

**TAKA-MIMUSUBI-NO-KAMI** Literally, high-august-producing-wondrous-deity. Japanese primeval god, the yo or male principle. Born without progenitor. In late Kojiki accounts coupled with Amaterasu. Also called Taka-gi-no-kami (high-integrating deity). See Takama-no-hara.

**TAKA-OKAMI** Mountain dweller; one of the two Japanese dragons of rain and snow. See Kura-okami.

**TAKARA-BUNE** Treasure ship which bears the seven Japanese gods of happiness or good fortune, i.e. Bentei, Bishamon, Daikoku, Ebisu, Fuku, Hotei, Jurojin. Its image is a good luck talisman, and placed under the pillow on the night of January 2 assures fortunate dreams.

**TAKARO** In New Hebrides mythology, deity who created ten men from mud and breathed upon them to give them life. He then changed one of the men into a woman.

**TAKASAGO** In Japanese legend the old man and old woman of the pine trees, symbolic of longevity and happy married life.

**TAKE-MI-KAZUCHI** Literally, valiant-august-thunder. In Japanese mythology, one of the two generals of the sun-goddess Ama-



terasu. Sent to aid Ninigi in his conquest of Idzumo. Compare Futsu-nushi.

**TAKE-NO-UJI-NO-SUKUNE**

Japanese legendary statesman who lived to age of three hundred years, and who served under six successive sovereigns as minister. Worshiped as giver of long life and great wisdom.

**TAK-KENG** Posts on which the Wa people of Burma set up human skulls to assure abundant herds and crops of rice for food and liquor.

**TALAR-DISIR** Teutonic evil goddess. Probably a horn, which brought death or disaster.

**TALARIA** Speed. Emblem of Eos, Eros, the Furies, the Harpies, Hermes, Iris, Mercury, Perseus.

**TALATUMSI** Literally, light woman. Pueblo dawn goddess.

**TALBOT** (1) Masculine name from Old French, meaning bloodhound. (2) Sleuthhound; perhaps derives its name from the hound on the Talbot family arms. John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was known in the 15th century as a relentless English general. (3) In heraldry a hound shown walking.

Talbot's head. Heraldic bearing representing a talbot head with large pendulous ears.

**TALIESIN (TALIESSIN)** Literally, beautiful brow or fine value. (1) In Cymric mythology the reborn sun hero Gwion Bach (see), who obtained inspiration accidentally. Found floating on a river by Elfinn, the king's son (agricultural prince), who adopted the infant because of his radiant brow (analogous to the horns or

rays of Moses). One of the seven companions of Bran to escape after warring against Mautholwyh. In a later poem he is a culture hero who obtains inspiration by craft or force. He travels with Arthur and others to Caer Sidi for the spoils of Annwfn, and steals the caldron of inspiration (light and spring growth). (2) Legendary bard to whom the Welsh assign 6th century poetry. He boasted that from the creation of the world he never missed an important event. He claimed to have been in heaven when Lucifer fell, to have been among the constellations with the Pagan goddess Arianrhod and with Virgin Mary, to have carried a banner before Alexander, to have directed the building of the tower of Babel, to have seen the fall of Troy and the founding of Rome, to have been with Noah in the ark, to have witnessed the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, to have been present at the birth of Christ, and at the cross of Calvary. Thus typifies the sun. Parallels Oisín.

**TALISMAN** (1) Moslem priest. (2) Something that exerts magnetic or psychic influence, has magic power, principally for good fortune. The qualities of an amulet usually are understood to be passively protective or preventive; a charm may be contained in a movement or in words; a talisman is any object that works wonders, provides, transforms, etc., whether on the person or not, such as Aaron's rod, Aladdin's lamp. A talisman is an intermediary, whereas a pentacle is a generator.

Astrological talisman. An image or engraving accorded virtue because it had been made when two planets were in conjunction or when a star had reached a culminating point. Popular de-

signs are a circle containing the symbol for: sun, made of gold; moon of silver; Mars of iron; Mercury of quicksilver; Jupiter of pewter; Venus of copper; Saturn of lead.

**TALK MOTIF** In legend a fleeing hero is helped to escape a demon by a talking bird, plant, stone, or other object. The theme is popular in time myths, where the directions given relate to some seasonal aspect or sign. Among North American Indians a man frequently is given advice by his talking parts, such as his feces, phallus, etc.

**TALLAGHT** See Sen Mag.

**TALLISH (TALLES, TALLITH)** Hebrew praying scarf. The four corners represent the four directions or corners of the world; the fringers numbering 613 represent the mitzvahs (good deeds or commands of God).

**TALLULA** Feminine name from North American Indian, meaning falling or running water, perhaps signifying terrible.

**TALMUD** Literally, instruction. Body of Hebrew civil and religious law.

**TALUS (TALOS)** Literally, ankle. (1) Greek sun hero. Man of brass made by Hephaestus. Guardian of Crete, he traversed the island twice a year, and whenever he came upon a stranger he laughed and, making himself red hot, embraced the traveler to death; thus one who gives a false welcome. Invulnerable except at his right ankle bone. Slain by Medea (moon) or by Poeas (darkness). Also worshiped as an axis god. He probably was lame. See Lame King under King. Resembles Achilles, Diarmaid. (2)

Nephew of Daedalus; also known as Perdix, which see. (3) In Spenser's Faerie Queene an iron man representing executive power. He carried a metal flail with which he threshed out falsehood.

**TAMA** Sanscrit for ball. Buddhist sacred pearl, deity emanation. Buddha's third eye; transcendental wisdom.

**TAMAH** Hebrew feminine name meaning laughter.

**TAMAHNOUS** Guardian spirit of Indians of the Northwest.

**TAMAMO-NO-MAYE** Japanese fox-witch with an eight-forked tail. She transformed into a beautiful woman and brought ruin to the rulers who fell in love with her. Her spell finally was broken by a divine mirror, which revealed her hideousness. In fox form she fled, but was pursued and slain by an army which issued from the mirror. The fox had her revenge; anyone who touched Nasu-no, the stone in which she had taken refuge, was instantly killed.

**TAMA-NUI-A-RANGI** Literally, great son of heaven. Polynesian light deity. Son of Rangi by Heke-hike-i-papa.

**TAMA-NUIT-ITE RA (TAMA-NUI-ATE RA)** New Zealand deity who consumed man, earth, and waters by his heat, i.e. the sun. Trapped by Maui, who beat him until he promised to slacken his pace.

**TAMAR** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning palm tree. Hebrew equivalent of Ashtaroth or Ishtar.

**TAMARA PUA** Hindu mystic rose of paradise. Compare Baal Tamar.

**TAMARISK** October 8 birthday flower symbolizing crime.

**TAMBO** In a minstrel performance the end man who plays the tambourine; a quasi-proper name.

**TAMBOEJA** Indonesian hero who climbed into the sky to get fire and the secret of making fire.

**TAMBOURINE** Bacchanalian worship, joyousness. The drum and streamers symbolize the female and male principles, also the sun and rays. Developed from the tom-tom.

**TAMEK-VUI** Finno-Ugrian prince of death. Also known as Kiyamat-tora and Tuoni.

**TAMFANA** Marsi earth-mother, provider of harvests.

**TAM LIN** In an old ballad a young man captured by the fairy queen.

**TAMMANY HALL** Club house in New York City of the Democratic Party's controlling organization in New York State. Symbol of the party itself, and as the target for so-called abuses is used figuratively for municipal malpractice. The hall's emblem is a Bengal tiger.

**Saint Tammany.** A non-aristocratic club. Pre-Revolutionary anti-British, to ridicule pro-British aristocratic societies called Saint Andrew, Saint George, etc., organized the Saint Tammany Society, the name being a corruption of Tamanend, a Delaware Indian chief, friendly to whites. Forerunner of the Tammany Hall Democratic organization.

**TAMMUZ (DUMUZI, DUMUZIDA, TAMOZA, THAMMUZ)** Literally, faithful son or risen son. Babylonian god of spring sun,

flocks, and vegetation, who slew winter demons. In some accounts a marvelous child found drifting on water; in other accounts the son-lover of Ishtar. Yearly at the summer solstice, Ishtar caused him to be torn to pieces and cast into the sea. When earth turned barren, she mourned for him and descended into Arallu to prevail upon him to leave the queen, her sister Ereshkigal. Thus the sisters were love-rivals, and he spent half of the year with each. Usually portrayed as a beautiful youth. He had a dove-like voice, and sometimes had a goat form. The cock also was sacred to him. In worship he was called the child, the healer, the heroic lord, the sentinel. Epithets were: Damu-zi-abzu, i.e. Tammuz of the abyss; Daonus (Daos), the patriarch who instructed men in agricultural arts; Sibzianna, shepherd and hunter, identified with the constellation Orion. At his festival, the Ta-uz, his death was mourned by wailing women. Deified kings were identified with Tammuz, worshiped as lovers of the mother goddess, and sacrificed accordingly. A virgin child and martyr, who died and rose annually with vegetation, he is the prototype of Adonis, Attis, Christ, Combalus, Dionysus, Llew Llaw, Osiris, Pan, Persephone. See Dying god, Mutilation.

**TA MO** Blue-eyed Brahmin who introduced Buddhism into China. He preached perfection must be sought in inward meditation rather than by outward deeds and observances. Once, while meditating, he fell asleep. That he might never do it again he cut off his eyelids and as they dropped to the ground the first tea plant sprouted. Ever since tea has been a symbol of everlasting wakefulness. He

crossed the Yangtze on a reed, an incident comparable to Christ walking on water, thus his attributes are those of a sun deity. Also called Bodhidharma.

**TAMOANCHAN (TOMOANCAN)**  
Same as Xochitlalpan.

**TAMOUI** Tupi-Guarani Indian first ancestor. After giving man civilization he left for the west to preside over the dead, promising to return. By Carib Indians called Tamusi. Resembles Quetzalcoatl.

**TAMON-TEN** Literally, well-famed. Japanese Buddhist guardian of the north. Identical with Vaisravana.

**TAN** (1) Druidic sacred fire. A Celtic word fundamentally meaning shining one, and identical with Chinese tien, i.e. day, god, sky. (2) Chinese dawn god, son of Chang.

**TANAOA (TANAVA)** Society Island primeval deity. Darkness. With Mutuhei (silence) ruler in Po (void). In time Atea (light) separated himself from Tanaoa, and drove him away. Later Ono (sound) evolved from Atea and destroyed Mutuhei. From these two struggles Atanua (dawn) arose and became Atea's wife. Sometimes identified with the sea god Tanga-roa.

**TANCRED** One who has a contempt of danger. In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered the greatest of all Christian warriors after Rinaldo. His one fault is his love for a Pagan woman.

**TANE (KANE, TANE-MAHUTA)** Polynesian primeval deity of forests. He separated his parents, Rangi (sky) and Papa (earth), who were in continual copulation, to

give those deities already conceived room in which to move. He raised the sky in three heavens, first to tree tops, then to mountain tops, finally to where it is, and he clothed his father, giving him stars. His wife Hine-tuamauge brought forth mountain streams and reptiles, his wife Mumuhango brought forth trees, his wife Ngaore brought forth grass, his wife Rangahore brought forth stone. With earth and spittle he formed Hine-i-tau-ira and married her. When Hine-i-tau-ira discovered her husband was her father, she killed herself in shame and descended to the underworld, where she became goddess of night. Tane went after her, but she refused to return to the upper world. Thus the forest lost its vegetation in winter. In another version he molded Tiki and Hine-ahu-one, and they became parents of the human race. In another version, with Ku and Lono, he created man, and gave the form life by breathing into it. The drum was sacred to him. Resembles Maui, Orpheus, Taaroa.

**TANEN (TATUNEN)** Egyptian earth deity. Later merged with Ptah, and assumed gigantic proportions.

**T'ANG (CH'ENG T'ANG)** In Chinese legendary history a miraculously born man who, on receiving a message from the gods brought to him by a tortoise, superseded the evil Chieh Kuei as emperor. During his reign silver overflowed from the hills and metals were plentiful. He symbolizes the age of metallurgy.

**TANGAROA (KANALOA, TAAROA, TANAOA, TANGALOA, UPAO VAHU, TONGAITI)** Polynesian cosmic or world-soul; heaven and ocean god who emerged from



Po. After the deluge he remade the world by casting a rock from heaven and sending creeping plants to cover it. The vines were attacked by worms and from the rotting vines man was formed. The most widely worshiped of Polynesian gods, in Tahiti and Samoa, he is supreme creator; in Hawaii, the Marquesas, and New Zealand, he is fishing and sea god; in Easter Islands he is a seal that is killed but cannot be cooked. In Maori, he is both son and brother-in-law of Rangi, the son of Te-more-tu, or the son of Atea and Papa, who is also one of his wives. She deserted him for Rangi, and Tangaroa in a jealous rage wounded Rangi in the thigh. In another legend, Vatea and Tangaroa both claimed to be the father of Papa's first born. To settle the argument, Papa cut the child in half and gave each his portion. Vatea cast his half into the sky, where it became the sun. Tangaroa kept his until it started to decompose and then threw it into the sky, where it became the pale and marked moon. In Hawaii feared as an evil deity.

**TANGA TANGA** Three-headed Peruvian god symbolizing birth, growth, death.

**TANI** Maori forest god. He has the form of a tree, the roots being his hair, the branches his limbs. He holds heaven up with his feet.

**TANIT (TANITH)** Goddess queen of Carthage. Virgin lady of the full moon. Motherhood guardian. Worshiped in imitation of Astarte. In Rome called Juno Caelestis.

Disk of Tanit. Full moon.

**TANJUR** Sacred Tibetan book.

**TAN-MA (bsTAN-MA)** In Tibetan Buddhism the twelve she-furies under control of Ekajata; conquered by Padmasambhava. They are divided into three classes: four great she-devils; four great injuries; four great medicine females, the first two ferocious, the last two mild. All ride dragons, lions, tigers, or other wild beasts. Originally Pon deities.

**TAN-MO-LO-PO-T'O** Chinese name of Tamra Bhadra, cousin of Buddha and one of the eighteen lohan. He presided over Tamradvipa, Ceylon. Portrayed with prayer beads in an attitude of worship.

**TANNGNJOST AND TANNGRIS-NIR (TANNGNJOSTER AND TANNGRISNER)** Literally, tooth gnasher and tooth gritter. In Norse mythology the two goats that drove Thor's chariot. Storm aspect.

**TANNHAUSER (TANHAUSER, TANHUSER)** Minnesinger; one given to revelry. His adventurous wanderings about Germany and his crusade to the Holy Land led him to be identified with a legendary knight who, passing the Horselberg, sees a beautiful woman beckoning. Following her into a subterranean cave he finds himself before Frau Holde (Venus), and gives himself up to a life of sensual pleasure. He obtains leave to return to the upper world, and goes to Rome to seek absolution from Pope Urban, who tells Tannhauser he has as much chance of forgiveness as the papal staff has of blossoming. Three days after Tannhauser has returned to Horselberg, the staff bursts into bud. Tannhauser has the attributes of a solar or fertility hero who enters into a long winter sleep. See Sleeper

legends.

**TANNUS** Gaulish thunder god.

**TANSY** February 23 birthday flower symbolizing courage, resistance. In the language of flowers: I declare against you.

**TAN-TAD** Literally, fire father. Log burned to represent the deity in Breton fire worship.

**TANTALUS (TANTALOS)** Greek sun deity. Son of Zeus and Pluto; father of Niobe and Pelops.

Prosperous king of Lydia. He revealed to mortals secrets of the gods and, to test the gods' omniscience, he cut his son Pelops into pieces, which he placed before the deities at a banquet.

For his sins, Zeus condemned him to eternal punishment in Tartarus. He stood in water up to his chin, fruits hung over his head, but both retreated when he attempted to taste them. His punishment suggests the shrinking of waters and vegetation in times of intense heat. A liquor chest in which bottles are visible but unobtainable without a key is called a *tantalus*; his name is the source of *tantalize*. Compare *Ixion*, *Lycaon*, *Sisyphus*.

**TANTRA** From the Sanscrit, meaning ritual, rule. In Buddhism the worship of female energies (*saktis*) in conjunction with male energies. Also signifies a god's ferocious manifestation with multiple heads or arms.

Tantric symbols. *Ankausa* (elephant goad), *camara* (fly whisk), *capa* (bow), *churi* (knife), *damaru* (skull drum), *danda* (skeleton wand or staff with thunderbolt), *gada* (mace), *kapala* (skull cup), *karttika* (chopper), *khadga* (sword), *mala* (rosary of skulls), *narasthyabharna* (human bones apron), *parasu* (ax), *phurbu*

(three-edged dagger), *sanmudras* (bone ornaments), *sara* (arrow), *trisula* (trident), *vajra* (thunderbolt), *visvavajra* (double or crossed thunderbolt).

**TAO (TAOU)** (1) Literally, the way. In Taoism, he who knows the way and follows it is above compassion, justice, and rites. Because he is in harmony with the forces of the universe, he has attained serenity. All life is one, the ultimate union of dualistic forces, representing completion rather than negation or annihilation. Nothing is impossible, nothing improbable. The Taoist trinity is composed of *T'ien Pao*, heavenly jewel; *Ling Pao*, mystic jewel; *Shen Pao*, spiritual jewel. (2) Chinese supreme spirit, pure essence. He existed in the great absolute prior to the birth of the elements, and to contact humanity was miraculously born of the Virgin of Jasper. He is represented as a divine emanation incarnate in human form. (3) In Philippine Islands an ignorant person, a peasant.

Tao Chun. Mortal form of *Ling Pao*, second of the three Chinese pure ones. He controls the relations of the Yang (male principle) and the Yin (female principle).

**TAPAS** Literally, ardor. Vedic deity.

**TAPER AND TADPOLE** Political tools of powerful interests. From the two characters created by Disraeli in his political novels.

**TAPER FEAST** Finnish memorial feast for the family dead. Tapers are lighted. The feast is held twice each year in connection with fertility rites at Easter and at the autumn harvest.

**TAPIO** Finnish forest spirit, originally the forest itself. His wife is Mielikki, his son is Ny-yrikki, his daughter is Tuulikki, all forest deities. His attributes are dual; he aids the wanderer or dances, tickles, or smothers him to death. An aspect of storm or wind. In female form called Vir-ava.

**TAPIR** Aggressiveness, dirt, gluttony, love of digging into facts, over-familiarity. A pathfinder, especially through seemingly impenetrable places. In the Chinese zodiac represents Ching. In Japan called baku, swallower of bad dreams, and for this reason portrayed on quilts.

**TAR** (1) Word root from Chaldean, meaning daughter of, from the Greek meaning tar, and from Icelandic, meaning tree (sap). Incorporated in Ilmatar, Ishtar, Tartarus. (2) A sailor; abbreviation of tarpaulin. Also Jack Tar.

**TARA** (1) Buddhist savior. She presides over the senses and elements, and is invoked for protection from the dangers which beset mankind and from a migratory existence. As the sakti of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara she has two forms, one white, one green, and represents the two wives of Sron-btsan-sgam-po. Sometimes shown with seven eyes. She also is sakti of Amoghasiddhi, a Dhyani-buddha, in which aspect her emblems are a kapala and a visvavajra and her mount is a roaring lion. In her five main forms she is Sitatara, white Tara; Syamatara, green Tara; Ekajata, blue Tara; Bhrkuti, yellow Tara; Kurukulla, red Tara. In Tibet called sGrol-mas. (2) Feminine name from the Gaelic, meaning the crag. (3) Chief fortress of the Fir Bolgs, then the capital of the Celtic divine folk Tuatha De

Danann, finally the dwelling place of Irish high kings.

**Hill of Tara.** Ancient seat of sovereignty in Ireland. Here bards, clergy, kings, and princes assembled to consult on public matters.

**Tara's psalter.** Great Irish chronicles read to the assembly on Hill of Tara.

**Tara stone.** Same as Lia Fail.

**TARA BAI** Hindu star maiden. She never grows old, and no mortal can resist the witchery of her songs. Parallels Circe.

**TARAN** Gaelic wandering spirit of an unbaptised infant.

**TARANI** Sanscrit for savior. Hindu title of the sun.

**TARANIS (TARANUS)** Gaulish deity who was served human sacrifice; probably a death goddess. The Romans identified her as a thunder god. Name signifying Annis of Tar (west, direction of the dying sun).

**TARANTELLA** Rapid, whirling Italian dance which supposedly cured tarantism, the hysteria fabled to be caused by a tarantula bite which culminated in the unrestrained dancing.

**TARE** A wheat weed, Christian symbol of evil.

**TAREA** Hebrew name meaning flight.

**TARGET HITTING** A folklore motif in which a hero, to save his or another's life or to win a prize, is compelled to hit a difficult target. He invariably hits that at which he aims because he is the sun, and his weapons (rays) never miss their mark. Some such heroes are: Arjuna,

**Odysseus, William Tell.**

**TARIA-NUI** Literally, big ears. Polynesian deity venerated by fishermen.

**TARIPACA** Literally, he who judges. In Inca legend an aspect of Viracocha.

**TARI PENNU** Earth goddess of the Khonds people of India. Human sacrifices were made to her.

**TARKSYA** Sun horse in Hindu mythology.

**TARKU (TARK)** Head of the western Hittite pantheon. Thunder and war god. He carries a hammer and three lightning flashes. Other emblems are the mace, double battle ax, trident. By eastern Hittites called Teshup. Resembles Enlil, Rimmon.

**TARLETON'S QUARTER** Lack of respect for the flag of truce. From the behavior of Sir Banastre Tarleton, an English cavalry officer in the Revolutionary War, who allowed no quarter when the white flag was waved. He had a reputation of butchering more men and laying with more women than anyone else in the war.

**TARNKAPPE (TARNHUT)** In Norse mythology the cloak or hat of invisibility and strength, which Siegfried stole from the Nibelung dwarfs and which enabled him to acquire their treasures and the sword Balmung. It was worn by Sigurd when he rode his horse into flames to win Brynhild for Gunther. Typifies a cloud, mist, or darkness. Also called Helkappe, Nebelkappe.

**TARONHIAWAGON** Literally, he who comes from the sky. Onondaga Indian supreme god. Resembles Ioskeha, Michabo.

## **TAROT (TAROC, TAROCCO)**

Symbol of mysticism. The tarot deck, originally devised for purposes of divination, supposedly was a survival of the Thoth (Hermes Trismegistus) cult. While in modern times used to foretell the future in general, anciently used to predict the rise and fall of waters which brought fertility. All pictures are double to express the dual law in nature and are earnest to suggest peace. Various called Devil's picture book, Gipsy bible, tablets of fate, wheel of life. The word probably derived from Astoreth and is related to Tara and Tartar. In medieval Europe adapted for card playing. A deck is composed of 78 cards divided into 4 suits, each of which has 4 court cards (king, queen, knight, page) and cards numbered ace to ten, which are known as minor arcana, and 22 picture cards which correspond to the letters of the Hebrew alphabet and are known as major arcana. The suits represent the four worlds, elements, letters of the Divine Name IHVH, nature of humans, and Egyptian castes. They are: club suit (formerly called scepter or wand) corresponding to the archetypal world of pure ideas, fire, the I in IHVH, to will, agricultural class. Diamond suit (anciently coin, dish, or pentacle), material world, earth, second H in IHVH, to be silent, merchant class. Heart suit (anciently chalice, cup, or goblet), creative world, water, first H in IHVH, to know, priesthood. Spade suit (anciently sword), world of expression, air, V in IHVH, to dare, king or warrior class. The 22 major arcana, their number and Hebrew letter equivalents are: Magician or Juggler, 1, Aleph; High Priestess, 2, Beth; Empress, 3, Gimel; Emperor, 4, Daleth; Hierophant



or Pope, 5, Heh; Lovers, 6, Vau; Chariot, 7, Zayin; Justice, 8, Cheth; Hermit, 9, Teth; Wheel, 10, Yod; Strength, 11, Caph; Hanging Man, 12, Lamed; Death, 13, Mem; Alchemist or Temperance, 14, Nun; Devil, 15, Samekh; Tower, 16, Ayin; Star, 17, Pe; Moon, 18, Tsade; Sun, 19, Qoph; Judgment, 20, Resh; World, 21, Shin; Fool, 22, Tav. Sometimes Fool is made the first tarot and numbers and Hebrew letters are changed accordingly. Those who are able to read the tarots supposedly know and control the secrets of the universe. Sometimes cards are added to a deck, as zodiacal signs, virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, etc.

#### TARPEIAN ROCK (TARPEIN)

Cliff on Capitoline Hill from which Roman traitors were hurled; hence an extortioner, anything insatiable. Entrance to the abyss. Named for Tarpeia, vestal virgin and daughter of the citadel's governor. She supposedly was buried at its base. According to fable, she agreed to open Rome's gates to the Sabines on condition of receiving what they wore on their left arms, meaning their gold bracelets. Keeping their promise the Sabines threw their shields and crushed her.

TARQUIN (1) Legendary line of Roman kings, noted for arrogance, pride, haughtiness. The last was Tarquinius Superbus. His son, Tarquinius Sextus, committed the rape on Lucree, and in revenge the Tarquins were expelled from Rome and a republic established. See Sibylline Books. (2) In the Arthurian cycle an underworld or winter lord defeated by Lancelot.

TARSUS Ancient city celebrated for its schools and libraries. Rival of Athens and Alexander as a cultural center. During the Ro-

man civil wars, Augustus proclaimed it a free city. It was the apostle Paul's native city, and as endless journeyer to communicate the Christian faith, he was called Tarsus.

TARTAK A deity image worshiped by Avites in Samaria.

TARTAR Destroyer, exterminator, invader, nomad, one too strong for his opponent.

Catch a Tartar. Be in the power of one's enemy. From the story of an Irish soldier who shouted that he had caught a Tartar. When his companions instructed him to bring the prisoner along, the soldier said he would not come. The soldier then was told to "come along yourself," and he answered, "I wish I could, but he won't let me."

#### TARTARUS (TARTAROS)

(1) A sunless abyss below Hades in Greek mythology. Originally a prison of the gods who had been driven from Olympus, as Erebus was the eternal prison for men. Later abode where Rhadamanthus sentenced mortals who had sinned, and loosely used for Hades. Name from tar, meaning west, realm of darkness.

TARTUFFE (TARTUF, TARTUFE) Arch-hypocrite, impostor, pretender to piety. Chief character in Moliere's comedy of the same name.

TARZAN Animal trainer, man of the wilds, physical skill, strength. Character created by Edgar Rice Burroughs.

TASCHLIKH Hebrew ceremony for the expiation of offenses by casting off or drowning clothes or clothed figures or rags as

substitutes for humans. Compare *Chobarai*.

**TASE** Burmese malignant ghosts. They include the *hminza*, *thabet*, and *thaye*, all bloodthirsty bringers of disease, especially cholera and smallpox. Their acts are prompted by a desire for vengeance for their misfortunes during life.

**TASHI LAMA** Spiritual head of Tibet, who does not concern himself with temporal affairs. Incarnation of Buddha Amitabha and of *Pan-chhen Rin-pocche*. Compare *Dalai Lama*.

**TASHITSHERINGMA** One of the five long-life sisters of Tibetan Buddhism. She accompanies *Sridevi*. Her emblems are the *patra* and *vajra*, her *vahana* is a lion.

**TASHMETU (ERNA, TASHMIT, TASHMITUM)** Name signifying interceder, listener, mercy, revelation. Babylonian and Sumerian goddess of love and supplication with lunar significance. Great mother, undecaying one. Invoked to placate her spouse *Nabu*.

**TASK** A world-wide folktale motif. A hero or heroine must accomplish a difficult or menial task to win a mate, obtain a magic object, or preserve a life. The tales usually revolve around time myths. *Cinderella* personifies rebirth. *Heracles'* labors involve the cycle of the year. *Outracing* a princess suggests a sun hero's capture of the moon goddess. Riddle solving typifies the release of fertile waters. The *Rumpelstiltskin* story relates to the spinning of vegetation. *Sisyphus* rolls the sun to its rising and setting. *Sowing dragon's teeth* accounts for the founding of a city. *Son-in-law* tasks suggest the unsuccess-

ful attempt of the old sun or year to kill his daughter's husband or suitor, who is destined to replace him.

**TASSEL** Light rays, phallus. In heraldry indicates an armorial mantle or state robe. Resolves into *ta-ass-el*, i. e. hot fire of God or resplendent light of God.

Four tassels of the tracing board. In Freemasonry the guttural, pectoral, manual, and pedal. Also the cardinal virtues: fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

**TAT (DAD, DADDU, TET, ZAD)**  
(1) Egyptian amulet for protection from enemies and for the preservation of a mummy. Symbolic of durability, firmness, immutability, security. Represents *Osiris's* backbone, the tree trunk in which his body supposedly had been enclosed, a pillar of the universe, or the pole that measured Nile waters. Source of teat.  
(2) Same as *Thoth*. (3) In Theosophy *The Absolute*; from the Sanscrit *tat*, meaning that. (4) An Iranian race of agricultural people. (5) Child's first word for father.

**TATA** Forefather of Siberian Tatars. Appointed by the creator god to watch over the growth of the sacred birch, the tree of life.

Tatar. See *Tartar*.

**TATARI-ISHI** Japanese cursing stone; bringer of ill-luck or death.

**TATE** Masculine and feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning cheerful.

**TATHAGATA** From the Sanscrit, meaning he who has gone in the manner of his ancestors. An honorary title of Buddha.

**TATHLUM** In Celtic mythology the magic weapon of Lugh. Round stone with which he killed Balor. The sun ball.

**TATSUTA-HIME** Literally, lady who weaves the brocade (of autumn leaves). Originally a wind and weather goddess, later autumn goddess.

**TATTERSALL** Any large horse market. So called from Richard Tattersall, who established a horse exchange in London.

**TATTOOING** (1) Anciently a deity image, thus the god constantly was present to protect the individual. A form of blood-letting or self-mutilation to indicate dedication to a deity. In funeral rites a covenant between the mourner and the dead. Rank; the Ainu to indicate womanhood tattoo the skin around the mouth. See Blood-letting, Self-mutilation. (2) Military or naval signal to repair to quarters; about 9 P.M. Sounded on a drum or trumpet.

**TAU (TAV)** Twenty second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English T or Th. Its meaning is cross or mark; it symbolizes end, light, perfection; its numerical value is 400. According to mystics, its correspondences are: musical tone, A natural; planetary, Saturn; tarot, Fool; zodiacal, Scorpio. Its color is indigo; its direction on the cube of space is center with a vibration of eternity; its intelligence is cosmic consciousness; its significance is reward. In white magic corresponds to the world of minerals.

Aleph-Tau. Beginning and end.

Tau cross. Animal passions, male and female principles. By Christians called Saint Anthony's cross. Egyptian symbol of life; tally for measuring depth of the

Nile's waters. Hebrew symbol of eternal life, salvation. Sometimes said to be the form raised by Moses in the Wilderness.

Triple tau. In Masonic Royal Arch Degree, the consecrated and separated, recipients of hidden wisdom.

**TAUNI-KAPI-KAPI** New Guinea man-eating giant. In one tale a youth, who with his mother climbs a beanstalk and kills a man-eating giant. See Beanstalk.

**TAURICA** A surname of Artemis.

**TAUROBOLIUM** The sacrifice of a bull involving baptism of the worshiper with the bull's blood. An initiation rite, which probably originated in Anahita worship, but was adopted in the Cybele and Mithras cult. Also an epithet of Artemis.

**TA-URT (TA-URAT)** Benign Egyptian goddess of maternity. In some myths the mother of Osiris. Portrayed as a female hippopotamus. The cow also is associated with her.

**TAURUS** (1) Celestial bull; fecundator, nourisher, plower of the meadows of heaven, provider. Second zodiacal sign; sun enters about April 20. Period of fertility and growth. Its color is red orange, its element is earth. It is a cold, dry, feminine sign; its quality is unfortunate. Night house of Venus. Subjects born under the sign are bold, melancholy, practical, secretive. It is a time of rain, plowing, and sowing, and governs the neck. Its tarot significance is High Priestess. Its pictorial symbol is a bull's head simplified into a triangular face with bull's horns or an oval topped by a crescent. Identical with

**Apis and Gudanna.** By Greeks identified with Zeus as the bull who abducted Europa. New Testament astrologers associate with the ox in whose stall Jesus was born. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky.

**TAUTABAOTH** In Gnostic Ophite sect an angel with a head like that of a bear.

**TAUTHE AND APASON** Babylonian primeval couple; parents of Moymis the intelligible world.

**TA-UZ** Festival of wailing women in Tammuz rites.

**TAV** See Tau.

**TAWADEINTHA** Indo-Chinese land of nats over which Thagya Min ruled. Identical with Tewada.

**TAWANTINSUYU** Literally, land of four quarters. A name of the Inca empire.

**TAWARA TODA** Literally, warrior-Toda-of-the-rice-bale. In Japanese legend, at a dragon princess's request, he slew a centipede which threatened to destroy the dragon race (fertility). In gratitude he was given three gifts: an inexhaustible rice bale, a never-ending roll of silk (cognate Fortunatus' purse), and a bell from India, which he placed in a temple.

**TAWHAKI (TAFAI)** Chatham Islands culture hero who captured and imprisoned the winds in a basket. Parallels Mauri. In Maori mythology, grandson of Whaitari, a female cannibal. Attacked by jealous cousins and left for dead, he appealed to his grandmother and she sent a flood. In some versions he climbed to heaven on a spider web and be-

came a lightning god. When he stamped on heaven's floor the waters poured through cracks he had created and caused a deluge. In some accounts he was grandson of Nona, also a sky cannibal. By a celestial wife he was father of Wahieroa and grandfather of Rata.

**TAWHIRI-MA-TEA** Literally, beckoned and desired. Polynesian wind deity; offspring of Rangi and Papa. He divided his progeny into four broods and sent one to each corner of the compass.

**TAWISCARA (TAWISCARON, TAWISKALA, TAWISKAVA, TEHOTENNHIARON)** Literally, it grows dark. Huron personification of stone implements, especially flint. Maker of malevolent beings and winter spirits. Imitator, trickster, constantly destroying the works created by his twin brother Ioskeha, who eventually banished him to the underworld.

**TAX** In an Italian icon personified by a lusty young man with an oak crown. In his left hand he holds ears of corn, an olive branch, and grapes; in his right hand he holds a pair of shears. A sheep is at his feet. He is without breeches and his legs are bare; the soles of his feet are calloused.

**TAXUS (TAXOS)** Greek sacred tree. A yew. Holy bows and arrows were cut from it. The word yields resplendent axis.

**TAYGETE** One of the Greek Pleiades. Daughter of Atlas. Patron goddess of Sparta. Lacedaemon, her son by Zeus, founded the state.

**TAZH AND TAZHAK** Iranian



twins born of the primeval pair Fravak and Fravakain. First mortal couple; progenitors of the Arabs.

**TCHAPAN** Wooden clapper or castanet used by Chinese beggars.

**TCHUE** Bushman creator-transformer culture hero. Usually appeared in the form of an edible fruit which came to life with the sun and died when the sun set. He also assumed animal shape, and brought fire to man. Inasmuch as he died, he brought death to mankind.

**TCIKAPIS** Culture hero and conjurer of Eastern Canadian Indians. A dwarf, whose mother died before he was born, he was removed from her body by his sister. See Abdominal birth.

**TEA** Chinese symbol of the brew or waters of life, wakefulness. Because the tea plant grew from the eyelids of Ta Mo, its leaf looks like an eyelid bordered with lashes.

High tea. In England an elaborate meal, including cold meats.

Tea leaves. Used for purposes of divination.

Teapot Dome. Graft, political scandal; alluding to a United States affair in 1924.

Tea room. In Japan symbolic of an oasis in the dreary waste of existence, where weary travelers may meet and find refreshment and share in the harmonies of cha-no-yu (tea ceremony), where the nageire (special floral arrangement) is displayed.

**TEACH-NA-TEINEDH** Literally, church of the fire. Celtic rite of purification by fire.

**TE-AO (PO-BEGAT-TE-AO)** Polynesian primeval deity. Offspring of Po, void; begetter of

Ao-marama, daylight.

**TEARAI** Japanese purification basin. It stands before all Shinto shrines, and worshipers cleanse their hands and mouth of evil before entering.

**TEARS** Complaint, lamentation, perspiration, rain, sorrow. Excessive tears by mourners supposedly harm the dead. Anciently weeping rites were held to encourage a god to weep creative tears; those from a beneficent deity fertilized, those from an evil deity poisoned plants and animals.

Crocodile tears. Hypocritical sympathy, from an old belief that crocodiles moan and shed tears when devouring a victim.

Tear-drop. September 10 birthday flower.

Tears of Isis. The Nile.

Tear urn (Lachrymatory).

Found in ancient Hebrew and Roman tombs. Symbolic of the deity's concern for the sorrows of mortals.

**TEAZEL** December 2 birthday flower. Symbolizes jealousy, misanthropy.

**TECHU (TEHUTI)** Egyptian word for the ibis; a name of Thoth; also an instrument which corresponds to the needle of the scales on which souls were weighed. Resolves into t-ek-Hu, i.e. resplendent great mind. Cognate tuche, Greek for good luck.

**TECOLOTL** Aztec night owl, ruler in the underworld.

**TECPATL** Literally, the flint stone. A leaf-shaped knife blade used by Aztecs in sacrifices.

**TECZISTECATL** Anahuac Indian moon goddess. Mother of

generation.

**TEFENET (TEFNUT)** Literally, the spitter. Egyptian rain goddess. With her brother-mate Shu begotten when Ra spat on the ground. In time she and Shu were identified as the zodiacal twins. Sometimes identified with Isis, Hathor, or Nut, as a mother goddess.

**TEGID VOEL (TEGID THE BALD)** In Brythonic mythology the mate of Cerridwen and by her father of the beautiful Creirwy and the ugly Avagddu. God of the world under the waters. He lived on a magic island. Prototype of Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

**TEHARONHIAWAGON** Literally, he who holds up the sky in two places, referring to the action of hands. Iroquois creator of all good things. Axis god who brought out from Mother Earth the six Iroquois tribes. Epithets are Odendonna, sapling, also a name of Ioskeha; Tharonhiaouagon, he who comes from the sky, the bringer of dreams; Tharonhiawakon, he who grasps the sky, provider of memory.

**TEHOM** In Hebrew mythology the primordial sea out of which heaven and earth were created. Equates with Tiamat.

**TEHOTENNIARON** Literally, flint stone. Iroquois evil deity. In a battle with his brother Ioskeha the blood that dropped from his wounds turned into flint. Same as Tawiscara.

**TEHUEHUETL** Aztec great stone dedicated to penitential acts.

**TEIMATINI** Literally, disposer of men. In Aztec mythology an aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

**TEIRNYON TWRYF VLIANT**  
Same as Teyrnon.

**TEIRTU** In Welsh legend the owner of a magic harp which played and stopped by itself, i.e. wind. Equates with Dagda.

**TE KORE** In New Zealand mythology the Void. His descendants were: Te Kore-tua-tahi, first Void; Te Kore-tua-rua, second Void; Te Kore-nui, vast Void; Te Kore-roa, far-extending Void; Te Kore-para, serene Void; Te Kore-whiwhia, unpossessing Void; Te Kore-rawea, delightful Void; Te Kore-te-tamaua, fast-bound Void; Te-Po, night; Te-Po-teki, hanging night; Te-Po-terea, drifting night; Te-Po-whawha, moaning night; Hine-maki-moe, daughter of troubled sleep; Te-Ata, dawn; Te-Ao-turoa, abiding day; Te-Ao-Marama, bright day; Whai-tua, space.

**TELAMON** (1) Literally, bear. Greek axis deity. Legendary king of Salamis. Son of Aeacus; brother of Peleus; Husband of Hesione; father of Ajax and Teucer. A companion of Heracles, he took part in the Argonaut expedition and Calydonian boar hunt. Spurred by jealousy Telamon and Peleus killed their brother Phocus and fled. His exploits and the murder are seasonal myths. (2) In architecture a male support used like a caryatid. Also called an atlas.

**TELCHINES** In Greek legend a primitive people variously described as cultivators of soil, inventors of useful arts, metal workers, priests, sorcerers, and envious demons. Their myths resemble those of the Cyclops. Probably skilled artisans of an early Cretan civilization.

**TELEGONUS (TELEGONOS)** In

a late Greek myth the son of Odysseus and Circe. After accidentally slaying his father, he married Penelope and begot Italus by her. A sun hero.

**TELEIA** Literally, complete one. A title of the Greek goddess Hera.

**TELEMACHUS (TELEMACHOS)** In Greek mythology, when Odysseus failed to return from the siege of Troy, his son Telemachus went in search of him. Odysseus meanwhile returned to Ithaca, where Telemachus eventually found him and helped him slay Penelope's suitors. Thus a son who seeks in vain for his father and finally discovers him at home. The dawn or spring sun.

**TELEPHASSA** Literally, shining from afar. In Greek mythology personification of the far-reaching lunar rays. Wife of Agenor; mother of Cadmus, Cilix; Europa; Phoenix. On the search for Europa, she accompanied Cadmus to the Thessalian plains, and there died; thus the moon passed from view in the morning.

**TELEPHUS** Greek personification of far-reaching rays. Son of Heracles (sun) and Auge (brilliant morning). Exposed on Mount Parthenion, where he was suckled by a doe. In another legend set adrift with Auge (see); thus a fatal child resembling Perseus. He became king of Mysia and the husband of the Trojan princess Laodice. In single combat with Achilles, he was wounded. An oracle informed him only the weapon (sun's rays) which had infected the wound could heal him. In beggar dress, he persuaded Odysseus to scrape some rust from Achilles' shield Pelian, and his wound was healed. Mean-

while the Greeks learned that only he could give them the route to Troy, and in gratitude he gave the information.

**TELESCOPIUM** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Telescope.

**TELESPHORUS EUEMERION** Literally, bringing to a prosperous end. In Greek mythology an Asclepius assistant. Personification of the hidden sustaining vital force upon which depends the recovery of the sick. Also called Acesius (health giving).

**TELL, WILLIAM** See William Tell.

**TELLUS MATER (TERRA MATER)** Ancient Italian earth mother; personification of the field which receives and cherishes the seed. In later mythology supplanted by Ceres, and still later appeared as Terra Mater. In certain rites worshiped as an underworld divinity. Her feast the Fordicithia was celebrated April 15. Identified with Demeter, Gaea, Jord, Nerthus.

**TELPOCHTLI** Literally, youth, potent and unpersuadable. Title of the Aztec god Tezcatlipoca.

**TELYAVELI (TELYAVELIK)** Baltic personification of the glow of dawn or of sunset. Celestial smith who makes spurs and girdles for Perkunas' son (rays of the rising sun) and a crown and ring for Perkunas' daughter (the solar disk). Compares with Ilmarinen, Svarog, Wieland.

**TEM (TUM)** Egyptian god of the setting sun; closer of the doors of day. Often regarded as creator of the world. He wears a pschent and carries the ankh and scepter. Identical with Atum.

Root of temenos, temple.

**TEMENI** Hebrew name meaning fortunate.

**TEMENOS** In Greek antiquity consecrated land; a sacred enclosure, as that around a temple. Word akin to tommen, Welsh for barrow.

**TE-MORE-TU** Literally, ultimate space. In Maori mythology father of Tangaroa.

**TEMPERANCE** (1) One of the four cardinal virtues. Symbolized by azalea, blue ribbon, elephant, lamb, lettuce, the perpendicular, purple. Personified by Sophrosyne, a woman draped and holding a cantharos and ewer. (2) Name of a gnostic Aeon.

**TEMPEST** Destruction, war. Dream significance: ambush, danger.

Tempest in a teapot. A great uproar or fuss over a trifle.

**TEMPLE** Deity presence, monument in honor of the dead, soul. Originally in circle form to honor the sun, or triangular supported by four columns to represent trinity and the four elements as agents of creation; later in cross form. Twin pillars at temples represent the morning and evening star or sun and moon. In ancient mysteries temple steps were fifteen, the seven lower represented the seven arts and sciences; the next five, the senses; the top three, the trinity of God in man. In Freemasonry the temple symbolizes divine wisdom, and the step symbolism is identical to that in mysteries, except in reverse order.

Temple of Solomon. Symbol of New Jerusalem, Paradise, City of the Sun.

**TEN** Completeness, divinity, dominion, energy, finality, foot, fortune, futurity, hand, infinity, inventiveness, key of all things, leadership, manly honor, originality, perfection, prophecy, pioneering, power, rise and fall, self-confidence, virility, wealth, will. In low form, fall from high position. According to Pythagoreans, number which commences a fresh series, capable of unlimited expansion. See Tetractys. The ten parts of man are: spirit, brain, lungs, heart, spleen, liver, gall, kidneys, genitals, matrix. Number of fingers and toes. Composed of one (visible universe or self-consciousness) and zero (infinite vast or superconsciousness). Used to indicate the unification of the sexes; also an indefinite great number. By mystics called Hand of God. Its vibrations are solar. Its nature is infinite and it assists the spiritual. Under its influence is the resplendent intelligence; it controls life and power. Corresponds to the Hebrew letter yod, the tree of life, the zodiacal house Capricorn. It produces a contemplative character. In a name or cycle denotes anxiety, brilliance. Babylonian spring festivals honored the deities for ten days. By Babylonians and Hindus, with six, utilized in measuring periods of time (sixty seconds or minutes). Egyptian heavenly spheres were ten. In Hebrew tradition, Noah was of the tenth generation. In the cabala the value of the letters in the seal with which Jehovah, under the name VHI, sealed the south, when he contemplated it on His left. Number of words by means of which He created the universe. Number of angels of heaven; categories of created things (activity, passivity, place, position, powers, quality, quan-



tity, relation, substance, time); orders of the damned in the infernal region; Sephiroth or intelligences of God. Ten animals reside in the Moslem heaven.

Council of Ten. Secret tri-

bunal of the old Venetian republic.

Ten antediluvian kings of Sumer. The names appearing in Greek transcriptions also are given along with the corresponding Hebrew patriarchs:

<u>Sumerian name</u>	<u>Greek name</u>	<u>Hebrew Patriarch</u>
Alulim	Aloros	Adam
Alagar	Alaparos	Seth
Enmeluanna	Amelon	Enosh
Enmengalanna	Ammenon	Kenan
Dumuzi (Tammuz)	Daozos	Mahalalel
Ensibzianna	Amempsinos	Jared
Enmenduranna	Euedorachos	Enoch
Ubardudu	Opartes	Methusaleh
Aradgin	Ardates	Lamech
Ziusudra	Xisuthros	Noah
	(Sisythes)	

Ten Commandments. The Decalogue or laws given to Moses on lapis lazuli tablets on Mount Sinai. They are: Thou shalt have no other God before me; thou shalt not take unto thee any graven image; thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy; honor thy father and thy mother; thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, his wife, his manservant, his maidservant, his ox, his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

Ten of diamonds. Playing card on which 18th century invitations to social events frequently were sent to indicate hour of arrival.

Ten perfections. The virtues a candidate for Buddhahood must possess in their purest forms: charity, discrimination, energy, equanimity, good conduct, intelligence, resolution, strength, trance concentration, use of convenient means.

Tenth chasm, eighth circle.

In Dante's *Inferno* the realm in which counterfeiters of things are afflicted with dropsy and the falsifiers in words are afflicted with fever, and lie groveling and helpless.

Ten tribes of Israel. The lost tribes; those carried into captivity by the Assyrians and who lost their identity by assimilation with their captors. Composed of people chiefly from the tribes of Gad, Issachar, Simeon, Ephraim, Asher, Manasseh, Dan, Naphtali, Reuben, Zebulun.

The submerged tenth. The poorest class, below the line of self-support, estimated at ten per cent of the population.

The upper ten. The cream of society; short for the upper ten thousand. Expression coined by N. P. Willis, referring to New York City's society.

**TENA-RANIDE** Literally, thing that kills man. A plague or death spirit of the Athapascan Indians of North America.

**TENEMET** Egyptian patroness

of intoxicating drink. Parallels Siduri.

**TENES (TENNES)** Greek sun deity. Son of Cycnus. Falsely accused by his stepmother Philonome, he is thrown into the sea in a chest, from which he escapes, i.e. rises in the morning. In another account he is said to be the son of Apollo, and his proverbial tenacity and vengeance on perjurers make him one of the truth gods. Compare Hippolytus.

**TENG KAO** Literally, climbing the hill. Chinese festival celebrated ninth day, ninth moon, when city dwellers have a picnic. Teng Kao cakes are eaten to bring about promotion. Outgrowth of an ancient harvest feast.

**TENGRI (TANGARA, TENGRI, TURA)** (1) Buriat star god, designated as Western or White Tengri, friendly to mankind, and Eastern or Black Tengri, bringer of disease and misfortune. (2) Siberian heaven god, also a general term for god, a word which originally meant heaven, later the animated sky with mystical powers. Epithets are Blue Tengri, spiritual being who gives fruitfulness, and Eternal Tengri, ruler of the world and decreer of fate.

**TENGU** Japanese goblin, a spirit of the mountains or air. Reincarnation of one who was arrogant or vengeful, especially a priest or warrior. Sojobo, the chief, wears a red, bishop-like robe, a small coronet, and carries a feather-fan in his right hand. He has a large aquiline nose (tengu-bana), symbol of pride, and is served by inferiors, who are winged and have the beaks of birds. They flock in the cryptomeria tree near their chief's abode, and are called koppa-tengu

(leaflet-tengu). They are mischievous, cause trouble, and send up volcanoes and tempests. To be called tengu-ni-naru (become tengu) means to be proud and boastful. When thunder spirits, they give rain.

**TENGYS** Siberian sea lord, ruler of the earth until the flood, when Ulgen became earth's ruler.

**TENJIN (TEMMANGU)** Japanese god of calligraphy. Deified form of Sugiyara-no-michizane.

**TENNESSEE** Emblem: iris, motto: Agriculture, Commerce; nicknames: Big Bend, Hog and hominy, Volunteer.

**TENNIN (TENNYO)** Japanese Buddhist heavenly maidens. They roam the skies without wings in fluttering veils, playing music and scattering flowers which bear a celestial scent. They illumine the dusk of forests and in general are ministering angels. Equivalent to Hindu devatas.

**TENNO** Literally, heavenly king. Title of the Japanese emperor as head of the Shinto cult; from Jimmu Tenu, son of the goddess Amaterasu and legendary founder of the empire. Also called Tenshi (son-of-heaven). As ruler of temporal affairs called Kwotei. Compare Mikado.

**TENOCHTITLAN** Aztec sacred city; now known as Mexico City.

**TENSHO (TENSHODAIJIN, TENSHOKODAIJIN)** Popular name for the sun goddess Amaterasu.

**TENT** Encampment, shepherd, unsettled state, war. Dream significance: unforeseen adventure. In heraldry, readiness for battle. Symbol of the Hebrew

tribe Gad and of the Tabernacle.

Tents of Kedar. Deity protection, wilderness abode.

**TENTETEMIC** Literally, lip-stone which slays (or dreams). One of the Aztec primeval quadruplets or directions. See Huey-tonantzin.

**TEOCALLI** Literally, god house. Aztec truncated pyramid used for religious rites.

**TEOCOTE** Literally, sacred fire. Pine tree found in Mexican mountains. From it the Aztecs obtained the oleoresin burned in religious rites.

**TEOPAN** In Mexico the temple and courts which surrounded the teocalli. Yields shining one eye.

**TEOTL** Aztec name for god. Root of teocuitlalt (gold) and cuitlatl (divine emanation).

**TEOYAOMIQUI** Toltec warrior's death god; ruler of the day's sixth hour.

**TEPEYLOTL** Literally, heart of the mountains (earth's cavern). Toltec death lord. Ruler of night's eighth hour. Represented by the jaguar.

**TEPHILLIN (T<sup>r</sup> PHILLIN)** Hebrew prayer band attached to the Arba Konfus, which see.

**TE-PO** New Zealand deity of night.

**TERAH** In the Old Testament the father of Abraham. A migrant, a shepherd who sought green pastures for his flock.

**TERAPHIM (TERAPH)** Small idols or images consulted as household gods by early Hebrews and other Semites. Originally

they may have been mummified oracular heads connected with ancestor worship or were images of Ishtar. Later used in divination. In the middle ages used as talismans. Parallel lares, penates. See Speaking head.

**TEREBINTH** In the Old Testament the sacred oak in which God or one of his angels revealed himself, hence the word of God.

**TE REINGA** Polynesian underworld; entered by a leap from Rerenga-wairua.

**TEREUS** In Greek mythology son of Ares. Husband of Procne, by whom he was the father of Itys. He violated his wife's sister Philomela, and to punish him, the sisters killed Itys and served him to his father. When Tereus discovered the crime he pursued Procne and Philomela, whom the gods transformed into a swallow and nightingale respectively. Tereus was changed into a hoopoe. He personified the rising sun; Procne the dew; Philomela the dawn clouds which greet the sun.

**TERLAIN (TERLAIK)** Disastrous storms on the Malay Peninsula. Supposedly caused by teasing animals.

**TERMAGANT** A corruption of tervagant or trivigante, meaning thrice roving, and alluding to the moon wandering under the name Artemis (or Diana) in heaven, Selene (or Luna) with beams on earth, Hecate (or Proserpine) in the lower world. In middle age romances the name applied to one of the fabled idols which Saracens worship. In morality plays the name was given to a violent man in long, flowing Eastern robes, a dress which

caused him to be mistaken for a woman, and the name is now applied to a boisterous, scolding wife.

**TERMINUS** Roman god presiding over boundaries and landmarks. A surname of Jupiter and of Mercury.

Terminal. Originally a single block of stone representing Terminus, later a square pedestal surmounted by an armless and bearded bust of the god. Sometimes called Terminus. Resembles the Herm.

Terminalia. Festival of Terminus. Celebrated on February 23 with the decoration of terminal figures at boundaries.

**TERPSICHORE** Greek muse of choral song and dance. Portrayed as playing a seven-stringed lyre with a plectrum.

**TERRACE COMMANDING A VIEW** Japanese symbol of the free and spacious mind.

**TERRA MATER** Same as Tellus Mater.

**TERRENCE (TERRY)** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning tender.

**TERUTERU-BOZU** Crude Japanese dolls tied to house eaves and trees to bring good weather.

**TERVILS** Norwegian evil and prophetic demons.

**TESHUP (TESHUB)** Father and thunder god of eastern Hittites. He carried a hammer. Mate of Shaushka. By western Hittites called Tarku. Resembles Sutekh.

**TESSERA** Small cube of bone, ivory, wood, etc., used in ancient Rome as a die in gambling or as a token or voucher.

Tessera frumentaria or nummaria. Entitled one to a dole or money.

Tessera hospitalis. Entitled one to an exchange or hospitality.

Tessera militaris. Contained a watchword.

Tesserarian art. Gambling.

Tessera theatralis. Admitted to a theater, designated a seat's position.

**TEST** World-wide mythological motif in which a hero proves his worth. Often he is an unpromising child or youngest son, who succeeds where better favored or older brothers have failed. He answers a riddle, conquers an adversary, engages in dangerous quest, wins a contest or race. Tests are made by fathers-in-law, jealous relatives, prospective brides, supernaturals, village elders. At stake may be a bride, the hero's life, a kingdom, reconciliation with a lost child. The hero may cross a horizon or pass through a door that opens and closes or is guarded by a fierce monster; he may die and be magically revived; he may be honest or resort to trickery. Most often he is a fertility or light spirit, and his adventures relate to his experiences as he travels through the cycle of the year.

**TESTAMENT** Covenant, dispensation. Dream significance: omen of death. In Sacred Scriptures the Old Testament treats God's revelations before the advent of Christ, and the New Testament contains those after His advent and regarded as God's interest in human salvation through Jesus. Later used to indicate a human will or disposition of property after death.

**TESTICLES** Seat of a man's



strength. Because of this belief primitive tribes feed the roasted testicles of a captured enemy who exhibited valor to their youths.

**TET** Same as Tat.

**TETEONNAN** Literally, all begetter, mother of gods and men. Aztec lunar goddess. Second mother of Huitzilopochtli. An aspect of Ciuateotl.

**TETH (THETH)** Ninth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English T. Its meaning is serpent; it symbolizes serpent power or cosmic wisdom; its numerical value is nine. According to mystics, its correspondences are: color, yellow; musical tone, E natural; planetary, Mars; symbolic, prudence; tarot, Hermit; zodiacal, Leo. Its direction on the cube of space is north above, representing disintegration of forms by furious activity. Its intelligence is the secret of all spiritual activities. In white magic corresponds to Tahor (pure world) and Cherubim, who preside at the birth of man and inspire him with the light needed to direct him to eternal life. By their ministry guardian angels are devoted to the whole of humanity.

**TETHRA** In Irish mythology a Fomor king. Undersea lord and war god who aided Bres in the war against the Tuatha De Danann. He owned vast herds and a talking sword, which when captured revealed the deeds it had done. Perhaps a masculinization of Tethys, Pelasgian sea goddess.

Tethra's cattle. Heavenly bodies.

**TETHYS** Literally, moisture or nourisher. Pelasgian sea-goddess. Daughter of Uranus; wife of Oce-

anus; mother of Alpheus, Metis, and the Oceanides. The halcyon was sacred to her. Identical with Thetis.

**TETRACTYS** Pythagorean mystery of the first four numbers, i.e.  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$ , whence all things supposedly originated. Pythagoreans swore oaths on the holy tetractys, which consisted of ten dots or yods arranged in a pyramid. The top dot, the monad or active principle, represented position; the next two dots, the duad or passive principle, represented extension; the three dots, the triad or world arising from the union of the monad and duad, represented surface; the four bottom dots, the quarternary or world of liberal sciences, represented three-dimensional space. The pyramid was interpreted as birth, growth, prime, death. The center dot with each of the four sides represented the five directions, elements, and senses.

**TETRAGRAMMATON** In Hebrew texts the four consonants variously written JHVH, JHWH, YHVH, YHWH (Sometimes I is used to substitute for J or Y), representing the ineffably holy name of the Supreme Being (Jehovah). Derived from and combining within itself the past, present, and future forms of the verb to be. Revered as a symbol of the immutable I am. Its potency is that of Aum (see). In the middle ages employed as a talisman, usually on a pentacle. Inscribed by Hebrews on the phylactery. By extension any sacred four-letter word, as Deus, Jove, Zeus; also the number four as a sacred symbol.

Tetragrammaton circle. Ring with three yods and one kamets or tau. Cabalistic symbol of

Divine Essence with three hands or three aspects surrounded by infinity. Jehovah as He was, is, and is to come. In Christian tradition the mystery of the Trinity.

**TETRAHEDRON** Platonic symbol of fire.

**TETRAMORPH** The four attributes of the evangelists, namely: bull, eagle, lion, man, united in a composite winged figure standing on winged wheels of fire, all wings being full of eyes. Symbolic of unparalleled energy and zeal. Compare Ezekiel.

**TEUCER (TEUKROS)** In Greek mythology, (1) son of Scammander and Ida. A river deity or rays on water. In some accounts the first king of Troy; thus Trojans also were called Teurcians. Seemingly an aspect of or identical with Tros. (2) Best of the Greek archers in the Trojan War. When his father, Telamon, declined to receive him on his return from the war because he had failed to avenge the death of his half-brother Ajax, Teucer set out in search of a new home and founded the city of Salamis on Cyprus. Personification of light rays.

**TEUTATES** Gaelic war god to whom humans were sacrificed. Name given by the Romans.

**TEUTONS (TEUTONES)** Literally, men of the nation. An ancient German war-like tribe that dwelt north of the Elbe and poured down on the Roman empire.

**TEVENNEC** In Breton tradition an island to which souls of the dead are conveyed nightly by boat.

**TEW** Same as Tyr.

**TEWADA** Siamese land of nats. Equivalent of Tawadeintha.

**TEXAS** Emblem: bluebonnet; motto: Friendship, previously Noli me tangere, Independence, written on a coiled rattlesnake; nicknames: Beef, Lone Star.

**TEYOCOYANI** Literally, creator of men. Title of Tezcatlipoca.

**TEYRNON (TEIRNYON TWRYF VLIANT, TEIYRNON)** In Brythonic legend a farmer whose colt is born on May 1, the same night as the son of the king and queen, Pwyll and Rhiannon. A huge black hand snatched away the colt and, running to pursue the thief, Teyrnon found a newborn babe in his doorway. He and his wife raised the child, calling him Gwri (golden-hair). Eventually, Teyrnon heard that the son of the king had been kidnapped, and he gave the boy to his parents, who renamed him Pryderi. Thus fertility was returned to the underworld rulers for the winter. The colt typifies the infant's external soul.

**TEZCAQUAHUJTL** Literally, mirroring sea or tree of the mirror. Aztec great tree, one of the two pillars holding up the sky. Compare Quetzalveixochitl.

**TEZCATLIPOCA (TEZCATEPUCA)** Literally, smoking mirror. Chief Aztec and Toltec deity. Son of Coatlicue or of Tonacatecutli and Tzintetl. Originally worshiped as two of the four divine brothers (directions), the red lord of east wind and rain; the black lord of north wind and winter, whose flute lured people to death (cognate with angels blowing their trumpets). With his brothers, Huitzilopochtli and Quetzalcoatl, he made the first man, Cipactonal,

and the first woman, Oxomuco. Later he was worshiped as a sun and lightning god, protector of warriors, ruler of the day's tenth hour. A defier of time, he remained eternally young, and sacrificed himself daily to assure light's resurrection each morning. Thus he was the first to visit the underworld and return. He carried a great mirror shield or had an obsidian mirror as a foot. It reflected all mankind's deeds, over which he judged. The mirror represented water's surface or the sky. For sinning against Quetzalcoatl, he was cast from heaven, transformed into a tiger, and finally formed into the constellation Great Bear. As a nocturnal god he appeared as a puppet dancing on his hands, and he sent famines, plagues, and wars, and was patron of thieves and witches. In this aspect he resembles Lucifer and Susa-no-wo. A handsome youth who was feted for a year was sacrificed to him; indicating that riches and pleasures may turn into poverty and death. Occasionally identified as lord of the south and shown with a feather in his hair. Sacred to him were the cock, coyote, skunk, tiger. Among his epithets are: Camaxtli, night which brings day; father of Quetzalcoatl, with whom he remained in constant conflict. Monenequi, he who demands prayers. Moquequeloá, mocker. Moyocoyatzin, determined doer. Nezualpilli, lord who fasts. Teimatini, disposer of men. Telpochtli, youth, potent and unpersuadable. Teyocoyani, creator of men. Texcatzoncatl, straw mirror, agent of a drunken man's mischief. Titlacauan, we are his slaves. Tlamatzincatl, he who enforces penitence. Yoalliehecatl, night wind. Yoamaxtli, night garb. Yaotlneoc, enemy of both sides. Yaotzin, arch enemy.

TEZPI Same as Coxcox.

T.:G.:A.:O.:T.:U In Freemasonry the Grand Architect of the universe.

TH (THE) Variant of T or D. Anciently signified primal breath or spirit. In Phoenician and Greek alphabets denoted by a circle divided into four quarters (of the universe); the Greeks also expressed by a point (sun) in a circle (infinity); in Italy its mark was an X (four quarters) in a circle. Used in divine names, such as Theos, to signify deity. Thee and thou probably adopted by the Quakers as a constant reminder of the divine.

THAAH (THAH) Mayan supreme deity. The worker or creator. Probably means The A (primal cause) or Awe. Parallels the druidic Thau.

THABET Burmese malevolent ghosts of women who died in childbirth.

THADDEUS (TAD, THAD)  
(1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning the breast, and from the Hebrew, meaning fervent devotion or praised. In feminine form, Thaddea. (2) See under Saint Jude.

THAGYA MIN Indo-Chinese lord of the heavens. Ruler of Tawadeintha, land of nats. He descends to earth yearly in vegetation form to mark the New Year, and at his festival plays are presented which conclude with vivacious dancing by possessed women. Parallels Dyaus, Jupiter, Zeus.

THAGYAN (THINGYAN) Burmese spring or New Year festival corresponding to the Songkran.

**THAGYAS** Indo-Chinese spirits of the air. Resemble angels.

**THAHOG-CHOS-RGYAL-PO (THOK-CHHO)** One of the five great kings of Buddhism. A Mahapancaraja, lord of accomplishments. Usually shown with one head, two arms. Color: green; emblem: parasu; vahana: black horse or yellow deer. In Tibet called Yon-tan-rgyal-po or Yonten-rgyal-po.

**THAIS** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the bond. (2) Athenian hetaera who accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia. She supposedly induced him, while he was intoxicated, to set fire to the Persian ruler's palace. (3) In an Anatole France novel a courtesan converted by a Christian monk, who then wishes to seduce her.

**THAKUR** From the Sanscrit, meaning lord or master. A form of address or title of respect among Rajput nobles; in Bengal indicates a member of a Brahman family.

**THALABA** A character popular in Eastern legends. Typifies fertility or sun.

**THALAMEPHORUS** From the Greek, meaning to bear a shrine. In Egyptian antiquities a kneeling figure presenting a shrine or tablet for homage.

**THALAMUS** Literally, inner room. In Greek antiquity a woman's compartment, nuptial chamber.

Thalamite. On a Grecian trireme one of the oarsmen on the lowest bank or innermost chamber of a ship's hold.

**THALASSA** Literally, troubled sea. Greek sea goddess; by

Poseidon mother of the Curetes.

**THALESAN** In Burmese legend a flavored rice which supposedly brought about the debasement and fall of the original celestial Brahmas.

**THALIA** (1) Greek Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry. Her emblems are a comic mask, shepherd's staff, wreath of ivy. (2) One of the three Graces. Personifies luxuriant beauty.

**THALLO** Literally, bloom. Worshiped in some parts of ancient Greece as one of the Horae. Spring goddess.

**THAM** Title of the Babylonish great mother Tiamat. Probably meant water.

**THAMMUZ** Same as Tammuz.

**THAMYRIS** Thracian bard who challenged the Muses to a music contest. For his vanity the Muses punished him with blindness and deprived him of the power of song. A wind spirit. Portrayed with a broken lyre.

**THANAI** Burmese first man. Parallels Adam, Manu.

**THANATOS** Greek abstract deity of death. Feared and hated. Son of Nyx (night); twin brother of the universally loved Hypnos (sleep), with whom he dwelt in the realm of shades. Portrayed with an inverted torch or a sheathed sword at his hip. Prototype of Mors.

**THANDAVA** Hindu masculine dance which, with the Lasya (female dance) brings fame, happiness, knowledge, and prosperity, and makes one enlightened, generous, liberal, and steady. It also wards off covetousness,



jealousy, and misery. Supposedly taught by Tandu, Siva's chief disciple, to Bharata, India's legendary founder.

**THANG-KA (THANKA)** Tibetan temple banner or painting of divinities, usually depicts the lives of saints and teachers, or the passage of the soul and reincarnation.

**THANKSGIVING DAY** Symbolized by gourd, harvest moon, Pilgrim, pumpkin, Puritan, sheafed wheat, shocked corn, turkey.

**THARGELIA** In Greek antiquity an early summer festival ostensibly honoring the Delian Apollo with offerings of first fruits and the expiatory sacrifice of condemned criminals. Actually purification ceremonies not primarily addressed to any deity, but with a view to the conservation and promotion of fertility.

**THARONHIAWAKON** Literally, he who holds up the sky with two arms. Iroquois axis god. An aspect of Ioskeha.

**THATCHER** Masculine name from Middle English, meaning a roofer.

**THAU** Title of the Celtic supreme deity. Inscribed by druids over the name Belenus on their sacred oaks. Parallels the Mayan Thaa, and like it probably means The A (primal cause) or Awe.

**THAUKT (THOK, THOKK)** In Norse mythology the hag who alone refused to weep for Baldur and thus prevented his return from Hel. His resurrection could be accomplished only by the unanimous demand of all beings and things. Personifies darkness or frost. She was accused of be-

ing Loki in disguise.

**THAUMAS (THAUMAUS)** Literally, miracle or wonder. Greek sea god. Personification of the translucent condition of water's surface when it reflects images. Son of Nereus and Doris; by Electra father of Iris and the Harpies.

**Thaumaturgus.** A miracle-worker. Title applied especially to saints.

**THAUMAST (THAUMASTE)** In Rabelais's Pantagruel an English scholar who carries on a learned disputation in pantomime.

**THAUMIEL** In the cabala two-headed fallen angels who pretend to be equal to the Supreme Crown, Kether. Aspects of Moloch and Satan.

**THAUT** Same as Thoth.

**THAYE** Burmese malevolent ghost of one who died a violent death.

**THE** See Th.

**THEBE** Greek spring nymph. Daughter of Zeus and Iodama (an aspect of Europa); wife of Zethos, who named Thebes, city over which he was king, after her.

**THEBES** (1) Ancient sacred and capital city of Upper Egypt. Called hundred-gated. In some legendary accounts the Thebans sent two hundred war chariots out of each of its gates; in others, the gates were passageways to eternal realms. Name probably derived from the goddess Apet, by transposing the T in her name; Tape being pronounced Thebai by the Greeks, who named the city. The city's holy name was Nu or Nu-Amon, and in it

**Amon-Ra** was worshiped in ram guise. Compare Belus Temple, Is Temple. (2) Chief city in ancient Boeotia, and a dominant power in central Greece. City of seven gates. In one version settled by Cadmus, in another by Zethos. It incurred the displeasure of Hera, when Semele, a Theban princess, by Zeus became the mother of Dionysus, and the goddess caused the city's destruction. See Seven Against Thebes.

**THEFT** (1) In an Italian icon personified by a pale youth in a wolf skin. His arms and legs are bare, his feet are winged. In one hand a purse, in the other a knife and picklock. He has a hare's ears.

**THEIA (THIA)** Greek Titan. Source of light and order. Daughter of Uranus and Gaea; sister-wife of Hyperion; mother of Eos, Helios, Selene.

**THEIN** Burmese rain nats who live in stars. Showers occur when they leave their houses and engage in battle; thunder and lightning come when their arms clash. When rain is needed a village holds a tug-of-war to arouse them.

**THEISPAS** Weather or thunder god of the ancient Urartians of Armenia.

**THELMA** Feminine name; a form of the Celtic Selma; also from the Greek, meaning nursing or sailing vessel.

**THEMIS** Literally, place. Greek Titan. Daughter of Uranus and Gaea; companion and wife of Zeus, by whom she was mother of Astraea, the Horae, the Moirai. Originally a great earth mother who controlled the cycle of the seasons. She became an

oracular goddess, and the righteousness of her deliverances established her as the goddess of divine justice. Usually portrayed as a mature woman holding the sword of justice in her right hand and the scales in her left; her eyes are bandaged because justice is impartial and not blinded by what it sees. In her role of mother-earth, she carries the horn of plenty instead of the sword. Other attributes are books, manuscripts, quills (pens), symbols of law. Identified with Ananke and Tyche.

**THEOBALD** Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning bold for the people, people's champion.

**THEODORIC (DEREK, DIRCK, TED, TEDDY, TERRY, THEODORE, THEODOSIUS)** (1) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning powerful among the people; from the Germanic, meaning people's ruler; from the Greek, meaning divine gift. In feminine form, Dora, Theodora, Theodosia. (2) Sixth century king of the Ostrogoths; warrior and invader. In legend called Dietrich von Bern; likewise identified with the Germanic thunder god Donar. Also Thjodrorir.

**THEOLA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning divine speech.

**THEOLOGY** Symbolized by altar services, Bible, black robe, cross of Christ, palm branch, rosary beads. In an Italian icon personified by a woman with two faces, a young one glancing heavenward, an old one glancing earthward. She sits on a globe covered with stars. Her right hand is on her breast, her left hand holds up her skirt, under which is a wheel.

**THEOPHILUS** Masculine name

from the Greek, meaning lover of God.

**THEORY** In an Italian icon personified by a young woman looking upward, her hands clasped together, a pair of compasses on her head. She wears a purple dress and descends steps.

**THEOS** Greek for God. From the root th, which see. Equivalent of the Latin Deus and Teutonic Tius.

Theotokos (Theotocos). In Christian history, God-bearer, Mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mary.

Theotoky. The Immaculate Conception.

Theoxenia. In Greek antiquity a feasting of the god.

**THEPLA** An Armenian demon similar to the Al, which see.

**THERA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the untamed.

**THERESA (TERESA, TERRY, TESS, TESSIE, THERESE, TRACY)** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning carry ears of corn.

**THERMOPYLAE** Forlorn hope, tragic defense; alluding to the struggle in the narrow mountain pass leading from Thessaly into Greece, in which three hundred Spartans were cut to pieces by Persian invaders. Here too Antiochus the Great was defeated by Romans under Glabrio.

**THERMUTIS** In Hebrew legend the daughter of Pharaoh who found and saved the baby Moses. She was cured of leprosy when she touched the ark in which the infant lay in the Nile waters. Thus the sun cures the sores of famine.

**THERSANDER** The name of two Greek sun heroes. (1) Son of Sisyphus and Merope; warrior who fought with the Greeks in the Trojan War. (2) Son of Polynices. In the battle of the Epigoni against Thebes, the Thebans were routed, and Alcmaeon, the Epigoni leader, crowned Thersander king of the empty city. Thus a degraded or supercilious ruler.

**THERSITES** A deformed and scurrilous Greek who fought at the siege of Troy. He was slain by Achilles (sun) for his base and impudent conduct. An aspect of wind. Resembles Conan Maol.

**THESAN** Etruscan dawn deity.

**THESEUS** Literally, he who disposes, or of the law. Greek solar hero, son of Aegeus, Athenian king, and Aethre, air goddess; or son of Poseidon, sea god, Aegus being his putative father. Aegeus deserted him, but on reaching manhood, Theseus lifted a great rock, under which his father had placed a sword and sandals (rays and wind). With the trophies he set out for Athens. Enroute he emulated the deeds of Heracles, killing giants and monsters (drought and storm demons). At Athens he thwarted the efforts of Medea (moon) to poison him. As a service to the Athenians he offered himself as a victim to the Minotaur (fertility devourer). Aided by Ariadne (dawn), whom he later deserted, he found his way through the labyrinth (underworld) and killed the Minotaur. Believing Theseus dead, Aegeus jumped into the sea; thus Theseus, the new year or sun, caused the death of the old and fulfilled the doom attached to a fatal child. Theseus fought the Amazons, was one of the Argonauts, and took

part in the Calydonian boar hunt, all seasonal myths. Phaedra, his second wife, slandered Hippolytus, his son by the Amazon Hippolyta, and Theseus prevailed upon Poseidon to slay his son. With his friend Pirithous he descended into the underworld to abduct Persephone. Pirithous (vegetation) was detained, but Theseus (aged or winter sun) was set free by Heracles (another sun aspect). Thus Theseus was one resurrected. During his absence sedition had broken out in Athens (city of Athene, the dawn). Failing to quell the outbreak Theseus fled, and died mysteriously. Some interpret Theseus and Pirithous to be twin brothers. Compare Kavi Usan, Perseus, Sacred king under King.

**THESMOPHORIA (THESMOPHOROI)** Athenian autumn festival held late in October. Celebrated exclusively by married women. Abstinence from sexual intercourse was observed, the eating of the pomegranate seed and the wearing of garlands were tabu, cakes shaped like female sex organs were eaten. The chief ceremony consisted of casting young pigs into a chasm or adytum, whence their decaying remains were later fetched up and sowed in the ground with seed to address Demeter directly and ensure earth's and man's fertility, thus symbolizing, as in the Persephone legend, the annual decay and revival of nature.

**THET** Egyptian talisman. Girdle of Isis, protection of Isis, Isis' words of power. Similar to the Crux Ansata and the Tat.

**THETA** Eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent of English th, with a numerical value of zero. Inasmuch as it is the first letter in thanatos, Greek for

death, it was used in passing sentence of capital punishment, hence an unlucky letter.

**THETIS** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the determined. (2) Greek ocean nymph. Chief of the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris. Neither Zeus nor Poseidon, both of whom loved her, would marry her because of the prophecy that she would bear a son greater than his father. She was married to the mortal Peleus, and their son was Achilles (sun). One who had the power to transform herself into different shapes (seasonal or hourly changes), she personifies one who is variable or fickle. The halcyon was sacred to her. See Peleus.

**Thetis' hair-stone.** Rock-crystal in which is embedded hair-like filaments. A talisman.

**THEY (THEM)** Society; thus Gretchen in Goethe's Faust does not leave because 'they' wait for her.

**THIALFI** See Thjalfi.

**THIASUS** Literally, band. In Greek antiquity a gathering assembled to honor a god with banquets, processions, sacrifices; those in the Dionysia, such as maenads, nymphs, satyrs, Silenii, shown on vases or other art works.

**THIEF** Dream significance: false friend. A mythological motif, in which the thief is a personification of frost, scorching sun, turbulent sea, underworld, wind, or other decay-causing or violent aspect of nature. Some things stolen are: clouds, fire, herds, light, moon, seasons, sun, vegetation, water. The thief often is despised for his insignificance or weakness,



but when he steals no human eye can trace the path by which he flees with his booty, and when his work is done he again appears meek and no one suspects him. He may be a magnanimous trickster, who steals for the purpose of alleviating misfortune; he may plunder from the rich to give to the poor, or to bring lovers together. Some famous legendary thieves are: Agamedes, Apaharvarman, Autolykus, Cacus, Forty thieves, Hermes, Mercury, Robbers of Rhampsinitus's treasury, Robin Hood, Trophonius.

Thieves' Latin. Jargon of thieves.

**THIGH** Faithfulness, generation, offspring, procreation, sword support. In the occult sciences, anatomical denomination governed by Sagittarius. Thigh flesh was taboo in Mediterranean countries, and the thigh-bones of sacrificial animals were dedicated to deities, the rest of the beast eaten by worshipers.

Hand on another's thigh.

Homage.

Hand under one's own thigh.

Oath, obedience, security.

Hip and thigh. Utterly and irrecoverably.

Human thigh-bone trumpet.

Used in pairs in Buddhist necromantic rites.

Thigh wound. A world-wide mythological motif symbolizing the impotence of a king whose land's fertility is tied to his health. It is an act of sympathetic magic to assure resurrection, i.e. vegetation's return in spring. It dramatizes grain falling before the sickle, nature's withering in autumn, partial destruction of the sun before it sets. It suggests resistance to the introduction of a foreign ritual or the trespassing by a male into a woman's realm. Jacob's thigh was disabled by the angel to show the patriarch that

his prevalence was through faith and prayer, not through force. Other mutilated heroes are: Adonis, Fisher king, Hylas, Pentheus, Tammuz.

**THIMBLE** Insignificance, littleness, picayunishness. Dream significance: quiet happiness.

**THING (THINGSTEAD, TING)** From the Icelandic, meaning assembly. The meeting of the Norse gods for the making of laws and giving of decisions.

**THINGGISHALSANGMA** In Tibetan Buddhism one of the five long-life sisters who accompanied Sridevi. Emblems: camara and surya; vahana: mule.

**THINGYAN PWE** Burmese New Year feast. In Europe called Water Feast. Held in April. Pots of clear cold water are offered to the priests, who wash the Buddha images. Then women and men throw the water on each other, thus honoring each other as sacred.

**THINKING CAP** Careful consideration, judgment. The allusion is to the cap formerly worn by a judge when passing sentence.

**THINNESS** Meanness, poverty, sickness. Dream significance: loss of money.

Thin edge of a wedge. An apparently inauspicious beginning that may lead to important consequences.

**THIRD** Third chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno the chasm of simonists, who are fixed head downward in the hole of a rock.

Third circle. Dante's Hell of the gluttonous, where icy rains fall.

Third estate. Third social class. It formerly comprised early bourgeoisie, peasants, serfs, yeomen. In France known as tiers état.

Third floor back. A small room in a boarding house.

Third penny. In Anglo-Saxon law the penny taken from every threepence of county-court fines, the perquisite of the county's earl.

Third rate (or class). Inferior.

Third Reich. A reign of terror. Official name of Germany under Adolph Hitler's dictatorship. The term contains medieval mysticism, in which a third realm was understood to be the millennium, and it sets the first Reich as the medieval empire which fell apart in 1806, and the second that of Bismarck, from 1870 to 1918.

**THIRTEEN** Bad luck, betrayal, contradiction, curse, death, disaster, domination, lack of harmony, negation of fulfilment, ruin. Occasionally believed to be lucky, a number bringing a blessing, or a foreteller of something unusual, but generally represents misfortune. By occultists called The Death. Its vibrations are solar. Its nature is fatal and it produces transmutations. Corresponds to the Hebrew letter mem. It produces understanding, and in a name or cycle denotes spiritual knowledge, truth. In black magic thirteen demons were evoked. Regarded holy by ancients, who did not mention it indiscriminately. This hesitation led the uninitiated to believe it evil. Formerly the year contained thirteen twenty-eight day months with an extra day to adjust to 365. The Celtic alphabet, also related to the year, had thirteen consonants assigned to seasonal trees. The mystic number of Arthur and his twelve knights, Christ and his

disciples, Jacob and his sons, Odysseus and his companions, Roland and the French peers, Romulus and his shepherds, the head plus the other twelve parts of Osiris's torn body, and of Christian crucifixion symbols. Mexican number of regeneration (cycle of the year).

Thirteen at a table. Fatality, mishap. The origin of the belief is in Norse mythology. At a Valhalla banquet Loki intruded, making the thirteenth guest, and Balder was slain. Christians confirm the belief with the Last Supper of Christ. In France persons, called quatorzèmes, are available to make a fourteenth at dinner parties.

Thirteen colonies. Original English settlements on the east coast of North America. Formed the original thirteen states: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia.

Thirteen lunar circuits of the year. Symbolic of quadrature through the seasons.

Thirteenth day of a month. Unlucky. Especially so regarded by sailors, who object to leaving port on the 13th day, particularly if it falls on a Friday. They start a thirteenth voyage with apprehension.

Thirteen treasures of Britain. When Merlin faded from this world he took thirteen treasures, all possessed of magic qualities (fertilizing mists and rays or producers of verdure), with him. They were: basket, caldron, chariot, chess-board, drinking-horn, garment, halter, knife, mantle, pen, platter, sword, whetstone.

**THIRTY** Carries the influences of three. A path whence astrol-

ogers deduce their judgments, as it is the approximate number of days required for the sun's transit through one zodiac sign and for a manifestation of the phases of the moon. According to mystics a person whose name corresponds to thirty is hopeful and patient, inclined to exaggerate, and loves to write. Physical weak spot: throat. In the cabala characteristics are: understanding, visionary; in low form: treachery. Among printers and telegraphers signifies completion, finis. Celtic druids regarded as an age or generation. Christ began His miracles at age thirty; He was sold for thirty pieces of silver. Mystic number of gnostics, who have thirty Aeons or hierarchy members: 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. Number of the Grand Nobles of Mexico and of Zoroastrian Izeds. The Parthenon at Athens, honoring the dawn goddess, had thirty pillars in one direction.

Thirty-eight. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is extravagant, generous, religious, but creates quarrels. Physical weak spot: nerves. According to the cabala the traits are: capable of acquiring earthly and spiritual treasures; in low form: cunning.

Thirty-five. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is cheerful, faithful to a trust, and remains in one place a long time. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. According to the cabala: appreciative, peaceful; in low form:

cruel, violent.

Thirty-four. According to mystics corresponds to one who is good tempered, vigorous, capable of achievement. Physical weakness: biliousness. In the cabala: active, successful, talented; in low form: discord, treachery.

Thirty-nine. Corresponds to one who is long living and inclined toward filial love and paternal instinct, but can be cruel. Physical weak spot: throat. The cabalistic traits correspond to those of the mystics.

Thirty-one. Corresponds to one who tends toward early marriage and loves plants. Physical weak spot: blood stream. In the cabala dominates agriculturist; in low form; avarice, legal proceedings.

Thirty-seven. Corresponds to one who is arrogant, contrary, has a great love for money, and a strong desire to rule. Physical weak spot: head and lungs. In the cabala designates friendship, good will; in low form: perverse.

Thirty-six. Corresponds to one who is amiable, quiet, serious. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. In the cabala: generosity; in low form: shifty in dealings.

Thirty-three. Carries influences of three and six. Corresponds to one who dislikes crowds, loves nature, has a strong instinct for protecting others, and is financially fortunate. Physical weak spots: heart and throat. In the cabala: one who is enterprising; in low form: one who encourages revolts. Typifies the thirty days of the sun's transit in a zodiacal house governed by a supreme trinity. Freemasonry has 33 lights and 33 steps in a lodge, and the highest degree is the 33rd. Anciently the age at which one became a hierarch.

Christian age of full and final perfection for man; Christ's age at the time of His resurrection has been computed to be 33. Christian gnostics believe it to be the number in which all Deity emanations are summed up; hence the Absolute or Absolute Unity. Egyptian mysteries, the secrets of which have not been uncovered, are said to be 33. Although swarms of Hindu deities are spoken of, the number when specified usually is given as three sets of eleven in the sky, waters of the air, and earth. Ancient Mexicans worshiped twenty-six Lights plus seven stars in the Great Bear.

Thirty-two. Corresponds to one who has a good memory, is long enduring, sociable, and is a linguist. Physical weak spot: liver. In the cabala dominates justice; in low form: unjust. Regulates the movement of planets, for which reason the compass has thirty-two directions.

Thirty-two paths of wisdom. In the cabala: 1- Mystical Intelligence, the Supreme Crown, Light which imparts understanding; no created being can attain to its essence. 2- Illuminating Intelligence, Crown of Creation and Splendor of the Supreme Unity. 3- Sanctifying Intelligence, foundation of Primordial Wisdom, Creation of Faith. 4- Receptacular Intelligence, the Arresting or Receiving Intelligence; also called Cohesive or Measuring. 5- Radical or Rooted Intelligence, akin to the Supreme Unity and emanating from the depth of Primordial Wisdom. 6- Intelligence of Separated Emanations; also called Intelligence of Mediating Influences. 7- Hidden Intelligences; it pours out Brilliant Splendor on intellectual virtues which are enhanced by the ecstasy of faith. 8- Perfect or Absolute Intelligence; the prepara-

tion of principles emanates from it. 9- Purified Intelligence; purifies the numerations and establishes their unity to preserve them from destructions and division. 10- Resplendent Intelligence; it enlightens and emanates the power of principles of form. 11- Fiery Intelligence; veil placed before the order of superior and inferior causes. 12- Intelligence of Transparency; the image of magnificence, source of vision of those who behold apparitions. 13- Conductive Intelligence of Unity; manifests truth to every spirit. 14- Luminous Intelligence; path of wisdom and folly. 15- Constituting Intelligence; constitutes creation in darkness, path of wealth and poverty. 16- Eternal Intelligence; paradise of pleasure prepared for the just. 17- Sensible and Disposing Intelligence; prepares the devout, path of life and death. 18- Emanative Intelligence or House of Influence; path of dominion and slavery with concealed meanings in its shadows. 19- Intelligence of the Secret of Spiritual Activities; contains high benediction, path of peace and misfortune. 20- Intelligence of Will; prepares for the after existence, path of grace and ugliness. 21- Intelligence of Desire; the reward of those who seek; path of sight. 22- Faithful Intelligence, where spiritual virtues are augmented, path of hearing. 23- Stable Intelligence; source of consistency, path of smell. 24- Imaginative Intelligence; field of agreement, path of speech. 25- Intelligence of Temptation or Trial; test of the devout, path of eating and drinking. 26- Renewing Intelligence; path of coition. 27- Natural Intelligence; orb of the sun, path of work. 28- Active or Palpable Intelligence; path of movement. 29- Corporeal Intelligence; path



of wrath. 30- Collective Intelligence; realm in which astrologers derive their speculations, path of mirth. 31- Perpetual Intelligence; realm which rules the movements of the sun and moon, path of meditation. 32- Assisting Intelligence; realm of planets, path of sleep.

Thirty tyrants. A reign of terror, from the thirty magistrates appointed by Sparta to rule over Athens at the end of the Peloponnesian war.

Thirty years War. A religious war, from the series of conflicts between German Catholics and Protestants that lasted for thirty years.

THISBE See Pyramus.

THISTLE May 17 birthday flower symbolizing austerity, defiance, desolation, grief, independence, rejection, retaliation, sorrow. Dream significance: disloyalty. Emblem of Scotland. Sacred to Thor and Virgin Mary. The torch carried by Ceres was made of thistle. In Anglo-Saxon times a term for the constellation Great Bear. Also called Devil's grain, Devil's own plant, Devil's vegetable, lady's finger.

Yellow star thistle. Guard against evil spirits.

THJALFI (THIALFI) Literally, swift runner. Norse lightning deity. Son of Orvandel; brother of Roskva. He tended Thor's goats (clouds), and he was so swift only Hugin (thought) was able to beat him.

THJASSE (THIASSE, THJAZI) In Norse mythology the giant aspect of the elf artisan Volund. Son of Ivalde and Greip; brother of Egil. With Loki's help he bore his sister Idun and her golden apples of youth (vegetation) to the underworld, but the Aesir

feeling age (winter) forced him to return Idun and the apples to earth. For his mischief he was slain and placed in the heavens as the Dog Star (Sirius). He had the power to assume eagle form. The mountain wolf was sacred to him. Epithets were Byrr (wind) and Gustr (gust).

T<sup>H</sup>LU-KLUTS Same as Ka-kaitch.

THO Indo-Chinese character for longevity.

THOAS In Greek mythology the king who permitted Iphigenia (dawn or gloaming) to escape from Taurica (realm of darkness) with her brother Orestes (sun) and Pylades (rays). Lord of the underworld.

THOBADZISTSHINI See Naya-nezgani and Thobadzistshini.

THOKK Same as Thaukt.

THOMAS (1) Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning twin. In feminine form, Thomasa, Thomasina, Thomasine. (2) See under Saints.

Thomas the Rhymer (Thomas of Ercildoune). Medieval Scottish poet to whom many legends have been attached. He met the fairy queen under the Eildon tree, and, after eating the apple she gave him, he became magician and prophet. Thereafter he was called True Thomas (Druid Thomas). He did not die, but merely entered Eildon Hills, where he awaits his country's call in time of need. Compare Tannhauser, Sleeper legends.

THONENLI Literally, water sprinkler. Navaho yei or genius of rain.

THONGA TILO In African my-

thology, king which is above.

**THOR (DONAR, THUNAER, THUNAR, THUNARAZ, THUR)** Literally, to roar. Norse thunder god, bringer of fertility, provider of law and order. Son of Odin and Jord. By Jarsaxa, father of Magni and Modi; by Sif, father of Thrud. Probably originally an oak deity. Supreme god of peasants and yeomen, whereas Odin was the noble's supreme god. Periodically he lost his hammer Mjolnir (or Thrudhammer), with which he slew implacable foes, the frost giants, and disguised in Freya's gown (verdure), he visited the underworld, where he ate gluttonously and recovered his hammer (strength). Hrungir cast a stone (sun) at him, and it lodged in his forehead. He wrestled with Elli (old age), and almost emptied a drinking horn which was connected with the ocean. At Ragnarok he kills the Midgard serpent, but falls dead from its venom. All seasonal myths. For favorable winds the Vikings sacrificed humans to him. His carved image was carried as a protective amulet. His abode was Bilskirnir (shining moment) or Thrudvang (strong field). He had a red beard, bristling hair, and flames flashing from his eyes. Sometimes he had three eyes. He wore peasant's garb, a belt of prowess, and iron gauntlets. He traveled on foot, on the eight-legged (directions) horse Sleipner, or in a chariot drawn by silver-horned goats, Tanngnjost and Tanngrisnir. Other attributes were bull, fylfot, rowan tree, whale. He gave his name to Thursday. Among his epithets are: Hafra drottin, goat lord; Oku-Thor, wagon Thor; Reidartyr (Reidityr), riding god; Thrudugr, mighty god; Valdi Kjola, wagon ruler. Thor is cognate with the

Chaldean thur, generic term for bull. As a giant killer he ranks with Dietrich and Sigurd. Parallels Adad, Indra, Jove, Per-kunas, Sutekh, Tarku.

**THORA** Norse dawn or spring maid. Daughter of Hakon or Heroth (fertility); wife of Ragnar Lodbrog (sun).

**THORAX** A breastplate or cuirass. See Aegis.

**THORKILL (THORKE L)** Danish sun hero. With three hundred men he visits Geirrod, guardian of a vast treasure (fertility) in the land of darkness. He warns his warrior companions, if they wish to return to the upper world, to refuse any food offered, not to succumb to beautiful demons as an embrace from one will drive a man mad, and not to touch any part of the treasure as anything touched will turn into a deadly weapon or serpent. He himself cannot resist touching a royal mantle and is attacked by furies, but is saved by a magic sword (rays). Only twenty of his companions resist temptation. When he returns with them to Denmark, he is so disfigured by underworld venom, he is hardly recognizable. His adventures and return are somewhat like those of Odysseus. See Eating in a divine world.

**THORN** March 2 birthday flower symbolizing austerity, invincible virtue, sincerity; also death, grief, minor sins, pain, personal interest, rejection, suffering, tribulations, uneasiness, vice. Dream significance: (drawn out) success; (pricking) reproach, vexation. Christian symbol of flesh and martyrdom; emblem of Saint Rosa.

Black thorn. Difficulty.  
Crown of thorns. Mockery,

suffering, unjust affliction. Symbol of Christ's passion; from the crown placed upon His brow by Roman soldiers. Emblem of saints Catherine of Siena, Ignatius Loyola, Ramon.

Rose between two thorns. A beautiful woman between two men.

Thorn apple. June 6 birthday flower symbolizing deceitful charms, delusive beauty.

Thorn branch. Evil, grief, rigor, severity, vexations.

Thorn bush. In Assyria consecrated to Asshur. In Egypt the habitation of the mother-goddess Neith. Among Hebrews the burning bush in which Jehovah appeared to Moses.

Thorn in the flesh. Constant affliction, annoyance, or irritation. Applied to objectionable or parasitical acquaintances and obnoxious conditions. Also expiation, mortification; from a Pharisee sect which inserted thorns in garment hems to prick the legs while walking.

Thorn of Glastonbury. Christ's nativity. Joseph of Arimathea supposedly proved his divine mission by striking his staff to the ground at Glastonbury, England. It burst into bloom and flowered every Christmas.

Thorny lotus. Consecrated to Baal.

**THOROUGHWORT** Autumn.

**THORSTEIN** In Icelandic legend the son of Viking and the father of Frithiof. Probably a sea deity.

**THOTH (DHOUTI, TAHUTI, TECHU, TEHUTI, THAUT, THOUT, THOUTI, ZHOUTI)** Egyptian deity. Originally a moon god, later a dawn deity. Instrument of the creator, forming things by uttering their names. Architect, awakener, celestial wisdom, cleaver of the way, divine messenger, healer, inventor of letters and numbers, judge,

magician, reformer, regenerator, scribe, time regulator.

As a moon god the mighty healer of the sun's eye during the night; the rectifier of disturbances, such as eclipses; or the sun's second eye. The crane and dog-faced ape were his messengers. Portrayed with human form and a baboon or ibis head because they chatter to greet the dawn. He appears in tomb pictures reading a man's deeds or by the scales in Osiris's judgment hall, where he takes part in the ritual of weighing men's hearts. Sometimes he is shown holding the sun-god Ra's heart and tongue to imply that he controls that deity's intelligence. His emblems are: ankh, ax, bear, crescent, ink holder, lunar disk, number eight, palette, reed, scales, stylus, tau cross.

Source of Anglo-Saxon thought, modern English thought. Also called Esden. Occasionally identified with Khensu. Confounded with the Greek Hermes and called Hermes Trismegistus, thrice great, author of prophetic books. Corresponds to Nabu, Taaut.

Book of Thoth. The tarot deck, supposedly derived from ancient hieroglyphics and used in divination; by medieval magicians said to contain evocations, incantations, and divine secrets revealed by the deity. Also called Devil's picture book.

Thothmes. Literally, child of Thoth. Name adopted by several Pharaohs, who thus placed themselves under the god's protection.

Thoth's sword. Thought. Sword which effected Osiris's triumph over his enemies and assisted Isis in her distress.

**THOUSAND** Used figuratively for a very large amount, as the Thousand Islands.

### THRAETAONA (THRAETANA)

Iranian sun deity. Healer, victorious warrior. Son of Thritha Athwya (probably an aspect of himself), whose murder he avenged by binding Azhi-Dahaka to a rock, where he remains, causing earthquakes, until the end of time, when he breaks his fetters and is slain by Keresaspa, Thraetaona's brother or double. He killed Zohak, a storm serpent, and drought monsters. The second time Khvarenanh (glory) departed from Yima, Thraetaona seized it, and after a thousand years became ruler of the realm which Yima lost. He divided his kingdom among his sons Airya (Iraq), Cairima (Salm), and Tura. As a war god and fire bringer called Faridun.

**THRALL (THRAELL)** In Teutonic mythology the son of Heimdal, in his human form called Rig, and Edda. Brother of Churl and Jarl. Ancestor of the thralls (slaves).

**THRASO** A braggart soldier in Terence's novel, Eunuch. Thus to be thrasonical is to be boastful, ostentatious, vainglorious.

**THREAD** Life, ray, umbilical cord. Dream significance: (broken) bad omen; (on reel) lasting affection; (tangled) great effort. In mythology figures as a means of escape, hence good-luck. Emblem of the Fates. Finno-Ugrians place in a coffin to act as a rope ladder on which the corpse climbs to heaven. At a funeral each mourner draws a thread, the one who picks the shortest is the next to die.

Hang on a thread. Be in a critical condition or dangerous position; in allusion to the sword which hung by a hair over Damocles.

Take up the thread. Resume

a discussion or treatment.

Threading-of-the-needle festival. Chinese celebration the 7th day of the 7th moon, when magpies build the bridge that Ch'ien Niu and Chih Nu may have their annual visit. Offerings are made and each girl who successfully threads a needle is assured she will become proficient in needle-work.

**THREE** Action, atonement, best, completeness (beginning, middle, end), consciousness, deity, expansion, fire, fylfot, fruitfulness, good luck, greatness, harmony, holiness, increase, inspiration, light, masculinity, meditation, power, sun, superlative, triangle, trinity. Pythagorean number of perfection. Compounded of unity (two) and diversity (one). A fortunate number, the only one which multiplies itself and makes the whole (nine). Most holy of all numbers: triad of the family (father, mother, child), kingdoms (animal, mineral, vegetable), man (mental, physical, spiritual), moon (waxing, full, waning), murderers of man's soul (destructive actions, perverted thoughts, uncurbed emotions), nature (birth, growth, decay), primary colors (blue, red, yellow), sociological precepts (church, home, school, or religion, love, law), spirit of the year (life, death, resurrection), time (past, present, future), worlds (celestial, earthy, infernal realm, or air, earth, sea). Sacred number of magicians; a three-cornered house was immune from leprosy. By occultists called The Artist, and represents the law of love. Its nature is independent, and it controls the talented. When its force is for ethical ends it spells achievement, when not so used denotes a happy-go-lucky scatter-



ing of ability. The throat is under its influence. Corresponds to the color yellow (light), the Hebrew letter gimel, the planet Jupiter, the zodiacal house Gemini. It produces a character that is creative, determined, just, progressive, tenacious; in low form, vacillating. In a name or cycle represents destiny. Three equates with tree and true. In Buddhism the Aum, trikona, tri-ratna. The three cardinal sins are symbolized by the cock for lust, pig for ignorance, snake for anger. In China the grades of supernatural beings: Sheng (the holy), beings of the highest rank; Chen Jen (the perfect), beings who perfected themselves and live in stars and fly through air; Hsien Jen (immortals), ascetics with old bodies, who are eternally young in spirit. The San Hsien Shan (Isles of the Blest), ruled by Hsi Wang Mu, are three. Christian number of evangelical counsels (holy obedience, perpetual chastity, voluntary poverty), mankind's enemies (devil, flesh, world), notable duties (alms giving, fasting, prayer), parts of true repentance (contrition, confession, satisfaction), virtues (faith, symbolized by a cross; hope, by an anchor; charity, by a chalice or light), wise men of the East (Balthazar, Gaspar, Melchior). In Egypt the number of the year's division (spring, summer, winter) and of the phases of the sun (Horus, morning; Ra, noon; Atum, setting). In Greece the Fates, Furies, Graces, Harpies, Sirens, underworld judges. Number sacred to the dead, who were thrice invoked and mourned for three days. Hindu sacred fires (Ahavaniya, Daksinagni, Garhapatyā). In Ireland druidic harps had three strings, three turning keys, and served as the passport to the ascent of the soul which

had obeyed the three religious articles. The three sorrowful stories of Erin treat the fate of Ler's children, Tuirenn's sons, Usnach's sons. Number of Norse Norns. In Roman mythology, Jupiter (heaven) holds three-forked lightning, Neptune (sea) holds a three-forked trident, Pluto (underworld) has a three-headed dog. The Sibylline books were three.

Three acres and a cow. A small plot for gardening. A radical political phrase.

Three ages of man. Infancy, youth, old age; also age of stone, bronze and iron.

Three circles. Good thought, good word, good deed; perfect love, perfect power, perfect wisdom. Trinity. See Three golden balls.

Three crescent shapes. In the Japanese imperial insignia, blue for truth, red for love, white for purity.

Three-eyed. Deity aspect. In a beneficent deity, all-seeing, celestial wisdom or inner reason; in a malevolent deity, an evil eye, one that scorches. Thor and Zeus sometimes had three eyes. In Buddhism a Dharmapala attribute.

Three feathers. Light symbol derived from the fleur-de-lis and descended from the three flames on Egyptian hieroglyphics. Justice, space, truth. Trinity. Badge of the Prince of Wales and of nursing probationers in London.

Threefold aspects of man. China: xuong (organic body), khe (breath), whun (will). Primitive Christian: anima, corpus, spiritus. Egypt: khat (body), ka (double or spirit), khou (intellect), or ba (soul) khaybet (shadow), sahu (spirit). Greece: body, shadow, mind. India: rupa (physical body), kama rupa (body or desire), atmat (mind).

Israel: gough (body), nephesch or ruach (soul), neshamah (spirit). Persia: djan (body and life), ferouer (substance), akkho (eternal principle).

Threefold cord. Worn by priests of East and West. Symbolizes chastity, consecration, martyrdom, penance, self-restraint. The tassels at the extremities typify light. Equates with cable tow of Freemasons and Lug's chain.

Three-footed man. The sun as swift racer; source of the fylfot or swastika.

Three friends. In China, Lao Tze, Confucius, Buddha. Also the three Hsing (star) gods: Shou, god of longevity, shown with peach and scroll attached to his staff; Lu, god of rank and riches, in official robes, a winged hat, with ju-i scepter; Fu, god of happiness, with a child on his back reaching for a peach (longevity) Fu holds. The Pine, bamboo, and prunus, which see.

Three golden balls. Triple perfection, gold being the perfect metal, the ball or circle the perfect form. Emblem of Saint Nicholas of Myra, borrowed by the Lombard family of the Medici. Inasmuch as the Lombards were money lenders, pawnbrokers adopted the sign.

Three great blessings. In China, long life, many sons, wealth.

Three hairs. Solar light. Emblem of Christ, signifying his oneness with the Trinity.

Three kings of Cologne. Balthazar, Gaspar, Melchior, who came from the East to worship Jesus. Also called the Magi. Their bones supposedly rest in Cologne Cathedral.

Three-leaf design. Trinity.

Three lights. In Freemasonry the great lights are: Bible, guide of faith; compass, which circumscribes desires; square rule, which governs actions.

They commemorate the three steps in the creation of light: primal sea; God moving on the waters; God saying, "Let there be light." The lesser lights are three burning candles, symbolizing the sun, situated in the east; the moon, situated in the west; the lodge master, situated in the south.

Three nails or spikes. Christ's passion. Sometimes shown bent.

Three nefarious blows. In Brythonic literature those given by Govannon (underworld lord) to Guinevere (spring), Dylan (sea or summer), Modred (winter); thus Govannon controlled the seasons by felling each in turn.

Three notable prisoners of Britain. In folk literature, providers of fertility, held in nether regions during the winter. They are variously given as: Greit, Mabon, Lludd; Greit, Mabon, Arthur; Gweir, Mabon, Llyr.

Three on the master's carpet. In Freemasonry the three degrees (entered apprentice, fellow craftsman, mason); also youth, manhood, old age.

Threepenny. Cheap, paltry, of small value.

Three phallai. Primal cause, deity without parents or mate, repeated by self-generation.

Three pillars. Triune god; wisdom, strength, beauty.

Three-pronged fork. Trinity in unity.

Three pure ones. In China, Yu Huang, Tao Chun, Lao Tze.

Three rays. Trinity.

Three R's. Fundamentals of education: reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic.

Three sheets in the wind. Intoxicated; from the staggering of a boat under full sail in a gale.

Three sisters. The Fates.

Three Solomons. See SSS under S.

Three stars. Three Christian

theological virtues, faith, hope, and charity.

Three steps (stairs). In Freemasonry, youth or apprenticeship, manhood or craftsmanship, old age or master mason.

Three steps differently colored. Three stages of original sin; white for innocence, black or purple for sin, porphyry for atonement.

Three strides. Rising, mid-day, setting sun; thus from the underworld and back. Among the deities who took such strides are Apollo, Hari (Vishnu), Indra.

Three tailors of Tooley Street. See under Tailor.

Three torches. Same as three stars.

Three trees. The gallows, which is formed of two upright timbers and one across.

Three triangles. Threefold light; morning, midday, and evening sun; birth, growth, death; life, death, resurrection. Appears in primordial Egyptian and Mexican art at the top of pillars.

Three unities. Aristotle's dramatic principle: unity of action, of time, and of place.

Three wise men of the East. Same as Three kings of Cologne.

**THREE HUNDRED** Symbolizes deity breath or spirit. Value of the Hebrew letter shin.

**THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE** Deity emanations (see Abraxas). The number of spheres or heavens over which Mithras ruled, visiting one each day of the year. The number of lights burned to honor Osiris. The Sothic year, fixed by ancient Egyptians according to the heliacal rising of Sirius.

**THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE** Cabalistic symbol of sensuality.

**THRESHING** Affliction, annual death of the sun, destruction, harvest. Symbolized by crescent, scythe.

Threshing floor. Fertility. Place where dance was performed to honor the sun in harvest thanksgiving and pray for the return of verdure in spring. Place of marriage and ritual prostitution. Compare Stamping pit.

**THRIAE (THRIAI)** Three Greek prophetesses. Counselors of Hermes. Nurses who raved in holy madness, inspired by honey wine. Air spirits. Source of thriambos, a confused, impassioned song.

**THRIDE (THRIDI)** Literally, third. A title of Odin. See Gylfe.

**THRIFT** August 14 birthday flower symbolizing sympathy for the fallen.

**THRITA ATHWYA** Primeval beneficent Iranian hero. Fertility lord, healer. Giver of haoma, beverage of health and immortality. Killed by Azhi Dahaka (frost). His death was avenged by his son, the sun god Thraetaona (perhaps an aspect of himself), who bound Azhi Dahaka on Mount Damavand. Thrita means third, which identifies him as the third man to prepare the haoma. Parallels the Sanscrit Trita Aptya.

**THRIVALDI** In Norse mythology, nine-headed frost giant slain by Thor.

**THROATWORT** August 15 birthday flower symbolizing neglected beauty.

**THROGMORTON STREET** The financial world at large, from

the street on which the London Stock Exchange is located.

**THRONE** (1) Authority, deity seat, dignity, divine justice, government, heaven, kingdom, magnificence, nobility, power, sovereignty. Omphalos, thus earth's navel. Dream significance: change of position. Christian symbol of episcopal dignity; called cathedra. In Norse mythology provides the power to oversee the world. Zoroastrian power of fate or death. (2) Third of the nine orders of angels in the celestial hierarchy.

Diamond throne. See Vajrasana.

Lion throne. See Simhasana.

Power behind the throne. An influential person more potent than the constituted authority. Developed from the practice of sacrificing sacred kings.

Three thrones surmounted by royal caps. Babylonian emblem of the triad composed of Anu, Ea, Enlil.

Throne of grace. Place where God is, Mercy Seat to which prayers are addressed.

Throne under Bo tree. Buddhist throne of knowledge, where all truths are revealed.

Vacant throne. Death, illumination.

**THROWING SALT OVER LEFT SHOULDER** Charm to dispel ill luck.

**THRUD** Literally, might. In Norse mythology, daughter of Thor and Sif. Probably a cloud or storm goddess.

**THRUDGELMIR (THRUDGELMER)** In Norse mythology son of Ymir; father of Bergelmir. Frost giant.

**THRUDHEIM (THRUDHEIMR, THRUDVANG, THRUDVANGR, THRUDVARG)** Literally, heavy

or mighty home. In Norse mythology an abode of Thor, one of twelve mansions of Asgard. A cloud or cumulus.

**THRYM (THRYMR)** Literally, noise. Norse frost giant; king of Jotunheim. Probably originally a thunder god. He stole Thor's hammer (thunder) and refused to return it unless Freya's became his bride, suggesting the desire of winter to possess fertility. Thor, disguised in Freya's gown (verdure) as a veiled bride, and accompanied by Loki (fire), disguised as a handmaid, descended into the netherworld. Thrym expressed surprise at his bride's appetite, and Loki explained she had been so impatient to see her lover she had not eaten for eight days, and Thrym offered the hammer as a wedding gift. When he discovered he had been deceived a great battle followed in which he was killed (spring rain overcame frost).

**THRYMHEIM** Literally, noise or clamor home. Forest glade in Norse mythology. Abode of Skade before she married Njord.

**THUG (THAG)** Literally, cheat. One of an organization of Hindu assassins bound by vows of secret murder in the service of Devi (Durga, Kali), goddess of destruction. They often disguised themselves as pilgrims; hence a cutthroat, ruffian, by extension one who attacks weaker persons, especially without provocation. Also called phansigar (strangler).

**THULE (THYLE)** Anciently applied as the name of the world's most northerly land. Variously identified with Iceland, Norway, or Shetland Islands. In literature often far-away, mystical, or



unknown realm, or unattainable goal.

Ultima Thule. World's end, last extremity.

**THUM (TAM, THAM, THOM, TM, TMU, TOM, TUM)** (1) Egyptian deity of the setting sun. Also called Atum, which see. (2) Generic term for mountain; root of Tammuz, Thomas, tumulus.

**THUMB** Male power; synonym for phallus. Seal rings were worn on thumbs as a virility charm; hence authority, contract, identification. Papal ring finger.

All thumbs. Awkward.

Bite the thumb. Formerly a sign of contempt, designed to pick a quarrel.

Rule of thumb. Measurement by thumb; hence any primitive method, procedure based upon instinct or practical experience rather than science.

Thumb down. Nay, death.

Thumb up. Yea, life.

Under one's thumb. Under one's control or influence.

Vestals' thumbs. In Roman antiquity, when turned up, signified yea, mercy to the gladiator in the arena; when turned down, nay, death to the gladiator.

**THUMMIM** Literally, perfection. See under Urim and Thummim.

**THUNDER** Awakener of life; celestial anger; deity presence; denunciation; fertility bringer; irresistible force; proclamation, especially of a deity's birth; resolution; spring; startling utterance; threat. Dream significance: danger threatening, illness, sorrow. Symbolized by ax, hammer, pitchfork, vajra. Personified as a war deity. Voice of Adad, Jehovah, Jove, P'an Ku, and the primeval or supreme sky

god of practically every mythology. Word from Donar and Thunor. In Asia called heaven's song. In China called lei, symbolizes political revolution, symbolized by a drum from which flames issue. Among Mexican Indians begetter of sickness (coughs, rheumatism, etc.), terrifier.

Black as thunder (Thunder cloud). Gloomy, pitch black, threatening.

Blood and thunder. Coarse sensationalism, rough adventures.

Cloud and thunder pattern. Emblem of Chinese lohan or monk.

Hot thunder. Lightning. Lightning and thunder. Anger, destruction.

Steal one's thunder. Appropriate another's arguments or methods. From the stage thunder invented by John Dennis, whose play was rejected, but whose thunder was stolen for a Macbeth production.

Thunderbird. Among American Indians a mighty eagle, bringer of rain, destroyer, tutelary war god, voice in the clouds. At puberty a lock of hair was cut from the crown of a boy's head and dedicated to the Thunderer. Assistant of the great hare Manabhozho in his war against the underworld Chibiabos. Mongols conceive it as a flying dragon; also call it Iron bird. Samoyeds liken it to a duck, whose sneezing causes rain. In Siberian mythology bringer of fire from heaven to earth. Protector of a shaman's soul, and a shaman sends a thunderbird against his enemies. Western Asiatics believe it is a goose, grouse, or winged old man.

Thunderbolt. Authority, cleaver deity weapon, fall from a high place or position, irregularity, phallus, power, speed. Shown in

the hands of practically all sky, supreme, or war gods. Frequently a lightning god flashes upon the wicked that the thunder god may be able to take accurate aim. In art sometimes winged. Design worn by Pagans and early Christians as charms; by medieval Christians called the Devil's work. In Buddhist ritual called vajra; if double called visvavajra. Destroyer of demons. Typifies the force of Buddha's doctrine which shatters false belief. In China a ritual scepter called po-c'hai-lo.

Thunderer. A publication dedicated to political or social reform. Originally applied facetiously to the London Times.

Thunder pattern. Meander design.

**THUNOR (THUNAR, THUNER)**  
Literally, thunderer. Title of the Norse god Thor, which survives in thunder.

**THURSDAY** Literally, day of Thor. Governed by the planet Jupiter.

Black Thursday. Day of disaster; from the terrible conflagration which destroyed Victoria colony on a Thursday in 1851.

Bounds Thursday. Ascension day, on which by old British custom parish bounds are marked.

Great Thursday. See Holy Thursday under Holy.

**THURSTON** Masculine name from the Danish, meaning Thor's stone, a jewel.

**THVITI** In Norse mythology one of the rocks to which Fenrir the wolf (winter) was chained. Ice formation. The other was Gjol.

**THWACKUM, PARSON ROGER**  
In Fielding's Tom Jones a pedagogue with a terrible temper and always looking after his own in-

terests.

**THWE-THAUK** From the Burmese meaning one who has drunk blood. Practices as a mark of fraternity or friendship.

**THYESTES** In Greek mythology son of Pelops; brother of Atreus. Unwittingly he committed incest with his daughter; the child born of the union was Aegisthus. He seduced his brother's wife Aerope and usurped his brother's throne. Atreus regained the throne and, feigning reconciliation, invited Thyestes to a banquet, where he was served the bodies of three of his sons. Aegisthus killed Atreus to avenge the insult. A time myth, in which one hour or season devours another. Also typifies fraternal hatred.

Thyestean banquet. Cannibal feast.

Thyestean revenge. Blood for blood.

**THYIAD** One of the Thyiades, Attic and Delphian women who yearly on Mount Parnassus worshipped Dionysus in orgiastic rites. The god was emasculated and eaten eucharistically in the form of a white bull. The Thyiades, inspired by wine, also participated in the god's resurrection.

**THYME** June 9 birthday flower symbolizing activity, courage, strength. Associated with fairies; sacred to Mars and Venus. In middle ages given by ladies to knights to protect them in battle. Used by young girls on Saint Agnes's Eve to discover whom they will marry.

**THYONE** In Greek mythology the name of Semele after Dionysus rescued her from Hades and installed her among the gods. Thus one resurrected.

**THYRSIS** A herdsman or rustic; from the shepherd in Greek and Roman bucolic poetry.

**THYRSUS** Fertility, life, revivification; also drunkenness, revelry. Wand entwined with ivy, vine leaves, or ribbons, and topped by a pine cone. Used in Dionysian rites; also an emblem of the Maenads. A protective power comparable to the miphlet-zeth and seistron.

**THYRZA** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning pleasantness, pleasure.

**TI** Literally, the bottom. In the Chinese zodiac four stars, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Iota, in the shape of a measure in the bottom of Libra, in eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the badger; element, earth. A generally lucky period.

**TIAMAT (MOTHER CHUBER, MUMMU-TIAMAT, TAMTU, TAUTHE, TEHOM, TIAWATH)** Literally, bitter ocean (salt sea). Babylonian chaos dragon, personification of the primeval waters, great mother of all things, including monsters (drought and frost) who destroy the gods (fertility aspects). First, wife of Apsu, then of her son Kingu, who shepherded her flocks (earthquakes, storms, volcanoes, etc.) and guarded her fate tablets. Foe of universal order, her progeny annoyed her with their constant movements (lights and seasonal changes), and she plotted to destroy them. She was invulnerable as long as her mouth remained closed. Marduk, aided by winds which held her mouth open, sent an arrow through it to pierce her heart. Her blood formed the sea, half her body made the firmament, the other half became earth. A ritualistic

statement inspired by spring floods which swept across the plains and finally were dispersed by sun and winds, leaving clear skies and fertile winds. As Baau she survived in beneficent form. Portrayed as a winged dragon. Source of many mythological motifs, including the creator-destroyer (beneficent-malevolent) deity, dragon slain by hero, mother-wife, vulnerable spot, water as the source of life. Prototype of Domnu, Imgi, Ish-tar, Ymir, Zu.

**TIARA** Originally a Persian headdress set with precious stones, worn on great occasions, symbolic of princely rank or wealth. Later any elaborate diadem. The pope's triple crown, emblematic of his claim to spiritual, temporal, and purgatorial authority, thus papal dignity, the three estates of God's kingdom, the Trinity.

**TIBER** Italian river at whose mouth, according to Dante, spirits destined for Purgatory collected.

Tiber's water. The church of Rome.

**TIBERIUS** Crucifier of a sacred king. Tyrannical ruler of Rome under whom Christ was executed.

**TIBERNIUS** Legendary king of Alba. When he drowned in the Tiber, he became the river's god. Invoked in prayers for the state. In art represented as a victor crowned with bay reclining and holding a cornucopia and rudder. A wolf and the twins Remus and Romulus are at his side. Also called Volturnus, whose feast the Volturnalia was a harvest festival celebrated August 27.

**TIBET** The forbidden land.

Tibetan local gods. Da Lha or dGra-lha, the chief (also a Buddhist Mahapancaraja), Malha, Nor-lha, Pho-lha, Shang-lha, Yul-lha. All are worshiped to secure long life, wealth, etc.

**TICCI (ILLA TICCI, TICCU, TICI)** Epithet under which the Peruvian god Viaracocha was invoked for rain.

**TIDE** A belief prevails in many parts of the world that the tide is a soul carrier, thus when the tide comes in a child is born, and no creature can die except at its ebb, as the outflowing water carries the soul away.

Stem the tide. Check an onrush.

Tidal wave. Divine punishment.

Tide over. Temporarily surmount a difficulty.

**TIE** Hippopotamus-headed Egyptian goddess. Personification of divine intelligence and human reason. Her image worn as a talisman for protection. Also called Sa. Identified with Taurt.

**TIEHOLTSODI** Navaho chief of the water powers beneath the earth. His co-rulers were Blue Heron, Frog, and Thunder. In a dispute with the human race he sent a deluge.

**T'IEN (T'IEN-CHU)** Literally, sky. Chinese heaven as the impersonal but productive essence of all things. It has shape, but not substance; it is the union of the active and passive principles which produced the five elements, earth, fire, metal, water, wood; it nourishes; and once each day it revolves on the north and south poles. Though without personality it has wisdom and fore-

knowledge. Abode of gods and spirits. As imperial ancestor worshiped only by the emperor. Later a name used for the supreme ruler in heaven who guarded worldly affairs. In Japanese called Ten; in Mongolic, Tengri. Equivalent of Huang Tien, Li, Shang Ti. Resembles Uranus.

T'ien T'an. Heaven's temple in Peking, site of the most solemn imperial sacrifices. Here the emperor (son of heaven) paid homage to his celestial and imperial ancestor.

**T'IEN HOU (T'IEN FEI)** Chinese sea goddess. Worshiped by persons who journey on canals and rivers. Also called Chu'an Hou.

**T'IEN KOU** Chinese celestial dog, fate star. Sirius. If a family falls under its rule no son will be born or, if born, the child will be short-lived.

**T'IEN KUAN** One of the San Kuan, three agents of Chinese mythology. A ruler in heaven, granter of happiness.

**T'IEN LI** Chinese celestial principle, soul of the universe, formed from surging, bubbling chaos. Combined with Ch'i (immortal principle) and produced Chih (matter).

**T'IEN-MING** Chinese fate; celestial order. Parallels Dzajaga, Moira, Norns.

**T'IEN MU** Chinese lightning goddess. Wife of Kei-Kung (thunder). She uses two mirrors to produce lightning by conflicting rays. She is protector of life's essences. Her emblems are the gourd and sacred fungus of immortality.



**T' IEN PAO** First of the San Ch'ing, the Chinese Taoist trinity. The eternal, sovereign of Jade Heaven. Son of the great creator P'an Ku and the virgin T'ai Yuan. Reincarnated as Chen Wu, ruler of the abode of the dead, and as Pei-chi-chen-chun, North Pole god. In mortal form called Yu Huang.

**T' IEN TSU** Chinese father of husbandry. A deified ancestor.

**TIERMES** Lapp thunder god. His bow and arrow were the rainbow and lightning, with which he drove away evil spirits. As creator resembles Numi-Torem.

**TIGER** Beauty, bloodthirstiness, courage, cruelty, cunning, deceit, ferocity, grace, greed, intrigue, savagry, stealth, strength, subtlety, treachery. In ancient zodiacs the tiger draws Bacchus's chariot, hence the effects of wine, intoxication. According to Blake creative fire and light. Dream significance: bad omen. In heraldry an imaginary beast with a wolf's body, a spiked nose, a knotted mane, and a lion's tail, symbolizing fierceness, valor, and one whose resentment is dangerous if aroused. Emblem of Asia. Resolves into ti-ag-ur, which yields resplendent mighty fire. In Aztec mythology a form of Tezcatlipoca. See Ocelotl. Emblem of Christ. In the East believed to be immortal and the familiar of the medicine man (sorcerer).

Dragon and tiger. Heaven and earth.

Royal Bengal Tiger. Political control because it is the emblem of Tammany Hall.

Tiger claw. Chinese amulet to give the wearer the animal's courage and protect him from sudden fright.

Tiger claws and whiskers.

In the East a love amulet.

Tiger in a bamboo grove. Japanese symbol of an evil mass of people (tiger) functioning in the everyday world of a state (bamboo), hence a decadent or sick society.

Tiger skin. Cloak of Bacchus and Dionysus. Buddhist Dharmapala garment.

Tiger tooth. Good luck talisman, especially in games of chance. In India worn as a protection from beasts, foes, and ghosts.

Tigress. Christianity. Equates with Tigris.

White tiger. In China called Pai Hu and symbolizes longevity, magisterial dignity, and military prowess. Typifies autumn and earth and is an aspect of the god of wealth. It is the king of beasts, and to protect from evil its image or head is embroidered on robes, or painted on the bow of revenue cutters, portholes of forts, shields of soldiers, or on doors at New Years. Sometimes a ring is placed in its mouth. In modern Chinese zodiacs carries the sun through Gemini (Yin), the third house, and the hours 3 A.M. to 5 A.M. Guardian of East-North-East-North and of Wei. Title bestowed on Yin chen-hsin. In Chinese Buddhism a symbol of hospitality and the essentials of ritualistic fervor. In Japan one of the four good spirits, the others being Azure Dragon, Vermilion Bird, Somber Warrior.

**TIGER-LILY** In the language of flowers: I dare you to love me. For once may pride befriend me.

**TIGERNMAS** Legendary Irish king. Fertility and culture hero, he bears much the same relationship to Ireland that Cadmus bore to Thebes, Minos to Crete and Theseus to Athens. During his

reign nine lakes and three rivers broke through from the underworld; under his auspices gold was first smelted and clothes first dyed. He perished mysteriously with three-fourths of the men of Ireland while worshipping Crom Cruaich on Mag Slecht. Probably his term of office expired. See Sacred king under King.

**TIGRANES** Armenian sun and culture hero. Warned by his sister Tigranuki that her husband Azdahah (darkness or winter dragon) intended to kill him, Tigranes killed Azdahah. As dragon killer resembles Heracles and Perseus.

**TIGRIS** In Babylonian mythology poured by a sky god from a great water pot. Symbolizes fertility, refreshment, wisdom. One of the four rivers of Paradise. In New Testament typifies Saint Mark.

**TIG-TOUCH-WOOD** Child's game derived from the ancient practice of seeking sanctuary by grasping an altar or sacred tree.

**TIHKUYI WUHT** Literally, child-water woman. Hopi Indian earth goddess. Wife of Masauwu, sister of Muy'lingwa. Her name probably refers to the misdelivery of her child, for whom she wanders the earth wailing. Equates with Demeter.

**TII (KII, TII-MAARAATAI)** Marquesan ancestor of mortals. Father of Hine-nui-a-te-po and Tii-tapu. In Society Islands mythology he fashioned a woman out of sand and breathed life into her and made her his wife. Their daughter, Hina, was the first human born. Equates with Taaroa.

Tii-tapu. Son of Tii. By

Hina father of mankind.

**TIKI** (1) Maori god who molded earth into a form which so resembled his own he called it Tiki-ahua (Tiki's image) and breathed life into it. In some accounts he marries Hine-ahu-one, in others, he makes a wife for himself and they become the parents of Tiki-ahua. (2) Embryo shape carved in jade. By Maoris believed to be the temporary embodiment of the god. Worn around the neck as a talisman and buried with the last of a line. In New Zealand represents an ancestor, and each is given its own personal name.

Tiki-ahua (Tiki-auaha). Marquesan primeval deity. From a canoe he fished in the primordial ocean and brought land up from the bottom. In Maori mythology the son of Tiki. In Hawaii the world's first inhabitant; molded from earth by Tane, who also formed Iowahine, Tiki-ahua's wife.

Tiki-kapakapa. In New Zealand mythology the first woman born, mother of the human race. Daughter of Tane and Hine-ahu-one.

**TIKSNAMANJUSRI** Literally, charming splendor. In Buddhism one of the four manifestations of Manjusri. In Tibet called Jampal-mon-po or Jam-dpal-rnon-po.

**TI-KUAN** In Chinese mythology one of the San Kuan (three agents). Earth.

**TILDEN** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the tilled or fertile valley.

**TILL EULENSPIEGEL** See under Eulenspiegel.

**TILO** Heaven of the Baronga

people of Africa. It had the power to manifest itself, kill, and make alive. Generally regarded as impersonal, although sometimes addressed as hosi (chief).

**TILOTTAMA** Hindu love goddess created by Brahma of precious stones. Her beauty was so dazzling, when she tempted Siva by walking around him, to see her a face appeared on each of his four sides (directions).

**TI MALICE** Haitian trickster hero.

**TIMBREL** Rejoicing, religious ecstasy. Among Hebrews commonly used by women; after the Red Sea crossing, Miriam played one and danced with the women.

**TIME** Cyclical pattern, devourer of all things, flux, releaser of hidden things. Patriarchal principle, personified as Cronus, Father Time, Geras, Saturn. In Sanscrit called kalpa. Symbolized by clock, Gorsedd, hour glass, pendulum, reaping hook, scythe. Portrayed as an old man partially nude, bald except for a forelock, bat-winged, with scythe and hour glass. Among Mithraites portrayed as a huge monster with a lion head to show that he consumes all things, or shown helping Truth out of a cave to indicate that in time all things come to light.

Come in clipping time. Come opportunely, as one needed arrives at sheep-clipping time.

Do time. Serve a prison sentence.

Greenwich time. Standard time on which all time systems are founded, from the mean solar time at Greenwich, England.

Infinite time. Supreme cause.

Kill time. Be idle; amuse oneself simply to avoid ennui.

Mark time. Raise and lower the feet alternately, as if on the march, but without advancing; from a drill command. Thus to make motions, but no progress; await developments.

Nick of time (Notch of time). At the exact or last moment; from the old practice of reckoning time by notches on a stick.

Stitch in time. A timely remedy.

Take time by the forelock. To act promptly, anticipating any possible advantage or difficulty. Alluding to Father Time's forelock.

Time myth. Involves battles between fertility and drought, light and darkness, rain and sun, verdure and frost, as in the legends of Cuchulainn, Perseus, Sigurd, Theseus.

**TIMI** In Hebrew mythology an underworld spirit, sould of one departed, which spreads disease. Resembles the Etimmu, Gigim, Ghost.

**TIMIRAU** Literally, the innumerable. Hervey Island king of fishes, born of the female deity Vari-ma-te-takere.

**TIMMES** Savages of the African West Coast. Their king is elected by their chiefs, who have the right to beat the chosen man on his coronation eve. They often beat him with such vigor the monarch does not survive the celebration. Hence, when the chiefs wish to rid themselves of a man, they elect him king. Compare Sacred king under King.

**TIMON** Cynic, misanthrope, sceptic. The allusion is to a 3rd century B.C. Greek poet and philosopher, and to a wealthy Athenian of the 5th century B.C., who appears as the hero in Shakespeare's play bearing his

name.

Out-Timon Timon. Be even more misanthropic than Timon.

Timon's banquet. Banquet at which nothing is served; a banquet of lukewarm water. Timon gave such a feast to bid farewell and thus express his scorn for his so-called friends. Compare Dine with Duke Humphrey under Humphrey.

**TIMOTHY (TIM)** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning honor and god.

**TIMPANUM (TYMPANUM)** See drum.

**TIN** Money, a depreciating term for silver. Among alchemists the metal of Jupiter.

Little tin god. Meanness, officiousness, pettiness of persons in authority or in a position of influence.

Tin Islands. Britain; so called by ancient Greeks.

Tin Lizzie. A decrepit or rattling automobile, from the nickname given to early model T Fords.

Tin penny. A tax formerly paid for the right to engage in tin mining.

Tin pot. Mean, paltry.

**TINA (TINIA)** (1) Supreme Etruscan god. Personification of heaven. Shown armed with a triple thunderbolt. Any spot struck by him considered fortunate. Equates with Jupiter, Tengri, T'ien, Zeus. (2) Diminutive of Christiana.

**TINKLING** Philippine peasant harvest offering dance performed on the threshing floor. Originally a fisherman's dance.

**TIN PAN ALLEY** Popular music or a place of its publication; from the journalistic name ap-

plied to the section in New York City frequented by composers and publishers of such music.

**TINTAGEL (DUNDAGEL, TIN-TAGIL)** Residence of King Mark of Cornwall. Castle in which Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, confined his wife Igera to protect her from Uther Pendragon. Uther, magically provided with the appearance of Gorlois, was admitted to the castle, and by him Igera became the mother of Arthur, who succeeded Uther as king. Thus an otherworld realm in which the sun or fertility was born. Resolves into tin (dun)-t-ag-el, which yields stronghold of the resplendent mighty god. The story of Uther and Igera resembles that of Zeus and Alcmene; Zeus and Danae.

**TIPHANY** In old romances the mother of the Magi. A corruption of Epiphany.

**TIPHERATH** Sixth of the Hebrew Sephira. Typifies beauty or mildness, one of the ten intelligences or persons of God. Represented by the name Eloah Va-Daath and yellow.

**TIPHYS (TYPHUS)** In Greek mythology the helmsman of the Argo, vessel of the Argonauts. Probably early morning (or spring) rays, which led the ship through the treacherous passages out of darkness (or winter).

**TIPPERU** New Guinea bull-roarer used in initiation rites in the jungle to make weird noises representing the voices of dead ancestors or other ghosts. Suggests a visit to the underworld and resurrection.

**TIPSTAFF** Authority, badge of office. Also the name applied to



a constable, sheriff's subordinate, or crier in an English law court from the staff with a metal tip carried by these men.

**TIP-TOE STANDING** Alertness, expectation, readiness to learn and understand. Agog with curiosity, as one trying to see over the shoulders of a crowd.

Tip-toe walking. Caution, gentleness, quietness, stealth.

**TIR** In Mohammedanism a son of Eblis. Causer of fatal accidents.

**TIRAWA (TIRAWA-ATIUS)** Literally, father above. Pawnee supreme being. Ruler of Tirawahut, great circle of heaven. Mate of Atira. His messengers are the planets, stars, winds, lightning, and thunder. Master of the good-luck bundle containing the fat of the calf that attracts buffalo. His form is unknown because no one has ever seen him. Symbolized by white featherdown, typifying the fleecy clouds. In face painting a blue line drawn archlike from cheek to cheek over the brow with a straight line down the nose symbolizes the path by which he sends life from above.

**TIRE** Literally, little moon. Talisman worn by Jews around the neck and placed on camels. By some said to be an ornamented headdress.

**TIRESIAS (TEIRESIAS)** Greek blind seer and prophet. Several versions of his history are given. In one, when he accidentally came upon Athena bathing, she splashed water in his face and blinded him. Repenting the goddess, who could not restore his sight, provided him with the power of understanding birds, and he became a soothsayer. She al-

so provided him with a staff to act as his eyes. Thus dawn blinded night, i.e. deprived him of his eyes (stars). Tiresias revealed to Oedipus that he had murdered his father and married his mother. In the underworld Tiresias advised Odysseus how to return home. Thus he was a spirit of darkness who understood or directed the course of light or the seasons. In another legend he struck his cane between two copulating snakes. For this sacrilege he was changed into a woman. Thus one who experienced both male and female joys. Also a time myth, relating to the varying appearances of different seasons. See Androgynous Deities.

**TIRI** In western Brazil the master of all nature. He was born from a tree trunk and suckled by a jaguar. He then caused all the Yuracare nations to come from tree trunks, which he closed when the earth was full of people.

**TIRID** Literally, terror. Babylonian deity, probably of storms or earthquakes.

**TIR-NA-mBAN** Literally, land of women. Celtic paradise with food that never became less and for each had the desired taste. It had marvelous beauty, music, water like wine, and ever-youthful people. A mortal occasionally loved one of its goddesses and achieved immortality. Those who returned to earth suddenly turned decrepit and aged, as they had lived in the magic realm for hundreds of years that had passed as a few days. Parallels Annwn, Avalon, Elysium.

Tir-na-mBeo. Literally, land of the living. A name of Tir-na-mBan.

Tir-na-nOg. Literally, land

of the young. Celtic paradise ruled by Manannan. Visited by Oisín, which see.

Tir Tairngire. Literally, land of promise. Celtic paradise.

**TIRTHAKARAS** Jain saints. Originally numbered twenty-four. In art they are gigantic statues, sky clad (nude), have elongated ears (hear everything), and have superhuman calm expressions. They experienced a change of embryo before birth similar to that of Mahavira, which see.

**TIRYAK (TIRYAGLOKA, TIRYAKLOKA)** Buddhist region of beasts. One of the six paths or conditions of existence. In Tibet called Dud-hgro. See Gati.

**TISHPAK** In Accadian mythology title of Ninurta as slayer of the chaos dragon Labbu. Parallels Marduk as slayer of Tiamat.

**TISHTRYA** One of the Persian Yazats (sky beings). Dog-star (Sirius), chieftain of the east, bringer of rain. In primeval times he punished mankind with a flood. Since, he relieves the faithful with summer rain; then in the form of a white bull with golden horns or a white horse with golden ears, descends into Vourukasha (sea) to battle Apaosha (drought). When he is victorious vapors rise from the sea and fertilize the land. As the deity who is invoked for male children and wealth he appears as a beautiful shining youth. In art represented with bow and arrows; also given a female form, probably in imitation of the Greek Artemis.

**TISIPHONE (TISYPHONE)** One of the three Greek Eumenides. Avenger of murder. Covered with a bloody robe she sits day and night at hell-gate, armed with

a whip. She has serpents instead of hair.

**TITAEA (TITAIJA)** Early Greek goddess. In some accounts mother of the Titans. Later identified with Gaea.

**TITAN** Literally, to stretch. In Greek mythology any of the twelve children of Uranus and Gaea: Coeus, Crius, Cronus, Hyperion, Iapetus, Mnemosyne, Oceanus, Phoebe, Rhea, Tethys, Themis, Thia. Incited by Gaea, they emasculated and dethroned Uranus and gave the sky's rule to Cronus; then in turn they aided Zeus in dethroning Cronus. When they made war on Zeus, he vanquished them and hurled all save Oceanus into Tartarus, where they caused disturbances. A time myth, suggesting one season supplanting another. Their title indicates they stretched out their hands (caused lightning or changes on earth) or were stretched on an underground wheel (caused earthquakes, volcanoes, or other upheavals). Their overthrow by Zeus equates with Odin's conquest of the Jotuns. A Titan symbolizes one of great size and strength, who is arrogant, lawless, powerful, violent. (2) Title of Helios, the sun god, as the son of Hyperion.

Titanic. (1) Greatness, power. (2) Name of an English liner, constructed to be the largest and safest ship at sea. On its maiden voyage in 1912 it struck an iceberg and sank within two and a half hours with a loss of 1,635 lives.

Titanomachia (Titanomachy). War of the Titans against the Olympian gods; hence violent forces or evil and disorder against celestial forces or goodness and order.

**TITANIA** By Roman poets a

title applied to Diana and other goddesses. Borrowed by Shakespeare, who gave the name to the fairy queen, consort of Oberon. Understood to mean great one.

**TITHONUS (TITHONOS)** In Greek mythology son of the Trojan king Laomedon; brother of Priam. Loved by Eos, by whom he fathered Emathion and Memnon. Dreading the thought of being parted from Tithonus by death, Eos persuaded Zeus to give him the gift of immortality, forgetting to ask for eternal youth. When he became old and infirm Eos shut him up in a tower, where he shrank until only his feeble monotonous voice remained. In pity Eos turned him into a grasshopper. Personification of the waxing and waning day, which, deserted by the ever-youthful dawn, is imprisoned in darkness, from where he calls in a cicada-like voice.

**TITHOREA** In Greek mythology one of the two chief summits of Parnassus. Dedicated to Bacchus; Lycorea, the other, being dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

**TITLACAUAN** Literally, we are his slaves. Aztec sorcerer. Title of Tezcatlipoca as god of darkness and the north.

#### TITLES OF RULERS

Abarus (the grand). Ruler of Edessa.

Abimelech (my father is king). Philistine chief.

Ameer, Amir. Same as Emir.

Antiochus. Syrian ruler.

Archon. Chief of the nine ancient Athenian magistrates. The next in rank was the Basileus, and the third or field marshal was Polemarch.

Attabeg (father prince). Per-

sian.

Augustus. Emperor of Rome when the heir apparent was called Caesar.

Baron. In Great Britain a member of the lowest order in the peerage. Originally designated one who held land by military service.

Bashaw. Same as Pasha.

Beglerbeg. See Bey.

Begun. Lady of high rank in India.

Bey. Turkish minor official or military officer. The governor of a province is known as Beglar-bey or Beglerbeg (lord of lords).

Brenhin, Brenn (war chief). Dictator appointed by druids in time of danger.

Bretwalda (wielder of Britain). Highest of the Anglo-Saxon kings, ruler of the heptarchy.

Caesar. Name adopted by Roman emperors. Source of Kaiser, Czar. Figuratively, any dictator.

Calif, Caliph (successor). Mohammed's successors in spiritual and temporal affairs, an office formerly claimed by the Turkish Sultan.

Candace. Proper name adopted by Ethiopian queens.

Cazique, Cacique. Ancient Cuban, Mexican, or Peruvian prince.

Chagan. Avarian chief.

Cham. Same as Khan.

Cral. Servian despot.

Cyrus (mighty). Proper name adopted by Persian kings.

Czar, Tsar. Russian ruler. Derived from Caesar. His consort was the Czarina or Czaritza, his son the Czarevich, his daughter the Czarevna.

Darius (king). Latinized form of Darawesh. Also a proper name of ancient Persian rulers.

Dey (uncle). Algerian ruler.

Diwan. Native chief of Pa-

lanpur, India.

Doge. Ruler of the old Venetian Republic.

Duce (leader). Italian Fascist dictator.

Duke (leader, from the Latin dux). Ruler of a duchy; formerly in Europe of sovereign rank.

Earl. English title. Under Saxons designated one of the noble class as opposed to ceorl, a freeman; later indicated territorial jurisdiction.

Elector. Sovereign rank of a Holy Roman Empire's Prince; entitled to vote in an Emperor's election.

Emir. Independent chieftain of certain Arabian provinces.

Emperor (one who commands, from the Latin). Paramount ruler in many lands; in medieval times of the Holy Roman Empire.

Exarch. Byzantine emperor's viceroy.

Fuhrer (leader, pilot). German Nazi dictator.

Gaekwar (cowherd). Monarch of the Mahrattas.

Hospodar (lord, master). Ancient Slavic title.

Imam (guide, teacher). Title of the Sultan as Mohammed's spiritual successor.

Imperator. Same as Emperor.

Inca. Peruvian sovereigns.

Kaiser. German form of Caesar.

Khan (lord, prince). Mongolian ruler.

Khedive. Egyptian governor under Turkish rule.

Khoja. Hindu title of respect to the wealthy.

King (man of good birth, from the Anglo-Saxon cyning). Widely applied to a sovereign. His consort is a Queen.

Lama. Priest-ruler of Tibet; the ecclesiastical potentate is called Tashi Lama, the temporal ruler is called Dalai Lama.

Maharajah (great king). Ruler

of native Hindu states.

Marquis. Originally in England and France, commanders of marches.

Melech (king). Ancient Semitic tribes.

Mikado (August Door). Japanese emperor; seldom used in Japan.

Mogul. Asiatic rulers in the middle ages.

Mpret. Old title of Albanian rulers.

Nawab. State rulers in India.

Padishah (protecting lord). Title applied to the Persian Shah, Turkish Sultan, and other Asians.

Pasha. Egyptian and Turkish title applied to military officers; sometimes to high civil functionaries.

Pendragon. Ancient British overlord.

Peraa. Same as Pharaoh.

Pharaoh (light of the world). Ancient Egyptian ruler.

President. One chosen, usually by election, as in France and the United States.

Prince. Formerly a popular title of a reigning sovereign; now generally understood to be a sovereign's son.

Ptolemy. Proper name applied to Egyptian Kings.

Rajah. Hindustani for king. In feminine form, Ranee or Rani.

Rameses (son of the sun). Egyptian ruler; also a proper name.

Rana (prince). Hindu chieftain title.

Reis (head). Turkish chief, captain of a Nile boat.

Rex. Latin equivalent of King.

Sachem, Sagamore. Chieftain of certain North American Indian tribes.

Satrap. In ancient Persia, governor of a province.

Seid, Seyyid (prince). Con-



ferred on Mohammed's descendants.

Shah (king). Supreme ruler of Persia and other Eastern countries.

Sheikh. Head man of an Arab tribe.

Sherif. Mohammedan order of nobility.

Shogun, Tycoon (army leader). Japanese commander-in-chief, ruler of the emperor and world-affairs. A dictator.

Sid, Cid. Spanish title; corruption of Seid. A military commander.

Sirdar. Egyptian commander-in-chief and military governor.

Stadtholder. Originally in the Netherlands a viceroy in a province, later a chief executive officer.

Sufi, Sophy. Persian Mohammedan mystic; the name means wool and refers to the garment worn by ascetics.

Sultan, Soldan. Mohammedan rulers before the formation of the new Turkish state.

Tetrarch. In ancient Rome the governor of the fourth part of a province.

Thakur. Sanscrit honorary form of address.

Thaumaturgus. Greek title conferred on one who performs miracles; applied to Christian saints.

Tirshatha (august or severe). Persian governors of Judeah.

Tycoon (great sovereign). Title from the Chinese applied to the Japanese Shogun.

Tyrant. In ancient Greece, leaders of revolts against aristocracies and oligarchies. In modern times understood to be a despot.

Vali. Title of Egyptian governors prior to 1867.

Voivode, Vaivode (leader of an army). In Russia, title assumed by some princes, later called Hospodars.

**TI-TSANG (TI-TSANG WANG)**  
In Chinese Buddhism supreme ruler of the world of the dead. He opens the gates, rescues suffering souls, and instructs in the dark region. He also protects little children. He takes various shapes and is invoked to deliver souls from torment. Also patron saint of Chiu-hua Shan, sacred mountain in Anhui, to which pilgrimages are made. A manifestation of the Sanscrit Ksitigarbha.

**TITTHIUM** Literally, nurse. The name of Mount Myrtium was changed to Titthium because on this mountain a goat nourished and a dog watched over the deserted infant Asclepius.

**TITUREL** A fertility king in Grail romances. First guardian of the Grail. Father of Fri-murtel, who succeeded him; grandfather of Amfortas.

**TITUS** (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning safe. (2) Alternative name of the persistent thief in the crucifixion story. (3) Roman emperor who sacked Jerusalem; hence destroyer of a holy city.

Arch of Titus. Triumphal arch erected at Rome to commemorate Titus's conquest of Judah.

**TITYRUS** Poetical name for a rustic or shepherd; from its use in Greek and Roman idyls.

**TITYUS (TITIAS)** (1) Greek monster; son of Gaea or of Zeus. For waylaying pilgrims to the Delphic shrine and for attempting to violate Leto, he was slain by Apollo. In another legend, for insulting Hera, Zeus hurled him into Tartarus, where his liver was perpetually gnawed by two vultures, but never wholly

consumed. Compare Prometheus. (2) God of the waning year. At funeral games held at the winter solstice he was killed by Heracles, god of the waxing year. His story parallels that of Tityus 1.

**TIU (TIW)** Same as Tyr.

**TIUR** In Armenian mythology the learned and peaceful scribe of the gods. One of the seven chief deities. Recorder of actions, which he wrote on each person's forehead for the day of reckoning; conductor of souls into the netherworld. Oracles attached to his shrine interpreted dreams. Resembles Nabu.

**TIV** Etruscan moon deity.

**TIXE** Literally, resplendent ax. Zulu supreme god.

**TIZONA** A favorite sword of Cid. It was buried with him. Light rays.

**TLACAUEPAN** Aztec sorcerer. Brother of Quetzalcoatl, who plotted his downfall. Probably a darkness or storm deity.

**TLACOLEROS** Literally, prepare land for cultivation. A fertility dance performed by Nahuatl Indian men. It dramatizes the agricultural activities and the battle with the tiger which molests corn planters.

**TLACOLTEOTL** The Aztec flower goddess Xochiquetzal as goddess of love.

**TLAELQUANI** The Aztec goddess Xochiquetzal as eater of filthy things, as sin eater or pardoner.

**TLAHUITZIN** In Aztec mythology the wife of the Ascetic Yap-

pan. When her husband sinned, she and he were killed by their enemy Yaotl, and by the gods turned into scorpions. A seasonal myth.

**TLAIK** Comox Indian sky chief.

**TLALECUTLI** Literally, earth as gaping jaws. Toltec Indian god; ruler of the day's second hour.

**TLALLI-IYOLLO** The Aztec love and flower goddess Xochiquetzal as earth mother.

**TLALNEPANTLA** Literally, in the palm of my hand. Place where the Aztec sun god Quetzalcoatl sat down and wept after he had been expelled from Mexico City, and where he left his hand print in stone.

**TLALOC TECUTLI (TLALOQUE)** Literally, wine of earth. Aztec god of darkness, giver of rain and crops. Lord of the east. Bird which slays the water-withholding dragon and rules the day's eighth hour and night's ninth hour. Brother-mate of Chalchichitlicue. He was placed temporarily in the sky as the sun during a quarrel between Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca, of whom he is an aspect. In codices shown with tusklike teeth, eye rings (snakes of fertility), and a scroll (knowledge of agricultural arts) emerging from his mouth; occasionally one-eyed. Sometimes shown as a feathered serpent with horns. He wields an ax and hammer. Other attributes are fish, frogs, snails, and swastika. His name is applied to his four assistants, who support the four quarters, revolve with the seasons, and distribute rain from pitchers, which he smites with a serpentine rod. Worshiped on the mountains

Iztac cinatl and Popocatepetl.  
Equates with Chac and Indra.

Tlalocan. Paradise in the east of the Tlalocs, who dwell under the holy cactus tree (tree of life) on a lake's edge, where priests consult them. Land of eternal summer, from which rivers flow to nourish earth. Afterworld abode of those who had been sacrificed, lightning struck, drowned, or died of watery diseases, such as dropsy.

TLAMATZINCATL Aztec name meaning he who enforces penitence. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

TLAPALLAN Literally, red land. Land to the east, to which Quetzalcoatl (sun) was exiled to await his return.

TLATECUTLI Literally, earth lord or earth toad. Aztec death god. Portrayed as a hideous toad with gaping jaws nourished with the blood of sacrificed men.

TLAUIZCALPANTE CUTLI Toltec ruler of the day's twelfth hour. The planet Venus or evening star.

TLAZOLTEOTL Toltec earth mother. Ruler of the day's fifth hour and the night's seventh hour. Goddess of filth, lust, and sin.

TLINGIT Literally, the people. An Alaskan Eskimo linguistic stock.

TLOQUE NAHUAQUE Supreme god of Mexican valley tribes during the 15th century.

TMU (TM) Same as Thum.

TOAD Amphibiousness, inspiration. Dream significance: danger warning. In some mytholo-

gies guardian of the tree of knowledge by a pool. Among American plains Indians, wife of the sun. Aztec death symbol, aspect of Tlatecutli. In Chinese legend a three-legged toad, hsiamma, swallows the moon (causes an eclipse), or it lives in the moon, symbolizing the unattainable. In the Liu-Hai legend it is captured by a cash string, suggesting the lure of money bring about ruin and symbolizes money-distribution and money-making. In Japan called gama. It is an evil goblin, which with a magical mist exhaled from its mouth creates beautiful illusions, which lure animals, insects, and men to destruction.

Toadstone. A talisman for health; emblem of witchcraft.

TOBACCO Ephemeral pleasures. American Indian symbol of hospitality, peace; also smoked in war ceremonies. Used by medicine men to induce a trance in which treatment for the sick was imparted. Used ritualistically in sacrifices. After the discovery of the New World an article of trade. See Calumet.

Tobacco flower. Forgetfulness.

Tobacco smoke. American Indian imitative magic of clouds to bring rain.

TOBIAS (TOBE, TOBIAH, TOBY) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is good, distinguished of the Lord. (2) In the Old Testament son of Tobit. He marries Raguel's daughter Sarah, whose seven previous bridegrooms had been slain by Asmodeus on the wedding night. In the bridal chamber Tobias roasted the heart and liver of a fish that had tried to devour him, and the smoke drove off Asmodeus. Once the wedding was consummated Asmo-

deus completely lost his power, and Tobias, accompanied by his bride and dog, left for home, where he applied the fish gall to his father's eyes and cured him of blindness. Tobias personified dawn or spring, who drove off night or winter, and brought renewed sight to the sun. In his battle with Asmodeus, he took the part of a sacred king. The seven suitors probably were surrogates; a mock marriage was one of the ritual deaths in such coronations; thus at the end of eight years his term of office was over. In legend a bridal chamber monster frequently is defeated by means of grateful dead (guardian spirits), thus the dead buried by his father may have aided him. As one who received wisdom and virtue from a fish he resembles Finn MacCoul.

**TOBIT** Early Hebrew sun deity. Pious, when in captivity in Ninevah, he evaded decrees and buried Hebrew dead. This placed him in trouble and made him ritually unclean. While sleeping outside his courtyard he was blinded by sparrow dung. His son Tobias cured him by applying a fish gall. Thus sun was blinded by night sky and given renewed sight by sea (rose from water). One who performed funeral rites, he resembles Antigone.

**TOBOSAKU** Best known of the Japanese sennins (mountain genii). Old man who lives in the east and never ages. He holds a peach, symbolizing the ever-rejuvenating vitality of spring. Equates with Tung-Fang-So.

**TOCI** Literally, our grandmother. Aztec earthquake goddess. Sometimes identified with Xilonen. Also said to have a male aspect. See Androgynous

Deities.

**TODD (TOD)** A masculine and family name; special use of a Middle English noun meaning thicket and from the Scottish and Norse, meaning fox.

**TODTENSCHUH** Ancient Norse shoe of the dead. Bound to the foot as a preparation for the long journey.

**TOE** Direction, ray of light. Frog's toe. Talisman against disease and evil.

Great toe in mouth. The eternal, circle of infinity, self-contained, self-existent.

Toe-nail. See Nail parings.

**TOFANA (AQUA TOFANA)** An old woman of Naples immortalized by her invention of a colorless and tasteless poison, which in the 18th century felled over 600 persons. Used mainly by women on their husbands. Her nickname was Manna of Saint Nicola of Bari.

**TO FU** Chinese yellow phoenix whose note will be heard like a tolling bell when the world is at peace. Resolves into resplendent fire.

**TOGA** Outer garment of Roman citizens, thus Romans were gens togata.

Toga candida. Whitened with chalk, worn by candidates.

Toga picta. Adorned with stars, worn by consuls, emperors, generals, priests, etc., on high occasions.

Toga praetexta. White with purple border, worn by freeborn boys under age 14, by girls until married, and a distinctive mark of certain offices and sacred rites.

Toga pulla (or sordida). Black or brown, worn by persons



accused, in the lower class, or in mourning.

**Toga trabea.** White with purple stripe, worn by augurs, consuls, emperors, priests as a peace symbol.

**Toga virilis.** Assumed in token of manhood at age 14.

**TOGAKUSHI** Literally, sky-hand strength male. Japanese kami who drew Amaterasu (sun) out of the cave (darkness). Deity of wrestlers.

**TOGARINI** In the cabala arch-demons in Belphegor. Wranglers.

**TOH (TOHIL)** Kiche Indian flint or fire god.

**TOHU-BOHU (TOHU VABOHU)** In Genesis, chaos. In the cabala, line which circles snake-like around the world.

**TOHUNGA** Maori priest, sage, soothsayer.

**TOIL** A mythological theme in which a fertility or light deity passes through a period of grievous toil to achieve glory, atone for a sin, or provide for mankind. The periods in toil represent the time light forces are controlled by darkness, storms, or winter. Symbolic of the course of fate or the cycle of the day or year. Apollo, Bata, Bolverkin, Cinderella, Gwion Bach, Heracles, Poseidon had engaged in toil. See Task.

**TO-KABINANA** Melanesian creator and culture hero. Aided by his foolish brother To-Karvuvu, he fishes land up from the primeval sea. He tosses to the ground two unripe coconuts, which change into two beautiful women. His brother follows his example, but disgusted with the women he creates, he takes one of To-

Kabinana's as his wife.

**TO-KARVUVU** Melanesian fool, bringer of death. Originally humans were immortal, shedding old skins and growing new ones. When his mother shed her skin he did not recognize her and cried until she put on her old one; since people have ceased to shed their skins and die when they become old. Because he was inept, the land he fished up from the sea separated and formed islands. See To-Kabinana.

**TOKAY (TOPACO, TUKUPAY, TUNAPA)** Literally, he who finishes. Aspect of Viracocha, the Inca creator and sky deity as he who completes and perfects. Ruler of the east.

**TOKONOMA** Japanese place of aesthetic enjoyment; originally a niche dedicated to religious objects.

**TOKOYO-NAGANA-KI-DORI** Japanese long-singing-cock-of-heaven, who heralds dawn. The torii is provided as a resting place for him when he visits earth.

**TOKOYO-NO-KUNI** Japanese eternal land. Paradise where blossoms are always fragrant and the cuckoo sings.

**TOKUGAWA** A Japanese family whose power was based on armed strength which the emperor had no competence to control. Founders of a military feudalism. A warrior clan as opposed to the Fujiwara, whose control of the emperor depended on marital alliance.

**TO-KWATSU** The eight hot hells of Japanese Buddhism. Compare Abuda.

**TOLI** Altaic metal mirror symbolizing the moon and the sun. Shaman's magic instrument in which everything is reflected.

**TOLLAN (TULA, TULAN, TULLA)** Literally, place of seed. Aztec abode of Quetzalcoatl (sun); paradise where crops never fade. It holds all the world's riches, and everyone there is a skilled artisan. Such a city is located in each of the four directions: where the sun sets (west), where it rests after setting (north), where it awaits rebirth (south), where it rises (east).

**TOLMEN** Druidic stones placed so a hole exists between them. Ancients in various parts of the world believed that passing under stones or through holes surrounded by stones absolved one of sin or regenerated one.

**TOLOSA (TOULOUSE)** Town in Spain which the Roman Caepio sacked. After stealing its gold and silver, which had been consecrated by druids, he met with disaster. Thus the proverb, "He has got the gold of Tolosa," signifies, "Ill-gotten wealth will do no good."

**TOLTEC (TOLTECATL)** A legendary giant who came from Tollan, thus a child or disciple of Quetzalcoatl; one of the sun's rays. His followers were the legendary prehistoric Mexicans who preceded the Aztecs. They were peaceful astrologers, skilled artificers, and introduced agriculture and picture writing.

**TOM** Diminutive of Thomas.  
Jerry and Tom. Roisterers, swaggerers.  
Long Tom. Gun of great length.

Peeping Tom. One who is over inquisitive, especially one who peeps in at windows; from Tom of Coventry, who in legend was struck blind when he peeped at Lady Godiva as she rode a horse clothed only in her long hair.

Tom, Dick, and Harry. Common people generally, persons of no note. Contrasted with Brown, Jones, and Robinson, young men who give themselves airs, especially when abroad.

Tom double. Double dealer.

Tommy Atkins. The rank and file; from the nickname of a private in the British army.

Tom-norry. An ignoramus or simpleton. Also Tomfool.

Tom o'Bedlam. A mendicant who pretends insanity; from those who sought a home in Bedlam. They chanted mad songs, dressed fantastically, and finally became dangerous rogues called Abraham men.

Tom Pepper. A liar.

Tom Pinch. A guileless young man; from the character in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Tom poker. A bugbear used to scare children.

Tom Sawyer. The adventurous bad-boy, who outwits the townfolk, created by Mark Twain.

Tom the Piper's son. Thievish hero of nursery rhymes. Tom the Piper was an old Morris dance character, probably a wind spirit.

Tom Thumb. A diminutive person of marvelous powers. In nursery tales he outwits the giant Grumbo.

Tom Titevil. Devil in old morality plays.

Tom Tug. A ferryman.

**TOMAHAWK (TAMAHAAAC)** American Indian battle ax; to bury symbolizes peace; to dig up, war.

Tomahawk pipe. Ceremonial

pipe, especially at war conclaves.

**TOMATO** Love. Also called love apple.

**TOMB** See Burial, Grave.

**TOMOMORI (TOMO)** Japanese legendary hero reputed to have become a funa-urei (ship ghost or spirit of a drowned person). He and his followers uproot anchors moored in their domain. Usually portrayed walking on the sea carrying an anchor, thus equates with Christ.

**TOMOYE** Japanese Buddhist good luck sign. Used as a talisman. Typifies the revolving universe. Resembles the Chinese Tai-Kih.

**TOMTE** Swedish guardian spirit. Dwells in a tree before a house. If the tree is cut down, unless it succeeds in escaping to the house rafters, it dies, and the house's prosperity ceases. Parallels the Tonttu.

**TONACACIHUATL** Literally, queen of our existence. Aztec mother goddess, lady of parturition. Mate of Tonacatecutli. Her emblem is a snail shell. Also called Chicomecoatl (seven serpents), Citallicue (star-skirted, the Milky Way), Citlalinicue (star of the wars or the morning), Xochiquetzal (beautiful rose).

**TONACAJOHUA** Literally, she who sustains us. An aspect of the Toltec divine mother Cinteotl.

**TONACAQUAHUIT** Mexican symbolic cross marking points of the compass. Tree of life representing the fertility god as giver of rain and health.

**TONACATECUTLI (TONACATEOTLE)** Literally, chief of our existence. Aztec all-father. Male expression of the infinite and self-created deity. Mate of Tonacacihuatl. He was lord of the Milky Way and his abode was in the uppermost thirteenth heaven. His emblem was the maize. With his breath he created his son Citlalatonac (morning), a name of Quetzalcoatl, also one of his own names. Also called Chicomezochit (seven flowers) and Tzintzotl (god of the beginning).

**TONAL (TONA TONO)** Aztec guardian spirit of each person. By other Central American Indians called Nagual.

**TONALAMATL** Aztec fate books in which is recorded the tonalpohualli, the day count which reveals whether a birthday is lucky or unlucky.

**TONANTZIN** Literally, our mother. Aztec divine mother; a form of Ciuateotl.

**TONATIUH** Toltec sun god, ruler of the day's fourth hour. Heavenly warrior, eagle who snatched up heroic souls and placed them in the sun.

**TONATLAN** Toltec abode of the sun god. Identical with Tolan.

**TONGS** See Pincers.

Hammer and tongs. Violent argument. Originally, hammer and tongues.

**TONGUE** Artfulness, gossip, inconstancy, mind's expression, persuasion, scolding, steadfast freshness, talkativeness. In primitive societies an organ used in sacrifices, especially to gods of eloquence. Christian symbol

of martyrdom; emblem of Saint Lieven. In the Hebrew cabala another name for the Crown, thus God's voice, located between justice and mercy.

Forked tongue. Hindu symbol of sacrificial fire; emblem of Agni.

Golden tongue. Eloquence. Also silver tongue.

Let one's tongue run. Be talkative.

Slip of the tongue. Something spoken unintentionally.

Tongue blisters. Sign of lie telling.

Tongue cut out. Formerly a manner of thievery punishment.

Tongue thrust out. On ancient Babylonian and other steles signifies arrogance, challenge, contempt, insult. In the East a sign of placing oneself at the service of one honored. In India a sign of Kali, suggesting killing lust. In Mexico, wisdom. In Tibet a respectful salutation.

Wag the tongue. Chatter, gossip.

**TONSURE** In Buddhism admission into holy orders. In Christianity symbolizes the crown of thorns, rejection of temporal things, reminder of the perfect life.

**TONTTU (TONTTO)** Finno-Ugric guardian house spirit, especially of stables, mill, and threshing barn. At Christmas he is asked what crops may be expected. A creak of the rafters signifies a good year. Derived from Tomte.

**TOO-LUX** Chinook Indian south wind deity, who cut open the whale out of which the thunderbird Hahnness (raven) flew. The giantess Quoots-hooi followed the bird and ate his eggs and from them mankind was created.

**TOOT** Egyptian for hand; identical with tat as universe pillar.

Toot-hill. In ancient Britain a shrine or watchtower, indicating a horn's toot, imitating the whistling wind, once was a watchman's warning.

**TOOTH** Annihilation, cruelty, evanescence, the transitory, wisdom. Dream significance: (bad) illness, (falling out) death of a friend or relative, (growing) pregnancy, (white) success. Divinatory instrument: Fionn, after eating the salmon of knowledge, placed a thumb under a tooth whenever he needed magical guidance; Horus was portrayed with a finger in his mouth. In Chinese mythology the teeth and bones of P'an Ku became earth's minerals. The Greek Cadmus sowed dragon teeth and created a warrior race. Hindu sacrificial offering. In Norse mythology, Ymir's teeth became rocks.

Blackened teeth. In ancient Japan an indication of adulthood, mark of a married woman.

Cast in one's teeth. Taunt.

Cut one's eyeteeth. Be knowing, wide-awake. The eyeteeth being the canine teeth, the phrase suggests one can bite as well as bark.

Escape by the skin of one's teeth. Narrow escape.

Fight tooth and nail. Fight bitterly or energetically.

From the teeth outward. On the surface, without depth or significance.

Gold teeth. Magic power, ostentation, wealth.

Scarce as hen's teeth. Absolutely lacking.

Set one's teeth on edge. Cause acute nervous discomfort, grate upon.

Show one's teeth. Threaten; in allusion to a snarling dog.



Teeth bites. Left on another's body to indicate the intensity of love. In some instances designs are created, as that of a cloud, garland, etc.

Tooth set as a jewel. Good luck charm. Presented to the owner at various stages during a lifetime. An old Norse custom was to present a tooth-gift to a child cutting its first tooth.

Toothwort. Secret love.

**TOPAZ** November birthstone symbolizing divine goodness, eager love, fidelity, friendship, gentleness, integrity, uprightness, triumph. Dream significance: protection from harm. It supposedly is under the sun's protection and has the virtue to stay evil dreams, act as a charm which dispels sorcery, cures nervous disorders, and brings recognition and riches. In middle ages worn to an old age by philosophers and students because it was held to sustain a keen wit. Associated with the color gold and the flower chrysanthemum, and shares their symbolism. It governs the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, and endows those born under its influence with an honest, impartial, ingenious, liberal temperament, inclined to exaggerate trifles, and show undue anxiety, with an aptitude for the arts. Arabs call it *Leo's gem*. In Brazil worn by dentists as a professional badge. Christian gem of saints Hildegard and Matthew. In second position on the Hebrew breastplate representing the tribe Simeon. Hindus believe it provides beauty and long life, and prevents thirst.

Bohemian topaz. Mysterious memories.

White topaz. Slavery; called the slave's diamond.

**TOP BANANA** Top comic of a burlesque show.

**TOPE** (1) Buddhist relic-shrine. A domed tower constructed to contain a priest's body, sacred articles, or indicate a sacred site. (2) Norse torture demon. Name meaning madness.

**TOPHET (TOPHETH)** Literally, drum playing; also place to be spat on. In the Old Testament favorite spot at the extremity of the Valley of Hinnom (Gehenna) for the worship of idols to whom children were sacrificed. Drums were played to drown out the cries. In later times a place for depositing refuse. Fires were kept burning to consume the offal. Hence a place of chaos, darkness, endless perdition, hell; Sheol.

**TOPILTCIN (TOPILTZIN)** Literally, our son. Surname of the Aztec sun god Quetzalcoatl.

**TOR** Generic term for a high rocky hill or tower, anciently used in fire worship, as a fortress, or burial place. Appears in actor, author, Hathor, Hector, toran, torii, Torquay.

**TORA-GALLES (HORA-GALLES)** Finnish thunder god. His image with a hammer appeared on sacred drums to drive away evil spirits.

**TORAH (THORAH, TORA)** Spiritual light, word of God, teachings which regulate man's life. The holy book of all knowledge given to Adam. It was thrown into the sea by envious angels and restored by Rahab, sea-angel. It disappeared and was found by Enoch in a cave, preserved by Noah in the ark, entrusted in succession to Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Levi, Moses, Joshua, and Solomon. Also understood to be the Penta-

teuch or the Ten Commandments.

Torah shrine. Jewish cult emblem.

**TORAN (TORANA)** Monumental Buddhist temple gateway. It resembles a torii and carries the same symbolism.

**TORCH** Anarchy, danger, devastation, education, guidance, immortality, liberty, life, revolution, spiritual light, splendor, terrorism, twilight. Masculine principle representing transmission of life from generation to generation. Dream significance: (burning) happiness, (extinguished) dishonor. Resolves into torch, i.e. resplendent fire, ever-existent. Cognate with twrch, ancient British for hog. Christian symbol of betrayal, martyrdom. Christ as light of the world. Attribute of saints Aidan, Chrysanthus, Dominic, Theodore. In Greek mythology, Hymen's bridal flame; also an emblem of Demeter, Eos, Eris, Hecate. Siamese symbol for a severely hot season.

Falling torch. Christian symbol of death with soul (flame) ascending heavenward.

Inverted torch. Death; life extinguished.

Inverted torch on a tomb. Extinction of a family.

Inverted torch with flame. Death with hope of resurrection.

Lighted torch before a throne. Empire, honor, royal presence.

Pass the torch. Transmission of inheritance, tradition, wisdom; in allusion to the ancient Greek relay races.

Torch race. In ancient Greece usually held to honor Selene, and symbolic of the passage of the moon's light.

Torch with flame upright. Life.

**TOREM** Siberian heaven god who dwells in a tent next to the

heaven post (North star), to which his reindeer are bound. God of arrow sacrifice; probably of lightning.

Torem-Talmas. Literally, heaven interpreters. Sons of Torem. Also called Torem-Karevels, (heaven watchers). The planets. Compare Kudai.

**TORII** Shinto temple sacred entrance. Dawn's gateway, earthly perch for Ho-Wo and Tokoyonaganaki-dori, celestial birds who herald daybreak. Emblem of the shrine itself. Purifier of unclean body and soul, sanctifier of a place. Symbol of the right way or direction. The posts represent universal pillars or sky supports (comparable to Heracles pillars), and the bar represents the firmament. Usually painted vermilion, the rising sun's color. In form resembles the Greek pi (or pa, Great Father). A sun altar equating with Cromlech and Stonehenge.

**TORMA** Buddhist ritual cake or holy food. An altar object. Parallels the Christian wafer.

**TORNAK (TONAQ; PLURAL, TORNAIT)** Among central Eskimos the helpful inua (guardian spirit) of an angakok (shaman). They inhabit animals, human, stones; the most powerful is the bear spirit.

**TORNARSUK** Eskimo supreme being, ruler of the tornait.

**TORONGOI** Altaic first man; husband of Edji. Like Adam and Eve, they succumb to temptation and suffer death.

**TORORUT** Supreme being of the African Suk people. Personification of sky.

**TORPEDO FISH** Benumber,

idleness.

**TORRENT** Abundance, abuse, deity warning. Dream significance: adversity, danger.

**TORSO** Universe axis or pillar.

**TORTOISE** Androgyny, chastity, endurance, fecundity, sky or world support, sloth, slowness, strength. In heraldry, invulnerability to attack. In the zodiac identified with the Crab (Cancer) and symbolizes chaos. Love goddesses sometimes shown on its back. In many parts of the world teacher of fire-making. From the Latin, meaning to twist, because of the twisted feet of some species. In African folktales a trickster who displays experienced wisdom and shrewd benevolence; sometimes avaricious, cold-blooded, and revengeful, tracking down victims with patience and persistence. God intended that man should live forever; when angered he sent a tortoise with a death message. Relenting, God sent a snake to overtake the tortoise and destroy the message. The snake dawdled while the tortoise, trustworthy messenger, kept right on; thus man must first die that he may recover eternal life. Not eaten by West Africans because they believe the meat will rob them of fleetness of foot. Crossed to the New World as Brer Terrapin in Uncle Remus stories. In China called kwei. The Kwei Shen (Somber Warrior), one of the Ssu Ling, produced when P'an Ku called to Chaos for assistance in putting the universe in order, is the head of all mollusks and presides over divination. Typifies black, the northern quadrant, winter, and the yin. Its legs support the universe, its dome-shaped back represents the sky, its belly the earth which moves

upon the waters. The great age to which it supposedly lives makes it a talisman for longevity. It was created by thought alone and by its breath it created enchanting palaces (clouds), which lasted for 1,000 years. A steed of water deities, it kept evil away and brought the righteous victory. All are believed to be female, which led to an abusive term, although the name is taken in vain in vilification. The slanderous, "son of a tortoise," is tied to a period when outcast men, who lived off the prostitution of wives and daughters, were identified by headbands the color of a tortoise's head. In Delaware Indian tradition the tree of life grows on its back. Egyptian symbol of fecundity. Ancient Greek phallic symbol, sacred to Aphrodite and Hermes. In India sustainer of the elephant upon whose back the world rests. Earthquakes are caused by the awakening of the world tortoise. Second avatar of Vishnu, in which form he supported earth when the gods churned the sea for amrita. Symbolic of one who can draw in all his senses and restrain them from their wonted purpose. In Japan supports the gods' mountain abode (sky). With a seaweed tail, messenger of the sea queen. Melanesian ancestor of the human race.

Tortoise and peach. In China and Japan, longevity and immortality.

Tortoise shell. In China used in divination, hence holder of secrets of life and death.

**TORTOR** Surname of Apollo, meaning tower of towers.

**TORX** Armenian demon smiths. They could crush a granite slab with one hand. Earthquake or volcano spirits. They had both dwarf and giant aspects and re-

semble Volund. Name equates with torch.

**TOSOTSA-TEN (TUSITA)** Literally, paradise in formation. Japanese Buddhist heaven of contentment, paradise of the future Buddha, Miroku (Maitreya), situated high in the sky. One of the three main celestial realms, the others being Gokuraku-Jodo and Ryojusen.

**TOTA** Literally, our father. Mexican fire god.

**TOTAPHOTH** Talisman consisting of Talmudic passages with the virtue to guard against perils of field or flood.

**TOTEM** From the Algonquin, meaning to possess. An animal or plant, occasionally a cloud, star, wind, or other natural object, which gives its name to an individual or clan. By primitives believed to be the ancestral source of the tribe or form into which the tribe's founder turned at death. Guardian spirit which directs a pattern of behavior. Totem animals and plants are tabu except at a yearly sacrificial feast honoring the totem spirit. If an animal, the skin is given to the priest as a cloak that he may obtain its magic powers, including the gift of prophecy. An early form of worship, which led to the reverence of animals and plants by people of advanced cultures. Resembles the Roman gen.

Totem pole. Sacred pole representing the totemic being. Symbolizes a tree of life or cross, fertilizing rains, the four winds, etc., all powers of fruitfulness.

**TOTOCHTIN** Central American Indian god of drunkenness with a rabbit shape.

**TOU** Literally, the measure. In the Chinese zodiac six stars in ladle shape in the shoulder and bow of Sagittarius, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the griffin; element, wood. The man born under these stars is happy.

**TOUCAN (TUCANA)** Constellation in the Southern Sky. Symbolizes noisy chatter.

**TOUCH-ME-NOT** Plant symbolizing impatient resolve.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Natural actions and words incite universal sympathy.

Touch of Midas. The touch which turns everything to gold.

**TOU-MU** Chinese North Star goddess. She keeps the registry of the life and death of mortals, and the list of gods. She has a third eye in her forehead so that she is able to see everything.

**TOURMALINE** October birthstone symbolizing courage, generosity, thoughtfulness. Dream significance: accident. Believed to possess warmth, and worn as an amulet against throat ailments. Valued as a bringer of happiness and prosperity, especially if worn by one born under its sign. Favorite stone of actors, artists, musicians, and poets.

Green tourmaline. Fortunate stone for business people.

Pink tourmaline. Lucky stone for those who wish to attract friends and secure social advantages.

**TOU-SHEN** Chinese god of smallpox and punisher of infanticide.

**TOVODU** Literally, family. Dahomey ancestral deity, guardian spirit.



**TOW AND TOW-US-TUSSIN**  
Haida Indian deities. Principles of light and darkness. Twins in conflict. They now appear as two hills.

**TOWEL AND PITCHER** Emblems of Christ's Passion symbolizing purification. Allude to Pilate washing his hands.

**TOWER** (1) Deity, grandeur, loftiness, lookout, nobility, refuge, security, sovereignty, treasure, truth, virginity. Also battlement, captivity, death, execution, hostile environment, imprisonment, slavery, traitorism, warning. As an outgrowth of the pillar, a phallus. Burial place, fortress, ladder to heaven, shrine of the sun or supreme deity. Dream significance: ambition realized, rise, success. In heraldry, solidity, strategy. In China an averter of calamities and bringer of prosperity. Any building which overshadows its neighbor is thought to deprive the smaller one of heaven's guardianship. Christian refuge of sinners and emblem of Saint Barbara. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a lightning struck tower. The upper part is being carried away, and two persons are falling from it, signifying man's fall, failure in mind, punishment of pride. Attainment: death, ruin, the result of falsehood. In divination corresponds to the numbers 17 and 80, and the Hebrew letter Pe. Denotes ambition, calamity, deception, disgrace, unforeseen catastrophes; when the card is in reverse: oppression, ruin, tyranny.

Pictish towers. See Round towers.

Round towers. In Britain and Ireland, fire worship shrine. When topped by a crescent represents the male and female principles.

Tower crown. Nourisher or protector of cities; city maker. Emblem of mother deities.

Tower of Babel. Confusion, error, high structure, impractical dream, noisy assembly, self-destruction, tumult. According to tradition, Nimrod, who set himself up as a supreme god, ordered the tower built to reach heaven. Jehovah's power and will were demonstrated when he confounded the language of those in the tower.

Tower of London. Prison for royalty and nobles.

Tower of silence. Where the Parsees expose their dead to birds of prey. Called dakhmah.

Tower of Xelhua. In Mexican legend two persons escaped the flood by climbing the Ahuehuete, a fir tree of life. Seven others, led by Xelhua, lived by hiding in a cave. After the flood to protect themselves they built a brick tower. When it reached a great height it was struck by lightning, and all perished. Parallels the tower of Babel.

Tower with three windows. Trinity.

Twin towers. The letter H, twin pillars of heaven, celestial gateway.

**TOWISAS** Literally, woman. Iroquois women planters; also name of the ceremony.

**TO WO** Tibetan Buddhist angry deities.

**TOYO-KUMO-NU-NO-KAMI**  
Literally, luxuriant-integrating-cloud-moon-master-deity. One of the Japanese deities of the seven divine generations. He was born without parents and hid himself, i. e. died. He was followed by Uhiji-ni-no-kami and Shuhiji-ni-no-kami (Lord and Lady Mud Earth).

**TOYO-TAMA-HIME** Literally, lady abundance-jewel. Japanese sea goddess. She married a mortal, Hiko-hohodemi. Following the pattern of such marriages, she deserted her husband and child, and in shark form she returned to the sea to become the sea lord's messenger. Compare Divine-human marriages, Melusina.

**TOYO-UKE-BIME** Shinto food goddess. She separated herself into Kusunochi-no-kami (god of trees) and Kayanu-hime-no-kami (goddess of grasses and herbs).

**TRACING** In an Italian icon personified by a woman whose head is winged. Ants are on her garment, with her right hand she points up at a crane, with her left she points down to a hound in full scent after game.

**TRACY** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning carrying corn ears.

**TRAGEDY** Literally, goat song. Name attributed to several sources, either because early actors wore goat skins like satyrs, the goat was the prize for the best performance, or a goat was sacrificed at presentations at the Dionysia, at which festival tragedy had been born. Symbolized by a human mask with an expression of grief, melancholy, rage, or remorse. Melpomene was the Greek tragic Muse. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in mourning holding a bloody dagger. On the ground is a garment of gold and precious stones. She wears cothurni.

Tragedy of nature. Mythological term for the daily battle in which cloud demons gather around as enemies to glow cheerfully as the sun hero sinks bleeding and burning into the darkness.

**TRAGELPHUS** Fabulous animal, part goat, part stag, sacred to Artemis. Symbolizes generation and preservation; body and spirit.

**TRAILOKAYA** The three Buddhist worlds.

Trailokyavijaya. A Dhyanibodhisattva; lord of the three worlds. His emblem is a ghanta. In Tibet called hJig-rten-gsum-gyal or Jig-ten-sum-gyal.

**TRANSFORMATION** A folktale motif relating to the multiform aspects of natural phenomena. See Shape Shifting.

**TRANSLATED DEITIES** Aspects of nature that do not die, but are conveyed to a celestial realm to await rebirth. Amphiarus, Arthur, Elijah, Enoch, Oedipus, Tannhauser were translated.

**TRAN-VU** Indo-Chinese Buddhist dragon; guardian of the north. National tutelary deity. Epithets are Huyen-vu and Nguyen-quan.

**TRATR** Literally, protector. Hindu deity.

**TRAVELER'S JOY** October 7 birthday flower symbolizing beauty, rest, safety.

**TRAVERS** Masculine name from Old French traverse or crossroad.

**TRAYASTRIMSAT** Chinese Buddhist heaven ruled over by Pant'o-ka, one of the lohan.

**TREASURE** In mythology usually symbolizes the invaluable heat and light of the sun or vegetation. If the treasure is given as a gift, it is fatal, i.e. becomes the scorching sun or fertility which dies with the approach of frost. In some tales

the treasure is abducted by evil forces of darkness or winter and rescued by a skillful and often tricky hero. Emblems of such tales are vessels which contain inexhaustible supplies and become the object contested for: ark, caldron, cornucopia, drinking cup, girdle, golden fleece, Grail, necklace, ring, round table, ship, vault, veil, well, wishing lamp. See Thief.

**TREE** Divine assurance of renewal, law or spirit of God, life and death. Beauty, creation, fertility, gallows, greatness, health, kingship, knowledge, longevity, love, nobility, organic unity, peace, phallus, power, refuge, resurrection, sky pillar, universe axis, veneration, vigor, wealth, wisdom. Monarch, whose branches represent offspring, thus family. Dwelling of brownies, elves, and ghosts. Dream significance: (avenue of trees) long happiness; (climbing a tree) greatness, wealth; (cut down) loss of a loved one; (falling from) approaching misfortune; (fruit bearing) prosperity; (green and flowering) unexpected pleasure; (lightning struck) despair. With the cave, one of man's first homes. Identical with the prefix tre, the suffix try, the word true. American Indians concluded peace treaties under a tree. Each Celtic letter represented the name of a sacred plant, which formed a calendar of seasonal tree magic. The tree alphabet was the druid's secret for purposes of divination as well as for writing. In China planted on graves to impart strength to departed souls and preserve the body from corruption. In Germany a sapling was cut in order to pass a sickly child through it; if the child died the soul became a helpful klaboterman, and the wood was used

in a ship's mast. Hebrew emblem of teaching. In Japan classified as masculine; flowers and grasses being feminine. In Polynesian mythology the first man sometimes is represented as being born of a tree.

Battle of trees. See under Battle.

Christmas tree. See under Christmas.

Diana's tree. Alchemical silver.

Sacred tree. Deity's will and word, divine judgment seat, heaven support, ladder connecting heaven and earth. Decorated with bones, food, human bodies, rags, etc., as deity offerings or pledge of future sacrifices. Gallows on which the fertility god is hung after emasculation and with whose leaves in spring the god is resurrected. Symbolized by a cross. Cuttings used as a talisman.

Tree alphabet. See under Alphabet.

Tree at well. Androgyny. See World Tree.

Tree-growing competition. In Asian mythology a means of proving omnipotence. A god commands a tree, usually a pine, to grow, and it rises erect; a demon commands a tree to grow and it totters.

Tree of Buddha. Bo tree.

Tree of gods. See tshogshing.

Tree of heaven. See World tree.

Tree of Jesse. See Jesse's rod.

Tree of Knowledge. Death, fall from divine grace, forbidden or supernal wisdom, frustration, guilt, prophecy, sin. See World Tree. In Celtic lore the hazel; see Finn MacCoul. In Hebraic-Christian tradition usually described as an apple tree in the Garden of Eden bearing forbidden fruit (knowledge of good and evil),

the eating of which destroyed the primal innocence of Adam and Eve and inflicted mankind with the curse of mortality.

Tree of Liberty. Green boughs set up in public places, adorned with a liberty cap, tricolors, or other equality or fraternal symbols. Much used in the French and American revolutions.

Tree of Life. Happiness, immortality, joy, nourishment, phallus. Usually understood to be an evergreen. Developed from belief in the flowering rod. The Aryan and Semitic tree produced a liquid conferring eternal youth. The Garden of Eden tree produced food which provided everlasting life; that in heavenly Jerusalem produced leaves for the healing of nations. Symbolized by a menorah. Twin of the Tree of Knowledge. Also called World Tree, which see.

Tree sap. Life principle.

Tree stem. Phallus, universe axis. When ornamented, one form under which the love goddess Asherah was worshiped.

Tree with serpent coils around it. Biblical symbol of death, temptation.

Tree worship. It may refer to the worship of a deity as tree nourisher, or to a wooden statue which became a burnt offering.

Upas tree. A harmful influence; from the tradition that a noisy river rose in an upas tree in Java, the vapors of which were a deadly poison.

Up a tree. In a difficulty or extremity, such as an animal that has been treed.

Vine and tree. Mating.

Withered tree. Adversity, barrenness, sterility.

World Tree (Cosmic Tree). Directions, fertility, life force, three worlds, year's cycle. Widely described as revolving (turning with the seasons or winds),

with its roots in an abyss, sacred pool, or underworld realm, its trunk a universe axis, its top branches in the firmament, supporting the luminous space bodies. It sustains all things, is the judgment seat of the gods, and supplies gods and chosen dead with nourishment. Frequently a bird sits in its branches and attacks a dragon (rain withholder) at its roots. Its fruit or leaves (stars) represent fate, holding records of the past and future. From it evolved the Tree of Knowledge and the Tree of Life. Symbolized by a column, cross, torso.

**TREFOIL** Divine trinity, perpetuity, threefold aspect of life (birth, growth, death, or birth, death, rebirth). Basis of the tarot deck club design. Typifies the shamrock. Emblem of Saint Patrick.

**TREGEAGLE** Brythonic giant. The wintry blasts which howled over Bodmin Downs in Cornwall were his roars.

**TRELAWNY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the church town.

**TRESPASSING INTO A WOMAN'S REALM** Exemplifies the cycle of the year, when the end of one period is seen or overcome by the beginning of another. Related to the mutilation motif. Actaeon, Endymion, Hylas, Pen-theus were such trespassers.

**TRESTLE** Heraldic symbol of hospitality.

**TRETA YUGA** Second of the four Hindu ages of man. The world soul was red, virtue had decreased a quarter from its full perfection in Krita Yuga, and men, who lived to be 300, acted



with an object in view and began to make sacrifices to deities to prepare for the existence to come.

**TREVOR** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the prudent.

**TRIAD** See Trinity.

#### **TRIAL BY BOILING WATER**

Widely in mythology a means of determining guilt. Those who were not burned were innocent.

**TRIANGLE** (1) Earth's generative power, flame, godhead, infinity, marriage, mountain, physical stability, pyramid, three, trinity. Birth-life-death, life-death-rebirth, body-mind-soul, father-mother-child, heaven-earth-underworld. Emblem of Sirius. Corresponds to the Chinese Y. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also called *Triangulum*.

Double triangle, points touching. Horus, north (apex downward), and Set, south.

Plumb and triangle. Architecture, justice.

Three triangles joined. The absolute. Pythagorean health symbol. In Masonic Encampments of Knights Templars, silver jewel of the prelate.

Tower of reversed triangles. Growth.

Trefoil within triangle. Trinity.

Triangle, apex downward. Female principle, water, underworld powers. Egyptian hieroglyph of the moon.

Triangle, apex upward. Masculine principle, fire, heavenly powers.

Triangle enclosing swastika. Cosmic harmony.

Triangle upon a square. Divinity and humanity, heaven and earth, the spiritual and corporeal.

Triangle within a circle.

Trinity resolving into a single god or unity of trinity. Man and woman. The common hearth of all things in eternity.

Two triangles interlaced. Divinity, fire and water in conjunction, Magen David. Trinity in unity, triumph of spirit over matter. Powerful talisman.

**TRIANGULUM** Constellation in the Northern Sky also called *Triangle*.

Triangulum Australe. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called *Southern Triangle*.

**TRICERION** Three-branched candlestick used by bishops in the Greek Church in benedictions.

**TRICK BAG** Charm in southern United States. Used to work evil or achieve something at the expense of others. Also known as fingers of death, grigri, hoodoo hand, mojo hand, root bag, tob.

Confidence trick. A swindling trick which requires the confidence of the victim; often consists of absconding with money.

Trick out. Adorn, dress up.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks. Old people are difficult to persuade to change their habits.

**TRICKSTER HERO** See Benevolent trickster, Thief.

**TRIDENT** Authority, creation, earth's axis, phallus, power, sea, storm, tree of life, trinity. In heraldry, maritime dominion. Good luck amulet. Instrument with which storm and water gods fished, produced earthquakes, floods, and sea storms, raised islands from the ocean's bottom, and caused wells to appear on earth. Weapon of the Roman retiarius. Originally, probably a form of the cross, lightning,

or thunderbolt, which later developed into the scepter.

Trident and ax. Water and fire. Sea and sky divinities.

**TRI-FORM LEAVES** Male principle, trinity.

**TRIGLAV (TRIBOG)** Slavic deity with three heads covered with a golden veil. His three heads indicated that he ruled over the night skies, earth, and the underworld; he was veiled because he would not see man's sins. The veil also typified darkness. A black horse was consecrated to him and used for purposes of divination as a white horse was consecrated to the day-sky deity Svantavovit, of whom he probably was a local form. By later sources regarded as a pestilence divinity, and his idol was associated with Cernobog.

**TRIGON** Literally, three-cornered. The zodiac is divided into four parts, each consisting of a trigon. Aries, Leo, Sagittarius form the first or fiery trigon; Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn, the earthly; Gemini, Libra, Aquarius, the airy; Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces, the watery.

**TRIKAYA** Three bodies of a Buddha. In the beginning Adibuddha, self-created primordial Buddha, who by wisdom created Dhyani-Buddha, meditation, who evolved into a Dhyani-Bodhisattva, universe creator.

Trikaya system. Buddhist created universe, composed of five cycles: 1- Location, center; color, white; element, matter; sense, sight; symbol, cakra; vahana, lion; 2- East, blue, air, hearing, vajra, elephant; 3- South, yellow, earth, smell, ratna, horse; 4- (Present) West, red, fire, taste, patra, peacock; 5- (To come) North, green,

water, touch, visvavajra, dwarf or garuda.

**TRIKONA** Hindu and Buddhist triangle. All Buddhas in Dhyanasana form a triangle. Symbolized by the Triratna.

**TRILLIUM** Herb symbolizing modest ambition.

**TRILOBATE** See Trefoil.

**TRIMURTI** Literally, three-shape. Hindu and Buddhist triad. See Trinity.

**TRINACRIA** Literally, three angels. Ancient name of Sicily. Sacred island where the Greek sun-god Helios pastured his flocks (clouds). Also a device of three legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh by a Gorgon head; emblem of the city of Palermo.

**TRINITY** Triple primary power, universal plurality. Air-earth-water, animal-mineral-vegetable, body-soul-mind, creation-destruction-resurrection, creation-preservation-destruction, father-mother-child, heaven-earth-underworld, light-heat-vapor, rising-noon-setting sun, summer-autumn-winter, sun-wind-water, waxing-full-waning moon. The union of three persons in one godhead or a threefold personality of a divine being. Symbolized by the cardinal colors, cherubim, cross, cross on globe, crown, globe, green, male organs, nimbus, one body with three heads, pansy, seraphim, shamrock, stars (representing heavens, planets, attendants), three, three-forked lightning, three-legged stool, trefoil, triangle, trident, tripod, triskelion. Various triads are - Arabian: Al Lat-Al Uzzah-Manah; Armenian: Aramazd-Anahit-Vahagn; Assyrian, Babylonian,

Chaldean, Sumerian: Anu-Assher-Ea, Anu-Bel-Ea, Anu-Enlil-Enki, Apsu-Tiamat-Mummu, Ea-Damkina-Marduk, Ea-Marduk-Nabu, Shamas-Adad-Ishtar, Sin-Shamas-Ishtar, Sin-Shamas-Ramman; Baltic: Perkunas-Potrympus-Patollus; Buddhist: Buddha-Dharma-Sangha, Buddha-Padmapani (to the right) - Mahasthamaprata (to the left), Dipamkara-Sakyamuni-Maitreya; Chinese: T'ien Pao-Ling Pao-Shen Pao, T'ien-Yang-Yin, Yu Huang-Tao Chun-Lao Tzu; Christian: Father-Son-Holy Ghost, Deluge-Crucifixion-Judgment Day, Good thought-Good word-Good deed, Hope-Faith-Charity, World-Flesh-the Devil (man's enemies); Egyptian: Amen-Mut-Khensu, Horus-Ratum, Horus-Shu-Set, Mentu-Ratum, Osiris-Isis-Horus, Osiris-Kneph-Ptah, Triple Horus, Tum-Shu-Tefenet; Etruscan: Tinia-Uni-Menfra; German: Wodan-Donar-Ziu; Greek: Zeus-Hera-Athena, Zeus-Poseidon-Aides, Zeus-Poseidon-Hephaestus, Furies, Gorgons, Graces, Harpies; Greek Orphic: Metis-Eros-Erikapaios; Hebrew: first three days of creation, God-His word-His wisdom, Moses-Aaron-Miriam, three sons of Noah; Hebrew cabala: Kether-Chockmah-Binah, Spirit-Breath-Water, Yahwe-Elohim-El Shaddai (titles of God); Hindu: AUM, Agni-Indra-Soma, Agni-Indra-Surya, Agni-Indra-Yama, Agni-Vayu-Surya, Brahma-Vishnu-Rudra, Brahma-Vishnu-Siva, fire on earth - lightning in air - sun in heaven; Japanese: Ama no Minaka Nushi - Taka Mimusubi - Kamu Mimusubi, Ama no ma Hitotsu - Taka Mimusubi - Kamu Mimusubi, Amaterasu - Susa no wo - Tsuki yomi, the Koshin (three monkeys); Japanese Buddhist: Amita-Kwannon-Seishi, Amita-Fugen-Monju; Mayan: Chaac- Ah Kiuc-Hobnil; Norse:

Bure-Bor-Bor's sons, Har-Jafnhar-Thridi (three aspects of Odin), Odin-Frey-Thor, Odin-Hoener-Loder, Odin-Vili-Ve; Roman: Jupiter-Juno-Minerva, Jupiter-Mars-Minerva, Jupiter-Pluto-Neptune, Sibylline books; Urartian: Khaldi-Theispas-Artinis; Zoroastrian: Ormuzd-Ahriman-Mithra, Ormuzd-Anahita-Mithra.

Trinity Well. Same as Conla's Well.

**TRIPITAKA** Literally, three baskets. The three books of the Buddhist code: Vinaya, Sutras, Abhidharma.

**TRIPLE GODDESS** Creatrix-protectress-destructress. As earth-mother, queen of birth-growth-death, spring-summer-winter; as moon-goddess, lady of earth (waxing) - sky (full) - underworld (waning).

**TRIPOD** Oracles, ritual vessel.

**TRIPTOLEMUS** Greek demigod worshiped at Eleusis as the giver of grain to man. Son of Celeus and Metaneira. Demeter, in remorse for slaying his brother Demophon, taught Triptolemus the agricultural arts and provided him with a chariot drawn by winged serpents in which he went from land to land scattering seeds and giving his knowledge to men. In later tradition an underworld judge of the dead.

Triptolemus and Demophon. Twins of darkness and light, earth and sun.

**TRIQUETRA** Architectural decoration in northern monuments derived from three elongated interlaced circles which form three points; symbolic of without beginning or end.

**TRIRATNA** Three Buddhist jewels: sun symbolizing Buddha

(intelligence, soul), serpent for Dharma (law, matter), tree for Sangha (community or union of the other two). Emblem of the Trikona.

**TRISKELION (TRISCELE)** Typifies the whirling sun. Symbolizes energy, motion, victory. A lucky talisman. Variant of the swastika.

**TRISMEGISTUS** Literally, thrice great. A title of Hermes when identified with Thoth as inventor of the lute, lyre, and the sciences astrology, law, magic, writing, etc.

**TRISTAN (DRYSTAN, TRISTAM, TRISTRAM, TRISTREM, TRYSTAN)** (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning sad, tumult. (2) Originally a local British sun hero. He passed into medieval romances as a noted huntsman and harper. He went to Ireland to solicit the hand of Iseult the beautiful (dawn) for his uncle Mark, king of Cornwall (realm of darkness). Mark, after his marriage, discovered Tristan was Iseult's lover, and Tristan fled to Brittany, where he married Iseult of the white hands (moon). When wounded, he was told only Mark's wife could cure him. A messenger sent to Cornwall hoisted a white sail to indicate the Irish princess was returning with him, but Iseult of Brittany told her husband the sail was black, and Tristan died. Iseult the beautiful expired on his bier. Supreme lover of romance, the Tristan-Iseult-Mark relationship is precisely that of Lancelot-Guinevere-Arthur.

**TRISULA** Literally, three-spit. Hindu three-forked flame or trident above a sun disk. Originally a sun symbol, later represented lightning, and signified

the male and female principles. Emblem of Siva and Buddha.

**TRITA APTYA** Hindu semi-divine healer, air, lightning, moon, storm, and water god. Slayer of the three-headed, six-eyed serpent Visvarupa, whose cows (rain) he released from a cave (cloud) with his weapon the thunderbolt. Trita was saved from Visvarupa by the winds. Bringer of fire (lightning) from heaven to earth and preparer of the soma (draught of immortality), his myth sometimes is assigned to Agni or Indra. In Iranian mythology called Thrita Athwya. The name is the source of Thraetana, Triton.

**TRITON** Greek sea deity. Son and herald of Poseidon and Amphitrite. Portrayed as driving a horse-drawn chariot over the sea and holding a trident or drinking horn and conch-shell on which he blew loudly or softly according to his desire to arouse or calm the sea. Shown as human above the waist, fish below with a dolphin's tail. A reminiscence of Dagon or Oannes. In later myths one of a race of marine deities attendant upon greater sea gods; represented with a smaller form, sometimes with the forefeet of a horse. In heraldry a merman.

**TRITOPATORES** Greek spirits of the dead; ghosts, wind lords.

**TRIVIA** (1) A title of Hecate when in triple form or with three heads, typifying the waxing, full, and waning moon. Guardian of crossroads. Sometimes called Diana of the Crossways. (2) The herm at three-road junctions where Hermes was worshiped to keep travelers from going astray. The posts were so numerous the word trivial came to mean some-



thing commonplace or negligible.  
Source of signposts.

**TRIXIE** Feminine name, diminutive of Beatrice.

**TROGLODYTE** A brute or savage, one living in degraded circumstances; from a legendary people who lived in caves.

**TROILUS** In medieval literature the warrior son of Priam and faithful lover of Cressida, who, although vowing constancy, deserted him for the Greek Diomedes when she realized Troy was doomed. His name has become a byword for fidelity.

**TROJAN** See under Troy.

**TROLL (TROLD, TROLLEN)** One of a race of Norse supernatural skillful craftsmen. Originally giants, troll folk who had the power to change their shapes and guarded great treasures and hunted in dark forests, thus fearful otherworld fertility guardians. In modern literature conceived as friendly but mischievous hump-backed dwarfs with clumsy heads and red hair inhabiting caves, hills, or human habitations. They usually wear dark clothing with a red cap. They love dancing, are inclined to thieving, and sometimes substitute changelings for mortal children. On Saint John's Eve they may be seen standing on red pillars. Correspond to the cluricaune, leprechaun, and trow.

**TROPHONIUS** Literally, food supplier. Legendary Greek architect. An earth or wind deity. With his brother Agamedes, he built the first temple of Apollo at Delphi and a treasury for King Hyrieus. See Agamedes.

Trophonian cave. Symbolic of hopelessness. A subterranean

chamber where the oracles of Trophonius, who was worshiped as Zeus Trophonius at Lebadea, were delivered. The cave was so awe-inspiring, it was said those who entered it never smiled again. Hence one who is habitually melancholy or terrified is said to have visited the Trophonian cave.

**TROS** Greek agricultural lord. In legendary history a king of Troy. Father of Ganymede; grandfather of Laomedon. For the loss of his son, who was lifted into the heavens to act as cup-bearer, Zeus gave him a pair of horses of great value (clouds or winds).

**TROUBADOR (TROUVERE)** Literally, to find or invent a song. Medieval minstrel who, in the role of singer of courtly love, disseminated the doctrines of the Albigeois or Vaudois; thus fanner of fire against Rome. Heretic.

**TROUBLE** Minor troubles are symbolized by flies, mice, mosquitoes. Major troubles are symbolized by rats, vultures, wolves.

Look for trouble. Seek a quarrel.

**TROUSERS** See Breeches.

**TROW** In Orkney and Shetland Islands, being who lives in the hills or sea. Terror seizes the hunter or fisherman who sees one. Descended from troll.

**TROWEL** Masonic instrument symbolizing the cementing of brotherly love. Working tool of the master's degree; jewel of the select master in Royal and Select Councils.

Lay on the trowel. Be lavish, especially with flattery.

Trowel and baton enclosed in a triangle. Silver jewel of the marshal. A scroll is added to distinguish a conductor of the council.

**TROY (ILIUM)** Deity battle-ground. In Greek legendary history the site of a ten-year siege. Realm of darkness, which daily is attacked by solar powers, which nightly are robbed of their brightest treasures. The Greeks (light powers) eventually defeat the Trojans (dark powers) and carry away the treasures (earth-buried fertility), which the Trojans controlled as long as they detained Helen (dawn or spring maid). When Hesione is given as the cause of the war the siege likewise is a time myth, although it undoubtedly echoes some historical event. In pre-Christian thought regarded as the earth's center; in medieval thought, Jerusalem became earth's center.

A Trojan. One who is credulous, valiant and persevering, who works earnestly, or suffers courageously with much spirit. Degenerated into a jolly fellow, a pot companion.

Trojan horse. Artful contrivance, science, sly skill, understanding. A false gift, political chicanery. From the colossal wooden horse which concealed a band of warriors. The Greeks pretended to leave it behind, and the Trojans rolled it into their city. Once behind the city's gates, the concealed Greeks set fire to Troy.

Troy fair. A room in which furniture is in disorder, alluding to the confusion and disorder in Troy at the time of the fire set by the Greeks.

Troy town. A labyrinth of perplexing streets, a confusing maze.

**TRUCE** In an Italian icon a wo-

man seated on an island in a calm sea. She sits on a bundle of arms, wears a breast plate, and holds a helmet on her knee. She grasps a rod about which is twisted a united wolf-fish and mullet. With a cord she holds a dog and cat, which sit peacefully beside her.

**TRUCK** Commerce, industry. The city of Detroit.

**TRUDA (TRUDIE)** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning maiden. Also diminutive of Gertrude.

**TRUFFLE** Surprise.

**TRUMPET** Blasting, boasting, death, inauguration of rulers, peace, reputation, victory, war alarm. Call to assemble or de-camp. Instrument of angels. In heraldry, encouragement and direction in war. In early Dionysiac rites proclaimed the vernal resurrection of the god. Later became the Dionysiac drinking horn. Hebrew prelude to the millennium. Call to sacrifice, sounded over burnt and peace offerings, in thanks at the laying of the second temple's foundation, in notice of the entrance and exit of the Sabbath; proclaimer of the new moon. Destroyer of the walls of Jericho. In Roman antiquity sounded at a city's foundation, at a criminal's execution, and to notify night watches.

Blow one's trumpet (or horn). Advertise one's own merits; in allusion to the heralds who made announcements accompanied by trumpet flourishes.

Feast of trumpets. Jewish festival which celebrates the beginning of the ancient ecclesiastical year and the jubilee.

Human thigh-bone trumpet. Used in pairs in Buddhist reli-

gious services and in necromantic rites.

**TRUMPET VINE** Emblem of Kentucky. The flower symbolizes fame.

**TRUNCHEON** Authority, brutality. In heraldry official badge of the English earl marshal. A golden rod tipped with black enamel and blazoned at one end with the sovereign's arms, at the other with the earl's.

**TRUNG SISTERS** Indo-Chinese protector spirits. Two virtuous sisters. The elder, Trung-trac, married a man who displeased the government and was beheaded without trial. She and her younger sister, Trung-nhi, raised an army and started a revolution, in which they were defeated. Deified and worshiped as personifications of patriotism. They provide needed rain for those who sacrifice to them.

**TRUTH** (1) Symbolized by blue, cube, light, mirror, square, turreted crown. Personified by a nude woman holding a mirror, sometimes shown at a well bottom or sitting on a well-curb. (2) Name of a gnostic Aeon.

**TRYAMOUR, SIR** Model of knightly virtues; hero of old poetry.

**TRYANON** Fairy princess, daughter of the king of Oleron Island. In medieval romances she married King Arthur's steward and carried him off to her paradise home.

**TRYPHOSA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning luxurious.

**TSADE (IZAD, TZADDI, TZADE)** Eighteenth Hebrew letter; equiva-

lent of English ts. Its meaning is fish hook or javelin; its numerical value is 90 (as a final letter 900). According to mystics its correspondences are: color, violet; musical tone, A sharp or B flat; planetary, Venus; symbolic, disappointment; tarot deck, Moon; zodiacal, Aquarius. Its direction on the cube of space is south above, realm of conception and meditation. Its intelligence is natural. In white magic it refers to water, abode of nymphs, whose queen is Tharsis.

**TSADKIEL** Cabalistic angel representing justice of God; corresponds to Chesed.

**TS'AI SHEN YEH** Chinese god of wealth. Owner of a casket which contains an inexhaustible quantity of gold. Poor people and gamblers pay homage to him on the 7th moon, 20th day. Sometimes represented as the deified spirit of Pi Kan. His steeds are a pair of azure dragons or horses, which stand beside his shrine. Usually portrayed as a visitor, accompanied by many servants carrying treasures, about to enter a home.

**TSAKAKA-ITIAK** Literally, big bird. In Hidatsa Indian mythology, with Mahaitiac, another bird, he transformed into a man. Because of their supernatural powers they were the tribe's heroes.

**TS'ANG CHIEH** Chinese culture hero. Legendary dragon-faced, four-eyed sage who lived in the reign of Huang Ti. Inventor of writing. His first impression for characters came from birds' footprints in sand. He also developed the alphabet from other nature patterns, such as markings on turtles, star formations,

etc.

**TS'AN NU** Chinese goddess of silkworms. Compare Sien-Tsan.

**TSAN-RGYAL** (bTSAN-RGYAL, TSEN-GYAL) Tibetan Buddhist demoniacal king. Conquered by Padmasambhava.

**TS'AO KUO-CHIU** In Chinese legend one of the Pa-Hsien (eight immortals). Son of Ts'ao Pin, a military commander; brother of Empress Ts'ao Hou of the Sung Dynasty. He gave his money away and became a mountain recluse. Patron saint of those in the theatrical profession. Portrayed in official robes, carrying castanets and a tablet, signifying his right to imperial audience.

**TSAO SHEN** (TSAO CHUN, TSAO KUNG, TSAO WANG) Chinese hearth or kitchen god. The deity who controls the furnace in which base metals can be transmuted into gold and in which the pill of immortality can be produced, he is worshiped by alchemists. He and his wife live above the kitchen stove. Every month he reports the family's deeds to Ch'eng Huang, god of moats. On the 12th moon, 24th night, elaborate food offerings are placed for him. His paper image is burned with paper chariots, horses, money, and utensils, and he ascends to heaven to report to the Jade Emperor on the family's prospects. His wife reports to the Jade Empress. Sometimes identified with Ho Shen.

**TSA PHKIEL** Cabalistic angel representing contemplation of God; corresponds to Binah.

**TSEGIHI** Navaho Indian sacred place from which a medicine man

brought back the night chant where it had been taught to him by a Yei.

**TSE-MGON** (TSHE-GON) Tibetan Buddhist lord of life.

**TSE-RING CHHE-NGA** Tibetan mountain spirits; the five sisters of Mount Everest. They wear flowing robes, the center sister holds a bowl of jewels and a golden staff; the others hold jewels, a spear, and a sun, all fertility emblems.

**TSHAN-PA** Tibetan name of Brahma. Symbolized by a cakra.

**TSHINDI** Navaho Indian ugly, venomous devils. Among them is the corpse spirit which remains with the body when the soul departs to the lower world.

**TSHOG-SHING** Tibetan Buddhist tree of gods portraying the gods' assembly, in which they are arranged according to rank. Central deity usually is Gautama or Tson-kha-pa. A form of the Thang-ka.

**TSHOHANOAI** In Navaho Indian mythology the sun carrier. He hangs the blazing disk in his lodge at the end of each day's journey.

**TSI-KU** Chinese goddess. The purple lady, guardian of the privy and diviner to women of the household.

**TS'I-KU-NIANG** Chinese goddess who gives maidens visions of their future husbands.

**TS'IN-KUAN-WANG** King in the first of the Chinese hells. He decides the distribution of souls of those who are to enter the eight purgatories and also decides who are to be reborn.



**TS'I-T'ANG** Chinese funeral shrine which contains records of ancestors. Compare **Kia-t'ang**.

**T'SI TSIANG** Chinese chieftan of the north. **Ursa Major**.

**TSONG-KHA-PA (TSOŃ-KA-PA)** Reformer of Tibetan Buddhism. Historical person deified. Founder of **Ge-lug-pa** (Yellow Hat sect), the middle way. Incarnation of the **Bodhisattva Vajrapani** in **Dharmapala** form; also a manifestation of **Manjusri**. Portrayed in monk's red garments and yellow cap or without head-dress. Emblems: **khadga**, **pustaka**; **mudra**: **dharmacakra**. Also called **rJe-rin-po-che** or **Je-rin-po-chhe**.

**TSONOQOA** Cannibal woman of western American Indian legend. A wind spirit. Her offsprings were wolves. She ate children and robbed graves. **Sky-boy**, with whom she fell in love when she saw his image reflected in water, killed her.

**TSOPO** Tibetan unicorn. Name which yields brilliant-fire-father. Also called **kere**.

**T-SQUARE** Exactness, planning, surveying.

**TSUI GOAB (TSUNI GOAM)** Hottentot supreme deity. In his fight with the evil **Gaunab**, his knee was wounded. His name is said to mean several things: he who died several times, but rose each time and foretold the future; he who is entreated with difficulty; red dawn; wounded knee. His weapon was a stone (sun). Identified with **Haitsi-Aibeb**.

**TSUKI-YOMI (TSUKI-YOMI-NO-KAMI OR MIKOTO)** Japanese moon god. Born of **Izanagi's**

right eye. Identical with or brother of **Susa-no-wo**. Consort of his sister the sun-goddess **Amaterasu**. Dispeller of small-pox, and supplicated when the disease is prevalent. His unnatural birth equates with that of **Athena** and **Dionysus**.

**TSUKUBA** Japanese sacred mountain. When the ancestor god **Mioya-no-kami** visited the **Mount Fuji** god, he was denied hospitality, and condemned **Fuji** to be covered with frost. On his visit to the **Mount Tsukuba** god, he was warmly received and, in gratitude, provided the mountain with an abundance of food. Compare **Somin-Shorai**.

**TSUN-GYI-RGYAL-PO** One of the **Pancamaharaja** or five great astrologers of Tibetan Buddhism. King of materials possessed of magic properties (sky knowledge). He rides a white elephant.

**TSUNU-GUHI-NO-KAMI** Japanese germ-integrating deity. Elder brother and husband of **Iku-guhi-no-kami** (life-integrating deity), and with her a pair of the seven divine generations, deities who were born without progenitor and hid themselves (died).

**TSURE** See **Shite** and **Tsure**.

**TSURIEL** In the cabala the rock of God, i.e. the sun.

**TSU-SHIH** Chinese love-stone. A magnet. In Japan called **ji-shaku**.

**TU** Polynesian heaven-propper. He separated his parents, who were in constant copulation, by lifting **Rangi** (sky) from **Papa** (earth) and placing his **toko** (pole) between them. A tree or

forest deity.

**TUAG** Irish dawn goddess. Imprisoned by her father in a tower when the sea god Manannan expressed his love for her. Manannan sent the druid Fer Fedail (sun), disguised as a woman, and the youth stayed with her for three nights before he carried her to a lake, where he left her on the shore while he searched for a boat to take her to the land of Ever-Living Women. While he was gone Manannan caused a wave to drown her, and when Fer Fedail returned the sea god killed him. The Fer Fedail-Tuag-Manannan relationship resembles that of Tristan-Iseult-Mark; Fer Fedail and Tuag resemble Zeus and Danae.

**TUAMATEF** In Egyptian mythology one of the four Amenti genii or sons of Horus. Ape-headed caretaker of heart and lungs at embalming funerary rites.

**TUAN MAC CAIRILL** In Celtic mythology the nephew of Partholan. Through centuries he was the sole survivor of his race which was swept away by pestilence for sins of Partholan. During his life he became a stag, boar, vulture, and salmon, in which form he was eaten by the wife of King Caruill and reborn as a child. Before he died he was converted to Christianity. A light or fertility deity, whose transformations suggest the cycle of seasons.

**TUAN YANG** Chinese festival celebrated 5th moon, 5th day, to honor the dragon king who controls rain. Special cakes are thrown into streams as propitiatory sacrifices to ancestors. Races are held in boats with dragon-shaped heads to symbolize the

search for the body of an ancient scholar who grieved over government evils and drowned himself.

**TUAT** In Egyptian mythology the twelve regions in the afterworld of the dead through which the boat of Ra (sun) sailed nightly. Serpents guarded all gates and each realm corresponded to an hour of the night.

**TUATAL** Literally, left turning. The unholy round or counterclockwise of ancient Ireland. Performed to effect a curse. Stones were spun to the left to make another ill. A herb spun to the left was ineffectual and caused a patient's death. Also performed as a riddance act, thus to walk counterclockwise around a house in which someone was sick caused the disease to leave. A chariot driven tuatal around a fortress signified defiance and constituted a challenge.

**TUATHA DE DANANN (DANAAN)** Literally, folk of the goddess Danu, or men of science who were gods. Celtic deities of day, fertility, goodness, and wisdom. They arrived in Ireland in a mist with four great treasures: caldron of inspiration and plenty (fertility underground), Fal stone or stone of destiny (fertilizing sun), invincible sword and terrible lance (light rays). On Mag Tured they overcame the Furbolgs and Fomors, darkness demons. In turn they were defeated by the Milesians (mortal Gaels), who forced the Tuatha De Danann to retire into fairy-mounds in Tir-na-nOg, and they became known as Aes Sidhe (hill people). Each male was called Fer Sidhe (hill man) and each goddess, Bean Sidhe (hill woman). Thus ancestors of the banshees.

**TUAU** Egyptian today. See Sef.

**TUBAL-CAIN** In Old Testament, son of Lamech and Zillah. Inventor of the art of forging metals. He appeared with the head of a horned goat. Probably adopted from Tagtug (Tibir).

**TUBE ROSE** October 6 birthday flower symbolizing dangerous pleasures, voluptuousness. In the language of flowers: You are lovely.

**TUCANA (TOUCAN)** Constellation in the Southern Sky.

**TUCHAIPA** Creator god of California Yuman Indians. By some tribes called Kwikumut or Mayoah.

**TUCHULCHA** Etruscan underworld deity assisting Mantus.

**TUCKER** Masculine name from Old French, meaning drum beater.

**TUCK, FRIAR** A paunchy, jovial, vagabond friar; confessor of Robin Hood. Probably a wind spirit. He wore a russet Franciscan habit, tucked in at the waist by a red cord with tassels, red stockings, and a wallet.

**TUESDAY** Literally, day of Tiu, Anglo-Saxon war god.

**TUG-OF-WAR** A laborious effort, struggle for supremacy. In Burma sympathetic magic to create rain. See Thein.

**TUI** In the Chinese Pa Kua (eight diagrams) used for purposes of divination, signifies moisture.

**TUILA** Siberian underground spirit who rides on a dog. When

the dog shakes snow off its back the earth quakes.

**TUIRBE TRAGMAR** Irish deity, who from his throne on Hill of the Ax, hurled his ax, forbidding the sea to come beyond it, and though in full flood the sea obeyed him. Probably a sky deity. Father of Gobhan Saer, the smith. See Ax, Canute.

**TUIREN (TUIRENN)** Celtic deity of darkness; father of the wind deities Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. Also the name of a wind goddess; wife of Iollan. A jealous former lover turned her into a bitch and gave her as a present to Fergus Fionnliat. In bitch form she gave birth to two whelps (winds), and when she returned to Iollan, Fergus, who did not like dogs, gave her sons to Finn MacCoul, who named them Bran and Sceolan.

**TUISCO (TUESCO, TUISTO)** Primal Germanic deity who issued from the earth and made his abode in the clear blue sky. Father of Mannus, originator of the human race. Probably an aspect of Tyr.

**TUITION** In an Italian icon a woman dressed in red holding an account book under a balance on which is the motto, "Computa." She holds up her skirt to cover a naked child sleeping at her feet. A cock and lizard are on the ground.

**TUKMA** Creator deity of the Juaneno Indians of California. He molded Ehoni, the first human being.

**TULASI (TOOLSEY)** Sacred basil plant of India. Worshiped as a deity form. Believed to be Lakshmi or Sita incarnate. A Hindu woman circumambulates

the plant daily with rice and flower offerings. Its leaves are used to heal the sick and purify a well, its seeds are used for the mala (rosary), its sprigs are fed to the dead.

**TULCHUHERRIS** Wintun Indian lightning god.

**TULIP** Eloquence, eternal separation, extravagance, fame, oratory, spring. Consulted in necromancy. Emblem of Christ, symbolic of the chalice.

Red tulip. June 7 birthday flower symbolizing ardent love.

Tulip-tree blossom. Rural happiness.

Variiegated tulip. June 8 birthday flower. In the language of plants: Your eyes are beautiful.

Yellow tulip. Hopeless love.

**TULUGAL** The shadow of a man which Daramulum, chief god of the Australian Yuin tribe, takes care of after death.

**TUM** Same as Thum.

**TU-MATAUENGA** Polynesian god of fierce human beginnings. Offspring of Rangi and Papa.

**TU-METUA** Literally, stick by the parent. Hervey Island deity born of Vari-ma-te-takere.

**TUMO-PAS** Finno-Ugrian thunder god who had the form of an oak tree. Prayed to for rain.

**TUMULUS (TUMULAR)** Sacred burial mound.

**TU-MUTE-ANAOA** In Hervey Island mythology, echo. Born of the primeval female deity Vari-ma-te-takere.

**TUNA** (1) Polynesian monster. In the guise of an eel, lover of

Hina (moon), thus hero of a beauty and the beast myth. Maui, Hina's husband, killed him, and from his body grew various plants and monsters of the deep. Equates with Ymir. (2) Finnish name for Cinderella. Diminutive of Christina or Kristina, that is Christ personified as a young girl.

**TUNAPA** Same as Tokay.

**TUNG CHUN** Chinese god of the rising sun. One of China's nine celebrated legendary heroes.

**TUNG FANG SO** In Chinese mythology the thief. He stole three peaches of the Shen-t'ao, tree of immortality, and lived 9,000 years. A dawn and spring deity. Prototype of Tobosaku. His legend parallels that of Hercules and the Hesperidian apples.

**TUNG HAI** In Chinese mythology the eastern sea. Father of Lady T'ai Shan (whirlwind).

**TUNG HUANG T'AI I** Guardian of the east. One of China's nine celebrated legendary heroes.

**TUNG-KIAO** Chinese celestial bridge on which Ch'ien Niu met his wife Chih Nu one night each year. The Milky Way.

**TUNGK-POK** In Ostiak mythology son of the heaven god. He chased a great primordial six-legged stag across the skies. When the animal begged to be saved, heaven god changed the stag into a great stone. The ski tracks of Tungk-Pok remain in the sky as the Milky Way.

**TUNG WANG KUNG** Chinese ruler of the east. Prince consort of Hsi Wang Mu. He personifies the male quintessence of eastern air. Represented as a



winged figure seated on a cloud. As creators, he and Hsi Wang Mu are prototypes of Izanagi and Izanami.

**TUNICLE** Christian bishop's vestment worn to signify all the powers of the lower orders are centered in him. Symbol of contentment and joy.

**TUNKAN** Literally, boulder. Dakota Indian earth spirit.

**TUNNEL** Dangerous place. Met with frequently in folk literature as a thief's passage, the thief being a death deity. Dream significance: laborious undertaking.

**TUNNRIDA** A Scandinavian sorcerer who sat on hedges and roofs and bewitched a house.

**TUNNY FISH** Sagacity, wisdom.

**TUNO** Finno-Ugrian magician who communicates at the sacrifice the wishes of spirits to worshippers.

**TUONELA** Finno-Ugrian dusky underground realm. Ruled by Tuoni. To reach it the dead cross the Black River bridge or are transported across the river in a boat. Also called Manala, Pohjola.

**TUONEN-PORTTI** Finno-Ugrian underworld gate. Compares with Helgrindr.

**TUONETAR (MANATOR)** In Finno-Ugrian mythology, daughter of Tuoni. Nightly she rows Wainamoinen (sun) to Tuonela, land of the dead. Perhaps a moon goddess.

**TUONI** Literally, dead one. Finno-Ugrian ruler of Tuonela. Also called Mana.

**TUPAN** Thunder god of the Tupi-Guarani Indians of Brazil. By early missionaries name adopted to designate God.

**TUPELO TREE** Conservatism, decided opinions, resistance to change, stability, tenacity.

**TUPILAQ** Among Greenland Eskimos the soul of one dead; greatly feared as a bringer of death and disease.

**TUR (THUR)** Word root from the Chaldean, meaning sun.

**TURA (TUR)** In Iranian mythology the son of Thraetaona; brother of Airya and Cairima. Legendary progenitor of the Turkish race. A shepherd, he was in constant conflict with the agriculturist Airya. Airya, representing the light east, Cairima the dark west, and Tura the hot south, parallel the Three Magi.

**TURAN** Etruscan love goddess who later merged into Venus.

**TURCARET** One who becomes wealthy by any means and then makes a great show of his wealth. From the hero in the comedy of the same name by Le Sage.

**TUREHU** In Polynesian mythology a people who live in Po, the underworld.

**TURK** A man who is barbarious and cruel, a child who is mischievous and unruly; in allusion to the characteristics long attributed to Turks.

**Turkish knight.** Character in a Mumming play. Slain by Saint George and revived by the Doctor. A spirit of evil who equates with darkness deities in Pagan mythologies.

**TURKEY** Bluntness, ostenta-

tion, pride, seriousness. Also failure, said of a play. Emblem of Thanksgiving Day. Mayan bestower of rain.

Turkey-buzzard. In a Yuchi Indian myth, after land was formed but before it had hardened, he was sent up to inspect it. Although warned not to do so, to keep from sinking when he grew weary, he flapped his wings and caused winds which made the fluid land irregular. Thus a maker of hills and valleys.

Turkey cock. Official insolence. Dream significance: serious mistakes.

Turkey dance. Among North American east-coast Indians a courtship dance with imitates the motions of a turkey.

**TURMS** Etruscan wind deity. Parallels Mercury.

**TURNFACE** Egyptian ferryman who rowed the dead across the river of the west. He was so called because he kept his face turned away from the dead who called to him.

**TURNIP BLOSSOM** October 5 birthday flower symbolizing charity.

**TURNUS** Roman lord of darkness. Defeated by Aeneid in a contest for the hand of Lavinia.

**TURON** Polish peasant's festival observed in the week following Christmas Day. Survival of ancient rite which honored the winter god Radegast. The turon is a fabulous beast with great jaws that open and close, a disguise assumed by those who go from house to house to receive food and drink. The original beast typified frost which consumed vegetation. Compare Hallowe'en.

**TURPENTINE TREE** Emblem of North Carolina. Also of Virgin Mary.

**TURPIN** Archbishop noted as a Charlemagne paladin. He caused the fall of the walls of Pampeluna by prayer, thus emulating Joshua at Jericho.

Dick Turpin. A notorious highwayman. His horse was Black Bess.

**TURQUOISE** December birthstone symbolizing earth, good cheer, good health, hope, prosperity, success, water. Dream significance: wealth. As a gift pledges friendship. Horseman's amulet. Sacred to love goddesses from whom it receives the power to protect lovers. Fades to warn the wearer of a lover's infidelity or of approaching danger, and to signify the particular stone has lost its potency. It governs the zodiacal house Capricorn, and endows those born under its influence with ambition, courage, foresight, and persistence. The Egyptian goddess Isis was called Lady of Turquoise; Osiris was God of Turquoise and Lapis-lazuli. National stone of Iran. Navaho jewel indicating south. A medicine man's charm, set on weapons to assure plentiful game, placed in wells for abundant water, provided to the dead for a safe journey, offered in propitiatory rites, and combined with gold as a sun symbol which endows growth, longevity, and vitality. In Tibet held to be a divine manifestation, and used as money.

**TURRET CROWN** Emblem of mother goddesses as nourisher and protector, city maker.

**TURRIS (TURILAS, TURISAS)** Literally, evil, huge, powerful.

Estonian and Finnish war god.

**TURSA** Early Italian goddess of terror. Female potency of a masculine deity called Cerfius Martius (Mars).

**TURTLE** Androgyny, endurance, longevity, safety, slowness, water. One who carries his house on his back. In various mythologies a creator god or world support. In Central Asia an aspect of Mandishire. Among Delaware, Iroquois, Pueblo, and other North American Indians, savior on whose back earth was formed, and on which Ataentsic (dawn) alighted after her fall from heaven. In India, earthquakes are caused when the turtle, on which earth rests, moves. In Japan a holy and lucky animal, deity messenger.

Turn turtle. Reverse a position.

Turtle dance. Among North American Indians performed to honor the divine turtle which makes thunder and provides fertility. It brings long life, hence cures any disease.

Voice of the turtle. Echo on earth of the deity's voice. In Christianity, Holy Spirit's voice.

**TURTLE DOVE** Affection, beauty, chastity, conjugal fidelity, gentleness, plaintiveness, requited love, seclusion, timidity. Dream significance: mutual love. An aspect of Christ, whose spouse was the church. Also of the Holy Spirit. Ancient Hebrew burnt or sin offering for purification.

**TUSCANY** In an Italian icon personified by a richly clothed woman; her mantle trimmed with ermine, the grand duke's crown on her head. At her left side are a lion and the river Arno (an

old man with long hair and a beard with a beech garland and water springing from his hand). At her right is an altar on which a fire burns. She holds a scepter and book on which grows a gilly flower to signify the learning and beauty of Tuscany.

**TUSHITA (TUCHITA)** Buddhist heaven of contented ones. Paradise in which Buddha determined the family into which he was to be born and chose Maya as his earthly mother. Realm in which Bodhisattvas are reborn before becoming Buddhas. Each Tushita day is 400 years on earth, and the term there is 400 of those years.

**TUSHUP** Hittite weather god; a sky deity.

**TUSK** Offensive weapon. Worn as a talisman for protection against danger.

Boar's tusk. In ancient Britain an immortality symbol placed in graves to protect the dead. A prehistoric form of the cross. In India used as a sacrificial stake.

**TUSSILAGO BLOSSOM** In the language of flowers: You still have justice.

**T'U-TI LAO-YEH** In China a local celebrity honored for his benevolence and after death elevated to deity rank to act as the neighborhood's protector. Usually a warrior or scholar, or simply an indefinite spirit of the soil. His consort is T'u-ti nai.

**T'U-TI SHEN** Chinese god of the soil. Also called Hou t'u Shen and Ko Lung.

**TUTIVILLUS** Evil spirit in medieval legend who carried off

to Hell the words in church services which priests skipped over or mutilated. These literary scraps he deposited in a pit paved with good intentions that never had been fulfilled.

**TUTU** Babylonian beneficent and merciful creator. Marduk as he who set the universe in order and created all things anew.

**TU-TUTSH** Nootkan Indian thunder bird. His food consisted of whales and his tongue made fire (lightning). Analogue of Hahness, Kakaitch, Too-Lux.

**TUWAPONTUMSI** Literally, sand woman. Pueblo hideous goddess.

**TVASTR (TVASHTAR, TVASH-TRI)** Literally, master workman. Hindu divine artisan and architect; creator of the cup from which the gods drank soma and keeper of the soma, fashioner of men and women in the womb, maker of deity weapons (thunder, lightning), possessor of wealth (fertility) and granter of riches. Father of Saranyu and Visvarupa. In some accounts father of Indra, who stole the soma and slew him. Prototype of Goibniu, Hepheastus, Ilmarinen, Vulcan.

**TWANJIRAKA** Australian good mountain spirit who taught circumcision for young men and whose voice was heard in thunder (bull-roarer) at secret male initiation ceremonies. Also appeared as a bug-bear who kept women and children subjected to men.

**TWEED, WILLIAM MARCY** Political swindler. From the Tammany Hall head who became leader of the Tweed Ring and swindled New York City out of millions.

**TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLE-DEE** Any two persons or things which are nominally different but practically the same. From two quarreling music schools between whom the real difference was negligible, in a satire by John Byrom.

**TWELFTH DAY** Christian festival of Epiphany, being the twelfth day after Christmas. Festivities begin the evening of January 5. Formerly a time of great merry-making, games were held, and plays were presented. Borrowed from Pagan rites celebrating the year's rebirth, particularly the Saturnalia.

Twelfth cake. Prepared for Twelfth Night. It contained a bean or coin, and the person whose slice contained the object became the evening's king or queen.

Twelfth day of second moon. Chinese festival of flowers. Every woman supposedly is represented in the other world by a plant, and during the festival they address their flowers with laudatory statements and prostrate themselves to assure a fruitful season.

Twelfth night. Eve of the Epiphany on January 5; date on which the Magi reached Bethlehem. Also feast on the evening of January 6, which concluded the period of medieval Christmas festivities.

Twelfth Night cards. Cards drawn by lot to designate the roles to be assumed by persons in Epiphany dramas.

**TWELVE** Chastity, established power, grace, harmony, holiness, joy, judgment, love, meekness, modesty, moon, patience, peace, perfection, suffering, sun, temperance, time. Composed of three, deity number, times four, man's number, or points of the



compass. The most divisible number; it can be halved, quartered, parted into thirds and sixths. According to mystics the throat is under its influence. In a name or cycle it has divine guidance and protects travelers. It produces one who is intuitive and given to self-sacrifice. According to cabalists the traits are spirituality, sweet manners; in low form, sexual passion. Number of: Agents employed for the functioning of the six respective powers of man (two ears, eyes, nostrils, lips, hands, feet). Chinese ornaments for perpetuating life and collectively symbolizing authority and power: 1- jih (sun with cock), the yang; 2- yueh (moon with cassia tree and hare), the yin; 3- hsing chen (three stars), union of generative influences; 4- lung (two dragons), dual life influences; 5- ya (bow or cloud and thunder pattern), ethereal realms; 6- fu (thunder ax), voice of heaven; 7- huo (flame or lightning), celestial fire; 8- hua chung or yeh chi (bird), in early legends the mount on which immortals returned to earth, later the celestial messenger; 9- t'ao (millet grass), essence of life; 10- fen mi (grain or seed), vitality; 11- shan (sacred mountain), altar; 12- tsung yi (ritual goblets), supplication. Christian apostles, symbolized by twelve bunches of grapes, columns, or sheep. Dii Majores of Greece: Zeus or Cronus (king), Phoebus or Dionysus (fertile sun), Ares (war), Hermes (wind and messenger), Poseidon (sea), Hephaestus (smith) or Pluton (underworld lord), Hera (queen), Demeter (earth), Artemis (moon), Athena (wisdom), Aphrodite (love and beauty), Hestia (hearth). Dii Majores of Norse mythology (see under Aesir). Dii Majores of Rome: Jupiter or Saturn (king),

Apollo or Bacchus (fertile sun), Mars (war), Mercury (wind), Neptune (sea), Vulcan (smith) or Pluto (underworld lord), Juno (queen), Ceres (earth), Diana (moon), Minerva (wisdom), Venus (love and beauty), Vesta (hearth). Divisions of the day, night, and year. Episodes of Moses' life when related to path of the zodiac: 1- Moses' rescue; 2- with the Midianites; 3- the burning bush; 4- Egyptian plagues; 5- Red Sea passage; 6- destruction of Pharaoh and his army; 7- gathering of manna; 8- at the Horeb rock; 9- receiving the ten commandments; 10- the golden calf; 11- the brazen serpent; 12- death. Exploits of Odysseus (see under Odysseus). Hebrew breastplate gems (see under gems). Labors of Heracles (see under Heracles). Noblest of Arthur's knights (see under Round table knights). Paladins of Charlemagne (see under Paladin). Rights of the common man, as contained in the twelve articles of the Peasant's War. Signs of the zodiac or spiritual intelligences (see under Zodiac). Sons of Jacob who founded tribes of Israel (see under Hebrew tribes). Stations in Christ's passion (see under road). Stones of sun shrines (see Gored, Stonehenge). Tables or earliest code of Roman law, which had been engraved on twelve bronze tablets.

Twelve gates. New Jerusalem.

Twelve lotus petals. Buddhist horoscope circle. The animals on the petals are: mouse, bull, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, sheep, monkey, bird, dog, hog.

Twelve pearls. Gates to New Jerusalem.

Twelve Wise Masters. Original corporation of Meistersingers.

TWENTY Decisions, exaltation,

life impulse, obstacles. Signifies man (ten fingers, ten toes). Path of primordial wisdom. Its luck is doubtful, sometimes fortunate, sometimes otherwise.

According to mystics, one whose name corresponds to twenty is gentle and artistic. Physical weakspot: brain. In the cabala the traits are: chastity, conscientiousness; in low form: cruelty, dissipation.

Twentieth day of seventh moon.

Day on which Ts'ai Shen Yeh, Chinese god of wealth, was worshipped by poor people and gamblers.

Twenty-eight. Evil connections, losses. A generally unlucky number. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number has good judgment, is inventive and a money-maker. Physical weak spots: head and lungs. According to the cabala the number protects against fire, the traits are intelligence and simplicity; in low form: quarrels. In China the number of constellations or the divisions of the celestial sphere subdivided into four sections, the equivalent of the four directions and four seasons presided over by Azure Dragon, Black Tortoise, Phoenix, White Tiger. Also number of days of the lunar month, the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th being sun days, equivalent to the western sabbaths. In Egyptian antiquity, age at which the sacred bull Apis was drowned, representing the moon's phases. In Sumer the twenty-eighth day of the month was one of sack-cloth and ashes, suggesting mourning. See Twenty-nine.

Twenty-five. One whose name corresponds to the number is a crime fighter and sincere and has prophetic dreams. Physical weak spot: spleen. According to the cabala the number brings

good luck after a struggle, success through experience, and wisdom; in low form: the development of occult powers for evil purposes.

Twenty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. The cycle known as the great sidereal year. In India called the gods' sacred year or period when humanity completes a spiritual cycle.

Twenty-four. A lucky number for people of quality, fortunate in worldly affairs. One whose name corresponds to the number is quiet and sincere. Physical weak spot: heart. In the cabala indicates truthfulness; in low form: discord, a prisoner.

Twenty-fourth day of twelfth month. Festival honoring Tsao Shen, Chinese kitchen god.

Twenty-nine. Its potency is indistinct. One whose name corresponds to the number is extravagant, nervous, religious, suspicious, and in danger from heights and water. Physical weak spots: brain and nerves. Cabalistic traits: anxiety, doubting, virtuous, zealous; in low form: fanatic, hypocritical. In Sumer a twenty-ninth day in a month was one of sack-cloth and ashes, suggesting mourning. See twenty-eight.

Twenty-one. Number of absolute truth, involving one, two, and three. One whose name corresponds to the number is quick witted and a protector of the helpless with a tendency toward acting. Physical weak spot: throat. Cabalistic traits: love of abstract science, music, and poetry; in low form: ignorant, prejudiced.

Twenty-seven. Number which brings authority and power, the fruits of a productive intellect. Corresponds to one who is given to presentiments, desires to civilize. Physical weak spots:

digestive organs. Cabalistic traits: artistic; loves peace, justice, and order; in low form: intolerant.

Twenty-six. Bringer of ruin and struggles. Corresponds to one who is egotistic, repressed, self-confident. Physical weak spot: stomach. Cabalistic traits: faithfulness, honor, with an influence for politics, secret service agent; in low form: traitor.

Twenty-three. Brings help from superiors. Attracts fame. Corresponds to one clever with words, versatile. Physical weak spot: liver. Cabalistic traits: love of country life, honorable; in low form: love of money.

Twenty-two. Arrogance, catastrophe, error, folly. Formerly part of the sacred secret of pi, the relation of the circumference of the circle to the diameter, which is 22-7, a non-divisible combination, a decimal figure which goes on without ever ending. According to mystics corresponds to one who gambles, is ostentatious, philanthropic, has wanderlust. Physical weak spots: brain and nerves. Cabalistic traits are: diplomacy, good fortune, liberality, renown; in low form: dissipated. Number of trees in a druidic sacred grove, probably to suggest the wheel of the sun. Number of letters in the Hebrew alphabet.

**TWICE BORN GODS** Fertility and light deities who yearly die at the summer solstice, about June 21, and are reborn at the winter solstice, about December 25, bringing with them the promise of renewed vegetation. Some twice-born gods are: Adonis, Attis, Christ, Dionysus, Mithra, Osiris, Tammuz.

**TWIG** Fire, thrashing. Used for divining purposes. Norse gods consulted to discover where

ale could be obtained. A frequent transformation incident in folklore is that of a fugitive tossing away a twig which grows into a forest and impedes pursuers, hence divine protection.

As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined. As the child is taught, so he grows up.

**TWILIGHT** Indistinct apprehension or perception, obscurity, transition. A hazy condition, as the twilight of barbarism or doubt. Celestial messenger. Corresponds to autumn and the musical tone G.

Twilight of the gods. Period in which a sky deity's empire is brought to an end, usually by darkness or winter demons, as at Ragnarok, when the Aesir, givers of light, spring, and fertility, were overcome by violent forces of nature.

**TWINS** Good and evil, light and darkness, pleasure and pain, summer and winter. In mythology usually secondary deities in the service of a supreme god. They appear both as bound together in close friendship or as fierce antagonists. See *Correlative Deities*. Among some primitive peoples they are regarded as lucky, possessing prophetic vision and superior powers. Others look upon them as unlucky, the offspring of adultery or of a demoniac father, and one or both are buried alive or exposed by a shaman to propitiate the gods. The mother must pass through purification rites. Twin fruits, such as twin almonds, are not eaten for fear they may cause twins. In some societies one is attributed to a deity, the other to a mortal father, as in the Heracles-Iphicles legend.

The Twins. Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Gemini.

Twin cherubs. Celestial twins of light and darkness; marriage.

Twin circles. See two circles.

Twin lions. Egyptian symbol of day and night, life and death. Osiris was called Lord of the double lions.

Twin mountain peaks. Paps of the earth mother, source of nourishment. Rising and setting sun. By gnostics symbolized by the letter M.

Twin pillars (or towers). Gateway of life, portals of eternity. In Egyptian antiquity the North Pole of day or light and the South Pole of night or darkness.

Twin steeds. Attached to the chariot of dawn, moon, and sun deities. Attributes of Cinderella and of celestial twins. In the middle ages two horseheads were drawn back to back and a crescent, to suggest the moon, formed of their necks.

Twin V's. Celestial twins. In India the Vritrahana.

Twin V's and a diamond. The supreme deity and celestial twins. In India, Dyaus and the Vritrahana.

Twin V's surmounted by P. The Labarum; Pater (supreme father) surmounting the Dioscuri (celestial twins).

**TWIST** Knot of love.

**TWITCHELL** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the forked road.

**TWITCHER, JEMMY** A cunning, treacherous highwayman. From the rogue in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*.

**TWO** Active and passive principles, agreement and separation, antithesis, attraction, celestial twins, change, contention, creation, doubt, duality, equality, good and evil, heaven and earth,

intellect, life and death, light and darkness, man and woman, marriage, molder, moving spirit, positive and negative principles, reconciliation, sexual passion, summer and winter, sympathy and antipathy, unity, vacillation, war, water and earth, womankind. Pythagorean number of diversity, otherness. Eyes of heaven, sun and moon. Powers of a mortal: ears, eyes, nostrils, lips, breasts, hands, feet. By occultists called the Duad or the Helpmate. Its nature is cooperative and it controls the traveler. The head is under its influence. Corresponds to the color orange; the Hebrew letter beth; the planet Moon, suggesting the horns of the crescent; the zodiacal house Taurus. In a name or cycle it represents conciliation. It produces a character that is diplomatic, kind, peaceful, pliable, subjective; in low form: deceitful, secretive, timid. In cabalism the Macroprosopus or greater countenance, the Kether, and the Microprosopus or lesser countenance, all the Sephiroth excepting Kether. In Roman antiquity sacred to Pluto, whose festival was held on the second day of the second month; hence an unfortunate number.

Two circles. Celestial twins, divinity in dual aspect, supreme love and knowledge. Emblem of Asvins, Dioscuri, Gemini.

Two circles and a Z. Zeus and the Dioscuri. Analogue of Twin V's and a diamond.

Two circles linked. Lovers, marriage reconciliation. Christian symbol of atonement. Christ and his mystic bride.

Two-edged sword. An argument or instrument capable of harming as well as benefiting the user.

Two eyes. Exteriorly: divine duality, father and mother, intelligence and love, north and



south, sun and moon. The figure 8. In Egypt, Horus (light) and Set (darkness). Interiorly: harmony, unity, vision.

Two faces on one body. Deceit, evil pretending well. Attribute of Janus, god of morning and evening sun.

Two fish. Jesus Christ. Pisces.

Two friends. In folk literature illustrate extreme faithfulness. Frequently represent two phases of natural phenomena which accompany each other, as wind and sun, clouds and rain, as in the Orestes-Pylades tale; or one season taking the place of a season that has just passed, as in the Damon and Pythias story.

Two horns on a man's head. Cuckoldry. Attribute of sun deities. See Antlers.

Two lights. Sun and moon. Christ and Mary, the only two humans in the Christian heaven.

Two pillars. See Twin pillars.

Two points of the compass. Life and death, spirit and matter.

Two serpents. See under Serpent.

Two strings to one's bow. Two means of accomplishing an end; two objects of one's admiration.

Two wheels. Same as Two circles.

**TWRCH TRWYTH** In Brythonic legend a knight whose sins caused him to be transformed into a wild boar. Because the boar (sun's scorching aspect or summer's decay) caused the death of many, its capture was one of the tasks Yspaddaden (winter) imposed on Kulhwch (spring sun). Kulhwch, aided by Arthur and other heroes, captured the boar and won the hand of Olwen (vegetation). Resembles the Caledonian boar hunt. Twrch is cognate with

torch. Also called Porcus Troit.

**TYBERT (TYBALT)** Cat in the medieval beast epic, Reynard the Fox. Rat catcher or destroyer of evil.

**TYBURN TREE** Gallows, from an elm tree on the banks of the Tyburn, where London criminals once were hung.

Preach at Tyburn Cross. Be hanged.

Tyburn face. A criminal appearance.

Tyburnia. A fashionable part of London near Grosvenor Square. Described by Thackeray as elegant, prosperous, and "the most respectable district of the habitable globe."

**TYCHE (TYCHE AGATHE)** Literally, chance. Greek mother and fate goddess. Wife of Agathadaemon. Deification of the elements of risk. The source of good or ill luck, fluctuating fortunes were ascribed to her. Usually portrayed winged. As defender of cities she wore a turreted crown and carried a cornucopia and scepter. Also shown blindfolded steering the rudder of destiny or standing on a ball or wheel, emblems of variability. Analogue of Allat, Fortuna, Meni, Seimia.

**TYCOON** Title from the Chinese, meaning great prince. In Japan applied to the shogun; in the United States to industrial magnates.

**TYDEUS** In Greek mythology son of Oeneus; brother of Meleager. One of the seven who led a detachment against Thebes. In single combat he was mortally wounded by Menalippus, whom he killed. Before dying he asked for his opponent's head and gnawed it fiercely. Personifica-

tion of lightning.

**TYLER'S INSURRECTION** A peasant's revolt which made progress toward political and civil freedom.

**TYLL EULENSPIEGEL (HOWLEGLASS, TYLL OWLGLASS)**  
See under Eulenspiegel.

**TYLTYL** One who searches for happiness. From the child in Maeterlinck's Blue Bird.

**TYLWYTH TEG** Welsh fairies over whom Gwyn ruled.

**TYMPANUM** Sacred dish from which food of life at the mystic meal of Attis was partaken. Also used as a drum in orgiastic worship. Parallels the Grail.

**TYNDALL** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning burning light.

**TYNDAREUS** Title of Zeus as thunderer. Form in which he was ruler of Amyclae and father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra.

**TYPANOM** Siamese dancing angel. Shown with an ax-like weapon (thunderbolt).

**TYPHOEUS (TYPHOS)** Greek whirlwind demon. One of the Gigantes. Son of Tartarus and Gaea; father of Typhon and other monsters. He had a hundred snake-heads, a feathered or winged body, and a terrifying voice. He contended for the throne of Hades, and Zeus threw him into Tartarus, a sunless abode under Mount Etna. The sulphur fumes that pour from the mountain are his breath.

**TYPHON (TYPHAON, TYPHO)**  
(1) Greek monster who belched

flames and smoke (lightning and clouds). Deified hurricane. Son of Typhoeus and Echidna; father of Cerberus, Lernaean Hydra, Orhrus, and other monsters. In later myths said to be identical with Typhoeus, and buried alive under Mount Etna with other giants who fought the Olympian gods. In their struggles to get loose they caused earthquakes; his breath came forth as sulphur fumes and volcanoes. Word akin to a Chinese root meaning great wind and an Indo-European root meaning mist; source of typhoon. Counterpart of Rudra and Siva. (2) Greek name for the Egyptian Set.

**TYR (TEU, TIU, TIW, TIWAZ, TY, TYW, ZIO, ZIU, ZIW)**  
An early Teutonic god of the day sky. Later worshiped as a son of Odin, a war god and personification of courage, who commanded the wish-maidens or Valkyries, and to whom warriors offered burnt sacrifices of prisoners. His hand (rays) was bitten off by Fenrir (darkness). At Ragnarok, in single combat, he kills and is killed by Garm. Famous chiefs claim descent from him. Symbolized by the sword. His name, from the root dyu (to shine), became an appellation meaning god, and survives in Tuesday. Equates with Nuada, Savitri, Zeus.

**TYRANNY** Personified by a woman wearing an iron crown holding chains, a sword, and yoke.  
Thirty tyrants. A reign of terror; from the magistrates appointed over Athens by Sparta.

Tyrant's vein. To bully, from the manner of tyrants in old Moralities, in which the loudness of their rant matched the villainy of their deeds.

**TYRE** (1) Ancient Phoenician

city noted as a seat of power, wealth, luxury, and harlotry. Hiram, king of Tyre, was an ally of David, and honored as the founder of Freemasonry. Solomon imported materials for the temple from Tyre. (2) A ball of down used in magic in Lapland.

Tyrian Cynosure. The constellation Ursa Minor, used by the Tyrians as a navigation guide.

Tyrian purple. The royal color. Famous dye used by Greeks and Romans.

**TYRFING** In Norse mythology a magic sword (rays) made by the dwarfs for the light-deity Angantyr, who with it released fertility. The sword fought by itself and could not be vanquished, but it eventually brought death to whoever held it. Once drawn from its sheath it could not be replaced until it had shed blood (sunset's red sky). In one legend two brothers (sun and moon) fought for it; then in the hands of the father (sky), it killed the winner. Thus the Danish belief that a murderer or traitor dies by his own sword. See Hervor.

**TYRO** Greek dawn and mother goddess. Daughter of Salmoneus; wife of the river-god Enipeus, whom she betrayed for Poseidon, by whom she mothered the twins Pelias and Neleus. Later, by Cretheus, she became Aeson's mother.

**TYRONE** Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lord.

**TYRTAEUS** A martial poet who urges his countrymen to victory. From the lame elegiac poet of Athens.

**TYURUN-MUZYKAY** Tatar virgin-born hero. Probably a sun deity. Slayer of a man-eating monster who dragged men into the

sea with his tongue. Mosquitoes were born from the monster's carcass.

**TZATZITEPEC** Literally, hill of shouting. Sacred Aztec summit from which the edicts of Quetzalcoatl were proclaimed.

**TZEQUILES** Literally, men with petticoats. Another name for the Votans, a Mexican seafaring people who supposedly descended from the snake Votan.

**TZINTEOTL** Literally, deity of the beginning. As a title of the Aztec god Tonacatecutli the male expression of the infinite and uncreated deity. As a title of Cinteotl a form of the mother goddess.

**TZITZIMIME** Literally, thin dart throwers. Frightful women who dwelled in the Aztec second heaven awaiting the end of the world, when they would descend and eat up all mankind. Storm vultures.

**TZU** Literally, to bristle up. In the Chinese zodiac, five stars in the head of Orion, in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the monkey; element, fire. Misfortune follows the sale of land in this period.

**TZU HSI** A concubine who became a Chinese empress.

**TZU SUN NIANG NIANG** Chinese example of a virtuous wife. The wife of an official, she produced a perfect family, five sons and two daughters. To escape the attentions of her sovereign she committed suicide.

U

U Twenty-first in a class or series; twentieth if J is not counted. Symbolic of the cup or world pot, source of plenty and poetic inspiration. Typifies the female productive power. In mystic alphabet, Jupiter's chain. Corresponds to the horsehoe, and as a good luck charm worn as a nose ornament. Denotes receipt of gifts. Occult significance, loss; its period is for three years. Character traits: negligent, protector of the helpless, quick-witted. Numerical value: three or twenty-one. Physical weakspot: throat. Tarot deck correspondence: World. Zodiacal correspondence: Pisces. Hebrew cabalistic traits: love of abstract sciences, astronomy, and poetry; in low form: ignorance. Derived from the Egyptian hieroglyph of the head of a horned asp. Equates with the Celtic ur (heather bush) and the Greek upsilon. A graphic variation of the Latin V. See Alphabet Affiliations.

U surrounding a dot. Egyptian symbol of the sun god afloat.

UA Polynesian rain god.

UAR-GAETH-SCEO-LUACHAIR-SCEO In Irish legend gibberish name of a giant; a concealment of a divine name. See Name.

UASAR Title of Osiris during his winter sleep.

UATHACH In Celtic mythology the daughter of the warrior-goddess Scathach. She fell in love with the sun-god Cuchulainn. Although without a wife-dowry, he married her and she yielded to him knowledge of the future. A dawn goddess.

UATLAN Kiche Indian virgin-mother of Xbalanque, the national

culture hero. An earth goddess.

UAZALE Culture hero of Paresse Indians. He was hairy, had a tail, and between his arms and legs were membranes like those of bats.

UAZIT (UATCHET) Egyptian virgin-mother goddess. Lady of the night. In the form of a shrew mouse, she escaped from Set and protected Osiris. In serpent form the Greeks called her Buto, after the chief seat of her worship in lower Egypt, and identified her with Leto. Equates with Ma.

UB Word root meaning hub. Identical with ab, ob.

UBALD Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning mind prince.

UBASTET Egyptian cat goddess. Solar deity.

UBERTI, MANENTE DEGLI Called Farinata, which see.

UBSUKKINNA In Sumerian mythology, Enlil's assembly hall, where each New Year the coming year's destiny for all was recorded on tablets of fate. In Babylonian tradition Marduk possessed the tablets.

UBUGAMI Japanese birth god, protector of mother and child. Believed to be identical with Yamano-kami.

UBYR Finno-Ugrian blood-drinking god. He is either the soul of a living sorcerer or that of an evil dead person.

UCALEGON Elder of Troy, counselor and companion of Priam, with whom he sat on the wall



and watched his house burn as the city was destroyed; hence a comforting friend, who himself suffers ruin. A personification of night watching the realm of darkness succumb to dawn.

**UCCAIHSRAVAS** In Hindu mythology the best of horses, born when Kasyapa churned the Milky Ocean. Typifies wind.

**UCHTDELBH** Literally, shapely bosom. Irish earth goddess. Wife of Manannan, loved by Aillen. Aillen's sister Aine loved Manannan, so Uchtdelbh became Aillen's mistress when Manannan became Aine's lover. A myth suggesting seasonal changes.

**UDA** Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning rich, wealthy.

**UDDUSHU-NAMIR** Assyro-Babylonian rain god. He sprinkled Ishtar (earth mother) with the waters of life and rescued her from the underworld (caused vegetation to grow).

**UDO** Sumu Indian moon god. Companion to Uhubaput. The planet Venus, when above the crescent moon, is Udo's wife.

**UDSAR** Literally, god of the boat or crescent moon. Title of the Sumerian god Sin.

**UETONGA** Polynesian man of Po, the underworld. He was a great tattooer, and for this reason was visited by mortals.

**UFFERN** Literally, the cold place. A name for Annwn, Brythonic underworld.

**UGALLU** Sumerian great lion. A chaos demon in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Leo.

**UGARTHILOCUS** Danish name of Utgard-Loki.

**UGGERUS** Literally, Norse Ygg. A name of Odin.

**UGLINESS** Evil, vice. Personified by Avagddu, Morvran. An ugly customer. A dangerous animal or person in one's path; one whose character gives justifiable cause for anxiety.

An ugly duckling. Shibboleth for that which is unpromising and surpasses that which appears promising. The allusion is to a Hans Anderson fairy tale in which a supposed duckling turns out to be a swan.

The ugly man. In garroting the actual perpetrator of the crime, as distinguished from his two assistants, the forestall and back-stall.

**UGOLINO, COUNT** A traitor, who in turn is deceived. From the story told in Dante's *Inferno* of the Leader of the Guelfs in Pisa who allied himself with the Archbishop, head of the Ghibellines, with the hope of usurping supreme power. The archbishop imprisoned him and his four sons in a tower, where they starved to death.

**UHEPONO** Zuni Indian underworld giant. He has woolly skin and eyes like saucers.

**UHIJI-NI-NO-KAMI** Literally, mud-earth-lord-deity. In Japanese mythology, with his younger sister-wife Shuhiji-ni-no-kami, the slime out of which the world was fashioned. Together they were a pair of the seven divine generations, who were born without progenitor and hid themselves (died), and indicated the germ of what earth was to become.

**UHLLO** An ornament circulated

by California Indians as money. It consisted of round or oblong pieces of polished abalone shells strung uniformly and valued in proportion to size. Also called abalone money.

**UHUBAPUT** Sumu Indian chief deity. Sun god and creator.

**UJI** Japanese clan or large body of persons united by a common ancestor. A unit of society. O-uji = great family; ko-uji = lesser family. Corresponds to Roman gen.

Ujikami (Ujigami, Uji-no-kami). Japanese common ancestor god, ghost of a clan's first patriarch. Worshiped as gentle tutelary gods. Their leader is Oho-kuni-nushi. Also the name of a Shinto parish temple.

**UKA-NO-KAMI (UGA-NO-KAMI, UGA-NO-MITANA)** Japanese rice deity. Invoked to expel calamities of water and wind and to bring abundant harvest. His messenger is Kitsune, the mischievous fox. Also called Inari-M'yojin.

**UKEOMOCHI-NO-KAMI (UKI-MOCHI)** Japanese food goddess.

**UKHAT** In Babylonian mythology an attendant of Ishtar, who entices Eabani to enter the service of Gilgamesh. Perhaps a wind deity.

**UKSHYAT-ERETA (HUSHETAR)** See under Saoshyant.

**UKSHYAT-NEMAH (HUSHETAR-MAH)** See under Saoshyant.

**UKIFUNE** Literally, floating boat. In the Genji Tales a woman loved by Kaoru. She symbolizes the evanescence of life and vanity of hope.

**UKKO (UKKONEN)** Literally, grandfather or old man. Finnish thunder god. Mate of Akka, mother earth. Sometimes identified with Jumala.

**UKSAKKA** Literally door woman. Lapp goddess who lived under a door and protected the owners at their goings in and out. At childbirth she welcomed the newcomer, and later watched over the child's first steps. Compare Dorr-Karing.

**UKUPANIO** Hawaiian shark god, who drives fish to or from the fisherman.

**ULAKHANY** Yakut fire god. Mate of Sabaga.

**ULALA (WALALA)** Haida Indian cannibal spirit. Initiates into his cult fall into an ecstatic trance in order to receive his inspiration. Slaves taken in war are eaten during the ceremonies.

**ULDDA (HULDRA)** Scandinavian underground being which brings cattle up to earth. It substitutes changelings for rightful infants and in various ways torments people who settle on its territory. Corresponds to Govetter, Gufittar.

**ULE** Sacred tree of the Yuracare Indians of Brazil. It metamorphosed into Titi, the man who became the progenitor of the human race.

**ULEMA** The learned class in Moslem countries. Interpreters of the Koran and the law.

**ULFIN** In Arthurian romances the confident of Uther Pendragon. Perhaps a wind spirit.

**ULFRUN** In Norse mythology a daughter of Aegir and Ran.

One of the nine giantesses who operated the World Mill, and a Vana-mother of Heimdal. A personification of waves.

**ULGEN** Tatar over-god. Ulgen sent man (Erlik), who was co-existent with him, to dive into the cosmic sea to bring up mud for the formation of earth. He placed three great fish as supports under the mud; when the fish nod earth becomes flooded. In preparation for a great flood, Ulgen commanded Nama to build an ark. He also sent man fire (lightning). Parallels Yryn-Ajy-Tojon.

**ULLERUS (OLLERUS, ULL, ULLER, ULLR)** Norse winter god. Deity of archers, ski-runners, and warriors in single combat. Son of Sif by an unknown father. Husband of Skade after her separation from Njord. His abode was in Ydaler (valley of rains or yew dale). When Odin was absent Ullerus ruled; when Odin returned Ullerus was banished. A time myth, which also may refer to a local god superseded by Odin. In another legend he alternates with Balder in Hel according to the season. In Germany called Holler, Holde's husband, and he spreads white blankets over fields to protect them from cold. Identical with the Anglo-Saxon Wuldor.

**ULRIC** Masculine name from Old English, meaning wolf and ruler, and from Old High German, meaning rich inheritance.

**Ulrica.** (1) Feminine form of **Ulric.** (2) A witch in Verdi's opera the Masked Ball.

**ULSTER'S BLOODY HAND** In heraldry a sinister, erect, open hand, couped at the wrist, gules. The badge of Ulster. In legend the English king announced that

whoever first touched Ireland should possess the territory. One O'Neill seeing another boat likely to outstrip his own, cut off his hand and threw it on the shore. The princes of Ulster descended from this O'Neill. Ulster yields God's tower.

**ULU-TOJON** Literally, great lord. Yakut thunder-lightning god. Pursuer of demons, bringer of fire to mortals. Also called Syga-Tojon (Ax lord).

**ULYSSES** (1) Masculine name, Latin form of the Greek Odysseus, meaning hater. (2) Roman equivalent of the Greek Odysseus, a sun hero, whose adventures correspond to the course of the sun. (3) Name of a novel by James Joyce. The quest of Leopold Bloom, the leading character who typifies the universal man, relates to the course of the sun during one day.

**UMA** Literally, splendor. An aspect of the Hindu goddess Devi, wife of Siva. Typifies light or divine knowledge.

**UMASHI-ASHI-KABI-HIKO-JI-NO-KAMI** Literally, pleasant-reed-shooting-prince-elder-deity. In Japanese mythology the male principle. Born without parents. See Takama-no-hara.

**UMBEL** Word root meaning sun of Bel. Source of umbella, Latin for umbrella. Inasmuch as 'a' means without, umbella means without sun.

**UMBILICAL CORD** Abnormal attachment between mother and son. In primitive societies intimately associated with a child's fate. Almost all have a special disposition of the afterbirth. In hot countries it is buried in a cool stream; in cold countries it

is buried under a hearth to protect it. In New Zealand it is placed in a tree, and a child's fate depends on the tree's.

**UMBRELLA** Divine or royal power, halo, radiant solar wheel, rain, scorching sun, spiritual authority, universe tree. Dream significance: (finding) valuable connection; (in hand) lasting friendship; (inside out) change coming; (lost) abandonment; (open) protection, support; (shut) business security. Word from the root umbel. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems; it keeps away the heat of evil desires and expresses official authority. In China called san, symbol of dignity, purity, and respect. In Chinese drama signifies winter. See Mo-li-Shou, guardian of the south.

**UMBRIA** In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in antique dress wearing a helmet. She sits among lofty mountains, which cast a shadow over part of her, and holds a temple. Her arm leans on a rock from which streams flow and over which is a rainbow. Twin children on one side of her hold a cornucopia, on the other side is a huge white bull.

**UMIARISSAT** Eskimo phantom boats, whose crew of women raise storms.

**UMI BOZU** Japanese sea lord. Rapacious, in foul weather he rises in the form of a cuttlefish to seize his prey.

**UMKOVU** In African folklore a corpse which becomes the familiar of witches. The umkovus are sent out at night to work charms or place poison in the kraals; they shriek and yell and make darkness hideous. Storm and

wind demons.

**UMMA** Literally, heat. A Babylonian weather deity.

**UMU-DAPRUTI** Babylonian destructive spirits in Tiamat's train. Storm demons.

**UMUNLUA AND UMUNESIGA** Sumerian names of the sun god in his twin aspect of a beneficent and hostile deity. The names signify lord who gives plenty and the cruel lord.

**UN** Word root meaning one; originally meant sun. Appears in Perun, unique, unit.

**UNA** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning one. Also a Latinization of Irish Unagh. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of truth, so called because of truth's singleness as contrasted with error's multiplicity.

**UNA-BARA** In Japanese mythology the sea-plain ruled by Susanowo.

**UNAS** Egyptian Pharaoh who became the sun god and lord of the constellation Orion by devouring his predecessors.

**UNBU** A title of Osiris meaning one or sun father.

**UNCAS** The last of a race, from the valiant hero in Cooper's The Last of the Mohicans.

**UNCLE** One who gives assistance, a pawnbroker. An affectionate appellation.

Talk like a Dutch uncle. Talk bluntly and harshly, reproof; because the Dutch supposedly exercise severe discipline.

Uncle George. In Abbott's Rollo Books a walking encyclo-



pedia.

Uncle Remus. Privileged house servant, whose role is Negro entertainer to white children. Character created by Joel Chandler.

Uncle Sam. Popular personification of the government or typical citizens of the United States. A humorous extension of the initials U.S., represented as a tall, lean, sinewy Yankee with long hair and chin whiskers, wearing striped pantaloons, swallow-tail coat, and plug hat. Replaced the earlier Brother Jonathan. Corresponds to Ivan Ivanovich, John Bull, Johnny Crapaud.

Uncle Sam's heel. Florida.

Uncle Sam's ice box. Alaska.

Uncle Tom. A slave who dies of the cruelties inflicted on by his owner, the brutal Simon Legree. Character created by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

**UNCTION** Consecration, dedication. Deity communication.

**UNDAUNTEDNESS** In an Italian icon personified by a youth in red and white. His naked arms seem to sustain the shocks of a bull.

**UNDEE (UNDE, UNDY)** In heraldry wavy lines denoting sea. Ensign of one who overrides temptation.

**UNDERWORLD** After-life abode in mythologies all over the world. Reached by crossing a river in a boat or on a bridge, descending through a cave, rock crevice, well, etc. The realm is one of wealth from which earth obtains vegetation, a place of continual feasting and merrymaking, or a house of ordeal. In the tropics it is a burning realm, in the north a place of eternal cold. It is the workshop of immortal artisans, from whose anvil sparks

rise as volcanoes; the chamber in which the sun spends the night or winter; realm from which the first mortals emerged or from which winds issue. Among Aryan races believed to be a place where wisdom as well as wealth originated. Christian realm of punishment; Egyptian fields where grain grew and where souls were weighed; Greek realm where the dead lived a colorless existence. The term is applied to criminals and drug addicts as a social unit.

**Underworld ruler.** Deity of darkness and death; guardian of treasures vaulted in the earth; immortal artisan who makes marvelous helmets, palaces, ships (clouds), musical instruments (winds), swords (rays), and other wondrous things for celestial deities; vegetation thief; warrior who conquers fertility and sun heroes and holds them as prisoners until they are rescued in the proper season. Frequently such a deity is lame or maimed because part of the year he does not produce. See Fisher king.

**Underworld visitor.** In mythology usually a fertility deity or light hero, the underworld representing winter (or night) when the full light and warmth of the sun are absent from the sky and vegetation from the earth.

**UNDINE** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning wave. (2) In medieval legend a female water sprite, who obtained a soul only by marrying a mortal and bearing a child.

**UNDRY** Caldron of the Celtic earth god Dagda. It provided everyone with food in proportion to his merit; from it none went away unsatisfied. Cognate with the Grail.

**UNELANUHI** Literally, the apportioner. Cherokee sun goddess.

**UNFADING** One of the gnostic Aeons.

**UNFERTH** In Beowulf a divine artisan. Spokesman for King Hrothgar. He gives Beowulf the sword Hrunting (rays) with which Beowulf kills Grendel's dam. Probably an earth spirit.

**UNFINISHED LIFE WORK** Symbolized by a broken column or shaft.

**UNI** (1) A man of humble birth who rose to power at the court of Pepi I in ancient Egypt, when he conspired with the queen and informed against another of the king's wives. (2) Etruscan great mother paralleling Juno. (3) Finnish god of sleep.

**UNICORN** Courage, daring, fearlessness, felicity, female chastity, ferocity, grandeur, intelligence, kindness, nobility, peace, pure reason, pugnaciousness, solitude, strength, swiftness, virtue, wisdom. In heraldry signifies knightly power. Supporter of the United Kingdom's arms. Attribute of sun heroes. In the Southern Sky the constellation also called Monoceros. Various descriptions: as having a horse's body with a single straight horn in the forehead's center; as a white horse with a spirally twisted horn, a cloven hoof, lion's tail, and goat's beard; as a white horse with a red head, blue eyes, buck legs, lion's tail, and a red, black, and white horn; as a horse with a stag's head, elephant's feet, and a three-foot horn which is a deadly weapon. In China called Ch'i-lin (male-female) or Piao. Symbolic of rectitude. The fourth of the Ssu Ling, head of all hairy animals, presiding over literature and China's destiny, and appearing only during a good

and wise rule or before a sage's birth. From signs on its back Fu Hsi devised the Pa Kwa, from which Chinese letters evolved. It is the incarnate essence of the five primordial elements, and lives for 1,000 years. Any injury inflicted upon it foretells disasters. When connected with a family denotes illustrious offspring. In art identified with the Chimera. Christian symbol of monastic life. Represents Christ. Attribute of Saint Justina and Virgin Mary. Frequently depicted with the lion. In early Christian legends it lays its head in a virgin's lap and weeps for joy; in later legends it nuzzles to her breasts and attempts familiarities, whereupon the virgin leads him to hunters, i.e. spiritual love rejects profane love. In medieval legend it can be captured only by a virgin (wisdom or spiritual integrity). In Ethiopia called arucharis. Crest of the kings of Israel and called reem. Represented with two horns and a serpent's tail, symbolic of the celestial circle. In Japan called ki-rin (male-female) or sin-you (sheep). Appears on the mikado's crest and symbolizes supreme gentleness and virtue. Born of a cow and a dragon, it has deer's legs, the dragon's head and breast, a single horn, and emits flames at its joints and tail. In Kordofan called arase; in Tibet called serou.

Unicorn butting. Employment of the intellect. Verified in the metaphors, 'ramming it home,' 'rebuttal.' In Hebrew tradition, Joseph's benediction.

Unicorn horn. Sword of reason, word of God. Supposedly revealed treason and efficacious against poison. Into the 18th century pharmacies carried unicorn horn scrapings to which were attributed curing powers.

Christian symbol of salvation.

Unicorn with young girl.

Power of love and purity over savagery.

Unicorn with parrot on its back. Dumb justice with a talkative advocate.

**UNION** (1) In an Italian icon personified by a young woman crowned with vine and elm leaves. She carries a halcyon.  
(2) One of the gnostic Aeons.

Union Jack. Combination of the crosses of Saint George for England, Saint Andrew for Scotland, and Saint Patrick for Ireland; emblem of the British Isles.

Union rose. A rose with red and white petals; red for the house of Lancaster, white for the house of York.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Personified by Brother Jonathan, cracker-barrel philosopher, Indian, Miss Columbia, Uncle Sam. Symbols: bald-headed eagle, bucking horse, national flag, rattle snake.

**UNITY** (1) Symbolized by one.  
(2) One of the gnostic Aeons.

**UNIVERSE** Symbolized by cone, dodecahedron, double-pyramid, eight-spoked wheel, point within a circle, sphere.

Universal ruin. Agents of universal ruin are: conflagration, deluge, earthquake, famine, tornado, wild beasts.

**UNK-TA-HE** Dakota water god. Master of dreams and witchcraft. Portrayed as a serpent which was believed to control disease.

**UNKTOMI (ICTCINIKE, ICTINIKI, IKTOMI IKTO)** Siouan trickster-culture hero. He had a spider form.

**UNKULUNKULU** Literally, he

who is beneath. Zulu progenitor of the human race. He was a reed (uhlanga) from which the first mortals broke off.

**UNLEAVENED BREAD** See bread.

**UNNATURAL BIRTH** In folk literature denotes a notable person's birth. Athena, Dionysus, Macbeth, Susa-no-wo were so born.

**UNNEFER (AUNF)** A title of Osiris meaning one or sun fire.

**UNTAMO** Finnish dream god.

**UNTAR (UNDUTAR)** Finnish goddess of mists and fog.

**UNT-TONGK** Finno-Ugrian forest master. A human-like face is carved on a tree to represent him, and food offerings are rubbed into its mouth.

**UNWASHED** The mob. Edmund Burke speaks of, "the great unwashed." Carlyle speaks of "washed against unwashed."

**UOKESAHS** Same as Eckesax.

**UOR** Yakut soul of one dead which haunts its old home. A spirit especially dangerous to infants.

**UP** Word root which equates with ap, ob.

**UPADHYAYA** Eighteenth Buddhist arhat. Shown with a sack. In Tibet called Hva-s'en or Hvasheng.

**UPALI** One of Buddha's five disciples.

**UPANISHADS** Literally, sitting down (at another's feet), hence a confidential talk or esoteric

doctrine. The oldest Hindu speculative literature, dealing with the nature of the supreme being and means of union with him.

**UPAS TREE** An object that is harmful; from the tradition in Java that a river rose in an upas tree with vapors of a deadly poison.

**UPHAZ** In the Bible a land of fabulous wealth in gold and gems. Probably identical with Ophir.

**UPHIR** In medieval demonology the chemist attending Beelzebub's toilet.

**UPHUKINAKU** Babylonian council hall of the gods.

**UPIR (UPIOR)** Slavic vampires. Deceased people who in life had been bad characters or sorcerers. A word derived from the Turkish uber (enchantress). Other names are kruvnik, martwec, oloroten, vedomec, wieszczy.

**UPPER CIRCLES (UPPER CRUST)** Aristocracy, higher social ranks.

On one's uppers. Reduced to financial extremity; in allusion to the dilapidated shoes of those in poverty.

Upper hand. Having advantage or preeminence.

Upper ten. See under Ten.

Weak in the upper story.  
Slightly demented.

**UPRIGHT** Male principle.

Upright and circle. Male and female principles.

**UPSALA (UPSAL)** Heavenly abode of the Norse god Frey.

**UP-UAUAT** Egyptian jackal-headed god. Pathmaker, guide of the dead. Later form of Khentamenti.

**UR** (1) Word root from the Hebrew, meaning fire, light. Equates with ra. (2) Singular form of Urim. (3) Sumerian city. One of the world's most ancient metropolises, site of moon worship, art center. Its monarchs were called kings of the four regions. Birthplace of Abraham (sun). Source of Urban.

**URA** Sumerian plague demon, pestilential summer god.

**URAEUS** From the Greek, meaning of a tail. Egyptian symbol of fire, motion, power over life and death, protection, sovereignty. Serpent emblem placed on the headdress of divinities and kings, at whose enemies it supposedly spit venom. Worn by mother-right.

**URANIA (OURANIA)** (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning heavenly she. Related to ura (pestilence, summer; also bear's or lion's tail, expressive of fury), uraeus (asp), and Ana (queen). (2) Greek Titan, muse of astronomy. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. By Apollo, mother of Hymen. Emblems: compass, staff, globe. (3) Epithet of Aphrodite as queen of heaven and connected with spiritual love. Attribute a swan.

**URANUS (OURANUS)** (1) Literally, heaven. Greek sky god, the male principle. Offspring of Chaos or son-husband of Gaea. Father of the Cyclopes, Hecatoncheires, Titans, etc. Terrified of his monstrous offspring he pushed them back into the earth. Gaea, resenting the burden of which she thought she had been relieved, induced their son Cronus to avenge the insult. Cronus seized the throne and with a sickle mutilated his father. From



the blood that fell the Erinyes, Gigantes, and Meliae were engendered; from the mixture of blood and sea-foam, Aphrodite, called Anadyomene, arose. The tearing by Cronus into fourteen pieces is a version of the dismemberment of the waning moon or of grain at harvest. Portrayed in a starred mantle, his hands pointing to the sun and moon. Emblems: moon, stars, sun. Equates with Coelus, Epigeus, Jumala, Osiris, Tengri, T'ien, Varuna. (2) Planet seventh in distance from the sun, ruler of the zodiacal house Aquarius. In astro-mythology star of regeneration and birth. With Neptune connected with the cosmic consciousness and iridescent colors to indicate wholeness. Corresponds to musical tone G natural. Red typifies the father's power, the life and fire of the lower world; blue the mother element or substance into which life enters; yellow the child or new birth. Pictured by an H pierced by a vertical line at the bottom of which is a circle.

**URAS** Name variant of the Assyrian fire god Ninib.

**URASHIMA TARO** Literally, son-of-beach-land. The Japanese Rip Van Winkle. Fisher-boy who followed the beautiful Oto-hime to an undersea palace, where he married her. After three blissful years he desired to return to see his parents. Oto-hime provided him with a box which, if he never opened it, would assure his return. At his native place everything was changed, and he discovered he had been away for hundreds of years. In his distress he opened the casket, suddenly became an old man, and died, exemplifying one who seeks dreamy ideals without the willingness to

make a strenuous effort or submit to training; also a hint at the contrast between the evanescent existence of mankind and the endless duration of ideal life. Resembles the Pandora myth. Compare Divine-human marriages, Hiko-hohodemi.

**URBAN** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning courteous, of the city. A conventional name of popes. Resolves into ur-ob-an, and yields benign fire or circle of one fire.

**URD (URDH, URDHR, URDUR, URPR, URTH)** Literally, power of fate. Originally a Norse baleful doom goddess and death queen. Later, the chief of three Norns, representing the past. Daughter of Mimir. Portrayed looking back. By Anglo-Saxons called Wyrd.

**Urdarbrunn (Urtharbrunn).** Urd's fountain or well located beneath one of the Yggdrasil's roots. It gave life and warmth to the world-ash and was the abode of the Norns.

**Urd's horn.** Vessel from which those who are to share eternal life in Helheim are given to drink that they may acquire enduring strength.

**URDAWL BEN** The venerable head of Bran, which discoursed wisdom and protected the people of Wales for almost a century. See Bran.

**URGAN** A mortal stolen by fairies and brought up in elf-land. He transformed into a hideous pixie and retained the form until kissed by a beautiful maiden, then he became a handsome youth. Related to the beauty and the beast motif.

**URGANDA** Fairy in Carolingian romances.

**URGE** Gnostic term for deity. Yields great fire and related to orge.

**URGEL** Yakut name for the Pleiades. Lover of the evening and morning star. The meeting of the two in the sky is a bad omen, foretelling violent weather.

**URIAH (URJAH)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is light. (2) Carrier of a betrayal letter. In Old Testament legend a Hittite in David's army renowned for his valor. To save Bathsheba, Uriah's wife, from death for adultery and to obtain her for himself, David wrote a message to Joah, in which he asked that Uriah be placed in the battle's front ranks. A darkness lord destroyed by the sun (David). Compare Bellerophon, Mutalammis.

Uriah letter. A treacherous letter pretending friendship; a death-warrant.

**URIDIMMU** Babylonian chaos demon in the service of Tiamat. A gruesome lion identified with the constellation Lupus (wolf).

**URIEL** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning fire or flame of God. (2) One of the seven archangels of rabbinical angelology. In art shown carrying a scroll and a book indicating his role as interpreter of judgments and prophecies. Long-fellow makes him the angel of Mars. In Milton's Paradise Lost, he is the sun's regent.

**URIEN (URIAN, URIENCE, URIENS)** Brythonic god of battle and minstrelsy, lord of Gower. Husband of Modron. Patron of bards. His badge was a raven. Mortalized as a king in the Arthurian cycle. In Morte d'Arthur appears as Nentres of Garloth.

**Sir Urien (Urian).** A Christianization of the Brythonic god. The Devil. Nickname for a person of whom little is thought, and whose habit is to appear at inopportune moments.

**URIM AND THUMMIM** Literally, light and perfection, or fire and truth. Unidentified objects mentioned in the Old Testament. Worn on the high priest's breastplate. Apparently precious stones or small figures whose lustre revealed God's will, or used in casting lots; one signifying an affirmative, the other a negative answer. A divine oracle, judgment. The name expresses the truth of God's revelations.

**URINE** Life force. Used in sympathetic magic to produce fertilizing rains.

**UR-KUH** Persian primeval cow from whose slain body mankind was created.

**UR-MER** A form of the bull symbolizing the Egyptian creator deity, Ptah.

**URN** Death, female reproductive energy, fertility, health, life source, peace, purification. Caldron of plenty, container of sacred blood, water, or wine. Emblem of water deities and of Aquarius, the zodiacal water bearer.

Draped urn. Death, mourning.

Urn dripping clear oil. Holy life.

Urn surrounded by water plants. Spring, river.

**URNA** Shining spot on Buddha's or Siva's forehead. The divine or third eye, the sun. Sign of spiritual consciousness or insight.

**UR-NAMMU (UR-ENGUR)**

Builder, reformer, self-appointed Sumerian king, who restored prestige to the city of Ur, which had fallen into anarchy after the collapse of the empire of Sargon I. He constructed a ziggurat to the moon god Nannar, and led Sumer's golden age in a reign marked by peace and prosperity.

**URNES** Egyptian mythological stream flowing in darkness around earth; legendary source of the Nile.

**UR-NINA** Iron-gloved monarchs. A dynasty ruling the city of Lagash in Sumer; tyrants and oppressors.

**URSA MAJOR** Literally, great bear. Constellation in the Northern Sky containing seven bright stars variously called Arthur's or Charles's Wain, Big Dipper, Himmel Wagon, Karl's Wagon, Odin's Waegn, Plowing Oxen, Wagoner, Wain Harrow. Symbolic of the sevenfold spirit. It is the rope which holds all things in the heavens together. A bride or maiden robber and associated with hunting myths. Arabs call it Al Akbar or Al Dubh (Great Bear). In China called Pih Tow (Emperor's chariot) or T'si tsiang (Seven goers). Ursa Major and Ursa Minor are together forms of the longevity and wealth gods. In Greek antiquity the watcher which never set and guarded the universe. A form of Callisto. By ancient Hebrews called Dohb (Bear). In India the celestial form of the Rishes. The Siberian name is Elwe'kyen (wild reindeer buck). The bucks pursue the seven horses of Ursa Minor; when they catch the horses they will destroy them and the end of the world will come.

**Ursa Minor.** Constellation in the Northern Sky including Polaris,

hence the universal axis. Worshiped by seamen as a guide to port. Also called Cynosure, Dog's Tail, Lesser Chariot, Little Bear, Little Dipper. By Greeks revered as a form of Arcas, son of Callisto.

**URSANAPI (SURSUNABU, UR-SHANABI)** Boatman of Utnapishtim, survivor of the deluge in Babylonian mythology. Ferryman who bears the souls of the dead. Prototype of Charon.

**URSULA (URSEL)** Norse moon goddess. Attended by eleven thousand virgins (stars). Christianized and made a saint.

**URUK (ERECH)** Probably the earliest urban community in the world. Founded about 3,500 B.C. in lower Mesopotamia. From the temple accounts the people were traders.

**URUKAGINA** First historic reformer. King of Lagash who lived frugally and sought to establish justice and liberty. Those who resented his reforms dethroned him and burned the city.

**URVAKHSHAYA** In Iranian mythology a wise chief of assemblies. Slain by the demon Hitaspa. Urvakhshaya's brother Keresaspa avenged the crime. Personification of the sun's rays killed by storm.

**URVARA** Hindu lord of the ploughed field.

**URVASI (URUASI, URUKI, URVASHI)** Literally, wide-spreading. Hindu dawn or spring maid. Loved by Pururavas (see). Mother of Agni. Her earthly counterpart was the lotus or swan. Corresponds to Europa.

**URVAZISHTA** Iranian sacred

fire. Fire which drinks and does not eat, and is found in plants which produce flame by friction. See Bahram.

**URVIS** In Zoroastrianism the lake on Mount Hugar into which all waters flow to become purified before distributing health to all of Ahura Mazda's creatures. Its source is Ardivisura Anahita.

**USANAS** Hindu celestial smith, who brought the dead back to life.

**USCHING** Baltic horse god.

**USEFUL BEAUTY** Northern countries: apple tree; southern countries: orange tree.

**USERT** Egyptian earth goddess. Closely resembles Isis and Neith.

**USH** Word root from the Sanscrit, meaning to burn or flame. Equates with is or ish.

**USHAPATI** Hindu lord of dawn.

**USHAS (USAS, USHA)** Literally, shining. Hindu dawn goddess. A gleaming maid untouched by age, but who makes men old as she returns day after day to remove night's black mantle and banish dreams. Born from the head of Dyaus, she distributes her gifts on small and great alike. Mother of cows (clouds) kidnaped by Panis, but which she rescued and presented to Indra. In another account sorceress daughter of Bana to whom Parvati taught the Lasya, female dance, and through whom it passed on to the people. Her chariot is drawn by steeds of ruddy kine. Personifies perpetual rebirth. Parallels Athena, Aurora, Eos.

**USHEBTIU** Literally, the answerers. In Egyptian antiquity small statues in mummy form inscribed with magical formula. They obeyed the dead and performed whatever was requested of them. See Mortuary Statues.

**USHNACH CLAN** See Naoise.

**USHUMGALANNA** Literally, mighty serpent (or dragon) of heaven. Sumerian fertility god. Originally a dying god of whom Tammuz is a differentiated type.

**USNISA** Protuberance on a Buddha's skull; sometimes indicated by hair in a high chignon. Symbolizes supernal wisdom.

**USNISAVIJAYA (USHNISHASITA-TAPATRAPARAGITA)** Buddhist victorious goddess of the usnisa. Female Bodhisattva. She annihilates sin, conquers calamities, expels disease, protects travelers, stops war, subdues demons. Usually represented with one thousand heads and arms to indicate her omniscience and resourcefulness. Colors: white; emblems: Buddha image, kalasa, and visvavajra; mudras: dharmacakra, dhyana, and varada. In Tibet called gTug-tor rnam-par rgyal-ma.

**USO-DORI** Literally, liar bird. In Japanese legend the bullfinch loved by Fukuro, the owl. Small carved birds worn as good luck charms. A uso is purchased at the Tenjin shrine, then is exchanged for a similar one. The exchange is not merely for better luck but to exchange falsehood for truth.

**USUMGAL (USHUMGAL)** Sumerian great sea serpent; ally of Zu.



UT Mongolian mother of fire.

UTA Egyptian symbolic eye; placed at a boat's prow to see the way.

UTAH Emblem: Segoe Lily; motto: Industry; nicknames: Beehive, Desert, Mormon.

UTATHYS Hindu god of spring growth; husband of Bhadra.

UTGARD Literally, out-yard or outer-ward. In Norse mythology, circle of rocks that hemmed the ocean which encompassed earth. Also called Jotunheim.

Utgard-Loki (Ugarthilocus, Utgard-Hoki). Giant ruler of Utgard; otherworld aspect of Loki. He defended himself by creating illusions, and the most severe blows were unable to hurt him. Destructive, he represented moral and physical evil, and assumed the designation Strymer as a disguise. In medieval literature a devil.

UTHER PENDRAGON (UTHER BEN, UTHYR BEN) Brythonic sky deity. King of Britain in love with Igherna, wife of Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, who shut her up in Tintagel. Merlin gave to Uther the form of Gorlois, and Uther gained access to the duchess. News of the death of Gorlois arrived so Uther disclosed his identity and married Igherna, who bore him Arthur and a daughter Anne. Igherna personifies dawn or spring; Gorlois the old year or darkness. The legend resembles that of Zeus and Alcmene. Uther is identical with ether; Pendragon means dragon's head, signifying war-leader.

UTKHA Buriat soul animal or bird. It imposes special duties

on its members, frequently impregnates a woman, and the child so born becomes the clan's first shaman and founder. Taboo as food.

UTNAPISHTIM Babylonian sun hero. In a deluge myth, Enki warned him to build an ark, in which he and his wife were saved. Like Noah, of whom he was a prototype, he released a dove, raven, and swallow to determine if the ark could land. A favorite of the gods, he crossed the Bitter Sea of Death to immortality, and was visited in his afterworld abode by Gilgamesh, who desired the plant of life. Thus the sun, after setting, became the underworld lord. Identical with Pir-napishtim and zinsudra.

UTOPIA From the Greek, meaning not place. An ideally perfect condition or realm. A visionary plan for social reform.

UTPALA Buddhist non-tantric symbol. The blue lotus.

UTSET In Sia mythology the mother of Indians. See Sussistinnako.

UTTARA-KURU Hindu dark land to the north. Identical with Hyperborea.

UTTUKKU (UTTU) Literally, weaver. In Sumerian mythology a title of Ishtar (spinster who cuts the life thread) and of Tagtug.

UTU (UTUG, UTUKI) Sumerian sun deity. Usually described as male and equated with Shamash.

UTUMO The Finno-Ugrian unknown dead. These spirits are believed to be claiming a memorial feast when insects and larvae hinder the growth of crops or

mice destroy the grain. They are propitiated with a sacrifice at which wedding songs are sung, and the ceremony is called utum wedding.

UZ (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning firmness. (2) Home of Job; also called Austis.

UZAT Egyptian mystic eye worn around the neck as an amulet protection against evil. The eye of Horus or solar eye. Compare Uta.

UZAVA TUMASPANA Iranian rain genius who battled Afrasiyab, who withheld rain.

UZZA Ancient Arabian love goddess. Identified with Aphrodite and Astarte.

UZZAH In the Old Testament one who lacked humility. For his irreverence in permitting the ark to be exposed to sight and touch, God smote him down.

UZZIEL Literally, my strength is El. In rabbinical angelology one of the principal angels. In Milton's Paradise Lost next in command to Gabriel and guardian of the south.

## V

V Twenty-second of a class or series; twenty-first if J is not counted. Interchangeable with F and W; graphic variation of U; sometimes called single U. Sign of victory and vie (life). As understood by mystics, twin rays emanating from the godhead. Occult significance: hard work, money losses and travel; its period is for twenty-two or for four years. Character traits: cleverness, creativeness, extravagance, gambling. Numeri-

cal value: four. Physical weak spots: brain and nerves. Etruscan sign for the open hand. Among Hebrew cabalists the traits are: diplomacy, liberality, renown; in low form: dissipation. In Roman notation, five; with a line above it, 5,000. Derived from the Egyptian hieroglyph of the horned serpent (whence F, W, Y); equates with Hebrew vau (nail).

Twin V's. See under Twin.

VAC (VACH) Literally, speech. Originally a Hindu goddess of thunder; later the goddess who conveyed knowledge to man and a name of Sarasvati.

VADA Among Indians of southwestern United States a frenzy in which a man supposedly has the power to inflict a death-dealing curse. Powerful sorcery.

VAETTER (VAETR, VAETTIR, VETTER) Danish house spirit. Seen only by those who have second sight. In early myths a beneficent guardian, later a wizard or witch. Probably originally a spirit of the dead.

VAFTHRUDNER (VAFTHRUDNIR) Norse frost giant. Odin consulted him for knowledge of the past and future. Vafthrudner put to death those who could not tell him something he did not know, and was killed by Odin, thus winter was killed by the warm sky.

VAGONIONA Same as Guagugiana.

VAGRET One who puts his personal ambition first and justice second; from the lawyer in Brieux's Red Robe.

VAGTANUS Roman god who caused children to utter their

first cry.

**VAHAGN** Armenian sun or fire god. He stole straw from Baal-Shamin, and the stalks he dropped formed the Milky Way. Conqueror of the dragon Azdahah (darkness). Analogue of Vere-thraghna.

**VAHANA** Buddhist mount or throne on which a sacred figure is placed.

**VAINAMOINEN (WAINAMOINEN)** Literally, river mouth. Chief Finnish culture hero. Son of Ilmatar. Builder of marvelous ships, inventor of the harp, magician, maker of runes. He protected his country from the sorceries of Louhi and visited Tuonela (realm of darkness), where he refused a tankard of beer and thus was able to return to the upperworld. See Eating in a divine world.

**VAIR** In heraldry blue shield-shaped designs on a white field representing squirrel skins. Emblem of nobility.

**VAIROCANA (KUN-RIG, VAIRO-CHANA)** First celestial Buddha. The Brilliant light or essence of existence. One of the five contemplative Buddhas, Dhyani-buddha of the First World. In usual form, asana: dhyana; color: white; emblems: cakra and ghanta; mudra: dharmacakra; sakti: Vajradhatvisvari; vahana: lion. In Tibet called rNam-par snon-mdsad.

**VAISRAVANA** Minor Buddhist deity. A Lokapala. King of Yaksas, who brings disease. Guardian of the north. Color: yellow; emblems: dhvaja and nakula. In Japan called Bishamon; in Tibet called rNam-thos-sras.

**VAISYA (VAISHYA)** Literally, settler. Third of the four Hindu castes. The agricultural and mercantile class.

**VAITARANI** Hindu river of death. Hot stream which flows between the land of the living and Yama's realm.

**VAIVASVATA** An epithet of Yama.

**VAJA** See Ribhus.

**VAJGATS** Finno-Ugrian holy island where sacrifices of reindeer and dogs are made to tutelary spirits, and hunting and fishing meetings are held.

**VAJRA (VADJRA)** From the Sanscrit, meaning diamond, usually translated thunderbolt. Symbol of divine or mystic energy, male principle, universe axis. Said to be hard as adamant and clear as emptiness. Used against drought demons. Buddhist thunderbolt scepter, a tantric emblem. In Hinduism a weapon of Indra.

Vajradhatu. Buddhist world of ideas. Compare Garbhadhatu. Vajrahungkara. Crossed hands mudra signifying contrasts.

Vajrasana. Buddhist diamond or thunderbolt throne.

**VAJRADAKINI** Buddhist female air deity capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. Color: blue, emblems: kapala, khatvanga, vajra. In Tibet called rDerje-mkhah-grö.

**VAJRADHARA** By the Gelugpa (Buddhist Yellow Cap sect) worshiped as Adibuddha or primordial Buddha. Possessor and wielder of the thunderbolt. In usual form, asana: dhyana; color: blue or gold; emblems: ghanta,

padma at shoulder level, vajra; ornaments: Bodhisattva; sakti: Prajnaparamita. When in Karmavajra form, his mudra is vitarka. When in Dharmavajra form, his emblem is visvavajra. When nude, his mudra is dharmacakra. In Tibet called Dorje-chhang or rDorje-ch'an.

**VAJRADHATVISVARI** A Dhyani-buddhasakti; sakti of Vairocana. Asana: lalita; color: white; mudras: dharmacakra, varada, vitarka. Holds a padma stem supporting a cintamani and a trikona at shoulder level. Other emblems: cakra, churi, kapala.

**VAJRAHERUKA** The blue Herukabuddha. Also called Aksobhya. See Herukabuddhas.

**VAJRAPANI** Second celestial Bodhisattva. Protector against snake bites. As thunderbolt-handed he is a Dhyani-bodhisattva and converts the doubtful, quells demons, assists in the grief at Buddha's funeral. Like his prototype Indra, he is a rain god, and protects nagas who send rain from the onslaught of garuda birds. Emblems: naga, pasa, vajra. In other manifestations, Acala, Acaryavajrapani. In Tibet called P'yag-na-rdo-rje. Adopted by Siberian tribes and developed into the creator god Otshirvani.

**VAJRAPUTRA** Fifth Buddhist arhat, who went as a missionary into Ceylon. Son of the Thunderbolt. Right hand in vitarka mudra; he holds a camara. In Tibet called rDorje-moi-bu.

**VAJRASATTVA** Literally, courageous thunderbolt soul. One of the five contemplative Buddhas. By the Ka-dam-pa (Red Cap sect) worshiped as Adibuddha. Asana: dhyana, lalita; color: white; em-

blems: ghanta, vajra; ornaments: Bodhisattva. Right hand at breast, left hand in lap or on hip. In Tibet called Dorje-sem-pa or rDorje-sems-dpa.

**VAJRAVARAHI** Literally, diamond sow or mighty sky goer. A powerful Buddhist Dakini; female air deity capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her, frequently for bewitchment. Emanation of the first celestial Buddha, Vairocana. Sakti of Cakra-samvara. She excretes a sow's head from her right ear. Asana: dancing; color: red; emblems: kapala, kartrha, khatvanga. In Tibet called rDorje-p'ag-mo or Dorjephe-mo.

**VAKSOZA** Finno-Ugrian water-mill spirit. Usually friendly.

**VAKULA (BAKULA)** From the Sanscrit, meaning mongoose. Ninth Buddhist arhat, who went as a missionary to Uttarakuru.

**VALA** (1) In Hinduism the cave where cows (fertile rains) are confined. Also the stronghold's guardian, who is Indra's enemy. (2) See Volva.

**VALASKJALF** In Norse mythology a mansion of Odin, built by deities and roofed with pure silver (the sky). Site of the throne Hlidskjalf. Abode of the fallen; probably another name for Valhalla.

**VALDEMAR** Teutonic masculine name meaning famed in power.

**VALDES** Old Norse name meaning destructive in battle.

**VALDICHIANA** Tuscan swamp; haunt of malaria demons. Mentioned in Dante's Inferno.



VALE See Vali.

VALENTINE (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning healthy, powerful. (2) See under Saints. (3) A sweetheart chosen on Saint Valentine's day in accordance with an old belief that birds begin mating on February 14. Also an expression of love sent on this day.

Comic valentine. A humorous, satirical, or vulgar picture or verse sent on February 14; a travesty on the older custom.

VALERIAN (VALERIANUS, VALERIEN) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning to be strong. (2) Husband of Saint Cecilia, who remained a virgin. Because of love for her, he became a Christian. (3) March 16 birthday flower symbolizing good disposition. Arabian lust-stirring herb. Ancient Greeks used it to stop bleeding. Romans used as incense. In medieval Europe used as a love potion.

VALERIUS (VALERE) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning worthy. In feminine form, Valeria or Valerie.

VALETUDO Early Italian health and victory goddess.

VAL-FATHER Icelandic for father of the slain. Odin as father of the brave who dwell in Valhalla.

VALHALLA (VALHAL, WALTHALLA) (1) Literally, slaughter hall. Norse palace of immortality, favorite of Odin's three homes, where he entertained the Einheri (slain warriors). Its rafters were of spears, its roof of polished shields. It stood in the gleaming Glasir grove, whose trees bore red-gold leaves (sunset); it was sur-

rounded by the river Thund (sky). Eight hundred warriors (stars) went out through its 540 doors each morning to engage in combat with light forces. Each night on their return their wounds were healed and the Valkyries served them a banquet prepared by Andhrimnir in the caldron Eldhrimnir (earth) from the magic boar Saehrimnir (darkness), which came back to life after each killing. Mead (dew) was provided by the she-goat Heidrun. Valhalla and Helheim refer to the state of things between death and Ragnarok; Naastrand and Gimle refer to the state of things after Ragnarok. (2) Structure where the memorials or remains of deceased heroes are placed.

VALI (ALI, VALE, VOLI) In Norse mythology, (1) son of Odin by Rind. Personification of spring, deity of lengthening days. Born for the purpose of avenging the death of his half-brother Balder, he grew to full stature in one day and killed Hoder (darkness). He survived Ragnarok, inasmuch as earth must not be deprived of justice. In Beowulf called Bous. (2) Son of Loki and Sigyn. Personification of scorching summer heat. Turned into a werewolf by the gods.

VALISRAVANA Buddhist guardian king of the north.

VALKJOSANDI From the Scandinavian meaning chooser of the slain. A title of Odin.

VALKYRIE (VALKYR, VALKYRJA, WALKURE, WALKYRIE) Literally, chooser of the slain. Norse battle-maid. One of the golden-haired maidens with dazzling white arms, who resided in Valhalla. In shining armor and helmets, with spears or drawn swords (rays), and mounted

on swift horses (winds), they rode over the world's battlefields each day to carry the warriors designated for death by Odin or Tyr over Bifrost (rainbow bridge) into Valhalla. When they served mead to the chosen heroes in the skulls of the vanquished they wore flowing white robes (clouds). Usually regarded as atmosphere spirits, the Aurora Borealis, lightning, mist, etc. Sometimes confused with the Norns, whom as destiny spinners they resemble. The best known is Brynhild. Also called Folkvitr (battle-wight), Herjan's Disir (Odin's spirit), Hjalmmeyjar (helmet maid), Hjalmvitr (helmet wight), Oskmeyjur (choice or wish-maid), Sarvitr (wound-wight), Valmeyjar (battle-maid). Sometimes addressed as southern women, indicating the direction from which they came.

**VALLEY** Darkness, death, tears. Chinese abode of the Ku Shen, realm of silence and vacuity out of which came heaven and earth.

Valley of Enna. Greek mythological realm of everlasting spring, where Persephone was gathering daffodils when she disappeared.

Valley of Humiliation. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* the place where Christian puts Apollyon to flight.

Valley of Jehoshaphat. Place of judgment. See under Jehoshaphat.

Valley of Tears (Vale of Tears). Christian realm of darkness and despair.

Valley of the Shadow of Death. In the Bible a cheerless and perilous condition of the soul. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* a wilderness filled with darkness, deserts, drought, and pits, in which the sinner is trapped.

Figuratively, a serious illness or other state in which life is risked.

Valley of Thorns. Norse valley of the dead.

**VALMIKI** Hindu hermit. Legendary author of the *Ramayana*. He supposedly was immortalized and became the sweeper's god, Lal Beg.

**VALOR** In an Italian icon personified by a young man in gold clothes holding a scepter and laurel wreath. He strokes a lion's head.

**VALPURGISNACHT** See Walpurgisnacht.

**VAMANA (VAMEN, VAMENA)** Vishnu as a dwarf trickster. In Hindu mythology, he encompasses the universe in three steps in order to recover earth from the demons (darkness) for the gods (light).

**VAMPIRE** Blood sucker, extortioner, leech, rapist, wanton woman. One who preys upon his fellows. In legend the ghost of a criminal, discontented person, heretic, or suicide, who has died and returns at night in bat or human form to suck the blood of sleepers or bring bad dreams. Those bitten become vampires at death. Bells, garlic, iron, and lights are effective charms against them. The New England witch hunts were a form of vampire belief.

**VAN** (1) Masculine name from a family name derived from fan or fen; also abstracted from the Dutch originally indicating place of origin, and from Old French *avante*, meaning forward. (2) Norse legendary river formed from the Fenris-wolf's saliva. (3) Singular of Vanir, which see.

**VANADIS** A title of Freya.

**VANAGOD** One of the Vanir, Norse air and sea deities.

**VANAHEIM** One of the nine Norse worlds. Abode of the Vanir located in the air and sea.

**VANAINTI** Literally, conquering superiority. Iranian victory goddess. Also called Uparatat.

**VANA-MOTHERS** In Norse mythology the nine daughters of Ran. Jointly they were the mothers of Heimdal. At the beginning they ground Ymir's body on the World Mill, of which they were custodians. Personifications of waves.

**VANAND (VANANT)** In Iranian mythology one of the leaders of the four corners of the sky. Star of the west which conquers evil (darkness).

**VANASA** Third Buddhist arhat. Forest-dweller, who went as a missionary to the Mountain of Seven Leaves. He holds a fan or fly whisk in his right hand; his left is in targani mudra. In Tibet called Nag-na-ne or Nags-na-gnas.

**VANASPATI** Hindu deity of the sacrificial post. He releases offerings to the gods.

**VANDAL** Literally, wanderer. A Teutonic race along the Baltic, which ravaged Gaul, invaded Spain and northern Africa, and despoiled art treasures, books, and civilization; hence any ruthless plunderer, especially one who destroys that which is beautiful.

**VANIR (VANAGODS, VANAS, VANEN, VANER)** Norse deities. Fertility spirits of an early

hunting and seafaring people; subsequently nature powers of the air, sea, and weather associated with commerce and crops. Residents of Vanaheim. They warred with the Aesir, but by treaty combined with them. Njord, father of Frey and Freya, was their chief.

**VANITY** Symbolized by bird with borrowed plumes, mirror, peacock, turkey. In an Italian icon personified by a young, jovial woman, splendidly dressed, painted, and carrying on her head a dish with a heart on it. In the Bible the term frequently denotes an idol or idol-worship. In old moralities and puppet shows a personification of vice. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress town in which is located a fair established by Apollyon and Beelzebub, allegorically depicting the world as a scene of folly.

**VANNI FUCCI** A bastard, notorious as a robber, ruffian, and politician. In Dante's Inferno, he is seized by a serpent and burnt to ashes, but instantaneously the ashes resume their former shape; thus evil constantly revives.

**VANOC** Knight of Arthur's Round Table. Son of Merlin. A fertility spirit.

**VAN-XUONG** Indo-Chinese Buddhist dragon god. Deity of literature.

**VAR** Norse goddess who listened to oaths of love and punished those who broke them.

**VARAHA (VARAHAVATARA)** Boar incarnation of Vishnu. Assumed to deliver the world from the power of Hiranyaksha, who had carried earth to the ocean's depths. After a thousand-year

battle, Varaha killed the demon and brought earth back to the surface. In another version earth was pressed down by an abundant population. The boar lifted it on one tusk and again made it fit for habitation. Earthquakes are caused when Varaha shifts his burden from one tusk to another. In modern Hinduism, Vishnu's third avatar, who during the deluge grasped the sinking earth and held it in place.

**VARANGIAN** Norse rover. Sea-robber or viking who roamed the Baltic.

Varangian guard. Byzantine emperors' bodyguard, troops partly formed of Scandinavian warriors. Mercenary.

**VARARUCHI** One who is diplomatic or tactful. In Hindu legend, when asked by the demon Rakshasha, "Who is the best looking woman in this city?" to save his life, he answered, "Any woman is beautiful to the man who admires her," and obtained the monster's friendship. See Riddle Solving.

**VARCIN** Hindu demon hostile to mankind; overcome by Indra. Drought spirit.

**VARDEN** Masculine name from the French-Celtic, meaning from the green valley.

Dolly Vardens. Watteau style gowns and hats worn by Dolly Varden, the pretty, laughing locksmith's daughter, who marries Joe Willet and with him runs an inn in Dickens' Barnaby Rudge.

**VARDHAMANA (VARDDHAMANA)**  
(1) Literally, he who increases. An epithet of Mahavira. (2) Swastika in reverse or counter-sunwise.

**VARDTRAD (VARTRAD)** Literally, ward-tree. Swedish sacred tree which provided oracles. If cut down the prosperity of the house before which it stood came to an end. Equates with the Yggdrasil.

**VAREGHNA (VAREGAN, VARENGAN)** In Iranian mythology the raven form of Verethraghna, symbolizing speed, sun's messenger, virility. The first time the Khvarenah (glory) departed from Yima, it did so in a Vareghna form, which granted boons until seized by Mithra.

**VARENA** Iranian legendary four-cornered region in which Thraetaona battled the monster Azhi Dahaka. Heaven.

**VARJOHALTIA** In Finno-Ugrian belief a man's shadow-ruler, which is capable of informing him of coming events, e.g. whether the harvest will be good or bad, etc.

**VARNIS** In Norse mythology the sons of Fenrir and Gulveig-Hoder. One was Hati (hater), moon-devourer; the other was Skoll (adherer), sun-devourer. In one account they guarded the forest to which the sun and the moon fled when pursued, and where the moon slept by day and the sun slept by night.

**VARR-LYPS** Literally, bloody backdoor. The opening used by Lapp men and prohibited to women when men set out to fish or hunt. The bleeding corpses of the prey are brought into the house through it.

**VARUNA** Hindu sky deity. Supreme ruler, all-seeing architect and sustainer of cosmic order, bestower of rains, divine judge. As a son of Aditi a



sun god. His wife was Gauri or Varunani. White skinned with a thousand eyes and four arms, clothed in a golden mantle, he sat on a throne under an umbrella surrounded by a thousand doors and pillars, while messengers (rays, winds, etc.) stood awaiting his orders. He owned refreshment-yielding kine (clouds). Horses were sacred to him. In later hymns he was invoked as a night sky, his double Mitra as the day sky, and finally completely supplanted by Prajapati and Vishnu and reduced to dominion over waters and ruler of the west, in which role he was portrayed as blue, astride a makara, holding a noose to ensnare non-believers and a vessel of gems (fertility). His consorts were Ganges and Jumna. Corresponds to Uranus.

Varunapragh. Varuna's festival at which sins were expiated.

**VARVARA** Literally, hairiness or wooliness. Greek and Roman term for barbarian, especially an aboriginal invader.

**VASA (VAIS)** Water goddess of the Ziryen, a Finno-Ugric people. She entices men to fall in love with her; then she drowns them.

**VASANTADEVI** Buddhist goddess of spring. Portrayed with an animal head. Color: blue; emblems: kapala and khadga; vahana: yellow mule. In Tibet called Chi-chi-gyal-mo or dPyid-kyi-rgyal-mo.

**VASE** Ambrosia, death, female principle, fertility, growth, human figure, life source, light, plenty, prayer, purification, water, wisdom. Altar object, holder of ointment oils, sacramental wine, or sacred blood. Used in hand-washing ceremonies before birth, prayers, and wed-

dings, and in sympathetic magic to bring fertilizing rain. Emblem of mother goddesses and of the zodiacal sign Virgo. In China a relic jar called ping, symbolic of harmony, intelligence, peace, triumph over life and death. In Kwan-yin's hands signifies sprinkling the waters of life on worshipers. Christian Holy Grail. Emblem of the Hebrew tribe Simeon.

Covered vase. One of the Buddhist eight glorious emblems. Ritual object, depository for priests' ashes. Non-tantric symbol of one who has mastered yogi practices, signifying treasury of all desires. Called kalasa.

Crystal vase. In northern European art signifies immaculate conception.

Empty vase. Christian symbol of body separated from the soul.

Four-sided vase. The four noble Buddhist truths: 1- suffering exists from birth to old age; 2- desire is the cause of suffering; 3- freedom from suffering comes by cessation of desire; 4- freedom from suffering is attained by virtuous living.

Lung-shaped vase. In China used when praying for rain.

Overflowing vase. Rain, waters of life. Emblem of Aquarius and water deities.

Owl-headed vase with breasts. Athena.

Round vase. In China used when offering heaven prayers.

Six-sided vase. The Chinese pao-ping symbolizing perpetual harmony.

Square vase. In China used when offering earth prayers.

Three-legged vase. In China, hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil.

Two-handled vase. Moisture. Attribute of Aquarius and water deities.

Vase holding lillies. Body holding a soul in perfect innocence. A transparent vase indicates perfect unity of body.

Vase holding rod. Sexual union.

Vase with birds on it. Eternal bliss.

Vase with grapes. New wine.

**VASHTI** A virtuous woman; from the Persian queen who was divorced by Ahasuerus when she refused his drunken order to show his reveling guests her beauty.

**VASILLISSA** Literally, wise. Slavic swan-maiden, daughter of the sea king Morskoi Tzar. While she was swimming Prince Ivan stole her feather dress, and she became his bride. See Swan-maiden.

**VASISTHA** A Hindu apsaras. Child of Mitra and Varuna (day and night sky) by Urvasi (dawn). An air spirit. See Apsaras.

**VASOLT** Literally, he who causes dismay. Norse storm demon.

**VASTOSPATI** Literally, lord of the dwelling. Hindu tutelary house spirit who blesses man and beast.

**VASU** Literally, bright one. (1) Vishnu as the immanent Hindu supreme being or soul of the universe. (2) One of eight divine beings, children of Aditi and attendants of Indra. Personification of natural phenomena. The Vasus are: Anala, fire; Anila, wind; Apa, water; Dhara, earth; Dhruva, pole star; Prabhasa, dawn; Pratyusha, light; Soma, moon.

**VASUD** Norse frost giant. Father of Vindsval.

**VASUDEVA** In Hindu mythology the putative father of Krishna. He saved Krishna's life in much the same manner that Joseph saved Christ's. See Krishna.

**VASUDHARA** In Buddhism a female Bodhisattva of abundance. Color: yellow; emblems: amrita vase and spike of grain; mudra: varada. In Tibet called Nor-rgyun-ma and Nor-rgyun-ma.

**VASUKI** One of the three great Hindu naga kings. Ruler in Patala. With Sesa, he was twisted around Mount Mandara and used as a rope when Kasyapa churned the Milky Ocean. Fearing the annihilation of his race by Garuda, Vasuki made a compact promising to send one snake each day to Garuda; thus a provider of rain. Usually portrayed in human form with a serpent crest.

**VASUNDHARA** Buddhist and Hindu earth goddess.

**VATA** (1) Iranian wind god. Identical with Vayu. (2) Papuan evil spirit which causes diseases and death.

**VATAK (AUTAK, UDAI)** Zoroastrian female demon who forces men to speak when they should not, and disturbs them when they perform physical functions. An incest fiend, half human, half monster. In Pahlavi texts, Azhi Dahaka's mother.

**VATEA (ATEA, WAKEA)** Hervey Island bright sky deity, created by Vari-ma-te-takere, the primeval mother. His abode was in Thin Land; his wife was Papa; his eyes were the sun and moon. In one version he and Tangaroa quarrelled as to the parentage of Papa's first born. To settle the dispute the offspring

was torn in two and each given a half. Vatea threw his portion into the sky and it became the sun. Tangaroa held his until the blood drained out, and when he threw it into the sky it became the pale moon. In other Polynesian myths the primary parent of the universe. Identical with Rangi.

**VATHEK** In Mohammedan legend a haughty, effeminate ruler, who forms a compact with Eblis and commits brutal crimes, believing he will obtain the throne of pre-Adamite sultans, only to discover his throne is in a place of torture, where he is doomed to remain forever.

Vathek's daughter. A red and yellow mixture supplied by Eblis; it filled the exhausted body with delight.

**VATICANUS MONS** Hill in ancient Rome which was the headquarters of the soothsayers called vaticinatores. In modern times site of the pope's palace.

Vatican prisoner. One self-imprisoned. The pope. Since 1870, when the last of the papal states was taken over by the Italian government the pope has not left Vatican grounds in protest against the usurpation of his temporal power.

**VATSA** In India, calf mark received by Siva on his breast when Bharadvaja threw water at him because he disturbed the sage at prayer. Symbolizes fertile rains.

**VAU (VAV)** Sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English v or w. Its meaning is nail or peg, symbolizing joining or supporting; its numerical value is six. According to mystics its correspondences are: color, red-orange; musical tone, C

sharp or D flat; planetary, Venus; symbolic, trial; tarot, Lovers; zodiacal, Taurus. Its direction on the cube of space is south-east, suggesting the mingling of the universal consciousness with the imagination of the subconsciousness. Its intelligence is eternal and triumphant. In white magic corresponds to Vezió (brilliance) and stands for angels of the sixth order, the Malakim or Virtues by whose ministry Eloah-Vaudahat produces the metals and other substances belonging to the mineral kingdom. His attribute is Tiphereth, which signifies beauty and splendor. In the cabala stands for the son. See Yod-He-Vau.

**VAUGHN** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the little.

**VAULTED CEILING** Heaven, sky.

**VAUQUER HALL (MAISON VAUQUER)** A cheap boarding house. Described by Balzac.

**VAUTRIN** A criminal. One of the names Balzac uses in his novels for the outlaw Jacques Collin.

**VAYU** Hindu wind god, usually gentle. Regent of the Northwest. One of the Maruts; father of Hanuman. As air, in a triad with Agni and Surya. Swift as thought, he has an antelope form, a thousand eyes (thus all-seeing), ninety-nine horses to draw his car, and is a great soma (mixture) drinker. Pavana (purifying) is an epithet. Prototype of Vata; corresponds to Favonius and Pan.

**VAYUARVAT** In Buddhism the airy horse or horse of the wind supported by the four elements, air, earth, fire, and water. On

its back it carries the cintamani (wish-granting pearl). His agility is that of a tiger, his power of flight is that of the Garuda and to roar that of a thunder dragon, his strength is that of a lion. Born of the embracing earth and sea, and endowed with a dagger capable of coercing a god, thus he had the power to dispense gifts when invoked. In Tibet called Lung-ta or rLun-rtā.

**VAZISHTA** Literally, best carrying. One of the five sacred Iranian fires. Lightning, purifier of the air, slayer of the demon Spenjaghrya, it consumes neither food nor water.

**VE** In Norse mythology son of Bor and Bestla. Brother of Odin and Vili, with whom he killed the giant Ymir, rolled his body in Ginnungagap, and from it created the earth. Later the brothers created Ask and Embla, the first human pair, to whom Ve gave the senses. Chief ruler of the Vanagods until expelled by Loki. When Odin was absent he assumed the sky god's duties, and sometimes is interpreted to be an aspect of Odin. Later identified with Hoener.

**VEDAS (VEDAMS)** Literally, divine knowledge. Hindu hymns, prayers, ritualistic formulae, and sacred lore contained in the four books, Rig-Veda (speech), Yajur-Veda (expression), Soma-Veda (song), Atharva-Veda (emotion), and making the shastra (law), which bestows aspiration, generosity, prosperity, and salvation.

**VEDERAJ (VEDENHALTIJA, VESTAERAJ)** Finno-Ugrian water spirit. A malignant being who lies in wait for newly born infants and devours grain cursed by an enemy.

**VEDFOLNER (VEDRFOLNIR)** In Norse mythology the hawk perched between the eyes of the wise eagle sitting at the top of the Yggdrasil tree. An observer or watcher.

**VEDIOVIS (VEDIUS, VEIOVIS, VEJOVIS)** Etruscan underworld deity, lord of the dead. Invoked in oaths. Portrayed as a youth armed with arrows. His festival, the Agonium, was celebrated on May 21st with the sacrifice of a she-goat.

**VEELE (SINGULAR FORM VILA)** Serbian beautiful nymphs with sweet voices. They give national heroes superhuman strength and miraculous horses, and also decide a new born child's destiny.

**VEGA** From the Arabic, meaning falling (vulture). A brilliant white star of first magnitude in the constellation Lyra. Point toward which the whole solar system, including Earth, supposedly is traveling. Some hold the objective is the constellation Heracles. In China and Japan the Weaving Damsel. See Chih Nu.

**VEGETATION GOD** Same as Dying God.

**VEGTAM** In Norse mythology, name assumed by Odin when he consulted the prophetess Volva and forced her to interpret the dream of Balder (cycle of the year's birth and death). Vegtam (probably quickening or lively hill) identifies himself as the son of Valtam (probably death or slaughter hill).

**VEIL** Atonement, chastity, concealment, consecration, darkness, death, defeat, disguise, hypocrisy, ignorance, marriage, modesty, mourning, mystery,



night, pretense, sacredness, secrecy, shadows, sky, subordination, the unknown, virginity, web, worldly renunciation. Dream significance: (torn) secret revealed; (woman's) decorum, humility. Charm to keep the soul from leaving the body. In Christian tradition the scarf on the pastoral staff of an abbot. Egyptian symbol of the supreme deity's shield, which permits him to see without being seen.

Bridal veil. The dawn or virgin sky. Sometimes made of loose gold threads to symbolize light rays or the dew which falls upon the bridegroom.

Lift a woman's veil. Conclude a marriage ceremony. Also degrade or insult a woman.

Saint Veronica's veil. Veil with Christ's face on it; a talisman.

Take the veil. Become a nun, enter a convent as a novice.

Veil bespangled with stars. Night sky; emblem of moon goddesses.

Veil decorated with animals. Fecundity.

Within the veil. Amid heaven's glories, alluding to the holy of holies in the Hebrew temple, which was curtained.

**VEIN** Life force, concealer of wealth.

Veins and muscles of P'an Ku. In Chinese mythology transformed into the earth's strata.

**VEJOVIS** See Vediovis.

**VELA** Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Sails (of Argo).

**VELCHANOS** Cretan cock-demon. Worshiped in Italy as Vulcan.

**VELES** Same as Volos.

**VELITE** Literally, skirmisher. Lightly armed Roman soldier.

**VELLAMO** See Wellamo.

**VELTRO** Messiah in greyhound form mentioned by Dante. Probably identical with Sirius.

**VELVET** Honor, luxury, wealth.

**VENA** Hindu drought or water demon. Father of Prthu.

**VENDETTA** Symbolized by aconite, black hand, dagger.

**VENGEANCE** Symbolized by lightning.

**VENICE** City famous for canals and singing gondoliers.

Venice (or Venetian) glass. Excellence, perfection.

**VENUS** (1) Roman goddess of beauty and love. Early Italian nature goddess, bringer of spring blooms and vines, protectress of the state, to whom the legends of the Greek Aphrodite became attached. Daughter of Jupiter and Dione, or fabled to have sprung from the sea's foam, thus one immaculately born. By her husband Vulcan, the mother of Cupid. Her lovers were Mars and Anchises, by whom she was Aeneas's mother. She wore a cestus, which magically aroused love in others. Sacred to her were the dove, goat, myrtle, scallop-shell, sparrow, swan, the colors, blue, green, and yellow, and the number six. Sometimes bearded or attended by both a bull and a lion to indicate hermaphroditism. Among her titles were: Cloacina (purifier), Felix (good fortune), Genetrix (divine ancestress), Libentina (sensual pleasure), Murcia or Myrtea (myrtle), Victrix (vic-

tory). She was Christianized as Saint Venere. In the middle ages she attained power as a goddess of sexual, especially illicit, love, and her name is applied to an alluring or graceful woman. In Tannhauser, she appears as Holde. Her name is derived from *venia* (favor, grace, pardon), and allied to vanish. (2) The highest throw in a Roman dice game. (3) Planet second in distance from the sun, the most brilliant object in the sky, welcomer of dawn and dusk, ruler of the zodiacal houses Taurus and Libra. Mistress of Friday. In astro-mythology the morning star of war, the evening star of harlotry and love, to whom humans once were sacrificed. Presides over motherhood. Lucky to be born under, being illuminating and inspiring, her children are charming, gay, generous, and imaginative. Controls the genitals and kidneys. Pictured by a cross surmounted by a circle, which sometimes contains a dot; thus time's sign under that of the sun, indicating solar fertility dependent on duration. Corresponds to the musical tones F sharp or G flat, represented by the color blue or yellow and the metal copper. When at its brightest phase the planet's rays were called the beard, she thus became bisexual. Astrologers regarded the bearded Venus as lucky, the unbearded (rayless) as unlucky. By Babylonians called Ishtar; by Sumerians, Inanna; by Mohammedans called Athtar, a male deity, who presided over dancing girls and musicians.

Isle of Venus. A paradise of love for heroes. A place of fatal delights.

Veneralia (Venus Verticordia). Festival celebrated annually on April 1 to expiate a lapse from chastity by three vestal virgins

and to hail the coming of flowers.

Venus and Cupid. Became the Mother and Child of Christian art.

Venus's fly-trap. Flower symbolizing duplicity.

Venus's looking-glass. October 4 birthday flower symbolizing flattery.

VER Identical with Ber.

VERA Feminine name from the Russian, meaning faith.

VERALDAR-NAGLI (VERALDAN-NAGLI) Literally, world spike. Scandinavian polestar. Compare Boahje-naste.

VERALDEN-OLMAI (VERALDEN RADE) Lapp world-man, supreme god who supports the heavens. Painted on magic drums as one who supplies fruitfulness of land and seas. A hoe is his emblem, and he is honored with a reindeer's genital organs. Identical with Frey.

Veralden tshuold. Lapp world-pillars. Forked or split trees erected at altars to help Veralden-olmai hold up the world. Smeared with sacrificial blood. A person of great age is given the name. Also called Ilmasamba, Maaailmanpatsas. Compare Irminsul.

VERBENA July 29 birthday flower symbolizing hope in darkness, marriage, tender and quick emotion. In the language of flowers: You enchant me.

VERCHIEL Hebrew name meaning bar of God.

VERDELET Medieval demon who carried witches to the Sabbat.

VERDHANDI (VERDANDI, VER-THANDI) One of the three Norse Norns. Personification of

the present, portrayed looking straight ahead.

**VERDURE** Hope, new life, spring. Christian symbol of beginners in the faith.

**VERE (WERE)** In African Pokomo legend the first man. Resembles Adam, Manu, Tii.

**VERETHRAGHNA** Literally, victory over attack. Iranian war god, Yazata genius of victory, he fettered Azhi Dahaka (darkness and drought) on Mount Demavand. He appeared in ten incarnations: a beautiful wind born in the ocean, which brought health and strength, and carried the glory of Ahura Mazda; conqueror in the form of a golden-horned bull (rays); burden-bearing camel (fertile cloud); the raven Vareghna (speed); white horse, wild boar, youth of fifteen years (fifteen being the ideal age), wild ram, fighting buck, shining hero (all virility symbols). Probably identical with the Hindu Vritrahana; prototype of Vahagn.

**VERITAS** Frequently portrayed as a nude female figure with Greek letters distributed over her body, starting with alpha on her head, beta on her neck, etc., down to her feet. In an Italian icon a naked beauty holding a sun, an open book, and a palm. One foot rests on a globe.

**VERMEIL** A variety of garnet symbolizing amiability.

**VERMILION** Color of spiritual purity.

**Vermilion Bird.** In China called Chu Ch'ieh. One of the Ssu Fang; guardian of the south. In Japan also one of the four good spirits guarding the cardinal points.

**Vermilion Hills.** Hills in the south where Chu Ch'ieh resides while waiting for peace to come to China.

**VERMIN** Parasitism, vexation. Dream significance: (to kill) fruitful gain.

**VERMONT** Emblem: red clover; motto: Freedom and Unity; nickname: Green mountain.

**VERNA** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning springlike; also diminutive of Berenice.

**VERNAL EQUINOX** Time, in many mythologies, of the conception of the sun deity.

**Vernal grass.** Symbolic of one poor but happy.

**VERNON** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning to grow green or flourish.

**VERONICA** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning true image. (2) Scarf, which supposedly retained the imprint of Christ's face. (3) February 21 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity.

**VERSACRUM** Literally, sacred spring. In times of hardship a dedication or promise of sacrifice to the Roman gods of all the products of the coming spring.

**VERTICALITY** Aspiration, dynamism, firmness, growth, masculine principle.

**VERTUMNUS (VORTUMNUS)** Roman god of changing seasons. Personification of the process of transformation by means of which buds become blossoms and blossoms become fruit; hence patron of agriculture. Also a protector of commerce and exchange. He courted Pomona unsuccessfully in

many guises, and finally won her when he appeared as an old woman to give her good advice. Usually portrayed with grapes, a crown of wheat sheaves, and a cornucopia. His festival was celebrated August 13.

**VERVAIN** May 18 birthday flower symbolizing enchantment, faithfulness. Crusaders circulated a story that it sprang up on Calvary when nails were driven into Christ's hands, hence called herb-on-the-cross and used for sprinkling holy water and respected as a charm against enchantments. In Germany presented to the newly married. In Jewish lore recommended to facilitate childbirth. In medieval belief those who bathed with it could see into the future and had every wish fulfilled. In Persia used in sun worship. Roman plant of good omen; sacred to Venus.

**VESICA PISCIS** Literally, fish bladder. In Christian art the oval aureole or glory within which early painters depicted the figures of Christ, Virgin, apostles. An emblem that replaced the fish figure. Used on tombs and as a talisman on seals, etc.

**VESNA** Slavic goddess of spring.

**VESPASIAN** Roman general made emperor by his soldiers. Immortalized by the Parisian *vespasiennes* (public toilets).

**VESPER** Latin name for Venus as the evening star. A male aspect. By Greeks called *Hesperus*. Word applied to *vasati*, Sanscrit for night; vessel; west.

**VESEL** See chalice, cup, ship for symbolism.

Vessel hanging from an arm or branch. Divine nourishment.

In Christian tradition the spiritual nourishment of Christ.

Vessel of Cordial Balsam. Fairy tale name for source of water capable of miraculous healing.

Vessels of plenty. Aladdin's lamp; Andavari rings; ashera; caduceus; caldron of Bran, Cerri-dwen, Pryderi, etc.; Egyptian lotus; Ethiopian table; Frode's wishing quern; horn of Amalthea, Huon of Bordeaux, King Mark, Oberon; Hindu yoni; Jemshid's goblet; luck of Eden-hall; miphletzeth; mixing bowl; palladium; Round Table; Sangaal; seistron; Ship Argo; ship of Isis; thyrsus; tree of life; well of Apollo Thyrsis.

Weaker vessel. Woman, used humorously.

**VESTA (VESTA MATER)** Roman goddess of the hearth. Custodian of the sacred fire brought by Aeneas from Troy. Protectress of the state as well as of the home. Portrayed as veiled. Corresponds to Hestia.

Vestal fire. Divine procreative energy; probably originally lightning. Eternal fire tended by vestal virgins and kindled anew annually on March 1. To let the fire die was regarded as a national calamity.

Vestalia. Festival celebrated July 9 exclusively by women who walked barefoot in a procession and were permitted to approach the sacred fire. A rite which supposedly blessed them with children, crops, and flocks.

Vestal virgins (Vestales). Typify chastity, purity. Six in number and chosen from the noblest families. Vowed to a service of 30 years, 10 in learning, 10 in performing, 10 in teaching. They guarded the sacred altar fire, offered special prayers, prepared the sacrifices. Originally engaged in orgiastic



fertility rites; later the home's inviolability and the state's integrity were exemplified by their virginity, and one who broke chastity vows was buried alive.

Vesta temple. State's fire-side. Guarded by the vestal virgins. Round in shape to suggest perfection. Devoted to fire and phallic worship, it contained the fire and Palladium carried from Troy by Aeneas. In early rites, worship was orgiastic. See Love orgies.

Virgo Vestalis maxima. Eld-est of the vestals, leader in rites.

VESTIBULE Home, shelter.

VETALA Hindu cemetery demon. Appears in human form with feet turned backwards and hair on end. Parallels the vampire.

VETCH August 13 birthday flower symbolizing shyness.

VETEHINEN Russian water-dweller. A malignant being who causes diseases, drowning, and skin eruptions, but if properly appeased by sacrifice, brings good luck in fishing.

VEXILLARY A standard-bearer of the middle ages.

VIA DOLOROSA Road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha, which Jesus took on his way to crucifixion. Way of judgment.

Via Lactea. The Milky Way, which see.

Via Sacra. A main thoroughfare; from that in ancient Rome, which led to the capitol.

VIANDS Hospitality. One of the seven offerings in Tibetan Buddhism.

VIBHANDAKA Hindu afterworld

king. Father of Rishyacranga, whom he brings up in a forest hermitage (darkness), without knowledge of the outside world. Thus a parent who keeps a child in ignorance.

VIBHVAN (VIBHU) See Ribhus.

VICAK Literally, fate. Armenian festival beginning the day before Ascension Thursday and lasting until after Pentecost, during which period girls make their wishes.

VICAR OF BRAY An opportunist, turncoat; from the semi-legendary vicar who changed his religion to retain his parish with each change of English government.

VICE In Old English moralities a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears. The Devil's boon companion. Sometimes given a particular vice's name.

VICHAMA In Peruvian creation myth the sun god's son. Death-bringer. Half-brother of Pachacamac, on whom he took revenge for his mother's murder by changing the first people, created by Pachacamac, into islets and rocks, and then hatching a mortal mankind from three eggs.

VICTOR (VIC) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning victory or conqueror.

VICTORIA (VICKY) (1) Feminine form of Victor. (2) Roman victory goddess, answering to the Greek Nike. She appears as a winged figure on a globe. Her festival was celebrated April 12. (3) Queen of England, whose reign coincided with the industrial revolution, a rich period in literature, and British conquests in

all corners of the world. She was a carrier of hemophilia, the royal disease, and associated with passionless decorum.

Victoria cross. Bronze Maltese cross; British award for military valor.

Victorian. Fastidiousness, prudery; alluding to the moral code of Queen Victoria.

Victorious Rome. In an Italian icon personified by a woman sitting on three targets holding a spear. Behind her stands a winged victory on a ball placing a laurel wreath on her head.

Victory. Symbolized by a banner; bay, laurel, or olive leaves; broom plant; cock; horn; trumpet; weapons. In China by a rhinoceros horn, and in Japan by a dragon fly. In an Italian icon personified by a winged young woman clothed in gold, holding a laurel and olive garland and a palm branch. She sits on war trophies, enemy spoils.

Victory over sin. Palm leaves.

Victory trophies in games.

Isthmic: pine twigs; Nemean, parsley; Olympic, olive; Phythiac, laurel.

**VIDA** Diminutive for Davida, feminine name corresponding to David; from the Hebrew, meaning beloved.

**VIDAR (VITHARR)** One of the Norse Aesir. The tall, handsome son of Odin and Grid. Nicknamed The Silent. Some call him guardian of peace, others the taciturn personification of the primeval forest, and his abode was Ithavoll, a wood, where he lived aloof. He avenged his father's death by killing the Fenris-wolf at Ragnarok, and with Vali survived the conflict. Thus, he was one of the imperishable forces of nature. His name is derived from the root

vid (forest) or vidi (plain).

**VIDFINNER (VITHOFNIR)**

(1) Literally, wood dweller. In Norse mythology a name of Ivalde. (2) Same as Vedfolner.

**VIDHATR** Literally, disposer. Hindu death deity.

**VIDYADHARA** One of a group of benevolent Hindu supernaturals who inhabit earth and sky. Transformers, they frequently appear as swan-maidens. Supplanted the Yakshas. Prototype of the Vinmara. See Swan-maiden.

**VIGILANCE** Symbolized by cock, dog, dragon, eye, lantern, soldier. In an Italian icon personified by a woman holding a book and lamp; beside her is a crane.

**VIGOR** In northern countries symbolized by the pine tree; in central Europe by the oak tree.

**VIGRID (VIGRITHR)** In Norse mythology the plain on which the gods and giants battle at Ragnarok; the sky.

**VIHARA (VIHAR)** Buddhist idol house and monastery, frequently a rock cave.

**VII** Serbian lightning god. His heavy lids and eyebrows are lifted by the aid of a pitchfork; his glance reduces men and cities to ashes. Compare Balor.

**VIJAYA** In Hinduism, Indra's spear. Rays of light, lightning.

**VIJAYA SAKTI** On the Buddhist Bardo Thodo Mandala, female doorkeeper of the east; goddess who releases light rays.

**VIKHOR** Slavic god of whirl-

wind.

**VIKING** Norse adventurer, rover, sea-pirate. From the Icelandic vik (creek) ingr (dweller); also related to vig (war).

**VIKRAMADITYA** Hindu deity of morning light. Capable of form changes.

**VILA (SAMOVILY, VEELA, WILI)** Serbo-Croatian fairy. Soul of a virgin who died unbaptized or of a girl who had led a wicked life. To the vily are attributed powers of prophecy and of curing disease. They are feared as kidnapers of children and as sirens who lure youths and shepherds to dance with them at night. Their love is dangerous to mortals.

**VILI (VILE)** In Norse mythology, with his brothers Odin and Ve, he made the world from Ymir's body and created Ask and Embla, the first human pair, to whom he gave motion, passions, and reason. Probably a lightning deity. In later myths supplanted by Loki.

**VIMUR** In Norse legend the greatest of the Elivagar rivers. A stream of ice.

**VINA** Buddhist lute; a non-tantric symbol.

**VINALIA** Feast of Bacchus. In Christian Europe celebrated as Martinmas.

**VINATA** In Hindu mythology the co-wife with Kadru of Kasyapa. The two women disputed about the color of the sun's horses and agreed the one in error would become the other's slave. Kadru had her children, the nagas, blacken the horses and by this

deception won. Thereafter, Garuda, son of Vinata, was the implacable foe of all serpents. A dawn goddess enslaved by one of night.

**VINAYA** Rules and discipline of the Sangha (Buddhist monks' community).

**VINAYAKA** Buddhist demon. Portrayed with elephant head and two or four arms. When four-armed usually dancing on a rat vomiting jewels. He holds a bowl of fruit, elephant goad, radish, and trident.

**VINCENT (VIN, VINNY)** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning conquering.

**VINDICTIVE WOMAN** A mythological motif in which a woman, spurned by the man to whom she offers her charms, falsely accuses him. Usually a gloaming or moon goddess, which causes the death or imprisonment (setting) of the sun. Antaea, Phaedra, Philonome, Potiphar's wife were such women.

**VINDSVAL** Literally, icy wind. A Norse deity. Son of Vasud.

**VINE** August 12 birthday flower symbolizing autumn, dependence, excesses, fragrance, frenzy, intoxication, joyousness, lust, pleasure, poetic inspiration, resurrection. A form of or rival of the tree of life; ladder connecting earth and sky or earth and underworld. Sacred to Bacchus, Dionysus, Osiris. In Celtic tree alphabet, tree of the tenth consonant muin and of the tenth druidic month, from September 3 to September 30. Symbolic of exhilaration and wrath. Christian emblem of Christ and the church. In Egyptian antiquity plant through whose fruit love

and death entered the world. Hebrew emblem of the tribe of Ephraim; symbolic of domestic love, hospitality, peace, plenty. In Siouan Indian belief, stairway by which mortals climbed from the lower world to life on earth.

Vine and branches. Christ and apostles.

Vine and elm. Union, because of their natural affinity.

Vinegar. Bitterness, misfortune. Dream significance: jealous, quarrel. Chinese life emblem. In ancient Rome the poor man's wine, consumed by laborers and soldiers.

Vine-gatherer. Autumn, mirth.

Vine of Sodom. Corruption, luxury, vice.

Vines entwined. Humans linked to the divine.

Vine supported by a rod. Defective nature; weakness supported.

Vineyard. Field for spiritual labors.

Wheat and vine. Christian eucharist.

**VINGOLF** Literally, abode of friends. Sanctuary for goddesses in Idavold.

**VINGSKORNIR** In Norse legend, Brynhild's mansion.

**VINMARA** Melanesian swan maidens. Analogue of the vidhyadharas.

**VIOL** Instrument for divine praise.

**VIOLA (VIOLANTE)** Feminine name from the Latin, meaning violet.

**VIOLET** (1) Color symbolizing authority, mourning, penitence. In occult science, as the quality of twilight, a symbolic connection between movement of time and experience; between sleeping and

waking or state of transition, condition between death of the worldly and birth of the spiritual. Feminine color associated with the moon and the musical tone B. Christian symbol of humility, love, passion, suffering, truth. Assigned to Advent, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, Lent.

(2) Flower symbolizing constancy, humility, modesty, mourning, secrecy, steadfastness, watchfulness. Emblem of Illinois, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Badge of Napoleon during his exile. Governs Aries. In legend it sprang from the breath of Io or from the blood of Attis. An attribute of love goddesses. In Christianity an emblem of Christ, Virgin Mary, Saint Fina, and confessors. In India symbolizes the lingam. Japanese symbol of intelligence and sprightliness. In Korea called the savage flower because it blooms early in spring in any kind of soil.

Blue violet. May 11 birthday flower symbolizing faithfulness, love.

Dame's violet. Coquetry.

Purple violet. In the language of flowers: You occupy my thoughts.

White violet. March 14 birthday symbolizing candor, innocence, modesty.

Wild violet. Love in idleness.

Yellow violet. April 28 birthday flower signifying rare worth, rural happiness.

**VIOLIN** Delight, rapture. Dream significance: happy love.

**VIPASCIT** Literally, the wise. Hindu sage who at death was sentenced to a brief stay in Yama's realm. His refreshing breath lessened the pain of those about him, and he refused to leave until they were relieved of pain. The gods gave way to his



arguments, the damned were relieved of pain, and he was lifted to heaven. Probably a fertility spirit.

**VIPER** See serpent for symbolism. Figuratively, one who is malicious, repulsive, or treacherous.

Viper and lamprey entwined.  
Adultery.

**VIR** Word root from the Latin; generic term for man. Root of virile. Equates with Old Irish fer.

**VIRABHADRA** Literally, form of anger. In Hinduism a son or avatar of Siva, who battled Daksha. Personification of darkness and violent storm. Portrayed with a thousand heads and feet, shining, fierce, and decorated with the crescent moon. Sometimes tusked. Probably identical with Bhairava.

**VIRACOCHA** Literally, sea foam. Ancient Peruvian primal cause. As creator and possessor of all things he rose from Lake Titicaca. As a sun deity he emerged each dawn from Pacari cave, thus one resurrected. As a wind deity he came from and wandered off into the west. He destroyed the first people (giants) by flood, and then created better men, traveling across the land to establish social order and teach agriculture, language, and music. He disappeared mysteriously after promising to return. Portrayed as fair-skinned and bearded, when De Sota heading the Spaniards arrived in Peru, the Incas received him as the resurrected Viracocha. Compare Quetzalcoatl. Among his epithets were: Ayar Cachi (he who causes), Con-ticci-Viracocha (ancient foundation or instructor), Illa Ticci (he who begins), Tokay

(he who finishes), Zapala (the one).

**VIRAJ** Mysterious primeval Hindu being when separating himself into male and female.

**VIRANKANNOS** Finno-Ugrian oat god.

**VIRAVA** Finno-Ugrian woods mother. She shows herself as a flame burning on the ground, as a whirlwind, or as a forest animal. Also called Tava-ajik. In masculine form called Tapio.

**VIRBIUS** Primitive Roman sun god, protector of childbirth. He is the darling of Diana as grove goddess, and brought back from the dead to become the first priest-king at Nemi. Thus one resurrected. Roman equivalent of Hippolytus. See King of the Wood.

**VIRE** In heraldry an annulet; mark of the fifth son.

**VIRGA MEDICINUS** Wand topped by an oval mirror into which a snake, wound about the wand, gazes; thus wisdom looking into the future, the male and female principles. A modification of the caduceus.

**VIRGIL (VERGIL)** (1) Masculine name from the Roman family name Verilius and from the Latin, meaning twiglike, unblossoming, virginal. (2) In Dante's Inferno, guide, human wisdom.

**VIRGINITY** Innocence. Dream significance: happiness. In an Italian icon personified by a pretty girl in white with a gold crown and a green cord around her waist.

Virgin birth. A world-wide mythological belief which usually dramatizes the birth of the sun

or other fertility deity. In a popular motif the sun is conceived at the spring equinox when earth, in a virginal state, is fructified by the sky or aged sun; is born at the winter solstice, time of lengthening days of sun's ascension, and crucified or hung at the summer solstice, time of shortening days or sun's descension. In early religions the children born to temple priestesses, sometimes numbering fifty, whose lover was an unknown, the sacred king, or temple priest, who, thus fulfilling his mission, was sacrificed at the summer solstice or harvest festival, and of the so-called virgins' children one was worshiped as divine and succeeded the sacrificed king to become the earthly representative of the sun and assure the land's fertility. See Love orgies.

Virgin Mary. See Mary under Saints.

Virgin mother. The female principle in nature. Goddess of dawn, whose virginity is renewed each morning; of earth, a virgin each spring; of the moon, a virgin each new moon. One immaculately conceived or self-created, as those who burst from a deity's head or rise from sea-foam. A mortal impregnated by heavenly light and, in giving birth to a fatherless child, dies; thus morning twilight vanishes with the appearance of the sun. Various-ly called celestial queen or virgin, mother of the gods, spouse of god, queen of the universe. Invariably a beautiful young woman, mistress of magic administering law and order (cycle of the seasons), a compassionate friend of man (bringer of fertility), protectress of maidens and mothers, guardian at childbirth. Symbolized by the crescent moon; open hand; round objects; vessels, such as bowls, cups, ships,

yni. Among American Indians her aspect or sacred animal was that of bear; in China, tiger; in Egypt and India, cow; in Greece, sow; in Rome, wolf. In various societies the virgin stands for: auspicious beginning, divine wisdom, the ideal, promise of good fortune, purity, spiritual integrity or love.

Virgin of Jasper. Mother of Tao.

Virgin's bower. Flower symbolizing artifice, filial love.

**VIRGINIA** (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning pure, virginal. (2) State with the emblem: American dogwood; motto: Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants); nicknames: Mother, Old Dominion.

Virginia Creeper: In the language of flowers: I cling to you.

**VIRGO (MAIDEN OR VIRGIN)**

(1) First zodiacal mansion. Sun enters about August 23, thus typifies summer sultriness. Its color is white yellow or grey; its element is earth; it is dry, cold, feminine; its quality is unfortunate; it is ruled by Mercury and governs the genitals, intestines, womb. Its tarot significance is the Lovers. Subjects born under the sign are analytical, melancholic, reserved, tactful, and inclined toward science. Portrayed on astronomical charts as a girl in flowing robes with a palm leaf, wheat sheaf, or vase. Represents cosmic virgin matter, and variously said to be the celestial aspect of Astraea, Demeter, Erigone, Ishtar, Persephone or other fertility goddess or harvest maiden. In China called Ssu (Szu). Christian catalogs identify the star as Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child. In Roman mythology, Justitia, who lived before man sinned and taught him his duty, was returned

to heaven as the constellation when the golden age ended. Its pictorial sign is a simplified closely joined M-P. (2) Constellation in the Northern and Southern skies also called The Maiden.

**VIRTUE** Symbolized by fertility, health, light. In Japan by bamboo. In Christian art angels with white lilies or red roses, symbols of Christ's Passion. In an Italian icon a winged virgin holding a spear and laurel crown. The sun is at her bosom.

Cardinal virtues. Fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

Civic virtue. In medieval art personified by a stalwart youth with sirens at his feet who try to drag him down to their level.

Five virtues. Chinese: courage, decorum, kindness, truth, wisdom.

Intellectual virtues. Knowledge, understanding, wisdom.

Make a virtue of necessity.

Pretend to do of one's own free will that which one cannot avoid doing.

Seven virtues. The cardinal and theological virtues.

Theological virtues. Christian: faith, hope, charity.

Virtuous action. In an Italian icon personified by a handsome man in embroidered mantle. Rays project from his head. He strikes a serpent's head with a spear, tramples on a skull, and holds a book.

**VIRUDAKA (VIRUDHAKA)** A Buddhist Lokapala. Lord of the Kumbhandas, giant demons, in the south. His color is blue, he holds an elephant-head skin and a sword. In Japan called Zochoten; in Tibet called P'ags-Skyes-po or hPhags-skyes-po.

**VIRUPAKSA** A Buddhist Lokapala. Lord of the Nagas in the west. His color is red; he holds

a jewel, serpent, and reliquary. In Japan called Komoku-ten; in Tibet called Mig-mi-bzan.

**VIRUPAS** Literally, those of various form. Hindu fire priests.

**VIS** (1) Word root from the Latin, meaning enduring, force, potency. (2) Pre-Inca harvest earth deity.

**VISHAPA (VISHAP)** Literally, with poisonous saliva. Armenian and Iranian evil dragon. An epithet of Azhi-Dahaka.

**VISHNU (VISNU)** The preserver; second member of the Hindu Trimurti. Divine intelligence; most important of the solar deities, he traverses the sky in three strides, morning, noon, evening, or setting, darkness period, rising. Son of Kasyapa and Aditi; mate of Laksmi or Sri. From the lotus on his navel, Brahma was born; Siva burst from his forehead. He divided his essence into male and female. His abode is Mount Mandara or the heaven Vaikuntha. On nine occasions religion was in danger and each time Vishnu appeared in a different form to preserve it. His avatars were: Hari or Vamana, the dwarf, who deprived Bali of three worlds, earth, space, sky, in three steps to recover them for the gods. Matsya, a fish, in which form he led Manu's ark to safety. Kesava or Varaha, a boar, which grasped sinking earth and supported it on a tusk. Kurma, a tortoise, who raised earth from the sea bottom and became its support. A hawk which carries off soma from Indra's heaven. Narasimha, half-lion half-man, which destroys the sea demon Hiranyakasipu. Horse's head which rescued the Vedas and killed the danavas Kaitabha and Madhu. Krishna and Rama also are in-

carnations. As Kalki, a winged white horse, he is still to come, either to destroy the world or bring back a golden age. His various avatars sometimes given as twenty-two represent various aspects of the sun during the day or year. Also called Narayana (moving on waters). Clad in yellow, on his breast he bears the Kaustubha gem (sun) and the vatsa (calf) mark. Usually portrayed as a youth with four arms and lotus eyes. His couch is the serpent Sesha; his vehicle is the Garuda bird or an eight-wheeled (eight directions) chariot drawn by demons (scorching heat), and swift as thought. His weapons are the bow Sarnga and the sword Nandaka. Other emblems are: club, conch, discus, knot. Name from the root vish (pervade), cognate with wish. Resembles Apollo, Dagon, Horus, Thor, Zeus. In Siam called Phra Narai. See Gharma.

Vishnu-Narayana. All-pervading creative principle from which the universes are put forth and into which they are reabsorbed.

**VISHTASPA (GUSHTASPA)**  
Iranian dragon killer, releaser of rain in a drought myth. He arrested Zoroaster and placed the khvarenah (glory) on Mount Roshan. When Zoroaster miraculously cured his favorite horse, he became the sage's convert and was made the first Zoroastrian king. A fertility lord.

**VISION** In a world-wide belief visions of departed ancestors appear to a mortal just before death; the virtuous are escorted by righteous dead, sinners by unrighteous dead.

**VISPALA** Vedic day deity. Warrior whose leg (rays) was cut off in battle and replaced by one of iron. Prototype of Tyr.

**VISPATI (GRHAPATI)** Literally, lord of settlers. Personification of the hearth fire. An aspect of Agni.

**VISTAURU** Literally, opposed to sinners. Iranian hero famed for pursuing idolators. On his pursuit the river Vitanguhaiti dried to permit him to cross in safety. A sun hero. Compare Red Sea.

**VISVADAKINI** Buddhist female air spirit. Capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. Color: blue, emblems: kapala, khatvanga, visvavajra. In Tibet called sNatshogs-rdorje-mkhah-hgro. See Dakinis.

**VISVAKARMA** Literally, all-maker. Originally the epithet of Hindu sun gods; later an independent creator identified with Prajapati and described as having arms, eyes, face, feet, on every side; hence omniscient. He created heaven and earth, gave the gods names, and is beyond mortal understanding. In still later myths he is artificer, assuming Tvastri's powers and worshiped by architects and masons. When his daughter Sanjna was unable to endure the brilliance of her husband Surya, the sun, he cut away an eighth and from the remnants made Siva's trident.

**VISVAMITRA (VISWAMITRA)**  
In Hinduism a rishi. Originally a ksatriya (military aristocrat), and determined to become a Brahmin, he practiced austerity and set his heart on destroying the world, i.e. bring about rebirth of a purified world. (2) In Buddhism the teacher of Sakyamuni.

**VISVAPANI** A Buddhist Dhyani-bodhisattva; the crossed or double



thunderbolt bearer. In Tibet called Chak-na-na-tsho-dorje or Phyang-na-sna-tshogs-rdorje.

**VISVARUPA** Hindu serpent who concealed cows (rain) in his caves (clouds). Son of Tvastr. Aided by Trita, Indra slew Visvarupa with a thunderbolt and released the cows. He had three faces in the forms of the sun, moon, and fire. Prototype of Azhi Dahaka.

**VISVAVAJRA** Buddhist tantric symbol. A crossed or double thunderbolt. Compare Vajra.

**VITANGUHAITI** Legendary Iranian river which dried to permit Vistauru to cross in safety. Equates with the Red Sea.

**VITARKA** In Buddhism an argument mudra.

**VITHOLF (VIDOLFUS, VITOLFUS)** Literally, wood wolf. Norse giant living in the wilds; skillful in leechcraft.

**VITIUM** Latin word meaning defect, fault; derived from vite (vine). In ancient Rome the first word of evil omens.

**VITO** Masculine name from the Latin, meaning vital life.

**VITSA-KUGUZA** Finno-Ugrian cattleyard-man. Spirit protecting herds. As a woman called Vitsakuva.

**VITTA** Sacred garland, headband, or scarf worn in Roman antiquity by brides, poets, priests, vestals, sacrificial victims, and persons seeking asylum. Also placed on altars and sacred trees.

**VITZILIPUZTLI** Aztec fertility deity.

**VITZILOPOCHTLI** Literally, sorcerer. In Aztec mythology an enemy of Quetzalcoatl. Probably a deity of darkness.

**VIVANGHVANT** Primeval Iranian hero. Father of Yima and Yimaka. Priest of haoma sacrifices. Analogue of Vivasvant.

**VIVASVANT (VIVASWAT)** Literally, whose light spread afar. Hindu morning-sun deity, giver of life and light. Father of the Asvins and the twins Yama and Yami, primeval parents of the human race. Legendary priest who offered the soma sacrifice. Prototype of Vivanghvant.

**VIVIAN (VIVIEN)** (1) Masculine and feminine name from the Latin, meaning lively, vigorous. In feminine form also Vivienne. (2) Same as Lady of the Lake.

**VJEDOGONJA (ZDUH)** Slavic soul able to leave the sleeping body. Sometimes it takes the form of an animal, butterfly, fly, or white bird. These genii battle with other genii, and those which perish in battle never awaken. Land spirits are capable of causing drought, sea spirits are capable of causing rain, so weather depends on who wins the battles. Compare Mora.

**VJOFR** Literally, peacemaker. Norse goddess who unites couples who have quarreled. Attendant of Frigg.

**VLADIMIR** Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning glory of princes, world prince.

**VLADISLAV** Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning glory of the Slavs.

**VLKODLAK (VOLKUN, VRKOLAK, VUKODLAK)** Slavic were-

wolf. A child born feet foremost or with teeth will become a vlkodlak. The vlkodlaks cause eclipses, attack humans, horses, and sheep, suck cow's milk. In some localities a belief prevails that each family has a vlkodlak and a krsnik (good genius) to protect it. Probably originally a wind demon. In Lithuania called vilkakis.

VOC Central American great bird which swallowed serpents. Bringer of light. Answers to the Roc.

VODNI-PANNY (BILE-PANNY) Slavic water nymph which lives under water in a crystal palace with paths strewn with gold and silver. She lures youths with her songs.

VODU Dahomeyan term for deity. Source of voodoo.

VODYANIK (DEDUSKA-YODYANOV) Russian water-grandfather. He changes his shape at will and influences the fortunes of fishermen and mariners. Throughout the winter he sleeps; when he awakes in early spring he breaks the ice and frightens the fish by setting waves in motion. In streams he lies close to the mill wheel and is propitiated by the sacrifice of a black pig. Formerly humans were sacrificed to him. At the water's bottom he keeps the souls of drowned victims as servants, letting their bodies float to the surface. Counterpart of a rusalka.

VOHU FRYANA Literally, good friend. One of the Iranian five sacred fires. It eats and drinks and keeps the bodies of humans and animals warm.

VOHU MANAH Literally, good mind. Zoroastrian Amesha

Spenta or archangel, which in the moral sphere presides over right thought and in the material sphere protects domestic animals. Opposed to Aka Manah.

VOICE OF A DEITY Thunder, wind.

Voice of Jacob, but the hand of Esau. Pious remarks combined with unscrupulous action.

VOIDERS In heraldry one of the ordinaries symbolizing reward to deserving gentlewomen.

VOISIN Necromancer and poisoner; burned alive in 1680 as a witch.

VOL In heraldry two eagle wings displayed and joined at the base. Symbolic of one of high position.

VOLANS (PISCIS VOLANS) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Flying Fish.

VOLCANO In a world-wide belief typifies the convulsions of pain or groans of demons, primal force, sudden destruction by deities, uncontrollable passion, vital fire. Abode of earth spirits, fire dragons, supernatural artisans, underworld lords. Dream significance: (erupting) passion, rage; (extinct) dangerous adventure. Symbolized by a cone or pyramid. Name derived from Vulcan and akin to valka (ulka), Sanscrit for firebrand.

VOLI Same as Vali.

VOLKER Norse harpist. Wind deity.

VOLLA (VOLA) Same as Fulla.

VOLOS (VELES) Russian cattle god; guardian of heavenly herds (clouds). Portrayed wolf-headed.

After Christian times his worship transferred to Saint Blaise (or Vlas), a shepherd, and Volos signified Devil. In Lithuania called Ganyklos.

**VOLSUNG** Great Norse hero who gave his name to a warrior race. When the goddess Ljod dropped an apple into Rerir's lap, the king fed it to his virgin wife, and for seven years she carried the child Volsung. After Rerir's death she had the child cut from her and died. Thus dawn did not survive the sun's birth. Odin (sky) thrust the sword Gram (rays) into the oak Branstock, which grew in Volsung's Hall. Volsung begat nine sons, including Sigmund, and one daughter, Signy, who married Siggeir. For the sword Siggeir killed Volsung and all his sons except Sigmund, who avenged his father's murder. A light battle, in which darkness, Siggeir, killed the aged sun or old year and in turn was killed by the young sun or new year. See Miraculous Birth.

**VOLTUMNA (VOLTA)** Etruscan southeast wind deity; later identified with the Roman Vertumnus.

**VOLUND (FOLAND, PHALAND, VALLAND, VELINT, VOLAND, WOLAND)** Norse fairy-smith; prince of elves (Alfar). For the gods he fashioned the sword of victory and a chain of 700 rings which fettered the wind. Artificer of many treasures (earth's fertility), upon which he placed the curse of death. In giant aspect called Thjasse. Corresponds to Vulcan and Wayland.

**VOLUPIA** Roman temple of sensual love.

**VOLVA (VALA, VOLA)** Norse

fate goddess who sings of the birth and death of deities and mortals. Her song, the Voluspa, is the oldest known poetical work of the North.

**VOMIT** Disgust, disrespect, illness, over-indulgence, wealth. Dream significance: great worry.

**Vomiter.** In several mythologies a form of creation; deity who vomits up the sun, moon, and stars, to give light, and human beings to inhabit earth. When honoring the earth goddess, American Indian dancers forced vomit with sticks to prove nothing evil was in their stomachs. A Kwakiutl tribe host, to exhibit wealth, had a carved figure on the roof, from whose mouth fish oil poured into the house fire.

**VOODOO (VODUN)** Fetish worship. Sympathetic magic. Sorcery, in which a small figure in an enemy's shape is tortured by pins or fire as a means of inflicting pain by remote control. Previously cannibalism and human sacrifices were practiced. Worship derived from Vaudoux (Votan), Vodou, and Wanga.

**VOR** Norse goddess of prudence and vows. An attendant of Frigg.

**VORSUD (VODYZ)** Finno-Ugrian luck protector of the kuala (sanctuary of family gods).

**VORYS-MORT** Finno-Ugrian forest-man. He rushes about in whirlwind form and carries off cattle and people. He seeks amorous adventures with mortal women, but is friendly to hunters who leave him tobacco. People, afraid to use his name, call him Dyadya (uncle).

**VOTAN** Literally, people's heart. Mayan culture hero. Son

of the serpent Chivim (earth), he rose from the east, thus a sun. He was Yalahau's foe, and introduced cotton and maize cultivation, a calendar, language, and laws, and established the festivals, for which reason he was called Master of the Sacred Drum. On his wanderings he visited the underworld and returned to earth, thus a resurrection deity. An epithet was Tzequil, man with petticoat. In human form he appears as bearded and white. By various tribes called Odon, Oton, Poudan, Tamuls, Vaudoux. He resembles Itzamna.

**VOURUKASHA** Literally, wide-gulfed. (1) Iranian sea deity. Father of Apam Napat. (2) Heavenly sea whose waters supply the world. In the middle of it grows Gaokerna, the tree of life. The sky.

**VOWELS** Male principle, by reason of their functions in activating other letters.

**VRIHASPATIC** Hindu deity paralleling the planet Jupiter. Depicted holding a lotus flower and seated in Buddha attitude.

**VRTRA (VRITRA)** Literally, obstruction. Hindu darkness and drought serpent. He consumed Indra's cows (fertile-rain clouds) and drank up India's seven great rivers. Indra killed Vrtra with a thunderbolt and released life-giving waters from his belly. Possibly the rainbow. Identical with Ahi.

Vrtrahanna (Vritrahana). Literally, bane of Vrtra. Indra as the daily or yearly conqueror of Vrtra. Sometimes identified as the Asvins and symbolized by two V's (W).

**VUKUB-CAKIX** Kiche Indian

arrogant underworld giant who claimed the sun and moon each day; hence their disappearance from the sky. Overcome by the twins Hun-Ahpu and Xbalanque.

**VULCAN (VOLCAN, VULCANUS)** Roman fire god, originally of lightning, later of volcanoes. Celestial artificer and metal-worker, whose forge was under Mount Etna. Mate of Venus. Patron of handicraftsmen, and because of Venus's amour with Mars, patron of cuckolds. Nickname for a blacksmith. Lame, he was aided by high-heeled gold shoes, thus one with a sacred heel. The lion is his attribute. Mulciber (iron softener) is an epithet. Derived from the Etruscan Sethlaus, to whom the Hephaestus legend was attached. Corresponds to Tubal-Cain, Velchanos, Voland. See Lame king under King.

Vulcanalia. Feast of Vulcan, celebrated August 23; month when destructive fires might occur.

Vulcan's badge. Mark of cuckoldom.

**VULNERABILITY** A mythological motif in which a fertility king or light hero is invulnerable except for one weakness; thus light succumbs to darkness, one season succumbs to another. Likewise the weak spot in a man's or a nation's character. Also called Achilles heel.

**VULPECULA** Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Fox with Goose or Little Fox.

**VULTURE** Death, destruction, evil, female principle, fire, heaven, immortality, knowledge of future, lightning, major troubles, prey, punishment, rapacity, ravenousness, remorse, ruthlessness, storms, sun, vision, wind. Dream significance:



dangerous illness; (killing) favorable luck. Originally a deity form typifying the sun's scorching heat or wind which carried souls into the next world. Augurers consulted its flight. Egyptian maternity and purification symbol. Talisman against scorpion bites. Emblem of Maat, Nekhebet, and Upper Egypt. In Greece an attribute of Prometheus. A two-headed vulture (or eagle) appeared on Inca scepters. A form of the Iranian god Thraetaona. Because of its bald head the Nahuatl Indians used it as a symbol of infirmities, misfortunes, old age. In Rome sacred to Mars.

Vulture attacking a chained person. Punishment, remorse. In mythology one season attacking another.

Vulture Peak. Chinese Buddhist region reigned over by Ashih.

Vulture wings. Protection.

**VU-MURT (VU-KUZO)** Finno-Ugrian water man. He takes human shape and sits on a river bank combing his long black hair. Sometimes he appears as a nude woman. Those who see him are doomed to death or other misfortune, but he helps fishermen and millers who sacrifice to him.

**VUT-OZA** Finno-Ugrian water spirit who dwells in waters that do not dry up in the hot season. He is evil and especially dangerous to swimmers at midday. He kidnaps cattle and people.

**VYAGHRAVAKTRADAKINI** Buddhist air goddess capable of conferring superhuman powers on those who invoke her. A red witch with a tiger's head. Usually accompanies Dakini Simhavaktra. In Tibet called Stag-gdoncan. See Dakinis.

**VYASA** A superman in Hindu legend.

## W

**W** Twenty-third of a class or series; twenty-second if the letter J is not counted. Ligature of VV, called double U. Emblem of Gemini and other celestial twins. Mystic symbol for the lux cross. Stands for change, surprises, wavering conditions or emotions. Its period is for five years. Character traits: cleverness, love of rural life, versatility. Numerical value five or twenty-three. Physical weak spot: liver. Tarot correspondence: the World. Among Hebrew cabalists the traits are: honor, plant lover, respect of authority; in low form: love of money, resistance. Equates with Arabic waw, Hebrew vau.

**WABANANG** Literally, from the east. Menominee Indian morning star god. A flint which grew out of Nokomis, formed into a rabbit, and in time transformed into a man. Corresponds to Wabun.

**WABASSO (WABUS)** Literally, maker of white. Potawatomi Indian white-hare deity. Dispeller of darkness. As soon as he saw light he fled to the northwest. A sun hero identical with Manabhozho.

**WABUN** Algonquin sun god who chased darkness with his arrows over hills and valleys, waking villagers, calling thunder, and bringing morning. Leader of quadruplets born of the primordial mother (dawn), who died in bringing them to life. He assigned to his brothers, Kabun (west), Kabibonokka (north), and Shawano (south), their various

duties, especially the blowing of winds. He married Wabund An-nung, who became the morning star. Sometimes identified as Michabo.

**WADD** Literally, the loving. An aspect of the early Semitic moon god Shaha.

**WAFER** Round sacrificial cake, usually of unleavened bread, typifying the celestial father or a wounded divine victim. In Christianity represents Christ. See Eating the god.

**WAGNER** In Goethe's Faust and Marlowe's Dr. Faustus a pedant; servant and companion of Faust. One who sacrifices himself to books.

**WAGON** In Norse mythology vehicle of the gods, especially of the sun and moon. In the Old Testament a name for the sacred ark.

Wagoner (Waggoner). (1) The seven principal stars in Ursa Major, commonly called Big or Great Dipper. Also known as Charles's Wain. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Auriga or Charioteer.

**WAGTAIL** Bird symbolizing amorousness. In Japan sacred to women in labor as it supposedly taught Amaterasu and Susanowo how to cohabit and produce deities.

**WAHIEROA** Maori light deity. Son of Tawhaki. At the request of his pregnant wife, who desired a rare food, he traveled to an eastern country, where he was killed by Matuku (storm). His posthumous son Rata avenged his murder and recovered his bones. A time myth.

**WAIENOC** Iroquois stick-

striking dance. Originally a rain-bringing rite; later a war dance.

**WAIIRI** The heavens in Australian mythology. Also the sky god.

**WAILING WOMEN** Atonement, bereavement, oath. Communication between mourners and the dead or the calling back the soul from the afterworld. In many parts of the world, at summer solstice or harvest rites, women weep for the emasculated vegetation god, who yearly makes the supreme sacrifice for mankind's benefit. They rejoice at the spring equinox, when he supposedly is conceived, or at the winter solstice, when he is reborn. Compare Wanderer.

**WAIN** From Old English, meaning carry. The seven brightest stars in Ursa Major. Also called Arthur's Wain, Big Dipper, Bushel, Butcher's Cleave, Charlemagne's Wagon, Charles's Wain, Great Dipper, Northern Car, Plow, Wagoner. In China called T'si tsiang (seven goers).

Laden wain. Abundance, harvest.

Lesser Wain. Ursa Minor.

**WAINADULA** Literally, water of solace. In Fiji Island mythology well of forgetfulness from which the dead drink to be relieved of sorrow.

**WAINAMOINEN (VAINAMOINEN)** Finnish sun hero. Bard and culture hero, bringer of animals, fish, and vegetation. Son of Ilmatar, brother of Ilmarinen and Lemminkainen. A master of magic, he overcomes evil by chanting ballads (releasing winds). He is a water-dweller (rises from the sea) and killer of the drought and darkness dragon

**Koshchei.** In search of wisdom (fertility) he visits and returns from the underworld. In a contest with Louhi of Lapland, he is victor and brings prosperity to Kalevala (Finland). Finally, upon sight of the babe born to the Virgin Mariatta (Virgin Mary), which is to be Kalevala's future king, Wainamoinan sails aloft leaving his harp and songs to his people.

**WAI-ORA-A-TANE** Literally, living water of the forest. Maori river in which the moon bathed when consumed by disease (waning), and where her health was gradually restored.

**WAIRON** Same as werewolf.

**WAIRO (GUAIRO)** Among Bolivian and Peruvian Indians the die used during mourning vigils in gambling for the belongings of the deceased.

**WAIT** Christmas street caroler. Waits formerly sang at night and acted as watchmen who sounded off four times to indicate all was well.

**WAK** Supreme god of the Galla African tribes.

**WAKAN (WACANDA, WAKANDA, WAKON)** Siouan maker of all things. Impersonal force to which prayers were addressed. Supernatural power inherent in animals, humans, plants, and things, especially swords. Corresponds to Inua, Manitou, Orenda.

**WAKE** In Ireland an entertainment given to a person after death to entice the soul back from the otherworld or to celebrate its great awakening in the world of immortality. Formerly in Great Britain a parish church dedication festival which included an

all-night vigil in the church and concluded at daybreak with merry-making and shouts of 'Holy Wake! Holy Wake!' Wake resolves into Hu-ake, i.e. Fire or Sun great.

**Wakes Week.** Celtic seven-day funeral feast celebrated in the oak king's honor.

**WAKE-ROBIN** May 19 birthday flower symbolizing zeal.

**WAKONYINGO (WADARIMBA)** In African mythology dwarf dwellers on Kilimanjaro who possess heaven-reaching ladders. They sleep in a sitting posture because their heads are so enormous they would not be able to get up if they were to lie down. Each carries a horn to summon help if he falls.

**WAKYET-WA** Burmese fertility deity worshiped at sowing time. Also called Chinun-way-shun.

**WALDEMAR** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the powerful or famed.

**WALDEN** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning of the forest.

**WALDO** Masculine name from the Teutonic through the French, meaning power.

**WALDRON** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning powerful raven.

**WALES** Its flower is the leek. Its emblem is a red dragon on a green mount or a green dragon with a red stomach and throat.

**WALICHU** Evil supernatural being of Argentine and Chilean Indians.

**WALKING** Authority, business, watchfulness. Dream significance: (with difficulty) difficult success; (with ease) triumph.

Make one walk a chalk line.

Force one to obey; alluding to an old sea test of sobriety.

Make one walk Spanish.

Compel a person to walk by holding his collar and the seat of his trousers.

Walk on air. Be bouyant or light-hearted.

Walk on water. In mythology suggests a moon, sun, or wind hero.

Walk the carpet. Be the recipient of a reprimand; be troubled.

Walk the plank. Be executed pirate style.

Walk through fire. A ceremony performed by Hindu priests as a device to obtain abundant sunlight for good crops.

**WALKURE** Same as Valkyrie.

**WALL** Fortification, human habitation, protection, safety, stability, wisdom.

Drive to the wall. Force to defeat or despair.

Knock one's head against a wall. Stubbornly attempt the impossible with injury to oneself.

Up against a stone wall. Against a difficulty that cannot be surmounted; argue with one who is stubborn.

Wailing Wall. Place in Jerusalem where Jews lament the fall of the Jewish nation and to pray for the coming of the Messiah.

Wall crown. Symbol of the city; hence the emblem of mother and war goddesses as maker, nourisher, and protectress of cities.

Wallflower. May 20 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity in adversity. Figuratively, an unpopular girl, especially one without dancing partners.

Wall of a holy city. The shutting out of evil.

Walls of Troy. A defense built as indestructible and impregnable, but which does not save from invasion. The Great Wall of China and the Maginot Line carry the same symbolism.

Wall Street. A financial district; from the street in New York City where the business and monied interests of the country are centered.

**WALLACE** (1) Scotch boulder-throwing giant; a storm demon.

(2) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning foreign.

**WALLET** Female principle, memory, pilgrimage, wealth.

Closed wallet. Container of summed-up experience.

**WALLEYNEUP** Australian chief god. Mate of Doronop. When his son Bindinoor was wounded, Walleyneup was unable to heal him so he decreed all men must die. A seasonal myth. Compare Baloo.

**WALLINGFORD, GET-RICH-QUICK** Any charming, clever, unscrupulous schemer and promoter; from the hero of stories by George Randolph Chester.

**WALNUT** March 15 birthday flower symbolizing intellect, longevity, presentiment, stratagem. Dream significance: danger, misfortune. Greek and Roman fertility symbol served at weddings. In modern Rumania a bride who wishes to remain childless for a time places as many roasted walnuts in her bodice as the number of years she wishes not to bear children.

Black walnut tree. Majesty, strength, tenacity. Sacred to Jupiter. Gathering place of medieval witches. Plant with cura-



tive powers.

Walnut branch. Contagion.

White walnut. Lack of dignity, because of its scragginess and sparse foliage.

**WALPURGIS NIGHT (VALPURGIS NACHT)** Fire festival on eve of May 1, when witches rode on broom sticks, asses, goats, etc., to the Brocken (or Bructerus), highest peak of Harz Mountains to celebrate their Sabbat. Their cry, "ooroorake," with which they supposedly hailed Lucifer is akin to eureka, and yields fire, fire, Great A. Supplanted by festival of Saint Walburga (or Walpurga), English missionary nun in 8th century Germany.

**WALSINGHAM** One who organizes a spy system; from Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state under Queen Elizabeth I.

**WALTER (WALT, WAT)** Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning rule of army or powerful warrior.

**WALTZ (VALSE)** A whirl in honor of the fire or sun deity. Resolves into val-se (fire light) or Hu-al-tz (Hu, god resplendent).

**WALUMBE** Death god of the African Uganda people. Son of Gulu (heaven).

**WANAWA** Circle rope with which every Japanese house is blessed at New Years. Bringer of good luck.

**WAND** Attention, authority, conjuring, miracle, peace, phallus, power, rule, will. Instrument of a fool or jester; measuring tool. Attribute of a fairy or king. Emblem of Hermes and Mercury. A non-tantric Buddhist symbol called khatvanga.

**Scented wand.** Tibetan Buddhist symbol of hospitality. See Seven offerings.

**Skeleton wand.** Buddhist tantric symbol of ferocious manifestation of deities. Called danda.

**Wand fragments.** Distributed by Shinto priests as charms to protect the home.

**WANDA** Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning stem, stock.

**WANDERER** Adventurer, exile, pilgrim. Aspect of moon, sun, and wind deities. Also the fertility god, who with the corn dies yearly under the sickle and wanders in the lower world until his annual resurrection.

**The Wanderings.** Et-Tyh; Arabic name of the terrifying wilderness below Mount Sinai.

**Wandering Jew.** In Christian legends an eternal and restless wanderer. Known as Ahasuerus, Aristeas, Cartaphilus, Isaac Laquedem (or Lakedion), John Buttadaeus, Salathiel ben Sadi. Also connected with the Wild Huntsman (death).

**Wandering Wood.** In Spenser's Faerie Queene the forest of Error, who appears in serpent form.

**WANG (LING-KUAN)** In Chinese mythology the doorkeeper and porter of Yu Huang's celestial palace.

**WANGA** (1) East African wizards who knock at doors at night. They hypnotize those who answer, lure them into the forest, where they kill their victims to feed on their bodies to obtain a cumulative supply of courage, wit, strength, and other virtues. The wanga messengers are owls and animals which rob graves for them. Underlies the voodoo rites in western hemisphere. (2) Hai-

tian charm that works evil; opposite of a garde, which protects.

**WANG-CHUG-MAS** The 28 mighty fate goddesses of Tibetan Buddhism. They appear on the Chonyid Bardo Mandala with animal or bird heads.

**WANG-GON (dBAN-MGON)** Tibetan Buddhist lord of night.

**WANT** Personified by a deformed and odious person, or one shabbily dressed.

**WAR** Symbolized by airplanes, armor, battering ram, battle-ax, bomb, cannon, cannon balls, comet, firing, fortress, military equipment, missiles and other weapons, rampart, soldier, standards, torch, Trojan horse. Among primitives a means of supplying deities and dead ancestors with nourishment or of obtaining victims for cannibalistic purposes. See Cannibalism.

**War baby.** Child of a war bride, particularly an illegitimate child. Term also applied to war commodities, such as airplanes, chemicals, steels, etc., whose securities boom in war periods.

**War bonnet.** Ceremonial rawhide cap worn by American plains' Indians. The top is covered with feathers fastened at right angles, and it extends down the back to the heels.

**War dance.** A mimetic performance to intensify belligerent spirits previous to battle or to celebrate victory. Often connected with fertility rites, in which the dancers shoot arrows into the sky to force clouds to release rain or beat earth to compel the release of vegetation.

**War deities.** Storm deities; also guardians of the year's cycle, anthropomorphic figures of blight,

chaos, darkness, winter, who strive against those of growth, order, light, summer, alluded to as the evil forces attacking the good forces. In some mythological accounts local divinities are hostile to a conqueror's gods. The deities overcome are classified as evil demons, the victors as great heroes. The mother goddess, protectress of the fertility god or of the cities founded by her, is worshiped as a war goddess. The war deity is the tutelary of warriors.

**War hawk.** One eager for combat.

**War horse.** A veteran fighter; from the charger trained for military service.

**War mist.** Battlefield dust and smoke.

**War paint.** Personal adornment, especially to attain social conquests; from the paint applied by savages preparatory to war as a deity disguise or affiliation, protective charm, means of terrifying an enemy.

**Warrior heroes.** Universally the fertility and light heroes, who battle those of drought and darkness. They wear impenetrable mail, have weapons which never miss their mark, and usually are invulnerable except for one weakness, which brings about the death which assures the rhythmic cycle of the year. Among all races they are fair skinned, have gleaming faces, blue eyes, and long blond hair. See War deities.

**Wars of the Roses.** Civil wars, in which the Lancastrians' emblem was a red rose and that of the Yorkists was a white rose.

**War to the knife.** Relentless warfare, war reduced to single combat.

**WARAH** Literally, wanderer. An aspect of the early Semitic moon god Shahar.

**WARAI-BOTOKE** Japanese laughing Buddha; guardian of sacred scriptures. Identical with Futai-Shih.

**WARD** Masculine name from Old English, meaning warder or watchman.

**WARDOUR STREET** Ostentation, pretense; from the London street noted for its pseudo-antique furniture.

Wardour Street English. Affection, pedantry.

**WARFIELD** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the field by the weir or pond.

**WARNER** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning protecting warrior.

**WARNING** Symbolized by bell, cock, goose, trumpet.

Death warning. Symbolized by black hand, skull and crossbones.

**WARREN** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning protection.

**WAS** Egyptian talisman for prosperity.

**WASASE** Iroquois Indian war dance.

**WASHING** A ceremonial and sacred function. Purge of guilt, spiritual purification.

Hand washing. Ablution, respect. In the East worshipers wash their hands before entering a temple in a basin at the door. Also protestation of innocence, disclaimer of responsibility; hence, "I wash my hands of that."

Washer at the stream. In Celtic folklore a death omen. Appears as a beautiful maiden or an ugly hag washing the shroud

of the one who comes upon her.

**WASHINGTON** State with the flower emblem: rhododendron; the motto: Ai-ki (Indian for Bye and Bye); nicknames: Chinook, Evergreen.

George Washington. Father of his country; a first ruler.

Washington, D.C. Emblem: American beauty rose; motto: Justitia Omnibus (Justice to all).

Washington's birthday. Celebrated in the United States on February 22 with a display of national colors. Emblems: arms of the Washington family; cherry tree and hatchet.

**WASO-BYOYE** Japanese legendary wanderer. He visited the lands of immortality; of opulence, where people were so bored by riches they worshiped the god of poverty; of vanity; antiquities (land without change), wantonness, and finally of giants, where a giant picked him up and dropped him in Nagasaki, his home. Equivalent of Gulliver.

**WASP** An irritable or irritating person. Dream significance: spiteful enemies. Natives in French Guiana use in sympathetic magic, stinging their warriors with one before battle to make them as pugnacious as the insect. In Mongolia carrier of an external soul. Form taken by the Siberian shaman's soul. South American culture hero who taught pottery making. In Southern United States a symbol of cunning and wisdom. Worn as a good luck charm.

**WASURE-GAI** Japanese shell of forgetfulness.

**WATA-TSU-MI** Japanese sea god. He gave his son-in-law Hiko-hohodemi two magic jewels with which to control the ebb and

flow of the tides.

**WATCHFULNESS** Symbolized by cock, dog, eye.

Watcher. Designation of heavenly beings.

Watching the dead. A means of preventing the corpse from taking along the souls of the living to the realm of the dead.

**WATER** Baptism, cleansing, cosmic mind, death, dissolution, female principle, fertility, flux, healing, instability, magic, memory, mirror, pleasure, purification, refreshment, resurrection, spiritual rebirth, subconsciousness, sustenance, truth, wisdom. Source of good and evil. Primal and eternal element. In funerary rites purifier of the dead and of mourners. That which takes the shape of the vessel which contains it. Typified by bowl, crescent, cup, M, moon, pearl, wavy lines, or anything concave, curving, or hollow. Dream significance: (bathing in) loss of a friend or relative; (boiling) happiness flying away; (clear) happiness, health; (falling into) persecution, ruin; (fresh) imminent wealth; (hot) accident, illness; (inundated) serious accident; (muddy) dispute, sorrow; (running) lasting sorrows; (stagnant) sorrow; (swimming in) ill-luck overcome; (things settled in) happy omen. According to mystics its action is to soak and descend, conquer fire, and strengthen. In tarot divination element of the heart suit signifying emotion. Medium of the moon. Symbolizes flexibility and denotes the intuitive type of person. Universally in mythology the uncreated first principle, source of all created things, and called awakener of the sleeper; giver of beauty, immortal youth, knowledge, and strength; healer of the ill; reviver of the dead;

sight restorer; virgin mother. Divinities referred to as spiritual waters or quenchers of the thirsty are: Anahita, Christ, Isis, Shulamite, Thoth, Virgin Mary. In China, realm of dragon gods. First of the five elements, producer of wood, destroyer of fire. Element of Chi, eastern quadrant; Chen, southern quadrant; Shen, western quadrant; Pi, northern quadrant. Essence of jade or purity. Represents the color black, life substance, winter. The female or negative principle and with rock, the male principle, blended in gardens. In Pa Kwa divination called kan. Finno-Ugrains believe it has a soul. A bride is drenched in a river and the water-mother is asked to make her productive. In ancient Germanic belief the kinder-brunnen (children bringer). One of the four libations offered by the Greeks to the gods. Tibetan Buddhist symbol of hospitality. See Seven offerings.

Boiling water. Confession abstracter.

Celestial waters. In mythology the sky, across which the sun and other deities sail. See Meht-ueret.

Make one's mouth water. Cause one to feel hunger or to have ardent desire; the allusion being the increase of saliva at the expectation of appetizing food.

Still waters run deep. Silent and undemonstrative people often are powerful or profound; silent conspirators, enemies, or traitors are the most dangerous.

Water Bearer. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Aquarius, Waterman, Water Pourer.

Water buffalo. Chinese beast of burden. Symbolic of agriculture and spring. Believed to repress evil spirits that disturb lakes, rivers, and seas.

Water buffalo head. Chinese



ogre mask called t'ao t'ieh; symbolizing avarice, gluttony.

Water burial. Setting the dead adrift in a boat or sinking them in water is to send them on their way to a paradise. In some parts of the world a belief persists that water restores life and youth. Some water burials represent the repayment of an obligation incurred by fish-eating inhabitants. In all mythologies a burial boat passes through great perils; it crosses a sea of fire or a fiery whirlpool before reaching the golden fields of after-life.

Water-cress. Hebrew side-dish at banquets, especially the Passover feast. Symbolic of spring's coming, suggesting perpetual life renewal and ever-sustaining hope of human redemption.

Water deities. Fertility providers, healers, inundators, makers of calm and storm.

Waterfall. Abundance.

Water flowing into a pool. Union of male and female.

Water fowl. Chinese wine-jug design. Used as a warning not to drink to excess. The water-fowl sets an example by swimming along on the water without being immersed.

Water from a rock. Water of life; word or will of a deity.

Water-grub. Finno-Ugrian symbol of a mischievous boy destined to develop into a wicked man (mosquito). Also called club-shaker because of its tail's rapid vibrations.

Water lily. May 23 birthday flower symbolizing eloquence, purity. Governs Pisces. Among Celts its five petals signified birth, initiation, marriage, rest from labor, death. Christian symbol of charity. In Egyptian and Greek antiquity the vessel in which the sun after setting floated from west to east. Sym-

bol of fertility. Hindu symbol of light, inasmuch as it expands its petals at the sun's rising and closes them when the sun sets.

Watermark. Secret medieval symbol by which Christian heretics and mystics exchanged their beliefs.

Water of life. Liquid that bestows immortality, brings the dead to life, cures the blind or sick, or restores youth. A world-wide folklore motif connected with quests, i.e. source of the sun's daily rebirth in fountains, rivers, or seas. Some miraculous fountains are: Caesar's Well, Czar's Well, Living Waters, Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth, Reviving Cordial, Vessel of Cordial Balsam, Well of Virtues, Well Beyond the World, Well of the World.

Water plants. Arranged in pebbles and sand in a broad vessel to suggest ice on the dog-days of summer.

Water pot. Body moisture, milk, rain, saliva, semen, tears. Symbolized by U. Emblem of Aquarius; the great mother; and the primeval deep, nature's inexhaustible womb. When the cow-mother was regarded as the originator of the source of life, the milk pot was fused with the water urn.

Water pot of blood-red clay. American Indian birthplace of all things; from it man and woman emerged as lovers.

Water poured on an infant's head. In Mexico the washing-away of adversity and evil. The invigoration, purification, and refreshment given by the water mother-goddess.

Water poured on oneself. Act of sympathetic magic to insure rain.

Water poured through a sieve. Rain, tears.

Water ripples. In the East

symbolizes the extent of human life.

Water snake. (1) Among Mexican Indians, if one encountered or had a vision of a water snake, one had supernatural power for evil, and sacrificed the lives of one's wife and children in payment for becoming a sorcerer. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Hydrus or Water Serpent. Killed by Heracles (sun) as one of his labors.

Water spirits. Spirits of the drowned. They cause tempests and other disasters, and provide good luck or bad luck when farming or fishing. They are musicians, heard especially on midsummer night. Those who learn their music can make any-one dance against his will.

Water sprinkling. Luring rain.

Water stock. Increase the number of shares without proportionately increasing paid-in capital, thus decrease the value of existing shares.

Water-weed. In Japan called kuwai and symbolic of power and victory. Amulet against conflagrations.

Water with earth in it. Irish charm to relieve women in labor.

**WATERLOO** An overwhelming defeat or failure; from the village where Napoleon was routed.

**WATHI-WATHI** An Australian paradise. Before one is able to enter it a test of strength is made, and its path is deceptive. At a crossroad the lane to the right is kept clean by evil spirits, on the dirty lane to the left, the one for good spirits, is a temptress and a flaming pit.

**WATI KUTJARA** In Australian mythology two men who traveled across the earth creating animals

and plants. Also called Men Iguana.

**WATLING STREET (VAELINGA, VAETLINGA)** Anglo-Saxon for Milky Way. The Wate or Vate of the name came from Ivalde. Name applied to a Roman military road from Dover to the north.

**WATSUSI** Zuni foam god; twin of Kowwituma (sun). Together they were war deities.

**WAVES OF THE SEA** Regenerative power, spiritual cleansing; also difficulties, impending disaster, uncertainty. Mythological abode of dragons and steeds of water deities.

Wave sweeper. In Celtic mythology the magic boat used by the sons of Tuiren (winds) to collect the items demanded by Lugh (sun) as a blood fine.

Wavy line. Hieroglyph for water of several ancient peoples. Sometimes it terminated in a snake's head. See Barry wave of six.

**WAX PICTURES** Burned in magic rites to bring about the death of the person who bears its likeness or name.

**WAYGOOSE (WAYS GOOSE, WAYZGOOSE)** English printers' picnic formerly celebrated annually about Saint Bartholomew's day (August 24), as the day of the year on which compositors began to work after candlelight. Fairies were honored in the festivities, which were a forerunner of the modern fair. Also called Beanfeast, Beano, Beansfest. In Germany called Fastnachtsschmaus, Lichtschmaus, or Martin-schmaus.

**WAYLAND THE SMITH** (WAYLAND SMITH, WELAND, WELANDES SMITHAN, WIELAND) Literally, artful. Anglo-Saxon legendary smith and wizard. Forger of impenetrable mail (clouds and other natural phenomena) and rings (fertility) for deities. Like his prototypes Volund and Vulcan, he was lame. In Christian tradition conceived to be a devil.

Wayland's Geweroc. The ornaments and weapons of exceptional value fashioned by Wayland; i.e. aspects of natural phenomena.

Wayland's stocc. (Wayland's cave). A cromlech in Berkshire, England. According to legend, if a traveler leaves his horse there with a sixpenny fee and then disappears from sight, he will find the horse shod on his return.

**WAYS OF ASCENT** Search for Holy Grail, accompanied by charity, symbolized by fire (desire) and flowers (fruits of good works); hope symbolized by anchor; humility and patience by ass; justice by scales; purity by stag; love of God by heart; unselfish toil in indefatigable fellow service by ox.

Parting of the ways. Point at which one must decide between two alternatives.

Rub the wrong way. Annoy or irritate; in allusion to rubbing the fur of an animal the wrong way.

Way of all flesh. Death.

**WAZIRI** A warlike mountain people of Northern India.

**WEAKNESS** Symbolized by chicken, infant, jellyfish, ruins, weathercock.

Weak in the upper story. Slightly demented, weak-minded.

**WEALTH** Symbolized by cruse of oil, money bag, pile of money,

purse. In Africa and Asia by cowrie shells.

Wealth of Ormuz. Diamonds; Ormuz in the Persian Gulf being a gem market.

**WEALTTHEOW** Norse earth-queen; wife of Hrothgar.

**WEAPON** Authority, brutality, conflict, death, defense, determination, execution, fear, heroism, justice, power, ruin, slaughter. Dream significance: danger, plot. In mythology implements provided the dead that they may defend themselves against spirits which may attack them.

Unerring weapons. Deity implements: heat, frost, lightning, rays, thunder, and other natural phenomena forged by a celestial smith. They bring about a change of hour or season.

**WEASEL** Arrogance, audacity, bloodthirstiness, destructiveness, determination, pertinacity, pettiness, relentlessness, vigilance. Dream significance: danger; (to kill) considerable profit. In Christian tradition one who is deaf to virtue and covets riches. A favorite disguise of Thessalian witches, and the Greek name, cardo, means artful one.

Catch a weasel asleep. Take an alert person unawares from the old belief that the weasel never sleeps.

**WEATHERCOCK** Fickleness, prognostication, variability; one easily influenced. Dream significance: lack of resolution.

Keep one's weather eye open. Watch for indications of an approaching calamity.

Under the weather. Ill, indisposed, intoxicated.

Weather god. Epithet of war gods, who by their activities, which cause darkness, drought, storms, winter, bring about the

year's cycle.

**WEAVER DAMSEL** Accord of nature, fate spinner. Dawn maid who harmonizes the forces of night and day, or goddess who harmonizes the universe. Arachne, Athena, Aurora, Chih-Nu, Emer, Eos, Ori-hime, Penelope. Title also applied to the brilliant star Vega.

Constant (or never-finished) weaving. Vain effort; nature's constant growth and decay. In Greek mythology, Penelope was such a spinner. The Shawnee Indian female creator weaves a basket or net which every night is unraveled; if she finishes it the world will come to an end.

**WEB** Destiny, snare.

**WEDDING** Fertility ritual. Originally a sympathetic magic rite to stimulate growth and herds as well as bring children. Also a symbolic death and re-birth, in which names were changed. Dream significance: short joy.

Wedding gift. Bride purchase or sale price; good luck charm. Gifts suitable for various anniversaries are: 1st - paper, 2nd - cotton, 3rd - linen, 4th - silk, 5th - wood, 6th - iron, 7th -

copper or wool, 8th - leather, 9th - pottery or straw, 10th - tin, 15th - crystal, 20th - china, 25th - silver, 30th - pearl, 35th - coral, 40th - ruby, 45th - alexandrite, 50th - gold, 55th - emerald, 60th - yellow diamond, 65th - star sapphire, 75th - diamond.

Wedding song. Joyousness, prayer for fertility. Finno-Ugrians call wedding songs those sung at bear and other sacrificial feasts or at rites for dead ancestors, thus symbolic of propitiation.

**WEDGE** Among Peruvian Indians symbolizes a universe hub or navel. Instrument given to Manco Capac and Mama Oglo by their parents, Sun and Moon, with instructions to build a colony at the spot where it sank into the ground. They established the city of Cuzco.

**WEDNESDAY** Fourth day of the week. By Norsemen regarded a lucky day because Wodan, after whom it is named, was a fertility giver. In Rome assigned to Mercury.

**WEED** Blemish, damage, decay, mischief, source of injury, useless abundance.

## WEEK'S RULERS

<u>Day</u>	<u>Greek</u>	<u>Norse</u>	<u>Roman</u>	<u>Early Semitic</u>	<u>Deity's Realm</u>
Sunday	Helios	Sol	Sol	Shamash	Sun
Monday	Selene	Mani	Diana	Sin	Moon
Tuesday	Ares	Tyr (Tiu)	Mars	Ares	War
Wednesday	Hermes	Wotan	Mercury	Nabu	Scribe
Thursday	Zeus	Thor	Jove	Baal	Sky
Friday	Aphrodite	Frigg	Venus	Belit	Love
Saturday	Cromus	Saetern	Saturn	Ninurta	Harvest



**WEEPING** Grief, lament, mourning. Dream significance: good news. Anciently weeping rites were held to encourage a deity to weep fertilizing tears or to cry for the yearly death of the vegetation spirit. In Babylon women sat in front of the temple facing north and cast seeds as they wept to assure the deity's resurrection in spring. Twelve weeping maidens appear in the Grail legend.

Return by weeping cross.

Regret a course of conduct or failure; undergo a sorrowful experience.

Weeping cross. Wayside cross at which penitential prayers are recited.

Weeping philosopher. A pessimist, alluding to Heraclites, who wept because of man's folly.

Weeping saints. Gervais, Godelieve, Martin of Bullions, Medard, Swithin. So called from the tradition that a period of rain follows if rain falls on any of their days.

Weep Irish. Express sorrow emotionally, wail.

Weep millstones. Remain unmoved on pathetic occasions.

**WEEVIL** Same as beetle.

**WEGTAM** Literally, wanderer. An epithet of Odin.

**WEI** In the Chinese zodiac, 1) Danger, three stars in an obtuse-angled triangle, Alpha in Aquarius's right shoulder, Epsilon and Theta in Pegasus's head, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the swallow; element, moon. A time of dissensions. 2) Stomach, three stars in Musca Borealis in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the pheasant; element, earth. Unlucky period for women. 3) Tail, nine stars in the shape of

a hook in the tail of Scorpio, eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the tiger; element, fire. Unfortunate time for any enterprise.

**WEIRD SISTERS** Fates, witches.

**WEISSE FRAUEN** Literally, white women. In Norse mythology beautiful women who bathe at midday in the sun. Some are ancestral spirits, some nature spirits, and they try, unsuccessfully, to induce mortals to do something to release them from enchantment.

**WEISSNICHTWO** From the German, meaning I know not. Nowhere, an ideal commonwealth invented by Thomas Carlyle. Compare Erewhon, Kennaquhair, Utopia.

**WEI-T' O** Chinese Buddhist tutelary god. Shown as a warrior with sword or with hands folded in prayer.

**WEIWOBO** Japanese queen mother of the west. On a plateau close to heaven she rules the sennin (fairies). A beautiful lady of eternal youth. Compare Tobosaku.

**WELL** Baptism, eternity, life, purification, rebirth, refreshment, truth, youth. Abode of healing deities, granter of wishes, source of oracles. Word radically the same as weal, wheel, will. Christian symbol of salvation.

Well and tree. Union of male and female. Sacred waters shaded by a tree of life.

Well-flowering. An ancient Pagan thanksgiving custom of blessing a well was adorning it with flowers, foliage, and ribbons. Performed in Christian Europe on Ascension day.

Well of miraculous healing.  
In folklore variously called Caesar's Well, Cordial Balsam, Czar's Well, Living Waters, Well Beyond the World, Well of Reviving Cordial, Well of True Waters, Well of Virtues, Well of the World.

Wells of Christ. Well of Grace, nail marks on left hand; Well of Love, spear marks; Well of Mercy, nail marks on right hand; Wells of Pity and Comfort, nail marks on feet.

**WELLAMO (VELLAMO)** Literally, rock oneself. Finnish sea goddess; wife of Ahti.

**WELLINGTON, DUKE OF** A military genius. From the British general who defeated Napoleon. Also called Achilles of England, Iron Duke.

**WELS** Baltic sea god. His feast, which also honored the dead, was celebrated September 29 to October 28, whence October was called Walla Manes (Wels' month).

**WELSH AMBASSADOR** The cuckoo, which announces the migration of Welsh labor into England for summer employment.

Welsh mortgage. A pledge of land on which no redemption date is fixed.

Welsh runt. An undersized animal; from cattle bred in Wales.

**WEN CH'ANG** Chinese god of literature. In a long blue gown holding the staff of high office he presides on the constellation Great Bear. Before his image is a saddled and bridled black horse, attended by T'ien-lung (celestial deaf one) and Ti-ya (earth mute). The explanation being that literature is deaf to appeals for explanation and dumb

in attempts to make men comprehend. Sometimes Kuei Hsin, a dwarf standing on one foot, is shown with him.

**WENDELL** Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning wandering.

**WENG-CHENG** Chinese princess married to Song-Tsen-Gam-po, Tibetan emperor, to prevent a war. She converted him to Buddhism. Deified as Sitatara (White Tara).

**WEN KAMUI** Ainu ill-intentioned gods. Resemble the evil Nitne Kamui.

**WEN-SHU** Buddhist god of transcendental wisdom. Chinese name for the Sanscrit Manjusri. Usually shown riding an elephant.

**WEREWOLF (WEHRWOLF, WERWOLF, WERWULFF)** Literally, man wolf. In folklore a person who becomes a wolf, but retains human intelligence. Those who assume the form at will do so to practice cannibalism and other beastly crimes; those who are transformed involuntarily are the victims of evil enchantment. In European lore the wolf hunts during the night and at daybreak becomes human by doffing the wolf skin. If the skin is destroyed the werewolf dies. By Greeks called lycanthrope. Where the wolf does not exist the beast is the most feared in the locality. Probably derived from external soul or totem belief.

**WERNER** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning defender.

**WERTHER** Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning the worthy. Through Goethe, in *The Sorrows of Werther*, made

to signify a sorrowing lover.

**WESLEY (WELLESLEY)** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning brightly shining.

**WEST** Completion, darkness, death, maturity, sleep, sunset. Fertilizer of dawn; land of darkness and immortality. In Freemasonry the paymaster sits in the west. In occult sciences signifies autumn, the left half of the body, death, the musical tone F. Symbolized by Occidental figures. In an Italian icon portrayed as an old man, muzzled, in a russet garment with a red girdle on which is embroidered Gemini, Libra, Aquarius. The star Hesperus shines at his head; he points earthward in the direction of the setting sun and holds poppies. Bats fly about him; the light is dusk. American Indian Happy-Hunting-Ground. Armenian abode of demons, for which reason the dead are buried facing the east or rising sun. Buddhist Nirvana. In Chinese and Japanese mythology ruled by the White Tiger; symbolic of autumn and the element metal. Seat of the Chinese constellations Kuei, Lou, Mao, Pi, Shen, Tzu, and Wei. In Christian baptismal ceremonies turning west is symbolic of renunciation of the sinful ways of life. Egyptian gateway of Dewat. In India location of the source of celestial, earthly, and underworld rivers. Illustrated by Varuna with boar. Navaho Indians assigned the color yellow and the haliotis shell to the west; Zunis assigned blue green.

West End. A fashionable neighborhood; from the section in London.

Westerners. Egyptian term for the dead.

Western Paradise. In China

the location of the Peach Tree of Immortality.

Western world. Industrial growth.

Westward course. Course of empire building, course of the Occident.

West wind. Impregnator of Earth. In Egypt symbolized by a serpent.

**WEST VIRGINIA** Emblem: rhododendron; motto: *Montani semper liberi* (Mountaineers always free); nicknames: Mountain, Panhandle.

**WEYLAND** See Wayland.

**WEZA** Literally, wise men. Burmese necromancers who supply charms for either good or evil purposes.

**WHAITARI** Maori cannibalistic female deity who lived in the sky and came down to earth with a net to obtain food. To punish mankind she sent a deluge. A death goddess or vampire. Probably an aspect of hurricane or storm, or may refer to ancient wars. Her mate was a mortal, Kai-tangata, also a man-eater.

**WHAITUA** New Zealand space deity, in whom two existences without shape were formed, Maku, moisture, a male, and Mahora-nui-a-rangi, heaven's expanse, a female.

**WHALE** (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Cetus and Sea Monster. (2) Brawn without intelligence, deceit, immensity, lust, violent passion. In ancient legends a misleader of sailors, who mistook its back for land and, seeking refuge on it, drowned. Also supposedly lured fish by emitting a sweet scent from its mouth. Totem of Amer-

ican west-coast Indians. Its wooden image was used in magic to upset enemy canoes. In Arabian mythology the world support, earthquakes being caused by its movements. See Bahamut. Hebraic-Christian symbol of the Devil; believed to be the animal which swallowed Jonah. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven.

Whaler. Eskimo shaman, who engaged in miming and tabus to drive away evil spirits before the hunt.

Whale's belly. Infernal regions.

Whale's mouth. Otherworld gateway.

Whale waves. Japanese omen of war.

**WHEAT** October 3 birthday plant portending prosperity. Symbol of abundance, life, the creator's spermatic power. Emblem of agriculture and autumn. In the west worshiped as the staff of life. In heraldry typifies earth's bounty. Attribute of earth goddesses. Radically Hu-eet, i.e. Hu's (sun's) heat. In Arabic tradition, when Adam was driven from Eden, he took wheat with him as the chief of all foods. Christian emblem of Saints Walburge and Wenceslaus.

Bearded wheat ear. Faithfulness, rejuvenating fire, vital urge.

Green wheat ear. Horus.

White wheat ear. Christ.

Wheat in sheaf. Death, fertility, harvest. Thanksgiving Day. Attribute of Saturn.

Wheat with grapes. Eucharist bread and wine.

**WHEEL** Celestial eye, change, circle of existence, cooperation, cosmic axis or egg, destiny, divine guidance, eternity, fate, fickleness, impartiality, law, life, luck, male and female prin-

ciples, monotony, moon, progress, sun, sun's course, time's passage, truth, universe, vicissitudes, victory, whirling heavens, world's course, world's four quarters. Dream significance: fortunate change. Implement of torture. Talisman to ward off evil. Used in sorcery to cause changes in luck. Deity attribute suggesting control of the turning year. Emblem of Fortuna and Tyche. Radically the same as weal, well, will. In India called chakra, which see.

Broken wheel. In the catacombs symbolic of the prophets, denoting their imperfect revelations.

Cart wheel. In Swabia on Saint Vitus's day, June 15, the fire of heaven was started by igniting a cart wheel smeared with pitch and with a twelve foot pole inserted in its nave. A fertility and phallic symbol.

Eight-spoked wheel. The directions or winds. In Buddhism called mani-chho-khor. The center and circumference represent perfection (solar energy); the spokes represent the eight-fold path (rays) to perfection. One of the eight precious things; a ritual altar object. By Mayans conceived to be heaven's form.

Fire-wheel. Sunwise turning grinds out fertility and peace, counterclockwise grinds out drought and war.

Four-wheel chariot. Course of the four seasons.

Horoscope wheel. Consulted in divination.

Prayer wheel. Meditation.

Revolving wheel. Chance, turning year. In Buddhism the nidanas.

Revolving wheel surrounding a feather-robed figure. American Indian symbol of the fertility deity enclosed in seasonal change.



Toothed wheel. Emblem of Saint Catherine of Alexandria, symbolic of execution, martyrdom.

Turbine wheel. Industry, power.

Twelve-spoked wheel. Wheel of the year.

Two-wheel chariot. Solar vehicle.

Wagon wheel. In Denmark and Holland a good-luck charm against fires placed on roofs.

Wheelbarrow. Construction, labor, poverty, suffering.

Wheel encircling cross. Sun and four directions.

Wheel inscribed with five angles. Aztec pentagram, the four directions and the center.

Wheel king. Sun hero conceived as a mortal. In India called chakravarti (wheel-abider or turner), a title applied to war lords who drove their chariots anywhere without hindrance.

Wheel of fortune. Tarot deck card denoting chance, divine will, felicity, luck, march of civilization, necessity, power, probability, sequence, simultaneous ascent and descent, success. When in reverse: denial of chance, increase, superfluity. In divination corresponds to the number 11 and the Hebrew letter kaph.

Wheel of law. Buddhist wheel with a thousand spokes; chain of cause and effect. In China called fa lun; in Sanscrit called dharmachakra.

Wheel of life. Buddhist circle of transmigration clutched by a demon who symbolizes impermanence. In China a circle composed of a white and a black comma (male and female principles) surrounded by the Pa-kwa. In India composed of nine concentric circles (female principle) pierced by triangles (male principle).

Wheel quartered. Cosmic law.

Winged wheel. Cosmic motion. Hermes emblem.

**WHINNYMOOR** Gaulic mythological region of furze and thorns traversed by the dead.

**WHIP** Chastisement, correction, exorcism, tyranny. Talisman against moral and physical ills. Attribute of hunters. Among primitives instrument with which demons were driven out. Used in spring rituals to flog earth to assure vegetation's release. Christian symbol of discipline and martyrdom. Egyptian fertility symbol. In Indonesian cosmogonic tales the first beings were vivified by whipping. In ancient Rome used to chastise debtors.

Whipping post. One of the thirteen symbols of Christ's crucifixion.

Waving a whip. In Chinese drama signifies a mounted soldier.

**WHIRLWIND** Death, destruction, violence. A celestial deity's angry voice; a demon's messenger or spy. Among Apache Indians composed of a dead shaman's dust, causing bad dreams and sickness, or capturing a person's shadow (external soul), thus bringing death. In Finno-Ugrian belief a form in which souls of the dead travel.

**WHIRO** Polynesian underworld god. Personification of darkness, evil, and death.

**WHISTLING** Dream significance: danger, dishonor. Anciently a form of sympathetic magic to control the winds. Seamen frequently will not tolerate whistling on shipboard, believing it raises the wind.

**WHITE** Agreeableness, awe, candor, chastity, coldness, con-

separation, unconsciousness, day, energy, enlightenment, friendliness, gaiety, happiness, holiness, hope, innocence, joyousness, knowledge, life, light, majesty, marriage, mourning, nobility, peace, perfection, purity, redemption, regeneration, rest, simplicity, spirituality, temperance, time, truth, unawareness, unselfishness, sympathy, virginity, the visible, wisdom. Debased symbolism: conventionality, cowardliness. According to Swedenborg: light minus warmth, love unfelt. In heraldry called argent, indicated by a white space, and symbolizing faith, peace, sincerity. In precious stones represented by jade, moonstone, opal. Attribute of day sky, light, moon, and virgin deities. Worn by brides and priests of celestial deities. Color of enchantresses and ghosts. Master of the spectrum. The personality traits of those who lean toward white are: confession of naivete, dullness; in men tied to the Don Juan complex; in women suggests preening for the male. Radically, Hu-yt, i.e. Hu's (sun's) heat. Chinese color of earth and west, influencing lungs and small intestines. Symbolic of sorrow. Worn by emperor when worshipping moon. Typifies Mohammedans. Christian color of baptism and first communion, and of Ascension, Christmas and Easter. Color of Mary's robe as ordained by the art censor of the Inquisition in 1649. Egyptian color of the south, influencing large intestines and stomach. Japanese death color. In Navaho Indian tradition color of the maize from which the first man was made. Assigned to the east (dawn). Roman vestal virgins were clad in white. In Scotland white nuts were placed as charms against witchcraft around

children's necks; if the nuts turned black evil threatened.

Black and white. Night and day, equality, pollution and purity. In Freemasonry typifies rectitude of conduct and purity of heart. One of the four symbolic orders.

Bleed a person white. Extort another's last penny.

White animals. Sacrificed to day sky and light deities.

White bird. Soul, spirit of life.

White blooded. Cowardly.

White bull. In legend frequently the recipient of an external soul. Osiris and Zeus were portrayed as white bulls, indicating cosmic energy (white) and creative force (bull).

White chrysanthemum and pine branch. Japanese symbol of the moon between black clouds.

White-clay men. In Greek rituals, dancers who daubed their skin with white clay to represent giants and Titans.

White cloth covering. Death sign. See Shilluk kings.

White collar. A term applied to an office or professional worker, implying one who uses the brain is expected to dress neatly and receive meager wages.

White conch shell. Emblem of bliss. Deity trumpet.

White cow. Cloud aspect of the mother goddess.

White crane. Japanese symbol of longevity.

White Cross Knights. Knights Hospitallers.

White crow. A rarity or unusual occurrence.

White dog. Cloud, wind. Emblem of Khen-pa.

White dove. A departed spirit, soul. In medieval medicine used as an infection antidote.

White egg mead. In Norse mythology the magic drink of Mimir, which provided strength

and wisdom.

White elephant. An expensive but useless possession, a ruinous luxury. In Buddhism the form in which Gautama came to his mother, symbolic of divine (white) wisdom (elephant); hence a holy ghost. Emblem of Maitreya. Emblem of Siam.

White face. In Chinese drama represents a cunning, treacherous, but dignified person.

White feather. Cowardice. A pure game cock has no white feather, thus to show one is to indicate unwillingness to fight. American Indian peace sign.

White flag. Surrender, truce.

White flowers. Japanese female symbol.

White fox with nine tails. Chinese happy omen.

Whitefriars. A sanctuary for criminals. From the district in London, which formerly was a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. Also called Alsatia.

White garment. Lack of artifice, incorruptible light, truth.

White goddess. Epithet of the universal mother in her role of moon goddess.

White-horned bull. An aspect of Rucht, which see.

White horse. Celestial knowledge, divine word, messiah, pure intellect, sun. Used in divination. Attribute of Castor and Pollux, Jupiter, Saint George, and, universally, of heavenly hosts who war on darkness or evil. To be the steed on which Christ, Mohammed, Vishnu, and others will return to earth. To ride on a white horse is to bring a new kingdom on earth of joy and wisdom.

White House. Mansion of the president of the United States at Washington; thus figuratively, the presidency.

White lady. In folklore any of the various spectral figures haunting castles and whose ap-

pearance foretells a death. Originally a personification of snow.

White lady with snake. Teutonic emblem of a medical spring.

White lamb. Innocence.

White League. Exclusion, terror, violence. A name of the Ku Klux Klan.

White lie. Polite falsehood. Uttered in another's interest or to save another's feeling.

White lily. Emblem of virgin mothers. Attribute of Archangel Gabriel.

White linen. Morning mists.

White livered. Cowardly.

White magic. Enchantments for good purposes.

White man's burden. Euphemism to express a type of imperialism imposed by the alleged superior white race on other races.

White Mountains. In Navaho Indian tradition, eastern mountains which supposedly caused day.

White mule. Alborak, animal on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven.

White nose. In Chinese drama typifies a comedian.

White ox. By Arabs sacrificed to the sun.

White pebbles. Grave gifts.

White rose. Virginity. Emblem of the house of York.

White sap. Celestial milk; milk of the heavenly cow or mother goddess.

White steed. Mount of moon goddesses and witches. See White horse.

White swan. Beauty, good luck, majesty. In the East an annunciation symbol comparable to the Christian dove.

White tiger. See under tiger.

WHITSUNDAY Literally, white Sunday. Seventh Sunday after Easter. Christian festival celebrating the descent of the Holy

Spirit to provide the apostles with wit. In the early church the newly baptized wore white from Easter to Pentecost and were called Albati (white-robed). Other colors assigned to the day are green, to indicate the growth of the Holy Spirit within man, and red, to indicate the pentecostal fire. Trumpets are blown to typify the mighty wind which accompanied the descent. In some communities sexual license, as sympathetic fertility magic, is part of the ritual; in others a mummer, called Green George, Jack-in-the-Green, Leaf Man, or Whitsuntide Lout, is dressed in boughs and given a false head and neck or a series of hats, one on the other, which are cut off. A rite dramatizing the harvest cutting. If the central figure is a girl, she is called Shadow Queen or Whitsun Queen. Corresponds to the Jewish Pentecost and similar to the Pagan mock execution of the May King, an individual who represented the vegetation spirit. In Scotland one of the term days on which rents, stipends, etc., were payable.

**WHITTINGTON, DICK** One of lowly beginnings who rises to a high position, from the legend of Richard Whittington, an orphan, who arrived penniless in London and thrice became its mayor.

**WHORE (HARLOT)** Entertainment, gain, lust, luxury, public lodging, riches, slavery, trading. See Harlot, Prostitution.

**WHORTLEBERRY** August 10 birthday flower symbolizing treachery.

**WICKET GATE** Entrance to the road which leads to Celestial City in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

**WIDOWHOOD** The custom of a widow remaining unmarried for a year developed from the belief that it was indecent for her to marry until her husband's body rotted and his soul found another home. Dream significance: marriage, satisfaction. In patriarchal times a man married his brother's widow if she had no children to preserve the family name and inheritance. He failing, his nearest kinsman married the widow, as in the story of Ruth.

California widow. A woman living apart from her husband; the allusion is to the wives left behind at the time of the California gold rush.

Grass widow. A woman separated from her husband but not divorced. Possibly from grace widow, a widow by grace of courtesy; or from the custom of husbands sending their wives into the hills, where there is grass, during the summer season.

Widow-burning. In societies where life in the next world is regarded as a reflex of this, she is sent along to provide her husband with the comforts he enjoyed on earth.

Widow's cruse. Something which is apparently inexhaustible or a small supply of something which is made to go a long way; from the miracle related in the Bible.

**WIELAND** See Wayland the smith.

**WIG** Discernment, disguise, profound learning, wisdom. Emblem of a judge. Radically, Hu-ig, which yields mighty Mind or mighty Sun.

**WIGAN** In Philippine Islands mythology, husband-brother of Bagan, with whom he survived the deluge. Compares with Noah.



**WIGLAF** Faithful follower of Beowulf in the Anglo-Saxon epic. Personification of gloaming.

**WIKITA** Prayer-stick festival of the Papago Indians of Southern Arizona. The sticks made of bird down, especially of turkeys, supposedly disperse evil. Celebrated twice each year to keep the world in order, at the summer solstice as a harvest or death feast and at the winter solstice as a planting or rebirth feast.

**WILBUR** Masculine name from Old English, meaning will and fortified place.

**WILD** A wilderness, which see. Run wild. Revert to a condition of nature, escape from human care and culture.

Wildcat. In Africa a messenger of witches.

Wildcat scheme. A hazardous and questionable speculation, in which one has about as much chance of making a profit as of catching a wildcat.

Wild Hunt. In European folklore a night-time chase of spectral hunters through the wilderness and across the sky. Principal time was the season of Epiphany, thus represented winter and its storms.

Wild huntsman. Ghostly leader of the Wild Hunt. Accompanied by ratchet hounds, who made such a noise they caused earthly dogs to howl and yelp. Originally an aspect of Odin as leader of winds and the dead; in later legends Gabriel, Herne, or Saint Hubert, who led the souls of the dead which hunted for living souls, especially at cross roads.

Wild man. Savage; in heraldry naked except for a girdle, head wreath, and club. German version of King of the May.

**WILDERNESS** Martyrdom, misery, persecution, safety, spiritual decadence, unfruitfulness, unsettled state, wandering obscurity. Abode of hermits and prophets, therefore realm of purgation and salvation. Christian place of temptation. In Hebrew tradition divine trial.

**WILDFIRE, COL. NIMROD** A country lout who comes to the city and straightens out the diffculties of those he meets; from a popular character of the early United States stage.

**WILDGRAVE** German title of nobility; originally the keeper of a forest and the game within it.

**WILFRED** Masculine name from Old English, meaning will and peace.

**WILHELM** Same as William.

**WILKES** Masculine name from Middle English, meaning the withered or the welkin (sky).

**WILL** Symbolized by a gardener, the body being the garden. In an Italian icon personified by a blind young woman with wings at her shoulders and heels; she walks as if groping her way.

**WILLIAM (BILL, GUILLAUME, WILHELM, WILL, WILLEM, WILLIE, WILLY)** Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning will and helmet, defender. In Feminine form, Wilhelmina (Mina, Wilhelmine, Willa, Wilma).

William of Cloudelee. Outlaw and marksman in Percy's Reliques. He cleaves a hazel rod at 400 paces and shoots an apple off his son's head. Born in cloud-land, his arrows probably are rain. See Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough.

William Tell. Unerring marksman who shoots an apple off his son's head; fabled to be the champion of Swiss independence; thus a people's champion. Interpreted to be a sun hero, whose arrows are rays, or a fertility hero, whose arrows are rain. His legend is derived from that of Egil and related to those of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, Isandros, and William of Cloudelee. Tell, or der Tall, is from Toki (senseless, mad) and related to Bell.

**WILLIS** (1) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning defender. (2) In German legend white specters; forms taken by the souls of betrothed women who died before marriage.

**WILLIWAW** A violent land wind in Patagonian fjords.

**WILL-O'-THE WISP** Deceptive attraction, delusion, an impracticable Utopian scheme. Believed to be the soul of an unbaptized child or forest spirit, which comes in the form of a light and causes belated wayfarers to lose their way. To see one indicates a wrong-doer in the neighborhood or is a death omen, as it supposedly accompanies an invisible funeral procession. Also called corpse candle, fair maid of Ireland, fox fire, friar's lantern, ignis fatuus, liekkiö, Jack-o'-lantern, spunkie, walking fire, wildfire.

**WILLOUGHBY** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the place of willows.

**WILLOW** May 22 birthday flower symbolizing celibacy, forsaken love. Anciently a symbol of joy, later of mourning. Emblem of the east and rising sun. In the Celtic tree alphabet tree

of the fifth consonant, Saille (S); also of the fifth or nesting month, from April 16 to May 13; an emblem of May Day. In China called liu shu and typifies feminine beauty, meekness, spring, suppleness. A dispeller of evil planted at house gates. Believed to purify and ward off blindness. Used to contact the spiritual world. Emblem of the zodiacal house Liu; in art associated with the horse. In Christianity signifies Christ's gospel. European tree of enchantment, a charm against the moon and witches. In the middle ages believed to be a giver of eloquence, hence sacred to poets; nesting place of the wry-neck, deity messenger. Worn in the hat to signify a rejected lover. In Greece called helice, hence giver of the name to Helicon. Sacred to Circe, Hecate, Persephone, all death aspects of the mother goddess. Hebrew symbol of God's constant mercies, handsomeness. In Japan called yanagi and symbolizes sorrow, tenderness, weakness, and a young woman's slender grace. When young a lucky or felicitous tree; in old age supposedly haunted and therefore an unlucky tree. With one branch bent until a circle is formed indicates farewell with wishes for a safe return; with branches slightly parted symbolic of spring; with a full curved sweep of green as though a heavy wind were brushing it symbolic of autumn; in snow a symbol of winter.

Creeping willow. Disappointed love.

French willow. December 3 birthday flower symbolizing constancy.

Water willow. July 4 birthday flower symbolizing freedom.

Weeping willow. May 21 birthday flower symbolizing mourning, sadness. A funeral tree. Dream significance: coming sorrow. In

Japan, like all drooping plants or arrangements, implies want of constancy or union. Also suggests bowing over a quiet stream and nodding serenely, thus calm or quietude.

Willow branch. Kwan-yin, Chinese goddess of mercy, sprinkled her divine nectar of life with a willow branch. Hebrew symbol of the impious and ignorant of Israel, who, as the willow, had neither taste nor smell; Joseph and Rachel, who, like the willow, faded before the rest; Sanhedrin. Used ceremonially, and in the Feast of Tabernacles typified the human mouth, on account of its labiate leaves, and rejoicing before God.

Willow herb. August 11 birthday flower symbolizing pretension.

Willow wood. Chinese wood of measure. The peck holds ten cattles of rice, which is symbolic of a full measure of justice, mercy, and virtue.

Winged Willow. See Winged Oak, under Oak.

**WILMA** Feminine name corresponding to William.

**WILTING PLANT** Death. In mythology connected with the external soul. A world-wide motif is the planting of a shrub or vine by a hero who is about to leave on a perilous journey. The plant will wilt if the hero dies on his adventure.

**WINCHELL** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a water drawer.

**WINCHESTER** Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning from the white or friendly camp.

**WIND** Air, breath, celestial anger, change, commotion, danger, deity voice, divine power,

fertility, flux, freedom, inspiration, life renewal, movement, song, soul, spirit, virility, war. Dream significance: (gentle) bliss; (stormy) misfortune. Inducer of prophetic trances, revealer of oracles, source of inspiration. In a popular belief, those born when the wind is from the east are laden with gold and never know want; when from the north, will experience war; when from the south, will enjoy interesting companionship; when from the west, will receive only life's barest necessities; those born when no wind blows are fools. Personified by four cherubs with distended cheeks from which issue wind blasts. Symbolized by a bird, bull-roarer, harp, lyre, Pan's pipes, or other musical instrument. Universally in mythology a messenger of the gods and a form assumed by such deities as Heracles, Hurakan, Jupiter, Odin, P'an Ku, White Tiger, Zeus, etc. Sometimes described as a bringer of life, sometimes as a soul-snatcher or death demon. On the Chinese Pa Kwa, the eight diagrams used in divination, called sun. In Dobuan tradition the husband of the pandanus leaf, which is used as a sail. In Siberia believed to be a racing mountain spirit, which ordinarily hides in a cave.

Cold wind. Death.

East wind. Rain.

Euroclydon wind. Destruction, pestilence, tempestuousness, waste. Drier of fruits, wave stirrer. Used poetically for any northeaster. Also known as Levanter. On the African west coast called Harmattan; by Algerians called the Sirocco; by Arabs, Simoon; by Egyptians, Camsin or Khamsin; by Turks, Samiel.

North wind. Along the Mediterranean a harbinger of fair weather; in the north a fore-

runner of frost.

Raise the wind. Cause a commotion, obtain funds.

Reed shaken by the wind. A person moved by every passing influence.

Sail close to the wind. Take risks, especially approach close to law-breaking.

Sail with the wind. Follow the line of least resistance, prosper, take things as they come.

South wind. Bringer of dryness and heat.

Tehuantepec winds. North-easterly violent winds on the western coast of Central America.

West wind. In Europe generally associated with vigor and dry weather; in India associated with the monsoon, a wet season.

Wind deities. In mythology depicted as capricious; charmers with music; crushers; eloquent speakers; grain bruisers; grinders; lords of riches; master thieves; millers; players of the harp, lyre, or reed pipes; pounders; singers; warriors; whistlers. They grow miraculously and sometimes have more than one head and two arms with feet turned backwards that they may move with great speed. No power can restrain them from that which they set out to do; no eye can trace their paths; nothing can withstand their furies; at work they are fierce, but they conclude their labors with gentle sounds. Some wind deities are: Aeolus, Amphion, Hermes, Linos, Maruts, Mercury, Pan, Pied Piper of Hamelin, Saramaya, Trophonius, Vayu. In charge of directions are:

<u>Direction</u>	<u>Egyptian</u>	<u>Greek</u>	<u>Roman</u>
East	Ram-headed Henk-Nisesui	Eurus or Argestes	Eurus
North	Ram-headed Qehui	Boreas	Aquilo
South	Leopard-headed Shehbui	Notus	Auster
West	Asp-headed Hutchaiui	Zephyr	Favonius

Wind instruments. In China symbolize sorrows.

Wind issuing from a cherub's mouth. Divine power, freedom, inspiration.

Wind rustling in oak leaves. Voice of an oak deity, such as Jupiter or Zeus.

**WINDIGO (WENDIGO, WIEN-DIGO)** In Algonquin mythology a cannibalistic spirit of a hunter who had become lost in the forest without provisions. A wind demon who leads astray those he does not devour. The Ojibwa

threaten their naughty children with Windigo.

**WINDING STAIRS** Carries the same general symbolism as spiral. In Freemasonry signifies self-improvement.

**WINDLASS** Compulsion. Emblem of Saint Erasmus.

**WINDMILL** Fertility, harvest, riches.

Fight windmills. Fight imaginary enemies; undertake an absurd, impossible task; in allu-



sion to Don Quixote, who attacked windmills, which he had mistaken for giants.

Have windmills in your head. Be full of fancies or false notions.

**WINDOW** Air, analysis, inquiry, knowledge, light, reconaissance, soul, spirit, transparency, vision, watchfulness, wisdom. Dream significance: (broken) dispute, theft; (open) easy success; (shut) danger escaped.

Circular window. Diety eye, female principle.

Goldsmith's window. A rich mining claim.

Three windows. Christian trinity.

Twelve windows framed by pillars. Zodiac mansions.

Window frame. Harlot trading post.

**WINDSOR** (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning wind-ing shore. (2) A royal name, in allusion to Britain's ruling family.

**WINE** Consecration, divine fluid, elixir of eternal life, good fellowship, inspiration, intoxication, lust, mirth, pledge of faith, purification, refreshment, resurrection, salvation, spiritual blessing, wisdom. Dream significance: happy old age. Universally used as a libation in sacrifices. Blood of Christ. Emblem of Eucharist, Last Supper, Martinmas, Vinalia, etc. Egyptian burial offering. In Greek mythology divine nature of Dionysus. Hebrew cup of blessings and joy served at Passover feast. Four cups are poured for each person to symbolize God's fourfold promise of redemption: "I will bring you forth," "I will deliver you," "I will redeem you," "I will take you unto me as a nation."

Catch wine in a strainer. An

impossibility.

Good wine needs no bush. See under Goodness.

Sour wine. Affliction, bitterness, death, torment.

Wine cup. In China called t'ung chueh, symbolic of ancestral worship.

Wine mixed with powerful intoxicating ingredients. Divine judgment or wrath.

Wine piercer. In heraldry a bearing representing a gimlet for tapping wine-casks.

Wine pot. In China called fu tsun. Its shape represents a warning not to drink too much.

Wine press. Blood spilling, conquest, fury, slaughter. Deity wrath.

**WINFIELD** Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning inheritor.

**WINFRED** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning peace winner.

**WING** Activity, air, ambition, aspiration, authority, chance, deity message or messenger, deliverer of the dead, diligence, dispatch, elevation, exaltation, expansion, fanciful thought, flight, glory, holy spirit, instantaneousness, knowledge, loftiness, meditation, mind, mobility, motion, passing time, power, protection, readiness, restlessness, soul, spirituality, swiftness, ubiquity, virtue, wealth. Dream significance: your position will improve. In heraldry typifies protection. Attribute of celestial, fate, and wind deities. Christian symbol of angel, archangel, cherub, seraph.

Bat's wings. Darkness, witchery.

Bird's wings. Wind.

Clip the wings. Control, discouragement.

Four wings. The directions,

season, winds.

On the wings of the wind.

Highest speed, imaginative flight.

Thunderbolt wings. Activity, deity mission, swiftness.

Two wings. Twin celestial fires or dawn and gloaming.

Winged caduceus. Diligence.

Emblem of Hermes and Mercury.

Winged cap. Attribute of

Hermes, Mercury, Perseus.

Winged disk (or circle). Deity messenger, destruction, divine spirit, fertility, healing, life-giver, light, rain and sun, sun and rays, winged figure. Abstraction of the bird-serpent, which see. In Christian art represents the holy dove. Egyptian symbol of eternity, soul.

Winged disk armed with bow and arrow. Emblem of Asshur as the sun shooting out rays.

Winged disk entwined by two serpents. Religious and political symbol of ancient Egypt, representing Horus, who by conquest united Nekhebet and Uazit, the serpents of upper and lower Egypt.

Winged dragon. Aspect or emblem of earth deities.

Winged horse. Pegasus.

Winged human. Angel, communication between God and man.

Winged human seated on a cloud. In China, Tung wang Kung, royal king of the east. In Christian art an angel or cherub.

Winged lion (or bull). In Assyrian art courage; mobility, omniscience, strength.

Winged animals (feet or heels). Dispatch, flight, nimbleness, speed. Attribute of Hermes, Mercury, Perseus, and other sun and wind deities.

**WINGATE** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning friendly guard.

**WINIFRED (WINEFRED, WIN-FRED, WINIFRID, WINNIE)** Fem-

inine name, Anglicization of the Welsh Gwenfrewi, probably a variant of Guenevere, meaning white wave.

**WINNOW** Analysis, deity cradle, emancipation, examination, mysticism, separation of good from the bad.

**WINSLOW** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the friend's hill.

**WINSTON** Masculine name from Old English, meaning friendly stone or town.

**WINTER** In the northern hemisphere understood to be from December 21 to March 20 inclusive, and comprising the zodiacal signs Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces. A god-absent period, period of preparation for rebirth. Symbolic of adversity, darkness, death, dreariness, inactivity, inertia, old age, sadness, sleep. In older persons a year, hence a man of seventy-nine winters. In mythology one of the means by which the world is finally to be destroyed. In the occult sciences it corresponds to the action soaking and descending, the back of the body, the direction north, the flavor salt, the musical tone D, and the night, or hours from sunset to midnight. Ruler of the colors black and dark brown, the element water, the kidneys, and seat of frost. Its emblems are: Christmas tree, evergreens, fire, holly, hyssop, ice, icicles, mistletoe, sleigh, sleigh-bells, tree covered with snow. Personified by figures warmly wrapped or scantily clad but carrying a muff or other winter garment; a boy or girl in garb of winter sports; an old man or woman crouching over a fire; or an old woman in a long furred mantle which covers her head,

her expression doleful with tears in her eyes, and a boar and flame pot beside her. Among the Ainu the man's season, season in which men enter the mountains to hunt for bear and deer. In Buddhism a white season associated with Zen. In China presided over by the Black Tortoise, indicated by the northern quadrant and represented by the plumb blossom. In Japan the silver world.

Winter demon. Demon of darkness, death, night.

Winter solstice. In most mythologies birthday of the divine child, time of the fertility king's or sun's rebirth. Among those born on the day are: Apollo, Attis, Christ, Dionysus, Mithra. In some mythologies the festival of castrating and slaying, usually by burning, the sacred king as an offering to the fertility, oak, or sun deity. In an Italian icon personified by an old man in furs, a zodiac ring, showing Capricorn, around his legs. He holds a globe, which is largely dark, and a goat. Three black wings and one white are at his heels.

**WINTHROP** Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the friendly village.

**WINTI (WINTIMA)** Dutch Guiana wind spirit; priest of magic.

**WISAKKETJAK (WISAKEDJAK, WHISKEY JACK)** Literally, deceiver. Chief god of the Micmac Indians. A trickster who brings culture to the people. He resembles Manabozho of other Algonquin tribes.

**WISCONSIN** (1) State with the emblem: violet; motto: Forward; nicknames: Badger, Copper. (2) Fifth of the North American glacial periods.

**WISDOM** (1) Symbolized by books, centaur, dolphin, eagle, flame, gold, griffin, hermit, Hesperides golden apples, hexagon, honey, horse, Jason's golden fleece, lighted Roman lamp, owl, rose, salt, sapphire, serpent, sycamore tree, vase guarded by griffins, white, yellow. Gnostics typified human knowledge by black and supreme knowledge by a many-windowed house. Personified by Athena, a grave matron, mature man, mermaid, Minerva, Solomon. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman standing on a field at night holding a lighted lamp and a great book. In Celtic mythology five bosses or knobs appearing on Celtic crosses typify wisdom. In the East symbolized by a lotus blossom. In Egypt a baboon, usually a pair with extended arms. (2) The aspect of Chokmah, the second Sefhira; the name of a gnostic Aeon; title of the Christian spirit and heavenly character.

Cut one's wisdom teeth. Arrive at maturity.

Hair of wisdom. Yellow hair, as that of Sophia.

Thirty-two paths of wisdom. See under Thirty-two.

Twisted serpents of wisdom. The abyss or unfathomable depth.

Wisdom of severed head. See Speaking head.

Wise men. See Magi.

**WISH GOD** Odin, wish signify the god's will.

Wish-maiden. A Valkyrie.

Wishing cap (ring or rod). Fabled article which conferred on the wearer the power of having his wishes fulfilled.

Wishing stone. In Germany the oska-stein; in Ireland the Blarney stone.

**WISHNU** Same as Vishnu.

**WISTERIA** Cordial welcome. In Japan called niki-so, plant of two seasons. Emblem of April, herald of summer. Symbolic of brightness, transitoriness. Displayed in suspended boat-shaped containers to suggest a safe voyage, or in a standing boat-shaped receptacle to suggest a boat safely moored.

Purple wisteria. Japanese mourning flower.

**WITCH** One who deals with the Devil in order to work a spell upon humans. Formerly either male or female, in modern times restricted to women, the male being a wizard. Witches are divided into three classes: black, powerful to hurt but not to help; gray, powerful to harm or help; white, helpful but not harmful. They possess a knowledge of drugs to produce death, fertility, love, etc. They are unable to weep, but have the ability to impart animation to inanimate objects; cause invisibility; control elements; divine; fly; produce invulnerability, superlative strength, or anything required at will; transform. Attributes: bat, black cat, distaff, herbs, hyena, magic wand or staff, mandrake, poppy, rake. A witch is ugly, has a birthmark hidden under her armpit or in her hair, her eyes are long, and she rides a broomstick. Whenever she sees them, she counts a broom's straws, grain stalks or seeds, holes in a sieve. Pagan medicine men, priests, and priestesses developed into witches under Christian influence. Term applied to a fascinating woman or a roguish little girl.

Witch-chick. Swallow, from the belief the bird has the power to bewitch.

Witch doctor. A medicine man, one who heals by sorcery.

Witches' Sabbat. Witches' Sabbath or assembly night, when they feast, dance, or concoct mischief. To attend the meeting they anoint themselves with a murdered baby's fat, and ride through the air on a broomstick, distaff, or rake. Hallowe'en is a witches' Sabbat festival.

Witch-hazel (wich-hazel). August 9 birthday flower symbolizing autumn, changeableness, consolation, enchantment, inspiration, mysticism. Branches used as divining rods by Indians of New England to discover water.

Witch kitchen. Beauty parlor.

Witch knot. Anything greatly tangled, from the belief that hair is tangled by witches.

Witch of Endor. One able to converse with the dead, from the necromancer in the Old Testament who called up the prophet Samuel to answer Saul's questions concerning the battle of Gilboa, in which the king was to die.

Witch of Wall Street. A woman financier, from Hetty Green, reputed to have been the richest woman in the United States and the stingiest.

**WITENAGEMOT** Anglo-Saxon assembly of witan or wise men. It met to choose the king, try offenders, etc.

**WITHERED LEAVES** Death.

**WITHERSHINS (WIDDERSHINS, WIDERSHINS)** Circumambulation to the left or countersunwise, therefore sinister. Used as a curse to cause calamity, death, or other ill-luck. A practice of so running around a house, person, or thing is associated with European witchcraft.

**WITIGOW** An obsessive craving for human flesh and exaggerated delusions of traffic with



cannibal monsters among Algonquin Indians; probably caused by the fact that these people are hunters who recurrently suffer from meat scarcity.

**WIVERN** Heraldic dragon with addorsed wings and barbed tail symbolizing guardianship.

**WIYOT** First human ancestor of the Juaneno Indians of California. Sone of Earth and Sky. By some tribes called Luiseno.

**WIZARD** A male witch; one in league with the Devil.

**WOAD** A herb yielding a blue dye which ancient Britons used as a war paint and for tattooing.

**WODEN (WODAN)** Anglo-Saxon for Odin.

**WOGÉ** Yurok Indian name for the first amatory race of people. Their chief was Wohpekumen, and they disappeared from earth before the advent of mortals.

**WOLARO** Sky and creator deity of the Gwini people of Australia.

**WOLF** Astuteness, bloodthirstiness, corruption, covetousness, cowardliness, cruelty, cunning, darkness, destructiveness, famine, fear, greed, hypocrisy, melancholy, poverty, protection, quarrelsomeness, rapaciousness, ravisher, relentlessness, savage ferocity, snobbery, stubbornness, swiftness, trickery, untamed nature, winter. Dream significance: (killing) triumph, (seeing) adversity, suffering. In heraldry symbolizes caution in attack. Sacred to Apollo and Mars. In mythology a form sometimes given to the drought-causing scorching sun's rays. A corn spirit, and in some Europe-

an sections the woman who binds the last sheaf at the harvest festival is called wolf; she bites the farm mistress and is placated by meat (booby prize). An aspect of Satan, his messengers, and Pagan demons. The constellation Lupus. In Christian art an attribute of Saint Francis as one reformed by the saint. Finno-Ugrians believe the dead haunt the living in wolf shape. In German folklore, time, which swallows six little goats (days of the week). The six kids are rescued and stones substituted for them before the seventh kid is swallowed or before the week runs out. Compare Cronus. Hebrew symbol for the tribe of Benjamin. In Norse mythology the two wolves of Odin typify storm and wind, the steed of Hyrokkin typifies winter darkness. Among North American Indians the wolf stands for man's maliciousness, his questioning of fate, his restlessness. In a popular legend the primeval race was released from the underworld when wolf scratched away the soil; later he appears as a trickster who counsels heroes and steals the tornado with which he introduces death on earth; ultimately he is ruler of the dead. Roman military ensign.

Cry wolf. Give a false alarm; from the Aesop fable in which a shepherd cried, "Wolf!" as a joke, and when at last a wolf came no one believed him.

Have a wolf by the ears. Be in a desperate situation.

Have a wolf in the stomach. Have a ravenous appetite.

Keep the wolf from the door. Keep off poverty or starvation.

See a wolf. Be struck dumb, from the ancient belief that one who sees a wolf before a wolf sees him temporarily loses power of speech.

Sheep among wolves. A vic-

tim among rogues.

She wolf. In Roman mythology a foster-mother of Romulus and Remus, thus Rome's guardian; in Turkish mythology a foster-mother of Tura, the nation's founder.

Wolf bridled with snakes. Steed of fylgjur, troll folk, and witches.

Wolf-hole. In warfare a concealed pit or trap resembling a wolf's lair.

Wolf's bane. May 24 birthday flower symbolizing misanthropy.

Wolf society. A dancing group of Pacific north-coast Indians. The members perform in wolf skins to obtain the wolf's curing powers.

Wolf's tooth. Talisman to assist teething children.

Wolf trail. Pawnee road between heaven and earth; the Milky Way.

#### WOLVERENE (WOLVERINE)

Emblem of Michigan. Trickster hero of Eastern Algonquin tribes.

**WOMAN** Typifies the negative or passive principle in nature; symbolizes adultery, body politic, chaos, church, city, disorder, disunity, earth, fecundity, idolatry, kingdom, moon, motherhood, multiplicity, nation, ship, stability, subconsciousness, temptation. Dream significance: betrayal, lies, quarrels; (if pregnant) good news. As earth, which looks up to the male sun and shines in its reflected light, she is humble, ignoble, low, mean, tranquil, and dependant. Early myths portray chaotic darkness brooding over a water waste as the great primordial woman, self-created and self-sustaining, a virgin with a fatherless son. As the mother of a deity she is the origin of good, but she also is malevolent and

destroys the life she has created, or she holds back summer (growth). In some versions she creates twins, one evil (darkness). Her son, the spirit of life and love, overcomes his growth-withholding mother or destructive brother and brings warmth and fertility to the ice-clothed world. See female, man. Ainu symbol of uncleanness, and because she is unclean she is not permitted to perform divine services. Her prerogative is shamanism, a kind of witchery. The Buddhist Yama (death) stands on a bull, man, and woman; whereas Samvara (happiness) stands on a man and a woman. In Christian tradition woman arrived after man and caused him to be driven from paradise. According to Jung, with the establishment of the myth of woman as self and world creator, man evaded responsibility for the world's messes and placed them on woman, whom he proceeded to make into an inferior being. In Polynesian mythology the first human created by the supreme god and taken by him to wife. Thus mankind is half divine.

Beautiful woman. Aristocracy, art, charm, deceit, knowledge, nobility, temptation.

Dead unmarried woman. In Greek legends called thirsty one. A bottomless jar was placed on her grave so that when her extraordinary thirst was quenched she would no longer cause a drought.

Double woman. Among Mexican Indians one who has a vision of a double woman is a transvasite and takes on woman's occupations and habits.

Loathful woman. In Persian belief form in which former thoughts, words, and works appear to the soul of an evil man who has just died.

Naked women. In primitive spring rites naked women are wrought into a frenzy by music and dance and driven with whips by priests through fields and forests in an endeavor to awaken the fertility god into activity.

Old woman plucking geese.

Falling snow.

Woman giving birth to a child. Beginnings.

Woman with seven heads and ten horns. In Dante's Inferno the corrupt church.

Women in clouds. Imprisoned fertility or water.

Women lamenting and weeping. Death of vegetation. See Wailing Women.

Women of Lemnos. Husband murderers, warrior women. See Hysipyle.

**WOMB** Beginnings, cooperation, female principle. Symbolized by fig, rose.

#### WONDERS OF THE WORLD

See under Seven wonders.

**WONDJINA** In Australian aboriginal art a human-like figure without mouth, with missing limbs, and a skull-like face. Charm which controls rain and often appears with the rainbow snake. If the wondjina had a mouth the rains never would cease.

**WOOD** Innocence, sustenance. Celestial goodness in its lowest corporeal plane, especially goodwill to one's neighbor, derived from the utility of wood for fire making and home building. Used to invoke the sacred flame. When boasting touched to avoid bad luck. According to mystics its action is bend and straighten, its quality is to nourish. In China represented by black or green. Destroyer of earth, producer of fire. Principal ele-

ment of east, representing spring; zodiac element of Chiao, eastern quadrant; Ching, southern quadrant; Kuei, western quadrant; Tou, northern quadrant.

Hewers of wood, drawers of water. Laborers of the lowest class; one who does odd jobs. Also wood and water joey.

Lebanon wood. Incorruptibility.

Out of the wood. Clear of danger or difficulty, in allusion to the time brigands infested the woods.

Woodbine. March 23 birthday flower symbolizing fraternal love. In heraldry the leaf signifies nothing to which I cling is injured.

Woodcock. Good will.

Wooden horse. (1) Deception, instrument of a nation's fall; in allusion to the Trojan horse. (2) A former instrument of military punishment consisting of a spiked block on which culprits were made to sit astride. (3) The gallows.

Wooden musical instruments. In China, because of their sound, indicative of a crowd.

Wood nymph. Dryad, hama-dryad.

Woodpecker. Bravery, industry, war. Prophet, especially of storms. Consecrated to Ares, Mars, Picumnus, Picus. California Indians used its red feathers as money. Christian symbol of heresy and Satan. In Roman mythology, bird which with the wolf fed Remus and Romulus.

Woodruff. Herb symbolizing modest worth.

Woods of the cross. Traditionally four kinds were used: cedar for strength, cypress for death, olive for peace, palm for victory.

Wood-sorrel. Flower symbolizing joy, maternal tenderness.

Wood violet. Emblem of

Illinois.

**WOODROW** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the hedgerow.

**WOOL** Frugality, noiselessness, simplicity.

All wool and a yard wide. Excellent quality and up to specifications.

Dyed in the wool. Completely impregnated, firm, steadfast in principles; in allusion to dyeing wool with fast colors.

Great cry and little wool. Much promise but small performance; from the tale of the Devil shearing hogs.

Woolgathering. Daydreaming, the mind drifting from fancy to fancy as wool gatherers catch tufts here and there on bushes in sheep pastures.

Woolsack. High judicial office; from the metonymic title for the Lord Chancellor of England. The allusion is to the cushion on his chair since the time Parliament acted to prevent wool exportation as a symbol of the nation's wealth.

**WORCESTER** Masculine name from Latin through Old English, meaning from the war camp.

**WORD** Creative and destructive agent of a deity; the Logos. In some mythologies identical with spittle. Christian synonym for Christ. In Sumerian mythology personified as Mummu.

High words. Angry words; a quarrel.

Man of his word. An honorable person.

Speak the word. Express a desire; give a command.

**WORDSWORTH** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the warden's homestead.

**WORK** Symbolized by a hammer. In an Italian icon personified by a woman showing her hands; in the palm of each is an eye.

All in a day's work. Treated as a part of ordinary routine.

Unfinished work. Symbolized by a broken column.

Work like a Trojan. Strive valiantly, but to no avail.

Working tools of Freemasonry. See Implements of Freemasonry.

**WORLD** (1) Immensity. The finite, opposed to chaos, the eternal. Symbolized by a globe. In an Italian icon represented by Pan with a goat's face, ears, horns, legs, and feet, wearing a panther skin, and holding seven pipes and shepherd's staff. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by Kether, the cabalistic crown, surrounded by a sphinx divided into four parts (four elements). Inside the crown Truth holds a magic wand in each hand. Sometimes illustrated by a nude woman crowned with flowers and leaves. Typifies cosmic consciousness. Instrument of the First Cause. Attainment: perfection and end of chaos. In divination corresponds to number 22 and the Hebrew letter tau. Denotes: fulfilment, marriage, synthesis, voyage; when in reverse: fixity, inertia, permanence, stagnation.

Nine Norse worlds. See under Nine.

World ash. The Yggdrasil, which see.

World Egg. Cosmic egg from which the creator deity or mankind emerged. Frequently it is described as golden and with other sun attributes.

World fire. A world-wide mythological motif of destruction by conflagration, either accidentally or due to a deity's dis-



pleasure because of a culture hero's or trickster's deeds or mankind's sins. Forecast for the end of the present world.

Worldly pomps and vanities. Symbolized by a cock turkey, peacock, rose, rich robes and jewels.

Worldly Wiseman, Mr. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress one worldly wise who strives to persuade Christian from proceeding to Celestial City.

World Mill. Mill which grinds out fertility, seasonal changes, and universal harmony. In Norse mythology called Grotte. Located at the sea's bottom with Mundilfore as caretaker. Operated by Heimdal's nine Vanamothers (waves), who ground out the universe from Ymir's body.

World Pot (Mother Pot). Underworld; caldron of rebirth and wealth, restorer of lost youth.

World Tree. See under Tree.

**WORM** Abjectness, contempt, creeping, destruction, feebleness, groveling, meanness, oppression, stealth, submissiveness. That which consumes slowly or insidiously. Destroyer of the dead. Dream significance: small worries. When typifying man's life by insects, state of original breathing. Man's body, in contrast to the butterfly, which typifies man's soul. From orm, Teutonic for serpent, and Hebrew for prudent, ready witted, wise. In the Chinese zodiac represents Chen. Christian symbol of eternal punishment, Hell, sin. Polynesian deities and humans sometimes were said to be born of worms, thus a source of life. In Sumerian mythology the evil born of the divine. In a series of steps transformed from Anu, the sky god.

Wormwood. April 29 birthday flower symbolizing absence,

affection, calamity, false judgment. Aztec emblem of Chalchitlicue, provider of the fungus of immortality. In the Old Testament symbolizes moral bitterness.

**WORSHIP** Symbolized by altar, censer, incense, praying, sacrifice, tambourine and other sacred musical instruments. The Chinese ceremonies of worship are: Chiao, sacrifice to earth at the summer solstice and heaven at the winter solstice; Fang, sacrifice to the four quarters; Lu, to the mythical emperors; She, to nature powers; Wang, to hills; Yu, for rain.

**WOTAN (GODAN, PUDAN, UUDAN, VODEN, WODAN, WODEN, WUOTAN)** Old High German for Odin, which see.

**WOUND** Affliction, enemy, imperfection, pain, political calamity. Dream significance: illness.

Groin (or thigh) wound. Impotence. In mythology symbolizes the fertility deity's imminent death and descent into the underworld, grain falling below the sickle, nature's withering in autumn, sun's destruction before setting.

**WO-USU** Literally, little foot pestle. An epithet of the Japanese hero Yamato-take.

**WRAITH** To see the wraith of a friend means he has just died or is about to die; to see one's own is a death warning. Motif related to belief in an external soul. In Germany called doppelganger (double-goer).

**WRATH OF THE GODS** Revealed by earthquakes, lightning, thunderbolts, tornadoes, volcanoes, and other violent aspects

of nature.

**WRAY** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning accuser.

**WREATH** Death, eulogy, memorial, victory. An aspect of the wheel, which see. In heraldry the reward for triumph or valor.

**WREN** Scapegoat, sacrificed on Saint Stephen's day. The Christmas eve custom of wren hunting with birch rods also was practised as a resurrection rite in ancient Greece and Rome, where the wren was known as little king. Ancient Irish prophetic bird sacred to Bran. It foretold seasonal changes.

Gold-crested wren. Ancient British Old Year spirit, sought out by robin red-breast, New Year spirit, who found it in an ivy bush and beat it to death with a birch rod.

Wren's eggs. Ill-luck.

**WRINKLES** Age, maturity, sinisterness. Dream significance: disillusion.

Eight wrinkles. Symbol of Khon-ma, Tibetan Buddhist earth mother.

**WRISTLETS** Buddhist Bodhisattva and Dharmapala ornaments, sometimes in snake form.

**WRITE IN SAND** Transitoriness; engage in labor without avail or a work which will be wasted.

**WRYNECK** Because of the way it twists its neck symbolizes coquettishness; also accuser of murder, as a corpse by a neck movement supposedly indicates its slayer. Sacred bird in Assyria, Egypt, and Greece. Form into which the Pierides who vied

with the Muses were transformed; messenger which attracted Zeus to Io's charms.

**WU-CHI** In Chinese mythology the great self-existent producer of Tai-kih, finite existence.

**WUDES HEER (WODE, WUDE, WUENTUNDE HER, WUTE)** In Norse mythology the leader of the furious host. A wind and storm deity. Probably dialectal forms of Wodan (Odin) as leader of the wild hunt.

**WU KANG** Chinese legendary figure who was banished to the moon and condemned to cut down the cassia tree. As fast as he hewed out a chip another grew in its place, and he remains eternally working at his endless task. Resembles Sisyphus.

**WU KUAN** King of the realm containing the lake of blood, fourth Chinese underworld, where cheats and counterfeiters are punished. His festival is celebrated the 18th day of the 2nd moon.

**WU KUANG CHING** One of the seven Chinese devils residing on the sacred mountain Mei Shan. Usually he appeared as a centipede, but sometimes took human form. He traveled in a black fog supported by a heavy wind, and caused death. In art portrayed as a warrior in armor with two swords, a black beard, and mustache.

**WULBARI** Sky god of the African Krachi people. Mate of Asase Ya, mother earth.

**WULDOR** Literally, glory. Anglo-Saxon winter-sky god. Identical with the Norse Ullerus.

**WUNSCHELWYBERE** In German

legend beautiful maidens, who by means of a golden necklace became swans. Personifications of air or clouds, whose necklace was the glow of sunrise or sunset.

**WU PRIESTS** Ancient Chinese mystics and prognosticators attached to the court.

**WU-SHUN** Chinese name for Vishnu.

**WUWUCHIM** Pueblo Indian boys' initiation ceremony, celebrated at the new year. The initiate enters Shipap, the underworld, from which he eventually rises. A mock death and rebirth. Symbolic magic to assure fertility.

**WU-YIH** Legendary Chinese king who was killed by lightning when he disgraced Heaven by shooting at it.

**WU YO** The five sacred Chinese mountains in the north, east, south, west, and center. The most famous is Tai-shan, abode of the legendary emperor Yao.

**WYATT** Masculine name; diminutive of Guy.

**WYCLIFFE** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the white hamlet.

John Wycliffe (or Wyclif). A reformer. Called Morning Star of Protestantism. Founder of the Lollards, so named because they spoke in a lolling way.

**WYNDHAM** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the wind-swept hamlet.

**WYNNE (WYNN)** Masculine name from Old English, meaning champion.

**WYOMING** Emblem: Indian paintbrush; motto: Equal Rights, formerly: Cedant Arma Toga (Let Arms Yield to the Gown); nickname: Equality, Suffrage Pioneer.

**WYRD (WURD)** Anglo-Saxon fate goddess. Weaver, deceiver, harmer. Identical with the Norse Urd.

**WYSTAN** Masculine name from Old English, meaning battle and stone.

**WYUNGARE** Handsome hunter of South Australian mythology. Miraculously created from ordure. He threw his spear into the sky, attached a rope to it, and he and his two wives climbed up and became stars.

**WYVERN** Heraldic two-legged dragon. Valiant defender of treasure.

## X

**X** Twenty-fourth in a class or series; twenty-third when J is omitted; twenty-first when V and W also are omitted. Symbol for negation, spiritual love, unknown quantity. Mystic symbol for the lux cross (light). Occult significance: danger of falls and injury; its period is for six years. Character traits: quiet, sincere, successful. Numerical value: six or twenty-four. Physical weak spot: heart. Abbreviated sign for Christ; appears in Xmas. Hebrew cabalist traits: harmony, truthfulness; in low form; discord, fugitive. In Roman notation: ten; with a dash over it: ten thousand. Derived from an early Greek cross. Equates with a graphic variation

of twin V's and of the W. See Alphabet Affiliations.

X surmounted by P. The Chrismon or labarum; monogram of Christ taken from the first two letters of the name's Greek spelling. See Labarum.

**XALAC** Literally, place of sand. Another name of Tlapalan.

**XAMAN EK** Mayan name for the North Star or perhaps for the constellation Little Bear.

**XANTHE** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the yellow or golden haired.

**XANTHIPPE (XANTIPPE)** A quarrelsome, scolding woman. Wife of the philosopher Socrates.

**XANTHIUM** July 2 birthday flower symbolizing pertinacity, rudeness.

**XANTHUS** Camp sight of ancient Greeks on the golden stream Xanthus also known as Scamander River. Site of the rising sun.

Xanthus and Balios (Xanthos and Balios). Literally, golden and speckled. In Greek mythology two immortal horses capable of speaking. Offspring of Zephyrus (west wind) and the harpy Podarge (fleetfoot), and given by Poseidon as a wedding gift to Peleus. During the Trojan War they were Achilles' chariot horses, and Xanthus was struck dumb when he prophesied Achilles' death. Aspects of wind.

**XAT** Carved memorial post at the entrance of dwellings of certain American Indians.

**XAVIER** Masculine name from the Spanish, meaning fascinating.

**XBALANQUE** Literally, little

tiger deer. Kiche Indian culture hero. Son of the virgin Uatlan. His adventures took him into the underworld, where he released Sun and restored life to 400 youths (stars). A time myth.

**XELAS** Transformer-culture hero of the Lummi Indians of Puget Sound region in the Pacific northwest.

**XELHUA** A dauntless and ambitious hero of Mexican legend. He built a brick tower in which to escape if a deluge occurred. When the tower reached a great height lightning destroyed it.

**XENIOS** Zeus as protector of strangers. When used as a feminine name, Xena, Xenodochim. (1) In ancient Greece a lodging for strangers, an inn. (2) At a monastery a lodging for pilgrims.

**XERXES** (1) Masculine name from the Greek; identical with Caesar. By Persians spelled Ksathra or Kshatra. (2) Great Persian despot. When he invaded Greece, his pontoon bridge across the Dardanelles was destroyed by the waves, whereupon he inflicted 300 lashes on the rebellious sea, and cast iron chains across it. Probably a Greek myth based on the construction of his second bridge, which consisted of 300 boats lashed by iron chains to two ships acting as supports. In the Bible called Ahasuerus, the husband of Esther. Compare Canute.

**XEVIOSO** Thunder deities of the African Dahomey. Their leader is So.

**XI** (1) Fourteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; equivalent of English x or z. (2) Word root



signifying fire or light. Inter-changeable with si, zi. Appears in Xilonen, Ziza.

**XIBALBA (XIBALHA)** Kiche Indian underworld, ruled by Vukub-Cakix, the one who vanishes, who also is called Xibalba.

**XILONEN** Aztec maize goddess. An aspect of Chicomecoatl, female counterpart of Cinteotl. Sometimes identified with Toci and given male form.

**XIPE TOTEC** Literally, our lord the flayed. Vegetation deity with solar attributes. Also revered as the evening star, god of the west, first to open the way to heaven. He inflicted disease on those who failed to worship him. He was tawny colored, and appeared in human and tiger form. Captives and criminals were flayed and offered to him; their hearts ritually eaten for courage and strength. A captive so sacrificed brought luck to the warrior who had taken him in battle. Gold workers' cult god. His festival was held in the spring.

**XISUTHRUS (XISUTHROS)** Greek name for the Babylonian Ziusudra, who escaped a deluge.

**XIUHCOATL** Aztec fire snake of drought and want. Scorched earth.

**XIUHTECUTLI** Aztec lord of the first hour of night and the first hour of day. Fire god; guardian of the hearth located at the center of the universe.

**XIXIQUIPILIHUI** Literally, rising and falling of waves. An aspect of the Aztec goddess Chalchiutlicue.

**XMUKANE** Mayan mother of the human race. Probably the same as Oxomuco. The name meaning to bury or conceal in the ground, implies the fertilizing action of warm light on seed in soil.

**XOANON** Crude wooden images used in Greek antiquity as fetishes.

**XOCHIPILLI-CINTEOTL** Toltec god of flowers, food supplies, and love. Son of Cinteotl. Ruler of the day's seventh hour. With Xochiquetzal he resided in Xochitlalpan, the lower regions. He also visited heaven, thus a resurrected deity. Portrayed as a white butterfly or as a jaguar embracing the tree of the west. Like the Japanese Susa-no-wo, he was a jewel cruncher.

**XOCHIQUETZAL** Literally, beautiful rose. Toltic flower and love goddess. Mate of Xochipilli. Patroness of courtesans, her rites were orgiastic. As an earth mother, she took the dead to her bosom. Portrayed as a butterfly. Among her epithets were: Ixquina, Tlacolteotl, Tlaelquani, Tlalli-iyollo, Tonacacihuahui. Like the Egyptian Neith and the Japanese Amaterasu, she was a weaver.

**XOCHITLALPAN** Toltéc house of descent or birth. Paradise in the west containing the tree of flowers (fertility). House whence souls were sent to be earth born.

**XOIL<sup>6</sup>** Among the Yukaghir people of Siberia the image of a dead shaman. Kept by his sons, fed, prayed to, and consulted in regard to fishing, hunting, war, etc. To obtain an answer it was laid on the ground; if it could not be raised, "No," was the answer, and the undertaking was

abandoned; if it could be raised twice, but not a third time, the answer was uncertain; if it could be raised three times, the answer was yes. Presently a title applied to the Christian God and saints.

**XOLOTL** Literally, servant. Aztec fertility and lightning deity. Guide of the dead, custodian of sacrifices, protector of children. Usually he appeared as a jester and merry-maker in dwarf form. As a dog, he was companion of the sun, and obtained a bone from the underworld, which Citlalinicue's sons fashioned into a girl and a boy, which became the progenitors of the human race. Resembles Bes.

**XP** Sacred monogram for Christ.

**XUTHUS** Greek deity of darkness. Father of Achaeus; stepfather of Ion.

## Y

**Y** Twenty-fifth in a class or series; twenty-third when J is omitted, twenty-second when V and W also are omitted. Symbol of androgyny, generation, union of male and female, unknown quantity. Mystic symbol for the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad. Pythagorean symbol of the course of human life. Occult significance: safety on water; its period is for seven years. A forked divining rod, it denotes search for the esoteric. Character traits: crime fighter, talent for penetrating mysteries. Physical weak spot: spleen. Interchangeable with J. Basic shape of the Buddhist trisula, which developed into the swas-

tika, and emblem of the Dharma. In China the Great Unit. In Christianity stands for Yesha or Yeshua (Jesus), and symbolizes the diverging paths of vice and virtue. Derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphic of the horned asp or serpent; emblem of Shu, supporter of the firmament. Hebrew cabalistic traits: prophetic dreamer, truth seeker; in low form: development of occult powers for evil purposes.

**Four Y's.** Egyptian symbol of the four directions.

**Platforms supported by Y-stakes.** In Egyptian antiquity burial platforms suggesting heaven.

**YAAI** Vancouver Island supernatural beings who dwell on mountain summits. They are illusive and at will dissolve like foam. Clouds and mists.

**YABMEAIMO** Lapp home of the dead, ruled over by Yabmeakka (old woman of the dead). Sacrifices to her consist of black animals buried alive. Corresponds to Manala.

**YABUNE** Literally, good Ya. Japanese house god. Symbolized by the daikoku-bashira or king-pin of a house.

**YAB-YUM** In Buddhism the father-mother embrace; male power utilized by female wisdom. Always of tantric significance. Compares with Anat-Bethel, Eshmun-Ashtart, Hermaphrodite.

**YACATECUTLI (YACACOLIUHQUI)** Aztec god of journeying. Revered by merchants, peddlers, and travelers.

**YA-DAGANU** Literally, Yah is Dagon. Semitic fish and agriculture god.

**YADAVA** Dynasty of Aryan kings into which Krishna supposedly was born. Many Indians, particularly those of Gujarat, claim the same origin.

**YAH (JAH)** In the cabala a name for Chokmah, wisdom. See Sephira.

**YAHATA** Japanese war god. Also called Hachiman.

**YAHOO** One who is coarse, degraded, vicious. In southern United States a country bumpkin or rustic clown. From the race of human brutes endowed with degrading propensities and contrasted with the Houyhnhnms in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

**YAHUALLI-EHECCATL** Literally, wheel of the winds. A name of Quetzalcoatl.

**YAHWEH (JAHWEH, YAHU, YAHU, YAHVEH, YAHWE)** Literally, He who causes to be. A reconstruction of the tetragrammaton YHWH. With the use of the vowel points of Adonai the four consonants make up the ancient Hebrew ineffable God's name. Most often used to indicate the Hebrew tribal deity as distinguished from the Judeo-Christian God. His temple was on Mount Moriah. According to medieval mystics the name appears on Moses' rod and caused the sea to divide. Moses slew Egyptians simply by pronouncing it. Also see Jehovah.

**YAJUR VEDA (YAGUR VEDA)** Second holy book of the Hindus, arranged for sacrifices. Denotes expression, bestows aspiration.

**YAK** (1) In Buddhism, animal which accompanies the goddess of summer. (2) In Bengal, ghostly

custodian of the treasure with which it is buried alive. Formerly men of wealth, in ceremonial rites, buried little boys alive along with their treasures in the belief they themselves would re-acquire greater wealth in a future birth.

**YAKA (KANDE YAKA, VEDA YAKA)** Ceylonese ghost; usually beneficent, but if angered becomes malignant toward surviving kinsmen. Offerings of food are set out to appease a yaka. In plural form, yaku.

**YAKKO-ATAMA (DOREI-ATAMA)** Literally, slave-head. In feudal Japan a great part of the head was shaved and queues were worn to designate a slave.

**YAKSA (YAKSHA, YAKSHI)** (1) Hindu fertility deity. A tree spirit guarding the lotus of life; attendant of Kubera, god of wealth. Sometimes conceived as beneficent, mysterious, and with heavenly beauty; sometimes as a malignant dragon. Thus one who provides and swallows up vegetation. (2) Buddhist demon, bringer of disease. Ruled by Vaisravana.

**Yaksas and Yaksini.** Tibetan Buddhist male and female genii.

**YAKUSHI-SAMA** Japanese god who cures disease and bestows happiness and good fortune. Also called Bhechad-jaguru.

**YALAHAU** Mayan lord of blackness and waters. A warrior cruel to the people, bringer of death. Foe of the beneficent deity Votan.

**YALAING** Australian spirit land filled with game and clean water for good souls. On the way to it are two snakes, forty-miles long, which the dead kill and eat.

Compare Wathi-Wathi.

**YALE** (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning one who pays or yields. (2) Mythical animal of the middle ages believed to be a composite of boar, elephant, horse, stag, and unicorn with a fiery tail. Symbolic of the all or whole. Typifies Christ, the mystic lover of the Song of Solomon, a valiant warrior. Seal of Christ College, Cambridge University. Alternately known as bagwyn.

**YA' LGIL** Literally, lake. Drum symbolizing the lake into which the Siberian Yukaghir shaman dives when he visits the underworld. Attached to the drum are iron rattles to typify winds, and protuberances which represent the horns of the shaman's spirit.

**YAMA (YAMARAJA)** Literally, twin. (1) Hindu mythology the son of Vivasvant. By his twin sister Yami the father of the human race. As the first beings to die, Yama and Yami were deified and raised to the realm of light; thus they showed mankind the way to death. Later Yama was made lord of the dead and custodian of underground wealth. His messengers the owl and pigeon, visit a dying man, bind his spirit with a noose, and convey it across the bloody river Vaitarani to Yamasadana, Yama's palace in Yamapura. Before the judgment seat the soul is confronted by Chitragupta, who produces the dead man's deeds that Yama might render judgment. Syama and Sabala, two brindled, broad-nosed, four-eyed dogs guard his realm. Roga (disease) is his charioteer. Interpreted to be a personification of the setting sun or moon. In art he is portrayed as green with

red garments. He wears a crown, has inflamed eyes, rides a buffalo, and holds a club and a noose. Also called Pitripati (first man). Corresponds to Osiris, Plutus, Yemma, Yen-lo Wang, Yima. (2) A Buddhist Dharmapala, who assigns to each the world of rebirth. Regent of the south. Defender of the Yellow Hat Sect. Foe of Yamantaka. His color is blue, red, white, or yellow; his emblems the cakra and danda; he stands on a bull, man, or woman. In Tibet called Shin-je-chho-gyal-chi-dup or gSin-rje-chos-rgyal-pyi-sgrub.

**YAMANO-KAMI** Japanese mountain deity who protects mother and child at birth. Sex undetermined. Believed to be identical with Ubugami.

**YAMANTAKA** Buddhist deity. Vanquisher of the lord of death and fear, whom he exiled to the infernal regions. A Yi-dam and tutelary deity of the Yellow Hat Sect. Usually accompanied by demons and birds. A fierce manifestation of Manjusri. Color: black, blue, or red; emblems: kapala, kartrka, pasa. In Tibet called Shin-je-she-chi-chyil-khor or sSin-rje-gsed-kyi-dkyil-kor.

Yamantakasakti. Consort of Yamantaka; doorkeeper of the south on the Bardo Thodol Mandala.

**YAMA-OMBA** Japanese female demon.

**YAMATO** Literally, gateways or great peace. Early capital of Japanese emperors; figuratively Japan.

**YAMATO-TAKE (YAMATO-DAKI, YAMATO-TAKERU, YAMATO-WOGUNA)** Literally, the bravest in Yamato. Legend-



ary Japanese hero. Personification of loyalty, martial prowess, valor. Son of Emperor Kei-ko; twin brother of Oho-usu. He subdued revolts of various aborigines with the sword Kusanagi. His aunt, Yamato-hime, priestess and sorceress, gave him a bag which contained a magic fire-striker, which protected him in battle. His consort, Tachibana, to quell a tempest when he was at sea, appeased the sea god by jumping overboard. Like Heracles, he killed demons and performed other labors. He left his magic sword (strength) with a concubine and was slain by Ibukido, suggesting he was a sun hero. From his burial mound he soared to heaven as a white swan. Also called Wo-usu. The ideal type of Japanese moral character, the expected behavior, he is called Yamato-damashi (Yamato's soul) or Yamato-gokoro (Yamato's heart).

YAMA-UBA Literally, mountain woman. A terrifying Japanese spirit who lures men with her beauty, and then, transforming into a terrifying demon, destroys them. Mother of Kintaro.

YAMI Sister-wife of Yama. Hindu primeval mother. A spirit of earth and night, she robs the dead of their clothing. Parallels Yimeh.

YAMUNA Hindu sacred river. Its goddess keeps its water blue, heavy, and indigestible. Allahabad, where she meets the yellow Ganga is one of India's holiest spots and the resort of pilgrims.

YAMUTBAL Sumerian six-headed ram. Storm and chaos monster slain by Ningirsu.

YANARI Japanese earthquake goblin. Invisible shaker of the house, making it creak and groan.

YANG In China the active, male, or positive principle. Symbolic of brightness, celestial breath, creative action, fire, heaven, life, light, sun, vigor, warmth. Created when Tai-kih, the Great Monad, moved. When the Yang moved to the utmost the Yin was created. Cause of natural phenomena, source of order in nature. Its altars are round and face the south, over which it rules. It is represented by odd numbers (because they cannot be broken), by the peony, and the color red. In the Egg or Monad it is represented by dark color, and in the Pa Kwa by the straight unbroken lines. In Sanscrit, called lingam, in Japanese Yo.

Yang-Um. Korean male-female principles.

Yang-Yin. Chinese active-passive principles, heaven-earth, light-darkness, male-female, positive-negative, spiritual-material, sun-moon. Origin of all things, divine and human. Basis of the Pa Kwa. Interaction of the Greater and Lesser, subdivisions of Yang-Yin, produced P'an Ku, the great architect. Identical with the lingam-yoni, yo-in.

YANG CH'ENG (YANG HSI-CHI) Chinese legendary judge who brought about the cessation of Emperor Wu Ti's yearly levy on servants and comedians for the palace. Deified as the god of happiness.

YANG CHING Chinese goat god. Peasants in mountainous regions sacrifice to him for protection against wild animals.

**YANKEE** Personification of ingeniousness, peddling, shopkeeping, swapping, thrift, trading. Habituate of country-store and tavern. Originally an inhabitant of New England. By southerners called *Damyankee*, and extended to mean anyone from a northern state. In foreign usage, any United States citizen.

**Yankee Dishrag.** A contortionist; from the nickname of Charles Warren, who could move dozens of muscles separately.

**Yankee Doodle.** A humorous national air; from the doggerel sung in the United States.

**Yankee Jonathan.** A boaster; from Jonathan Hastings, who used Yankee to express excellence, as Yankee cider, a Yankee horse, etc.

**YANMENA** Girl's puberty rite of the Leguna Indians of the Gran Chaco in South America. Corresponds to the *Kausima*.

**YANSAN** Wind deity of the African Yoruban people.

**YANTRA** A symbolic design inscribed on a Buddhist gahu (amulet box); a talisman.

**YAO** Legendary Chinese emperor. Of miraculous birth, his eyes had double pupils to signify double brightness. Famous for a righteous rule and for drying up deluge waters, sun attributes. During his reign a brilliant star appeared, also a phoenix; pearl (dewy) grass grew, and grain was abundant, all signs of an auspicious reign. Identified as the Chinese aspect of Varuna. See Shun.

**YA-O-GAH** Seneca Indian north-wind spirit. A bear leashed to Ga-oh's cave entrance. When Ga-oh unfastened the leash, Yao-o-gah carried winter hurri-

canes over the earth.

**YAOTL** Toltec drought demon. Personification of an evil enemy filled with envy. Turned into a locust for destroying Yappan.

**Yaotlnecc.** Literally, enemy of both sides. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca as fomenter of discord and war.

**Yaotzin.** Literally, arch enemy. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca as bringer of famines and plagues.

**YAPPAN** Toltec fertility deity. A recluse, he resisted all temptation except that of *Tlazolteotl*, goddess of love. Weakened by his fall, he was killed by *Yaotl*. His wife *Tlahuitzin* likewise was slain. The gods turned them into scorpions and to hide their shame they crawled under rocks. A seasonal myth.

**YARA** Brazilian siren.

**YARDLEY** Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the garden or enclosed lea.

**YARILO** Russian vegetation deity or spirit of the year. Represented by a doll with phallic attributes, which is enclosed in a coffin during the harvest and carried through the streets to the accompaniment of the lamentation and weeping of women.

**YARMULKE** Head covering worn by orthodox Jewish men.

**YARN** Exaggeration, extravagance, fancy, immodesty, long life, weaving.

**YARROW** January 16 birthday flower symbolizing heartache cure. By medieval witches used for spells and love potions; in modern times worn as a charm against witches.

**YASHIKI** In feudal Japan that district of estates of the daimyos and military class, as opposed to the machi (streets) where commoners lived.

**YASHIRO** Shinto ghost-house or shrine. Also called miya.

**YASODHARA** Wife of Gautama Siddhartha; hence the wife of a Buddha or god, wife of one who deserted her for a religious calling.

**YASU** Literally, peace. Japanese heavenly river. Probably the rainbow or Milky Way, where Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo begot deities of rapids, whirlpools, and other gods.

**Yasukawara.** Literally, field of peace. Where the eight million gods held council and decided that Tokoyo-naganaki-dori, the long-crowing cock, should proclaim the break of day when Amaterasu emerged from the cave of darkness.

**YATAWM AND YATAI (TAHSEK-KHI AND YAHSEK-KHI)** The first two beings of the Shan and Wa people of Indo-China. They had tadpole shape, and developed carnal passion upon eating the gourd, whereupon the creator Hkun Hsang Long renamed them Tahsang Kahsi (great all powerful) and Yahsang Kahsi (grandmother all powerful). Eating the gourd also brought them death. Their daughter Nang-Pyek-Kha-Yek-Khi became earth goddess, and guardian of the gourds.

**YATES** Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the gates.

**YATI** Hindu escetic who overcomes temptation. In one legend Indra fed the Yatis to hyenas,

and thus continued the year's normal cycle.

**YATU (YATA)** Zoroastrian sorcerer; male counterpart of a pairika. Classified among the drujes, evil spirits. Akhtya is the yatus's chief.

**YAVISHTA (YAVISTHA)** Literally, youngest of the gods. Epithet of the Hindu deity Agni.

**YAW (AU, YA, YAHU, YAU, YEUO)** Sky, thunder, and war god of southern Hebrew tribes. Conqueror of the chaos dragon Leviathan. Early form of Jehovah. Sometimes described as a rock. At Gaza worshiped as a sun god.

**YAXCHE** Mexican tree of life.

**YA'YAI** Drum of the Koryak, northeastern Siberian people. Guardian of the household. Played to call spirits, placate gods, for ceremonies, entertainment, and mourning. The drum's strength is in its voice, which arouses emotional excitement. It speaks through its tongue, the drumstick made of whalebone.

**YAZATA (YAZDAN, ZYED)** Literally, worshiped one. One of the Zoroastrian heavenly hosts. The Yazatas aid Ahura Mazda in his beneficent work and transmit his will to man. They are divided into two classes, the material ones guard or are personifications of heaven, the elements, planets, and stars; the spiritual ones represent truth, victory, and other virtues. Anahit, water genius; Atar, fire lord; Mithra, light and victory giver, came from their ranks.

**YCHDRYT VARYVDRAWS** In medieval romances the follower of Arthur noted for his famous

beard. He could project it above the beams of Arthur's hall. Personifies rays.

**YDALER (YDALIR)** Literally, valleys of rain. In Norse mythology the abode of Ullerus.

**YEAR** Seasonal cycle of birth and death. The long day, composed of four periods: spring, from midnight to sunrise; summer, from sunrise to noon; autumn, from noon to sunset; winter, from sunset to midnight. In mythology the term frequently refers to a summer or a winter season. Symbolized by a serpent with tail in its mouth; palm with twelve branches; twelve nymphs, hand in hand; zodiac chart.

Years seem days. A folktale motif in which a mortal, most commonly a sun hero, marries a supernatural and lives in a paradise. Becoming homesick, he returns to earth to discover that the days he thinks he has been absent actually are years. Everything is changed, those he had known are dead, i.e. the season has changed, nature has a different aspect. Sometimes the mortal falls into a sleep and awakes to discover centuries have passed. Heroes of such tales are Oisín, Seven Sleepers, Rip Van Winkle. Compare Divine-human marriages.

**YEBEGEN** Tatar monster. Servant of the prince of death, and slayer of the heroes designated by the prince.

**YECES MGON-PO** Buddhist protector of knowledge. A form of Mahakala.

**YECH (YEKSH)** American Indian demon resembling a small dark cat. He leads travelers astray. Anyone who catches his

shell-shaped cap attains the power to become invisible and causes the yech to become his faithful servant.

**YEDDA** Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning a singer.

**YEDIDAH** In the cabala the unique soul or vitality.

**YEGA** Literally, picture or shadow. Athapascan Indian double of an object. A jealous and revengeful spirit, who does not avert harm from that to which it is attached, but punishes the one who does not placate it.

**YEGBOGBA** A gbo or magic charm of the Dahomey people. In the form of a coiled iron toe-ring, it protects against snakes.

**YEHL (YETL)** Raven or crane god of Indians of the American Northwest. A trickster-hero, he stole fire (lightning) for mankind, and he placed the sun and moon in the heavens. Among Alaskan Indians, the brother and enemy of the evil Kanook, from whom he stole water for man.

**YEHWE ZOGBANU** Dahomean forest giant. He has thirty horns and is a threat to hunters.

**YEIBICHAI (YEI, YEIBECHI)** Navaho Indian genii. The Yei live in canyons, mountains, and rocks. They are chase-godlings, corn, fire, or harvest deities, who drive away evil and disease. Opposed to the Anaye, who are man-destroyers. In the Nightway ceremonial dances they are represented by fourteen masks. Hastshayalti (Yebitshai) is one of their number.

**YELAFAZ** Micronesian sky and creator deity.



**YELLOW** Air, benevolence, breath, constancy, dawn, dignity, divine power, earth, energy, eternity, exaltation, faith, fire, fruition, glory, gold, goodness, happiness, harvest, heat, heavenly gates, home, hospitality, inspiration, intellect, joyousness, knowledge, kingly glory, light, love, marriage, peace, power, purity, radiance, refinement, resplendence, saintliness, science, spirit, sun, supreme wisdom, unity, wealth. Debased symbolism: adultery, ambition, arrogance, avarice, betrayal, cowardice, craftiness, decay, hypocrisy, illness, inconstancy, jealousy, sensationalism, treachery. Consecrated to light deities. Color of virgin goddesses' hair and of the philosopher's stone. Dedicated to the planet Mercury. In the 16th century mark on the doors of felons and traitors. In heraldry called *jaune*, or, and represented by dots. Symbolizes generosity, high-mindedness. Corresponds to the hexagon and musical tone E natural. In precious stones represented by amber, chrysoberyl, chrysolite, diamond, jasper, topaz. The personality traits of those who lean toward yellow are: cultist, fearless, idealistic, intellectual, reformer, reliable, sardonic, unsociable. Brahmin, Buddhist, and Burmese priestly color. Chinese color of imperial dignity; worn by the emperor when worshiping earth. Color of the south, influencing the spleen. Christian symbol of recognition, reward. Color of halos and of the Inquisition. Egyptian color of the east, influencing the heart and lungs. Assigned to women. Color of the canopy under which Hebrew marriages are performed. In India a bride stains her hands yellow to signify the happiness and unity she expects. Mayan

color influencing the belly. In Roman mythology color of the bough given to Aeneas that he might be resurrected after visiting the dead, and color of the thread with which Jupiter drew souls up to heaven. In Navaho tradition color of the west and of the maize from which the first woman was made. Spanish executioner's robe to denote treason.

Blue serpent with yellow scales. Egyptian and Mayan universe serpent, symbol of eternity and wisdom.

Dingy yellow. Deceit, degradation, faithlessness, jealousy, treason.

Greenish yellow. Spring.

Orange yellow. Ripening vegetation. Christian symbol of dedication to the Lord, streets of the Holy City, Holy Ghost.

Pale yellow. Anguish.

Saffron yellow. Debauchery, malevolence.

Yellow back (Yellow-covered literature). Sensational or trashy novels.

Yellow badge. Prostitution. In some countries the mark of the Jew.

Yellow book. Official documents, government reports, etc.; from the yellow-covered publication issued by the French government.

Yellow cap (or hat). Emblem of Ge-lug-pa, Buddhist Lamaistic sect. In Venice anciently the mark of the Jew.

Yellow clouds. Chinese symbol of prosperity.

Yellow dog. A mongrel; figuratively a cowardly, ill-bred, or low-born person.

Yellow dog money. Worthless paper money.

Yellow dwarf. An ugly and ferocious character in medieval French fairy tales.

Yellow Emperor. Epithet of Huang-ti and of Yu.

Yellow flag (Yellow Jack). Plague, quarantine; signal of the existence of contagious disease on shipboard.

Yellowhammer. Emblem of Alabama.

Yellow journalism (or press). Jingoist and sensational journalism.

Yellow Mountains. Navaho Indian sacred mountains in the west which brought sunlight.

Yellow River. Chinese celestial river, which rains from heaven to earth as a shower of gold (sun's rays). In its earthly counterpart, the Hwang-Ho, the dead were buried. See Water Burial.

Yellow robe and red slippers. Tibetan Maharajah's clothing of rank.

Yellow robe embroidered with five-clawed dragon. In Chinese drama represents a monarch.

Yellow silk. In Buddhism symbolizes touch. Compare mirror.

Yellow stream. In Chinese art represents the underworld.

**YEMANJA** Sea goddess of the African Yoruban people. Also worshiped in Brazil and Cuba.

**YEMMA (YEMMA-O, YEMMA DAI-O)** Same as Emma, which see.

**YENISEI** Siberian holy river which rises in heaven and flows through the earth to the underworld. Center of the world.

**YEN KUNG** Chinese god with power over waves and wind. He protected Shanghai during pirate attacks in the 16th century by causing a huge tidal wave to swamp their boats.

**YEN-LO WANG (YEN WANG)** Chinese Buddhist king of the dead in the fifth underworld realm,

where is the memory of things past. Subject to the chief king of the dead, Ts'in Kuan-Wang. Worshiped on the 8th of the first moon. Originally identical with Yama.

**YERUNTHULLY** In Australian mythology the rope let down from the sky to help a ghost complete its ascent. When the climb is completed the rope falls as a meteor.

**YESOD** Ninth of the Hebrew Sephiroth. In the cabala typifies foundation, one of God's ten intelligences or persons. Represented by the names El Chai and Shaddai and violet color. In the macrocosmic human figure the organ of generation, seat of the subconscious.

**YESZA** Slavic sky and thunder god. Identified with Zeus.

**YETZIRAH** Cabalistic world of formation; world of angels, which are divided into nine choirs: 1- Hayyoth Ha Kadosh, holy living creators or animals of Ezekiel and the Apocalypse. Corresponds to Kether and Sera-phim. 2- Ophanim, or wheels, mentioned in Ezekiel and corresponding to Chokmah and Cherubim. 3- Aralim, the mighty ones, corresponding to Binah and the Thrones. 4- Hashmalin, the brilliant ones, corresponding to Chesed and the Dominations. 5- Seraphim, flaming serpents, corresponding to Geburah and the Powers. 6- Melachim, or kings, corresponding to Tiphereth and the Virtues. 7- Elohim, or Gods, corresponding to Netzach and the Principalities. 8- Beni-Elohim, or Sons of God, corresponding to the Hod and the Archangels. 9- Cherubim, the seat of the Sons, corresponding to Jesod, the foundation of the Angels.

See Four Worlds of cabalism.

**YEW** February 20 birthday flower symbolizing death, faith, immortality, resurrection, sadness. In the Celtic alphabet, tree of the fifth vowel, idho (I), and of the winter solstice in the druidic calendar. Called coffin of the vine, and wine barrels were made of yew staves. Cornish sacred evergreen. See Broch. Used in English witch cult. In Greek antiquity frequently planted in pairs to represent the celestial twins. Bows were cut from the yew, suggesting its deadliness.

**YEZIDIS (YEZIDEI)** Same as Izedis.

**YGGDRASIL (JGGDRASIL, YGDRASIL)** Literally, horse of Yggr (Odin). In Norse mythology the mighty ash which sprang from Ymir's body and binds together heaven, earth, and hell; thus a world axis on which the universe whirls. It nourishes and sustains all nature; thus a tree of life. It grows out of the past, lives in the present, and reaches toward the future. One of its three roots is in Niflheim, where the frost giants Hrimthursar and the dragon Nithhoggr in the well Hvergelmir gnaw at its roots (seasonal decay); the second is in Midgard, where is Mimir's well, the source of all wisdom, thus an oracular tree or tree of knowledge; the third is in Asgard, where the Norns preserve it from decay with waters from Urd's fountain (seasonal revival). Under it the gods meet in daily judgment; thus a tree of fate. Gullinkambi, the golden cock (sunrise or rebirth), sits on the top and watches every move of Surtur (sunset or death) in Muspelheim. On Laerad, the highest branch (sometimes said

to be another tree), which shades Valhalla, sits an eagle (name lost), with the falcon Vedfolner perched on its head. The two report all they see to the gods. The squirrel Ratatosk runs up and down the trunk stirring strife between the eagle (light) and Nithhoggr (darkness). Four stags, Dain, Dvalin, Duneyr, Durathor (seasons) feed on its twigs, and from their antlers dew drops on the world below. Odin's goat, Heidrun, who supplies heavenly mead, grazes on Laerad. The spear Gungnir was made from one of its branches. For nine days Odin hung from the tree as a sacrifice (transit through the nine worlds); thus typifies crucifixion and resurrection. Compare Jambustri-shring, Mesu.

**YGGR (UGGERUS, YGG)** A title of the Norse deity Odin as hanging god or rider of Yggdrasil, which holds the world together. The name appears to be derived from hygros, Greek for wet element, thus the sea.

**Y-GROES** The cross. Figures in names such as Groes-wen (blessed cross), Lanton-y-groes (the flat under the cross), Tany-groes (fire of the cross).

**YHS** Yesha or Yeshua (Jesus).

**YHVH (JHVH, JHWH, YHWH)** See Jehovah, Tetragrammaton.

**YI (I)** Literally, wing. In the Chinese zodiac 22 stars in wing shape, all in Crater and Hydra's third coil, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the snake; element, fire. Long life, happiness, and riches to the builder in this period.

**YIDAK** Buddhist world of thirst and hunger. Spirit world

on the Sipa Khorlo or wheel of life. Its beings are doomed to this realm because in them desire had gained the upper hand. They have distended stomachs, long thin necks, and small mouths, with an insatiable appetite. When they consume water, it turns to liquid fire; when they eat, the food swells and they suffer from colic.

**YI-DAM** Buddhist tutelary deities of Lamaistic origin. Each Lama chooses a special Yi-dam as his protector. Pacific types wear Bodhisattva ornaments and garments and have the urna (third eye) and usnisa (skull protuberance). Ferocious manifestations wear Dharmapala ornaments and garments. Usually shown with saktis is yab-yum embrace. In the Nying-ma-pa sect shown with wings. Their emblems are the cakra, cintamani, ghanta, jambhara, kapala, khadga, nakula, ratna, vajra, visvavajra.

**YIDDEONI** Ancient Hebrew oracular serpent. See 'Ob 2.

**YIMA (YIMA KHSHAETA)** Divine aspect of Jamshid, first Iranian mortal. Son of Vivanghvant. Spouse of his twin sister Yimeh. Brother of Spityura. Creator of three fires, Burzhin Mitro, Frobak, Gushasp. During his reign, life was so beautiful men and flocks increased until there no longer was room for them and he stretched earth three times. Finally Ahura Mazda instructed him to make an enclosure in which to place the finest of all living things to protect them from Mahrkusha's frost, which destroyed the rest of the world. For sinning, he lost his khvarenanh (glory) three times; first to Mithra, the second time to Thraetaona, finally to Kere-

saspa, and then vanished from the earth. For showing mankind the way to death, he was made ruler of their realm. A sun hero, the number three connected with him relates to the morning, noon, and setting sun, or spring, summer, and winter sun. As a progenitor of the human race he parallels Adam, as one who saved each kind of seed he parallels Noah. Identical with Yama.

**YIMANTUWINGYAI** Literally, one lost across the ocean. Creator deity of the Hupa Indians of California. A giver of culture, he combined trickiness with eroticism and heroism. Probably a sun hero who disappeared in the sea.

**YIMEH (YIMAK, YIMAKA)** In Iranian mythology wife of Yima. Mother of the human race. The Yima-Yimeh myth duplicates that of Mashya-Mashyoi.

**YIN** Chinese female, negative, or passive principle. Symbolic of coldness, darkness, earth, moon, streams, submissiveness, valleys, weakness. Created when yang (male principle) moved to the utmost. Its altars are square and face the north. It is represented by even numbers (which are easily broken) and yellow color. In the Egg or Monad represented by the light color, and in the Pa Kwa by broken lines. Identical with the Japanese in and Sanscrit yoni.

Yin-yang. Female and male in eternal opposition, achieving dynamic balance or harmony. Symbolized by a circle divided into a white comma (yin) and a black comma (yang) or sine curve.

**YIN-CHEN-HSIN** In Chinese legendary history last emperor of the Yin (Shang) dynasty. He



is called White Tiger, and his image is found at the entrance to all Taoist temples.

**YIN-CHIEH-T' O (ANGIDA)** In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. Portrayed as a lean old monk with a staff, holding a book which contains Sanscrit writing. He is stationed on Kuang-hsieh Mountains with a retinue of 1,300 arhats.

**YIYI** African oracular spider; formerly a man.

**YMIR (AUGELMIR, YMER)** Literally, dead or barren sea. Norse primeval giant born from icy chaos at the same time as the cow Audhumla, who nourished him. From the sweat in his left arm pit, his son Mimir and his daughter Bestla were born. Under his feet sprang a six-headed son, who became the ancestor of the frost giants Hrimthursar, whom Ymir led in battle against the gods. He was slain by Odin, Vili, and Ve, who created clouds from his brains, earth from his flesh, mountains from his bones, plants from his hair, rocks from his teeth, sea from his blood, the sky dome from his skull, and a wall for the gods' defense from his eyebrows. With the exception of Bergelmir, all the Hrimthursar were drowned in his blood. A personification of chaos. Compare Apsu, Gaya Maretan, Manzashiri, Pan-ku, Purusa.

**YO** (1) Male or active principle of Japanese mythology. Creator, ruler of the south. Efigy buried with the dead. Opposite of In, the female principle. Parallels the Chinese Yang, Sanscrit Lingam. (2) Dahomean trickster spirit to whom no physical aspects are ascribed.

He has a coarse appetite and is unreliable in his relationships. Typifies wind or scorching sun.

**YOALLIEHECATL** Literally, night wind. The Aztec deity Tezcatlipoca as one who is dark, invisible, and inscrutable.

**YOAMAXTLI** Literally, garb of night. An aspect of Camaxtli.

**YOBANUA-BORNA** Taino Indian rain deity.

**YOCAHUGUAMA** Same as Iocauca.

**YOD** Same as Jod.

**YOEL** Aztec sacred pentagram. Quetzalcoatl's wheel of the wind. A talisman.

**YOGA** Literally, union. In Buddhism achieving Nirvana by relieving the soul of its five fallacies (error, imagination, knowledge, memory, sleep). The attainment of supernatural physical and psychical powers to unite the individual with the Universal Spirit. Thus typifies asceticism, austerity, beatitude, charms, ecstatic meditation, spells, subjugation of the passions, withdrawal from the world. Western interpretation, charlatanism and magic. Root of the English word yoke.

**Yogi (Yogee)**. Ascetic, one indifferent to earthly things, possessor of magical powers. Begging yogis wear heavy earrings, a waist-band, and a string around the neck to which is attached a begging gourd, wallet, and whistle, symbols of the faith and religious pilgrimage.

**YOGINI** One of the eight Hindu female demons. Attendants of Durga; sometimes forms of Durga capable of being multiplied

to as many as ten million. In Buddhism one of the four animal or bird-headed goddesses appearing in the Chonyid Bardo; guardians of the four doors (directions).

**YOHUALTICETL** Anahuac Indian goddess of night. Moon guardian of babies.

**YOISHTA** Iranian legendary hero who preserved his town from devastation by resolving the 99 riddles propounded by the demon Akhtya. The riddle solving represents the release of withheld rains by a sun hero. The fiend Akhtya was completely destroyed when he failed to solve Yoishta's three enigmas (rising, maturity at noon, setting). Resembles Oedipus.

**YOKE** Balance, bondage, despotism, difficulties, discipline, invincible virtue, law, matrimony, oppression, pain, power, servitude, slavery, sowing, toil. Emblem of Christ.

Broken yoke. Emancipation, Revolt against authority.

**YOLANDE** Feminine name; variant of Violante, meaning violet.

**YOLKAI ESTSAN (YOLAIIKAI-SON)** Navaho water goddess. Created by the yeibichai from a white shell. Wife of the moon-carrier Klehanoai; mother of Thobadzistshini; sister of Estsanatlehi.

**YOMI (YOMI-NO-KUNI, YOMI-NO-YO)** Japanese shadowy or unseen world. Land of gloom beyond the grave. Name probably derived from Yama. Also called Meido, Neno-katatsu-kuni, Neno-kuni, Soko-no-kuni.

Yomo-tsu-kami. Japanese god of the world of the dead.

Yomo-tsu-shiko-me, Literally, ugly-female-of-the-world-of-the-dead. Pursuer of the living. Also a name for the realm.

**YOM KIPPUR** Jewish day of atonement. Fast day on which incense is burned. It falls on the tenth day of the Hebrew month Tishri.

**YONA** Literally, bear. Cherokee Indian mimetic bear dance. Propitiatory and therapeutic.

**YONI** Hindu emblem of the female creative energy. Symbolic of the negative or passive principle, self-worship, source of life, virginity. A caldron of plenty associated with concepts of the earth, fertility, moon, or mother goddess. Form under which Sakti is worshiped. In phallic worship regarded as having evil influences, which are counteracted by use of the lingam. In art represented by a circle, cow, crescent, downward pointing triangle, lotus, U shape, woman. Prototype of Chinese Yin, Japanese In.

Yoni-lingam. Conflict of female and male which achieves union of negative and positive forces.

**YON-TAN-RGYAL-PO (YON-TEN-GYAL-PO)** One of the Pancamaharaja or five great astrologers of Tibetan Buddhism. King of deeds who rides a blue horse.

**YORIMITSU** Legendary Japanese sun hero, who with four valiant lieutenants (winds) entered the mountain stronghold of Shuten Doji, death demon, and killed Shuten and his retainers. Also called Raiko.

**YORK** Masculine name from the

Celtic, meaning the yew.

Yorkist and Lancastrian.

Fomenters of civil war for personal political power. Adherents of the English houses in conflict in the Wars of the Roses, a white rose being the badge of the Yorkists, a red one that of the Lancastrians.

**YORKA (YOROKA)** Surinam term for ghost. Ancestral beings who are malevolent if not well treated.

**YORU-NO-WOSU-KUNI** In Japanese mythology the dominion of night ruled by Tsuki-yomi.

**YOSHI-IYE** Japanese legendary warrior and fertility hero. His soldiers suffering from thirst, he prayed to Hachiman, and when he pierced a rock with his bow and arrow, a fountain appeared which never has run dry. This power to reward the faithful also ascribed to Kobo-Daishi and Moses.

**YO-SHIN-SHI** Magical grass which grows in Horai, a Japanese paradise. It is believed to have the power to confer eternal youth and quicken the dead.

**YOSHITSUNE** Japanese legendary hero of a revenge story. Conquerors, who killed his father, spared the lives of Yoshitsune and his two brothers. Thirty years later Yoshitsune avenged his father's death. His elder brothers, jealous of his victories and popularity, banished him from the capital. Driven from place to place he died in poverty, but he remained courageous and noble even in adversity.

**YOSKEHA (IOSKEHA)** Iroquois sun hero. Creator, spirit of summer. A sapling, he trans-

formed himself into a youth, each time he grew old. Enemy of his twin Tawiscara, the dark one. Also called Teharonhia-wakon (he-who-holds-up-the-sky).

**YOUTH** Ambition, boldness, carelessness, conceit, courage, endurance, imprudence, inconstancy, lack of discretion, motion, pride, spring, squandering, strength, summer, vigor. Dream significance: good omen. Symbolized by cherub, grapes, green color, Ponce de Leon's fountain, wheat ears. In an Italian icon represented by a conceited young man in a varicolored tunic. On one side of him is a greyhound, on the other a horse. He flings money away.

Fountain of Youth. Legendary fountain believed to possess the power to restore youth to those who bathe in its waters. Related to the water of life concept.

Youth of fifteen. The ideal age in Iranian mythology, typifies virility.

**YO WANG** Chinese god of healing.

**YRIS** Carib Indian beneficent spirit. Tutelary deity who inspired visions.

**YRYN-AJY-TOJON (YRYN-AI-TOJON)** Siberian over-god. White creator lord who challenged Satan, who floated on the cosmic sea in bladder form, to dive and bring up a piece of earth. To hold the soil in his mouth Satan assumed a swallow form. Yryn blessed the earth Satan brought up, placed it on the water's surface, and sat on it. The jealous Satan resolved to drown Yryn by stretching out the land, but the more he stretched, the broader and stronger it grew.

Compare Burkhan, Ulgen.

**YSENGRIM (YSENGRIN)** See Isengrin.

**YSKAL-PYDO-MURT** Literally, crow-footed man. Finno-Ugrian evil forest spirit which appears as a man with hairy legs ending in hoofs. Also called Syyir-ajak.

**YSKYRDAW AND YSEUDYDD** In Arthurian romance, servants of Guinevere. Their feet are as rapid as their thoughts. Aspects of the wind.

**YSPADDEDEN PENKAWR** Brythonic deity of darkness and winter. According to prophecy, he would die when his daughter Olwen married; a variant of the theme of the external soul. When Kulhwch sought the hand of Olwen, Yspaddeden set him to many tasks, among them the capture of the boar Twrch Trwyth (hot sun). Like Balor, Yspaddeden's eyelids (snow or veil of night) were lifted by servitors (winds).

**YU** (1) Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale representing material objects. (2) Last ruler of the Chinese legendary period, or age of five rulers. He founded the Hsia dynasty and designated his successor, thereby establishing hereditary rule in China. His mother was Hsiu-chi, a falling star, who became pregnant after swallowing a pearl. He was born with a tiger's nose which had three orifices, and he attained a height of nine feet six inches. He was called Yellow Emperor, and his instructor was the spirit of the Hwang-Ho (Yellow) River, a fish with a man's head. With a heaven-sent mace he regulated the river and drained away the waters of a

great flood. A hero with solar attributes. Also called Weng Ming.

**YUCCA** Flower symbolizing fidelity. Emblem of New Mexico. Zuni Indians used yucca whips in exorcism rites to take off bad happenings, drive out demons (not as a punishment); thus symbolic of a blessing or cure.

**YU CH'IH CHING-TE** In Chinese legend a military door guard. Also guarded temple doorways. See Ch'in Shu-pao.

**YUDHISTHIRA (YUDHISHTHIRA)** Hero of the Hindu epic Mahabharata. Eldest of the five Pandavas, the sons of deities with Pandu as a putative father. Light and fertility heroes (probably five phases of the sun), who together have Draupadi for a wife, and who are in constant conflict with the Kauravas, deities of darkness and drought. Yudhisthira is celebrated for his firmness and integrity. Like the Greek Heracles, he serves those meaner than himself and visits and returns from the afterworld. With his wife and brothers he journeys northward, but is the only one to enter heaven without tasting death, suggesting he is the setting sun. Compares with Haosravah.

**YUFUGAWO** Literally, morning glory. In the Tales of Genji a mistress of Genji terrified to death by the sight of a ghost.

**YUGA** A measurement of time. One of the four Hindu ages of the world, which together form a Mahayuga or Manvantara. Two thousand Mahayugas make a Kalpa or day and night of Brahma. The night of Brahma endures a thousand cycles of time, after which the god awakens and re-



news the day of Brahma. The four yugas are: Krita, age of righteousness, when there was one Veda, one rule, one deity, and men lived 400 years. Treta was a fourth less righteous, men performed religious rites for a reward rather than out of a sense of duty, and lived for 300 years. Dvapara saw righteousness de-

crease another fourth; the Veda became fourfold; men lived for 200 years. In Kali, the present yuga, righteousness has been decreased to one fourth; sacrifice has ceased; calamities, fear, and hunger have increased, and men live to one hundred years. The yuga names have been taken from the sides of a die.

Yuga	Godly years duration	Year's duration man's time	Die side	Corresponding Western age
Krita	4,800	1,728,000	4 dots	Gold
Treta	3,600	1,296,000	3 dots	Silver
Dvapara	2,400	864,000	2 dots	Brass
Kali	1,200	432,000	1 dot	Iron

YU HUANG (LAO-T' IEN YE, YUAN SHIH T' IEN TSUN) Deity born of a fraud. Chen Tsung, cowardly Chinese emperor of the 11th century justified a disgraceful peace by claiming Yu Huang visited him in dreams and instructed him to negotiate the treaty. Worshiped as arbiter of divination, creator whose birth had been miraculous, embodiment of Tao (truth), regulator of the calendar, he replaced Shang Ti, and became the first of the San Ch'ing or Three Pure Ones. As jade emperor called T'ien Pao, as pearly emperor called Yu Ti. Some identify him with Indra.

YUKI-ONNE Literally, snow woman. In Japanese legend a young woman, ghastly white, slender, gentle, alluring, who appears to men who are exhausted after struggling in the snow. She soothes them, lulls them to sleep, and thus to death. Symbolic of a beautiful woman who marries a man she finally kills.

YULE Literally, noise or out-

cry. Northern European winter solstice feast with shouts of triumph, hailing the sun's rebirth. Rites were orgiastic; in them men disguised as women and women as men, fires were lighted, offerings were placed on trees, the mistletoe and oak were revered as deity images. Corresponded to Hebrew Feast of Lights and Roman Saturnalia. Borrowed by Christians for the Christmas celebration. Name from the Anglo-Saxon geol is akin to yell, yowl. A possible corruption of Aeolus, wind god; in medieval Britain when peasants wanted wind they cried, "Youle! Youle! Youle!" to invoke it. It also connects with giul, iol, ol, wheel, etc., all signifying a round of time.

Yule candle. Candle of extraordinary size to represent the phallus. Used in Christmas eve rites; a bad omen if it burns out before the evening ends.

Yule log. Symbol of death, festivities, hospitality, reverence for the hearth. In phallic lore and tree worship offering to assure vegetation's return, enable cattle to bear young easily, and protect the house against fire and

lightning. Sometimes accompanied by a straw image of the fertility deity. The long once was serpent entwined to betoken increasing growth, heat, and light. Probably associated with girdle of straw and straw-figure burning rites. In medieval Europe, those to whom it gave a headless shadow were to die within the year. Compare Bon-fire.

**YU LEI AND SHU YU** Chinese legendary brothers who had power over evil spirits. They were called peach-men because they hung amulets on peach trees to frighten away demons. They also fed demons to tigers.

**YUL-LHA** Tibetan Buddhist rural gods.

**YU LU** Chinese civil door god. He and his brother Shen Shu resemble Yu Lei and Shu Yu.

**YUMARI** Harvest ritual dance of the Tarahumari Indians of Mexico. It mimics the deer, is performed at sunrise, and is accompanied by intoxication and sexual license.

**YUM CIMIL** Mayan death god; lord of the underworld.

**YU MEN** In Chinese mythology, dragon gate or gate of Yu, who built it to control flood waters.

**YUM KAAX** Mayan lord of harvests, especially of cocoa and maize.

**YUN CHUNG CHUN** One of China's nine celebrated legendary heroes. God of clouds.

**YUN DRUN (RYUNGDRUNG)** Tibetan swastika; symbol of Sun as creator of the four quarters.

**YUNE'HA** Penobscot Indian snake dance. A fertility rite.

**YUPA** Brahman sacrificial post.

**YU PO** Chinese fish god. See Shui Shen.

**YURGEN (JURGEN)** Russian form of George. It resolves into yur-ag-en, i.e. one mighty fire or sun.

**YURIAKU** Ruthless Japanese tyrant. He inflicted death for error or rudeness.

**YURUPARI** A bush demon greatly feared by the coastal Tupi Indians of Brazil.

**YU SHIH** Chinese rain god. Portrayed standing on a cloud pouring rain from a water can. In the West the star cluster called Hyades.

**YU TI** In Chinese Buddhism commander of Buddhas, spirits, genii, and lords of the after-world. To mortals a god of justice. Also called pearly emperor, an aspect of the Taoist deity Yu Huang.

**YUTTOERE** Literally, that which is on high. Carrier Indian supreme being.

**YUZU** Japanese citron tree. Symbol of aristocracy. Bringer of good-luck to nobles; if planted in a commoner's garden, bringer of ill-luck. A holy tree whose needles and fruit cure the ill.

**YVES (YVON)** Masculine name from the French, meaning watchful, and from the Old Scandinavian Iver, meaning archer, bowman. In feminine form, Yvette, Yvonne.

**Y-WYDDEA** Literally, the presence. Abode of a messiah. Mountain on which Arthur is said to sleep awaiting Britain's call in its hour of need.

## Z

**Z** Twenty-sixth in a class or series, twenty-fifth when J is omitted, twenty-third when V and W also are omitted. Symbol for completion, lightning flash, perfection, potency, unknown quantity. Mystic symbol for the parent flame. Emblem of Zeus, Zion. Occult significance: controller of illness; its period is for eight years. Character traits: egotistic leadership, repression, self-confidence. Physical weak spot: stomach. Hebrew cabalistic traits: honor, politics, secret service; in low form: conspirator, traitor. In medieval Roman notation 2,000; with a dash over it 2,000,000. Equates with Arabic za, Greek zeta, Hebrew zain. Interchangeable with D, T, Th. See Alphabet Affiliations.

Z thrice repeated. The Christian Holy One, triple rays, the exclamation, "Sanctus! Sanctus! Sanctus!" Sometimes traversed by a straight line through the middle. Identical with S thrice repeated.

**ZAANAIM (ZANANNIM)** Hebrew double migratory tent.

**ZABAOTH** Gnostic name for the Supreme Being; giver of glory and victory.

**ZABDIEL** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of God.

**ZACCHAEUS (ZACCAI, ZACCHEUS, ZACHEO)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning pure. (2) In the New

Testament a rich publican who climbed into a sycamore tree to see Jesus pass and later invited Jesus to dinner. The Jews looked upon Zacchaeus as a sinner because he was a Roman tax-gatherer, but Jesus promised him salvation.

**ZACHARIAS (ZACH, ZACHARIAH, ZACHARIEL, ZACHARY, ZACK)**

(1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is renowned. (2) In the New Testament the husband of Elizabeth. For doubting God's word that he would have a son in his old age he was struck dumb; upon naming him John, as God had requested, he regained his speech. His attributes are those of a wind deity. Portrayed writing on a tablet, a temple near him. (3) In Moslem tradition one who took refuge in a hollow tree trunk; thus a universe axis or world tree, resembling the Erica.

Zacharias cross of medal.  
Charm against nose bleeding.

**ZADA (SATA)** (1) Feminine name from Arabic, meaning prosperous. (2) Siberian wind spirit which blows in spring and autumn and brings rain or snow.

Zadan-ulan-shulun. Siberian charm; a red stone used to conjure wind.

**ZADEN** Iberian deity; protector of fishermen.

**ZADKIEL (ZADAKIEL, ZADYKIEL)** From the Hebrew, meaning God's righteous one. Angel of the planet Jupiter. A weather prophet. Also see under Saints.

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

**ZAGMUK** Babylonian New Year festival held in the spring with

rites based on the solar myth of Marduk's return from his winter sojourn in the underworld, where he triumphed over darkness and decay. Resembles the Christian Ascension Day festival, when people try to discover what luck they will have during the balance of the year.

**ZAGREUS** Literally, the horned or the torn. Cretan and Thracian vegetation deity. Son of Zeus and Persephone. The Titans lured him with golden apples, knuckle bones, rhombus, and other toys, and destroyed him. Man sprang from his body, the slain god's blood creating man's soul. Thus he represented rebirth. Worshiped in bloody orgiastic rites which included eating the raw flesh of a bull, goat, or sacred king, and which influenced Orphic purification rites. In later myths identified as an aspect of Dionysus, Sabazius, or Zeus.

**ZAIN (ZAYIN)** Seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English z. Its meaning is arrow, sickle, or sword, symbolizing cleaving, dividing. According to mystics its correspondences are: color, orange; musical tone, D natural; planetary, Mercury; symbolic, victory; tarot, Chariot; zodiacal, Gemini. Its direction on the cube of space is east above, realm of the harmonious working of the subconscious and the self-conscious. Its intelligence is disposing; its sense attribute, smelling. In white magic corresponds to angels in the seventh order, by whose ministry, Zabaoth, whose attribute is Nezah (justice or triumph), produced the vegetable kingdom.

**ZAINIGAV** Arabian demon who laid the land desolate. Storm

demon.

**ZAIRIVAIRI (ZARIR)** Iranian sun hero. A dragon killer. The handsomest man of his time, he eloped with Odatis (dawn), the most beautiful woman. In some accounts brother of Zoroaster.

**ZAJAN (SAGAN-TENGERI)** Buriat heaven and fate god. Resembles Dzajaga, Jajutsi, Kababa.

**ZAKAR** Assyrian supreme deity, whose chief shrine was at Opis. Source of the word sacred.

**ZAKUM** Tree in Mohammedan hell whose fruits are devil heads.

**ZAL** Iranian sun deity noted for his strength. Because he was born with a white hair, which suggested he was the offspring of a deer, his father Sam (aged sun) abandoned him on Hara Berezaiti, where he was nourished by the bird Simurgh (supreme deity) until reclaimed by Sam. A time myth typifying the year's cycle. By Rudabah the father of Rustam. In his exploits he resembles Heracles.

**ZALAMBUR** Mohammedan demon of business dishonesty. Son of Eblis.

**ZALEUKOS** Literally, dazzling or gleaming one. Locrian sun deity.

**ZAMAMA** Babylonian corn, sun, and war deity. He subdued the eagle (storm) with his weapon Sharur (cyclone), and the eagle became his emblem. Identical with the constellation Aquila. Later identified with Marduk.

**ZAMBU** Yakut tree of life, usually a birch. Dwelling of the



first man, hence a paradise. The upper half of Kybai-khotun's body grew at the tree's base and nourished mankind with her breasts. A dragon lay in the sea at its roots waiting for its leaves to drop. However, the leaves sank and turned to gold (rays on water). The four great rivers, which flowed toward the four points of the compass and then returned had their source in the sea. Compare Jambu, Yggdrasil.

**ZAMIN** Iranian earth goddess. Resembles Semele.

**ZAMNA** Same as Itzamna.

**ZAMPU** Same as Jambu.

**ZAMZUMMIM** In the Old Testament a race of giants destroyed by the Ammonites. Drought demons.

**ZAN** Cretan name of Zeus.

**ZANAHARY** Madagascan supreme deity. Also called Andriamanitra (fragrant one).

**ZANY** Buffoon, clown; from the simpleton in old comedies who tried to imitate the clown and was made 'the goat.' The name is a contraction of Giovanni (John).

**ZAOTHTA** Holy water used in Zoroastrian ceremonies.

**ZAPHNATHPAANEAH** Literally, world savior. Name conferred on Joseph by Pharaoh in commemoration of the salvation he wrought.

**ZARAH (ZERAH)** (1) Hebrew name meaning light springing up. (2) In Old Testament the twin brother of Perez. A dawn hero.

**ZARATHUSTRA** (1) Same as Zoroaster. (2) Righteous character in Nietzsche's philosophical dialogues.

**ZARBANT (ZARPANTU)** Literally, our lady. An epithet of Beltis as wife of Marduk.

**ZAREAH** Hebrew name meaning stinging wasp.

**ZARU** Literally, scorpion. Legendary Egyptian monarch. Great conqueror who participated in a mock sacrifice; thus a sacred king saved by a surrogate. See Sed.

**ZARVAN (ZRVAN AKARANA)** Zoroastrian time deity. Father of Ahura Mazda.

**ZAS** Chinese sun god whose trumpeter was a golden cock. He entered the world each year at midnight on the 24th day of the 12th month, on which occasion the cock, seated on top of the Tree of Life, crowed all night long. Foe of demons (darkness and winter). Name derived from Sanscrit dyaus (day). Cognate Zeus.

**ZASIALI GORALE** Lithuanian harvest dance of rejoicing.

**ZASIS** Literally, goose. In Lithuanian mythology announcer of dawn. Word allied to Zas and Zeus.

**ZATIK** Early Armenian vegetation god, whose resurrection began at the winter solstice and was completed in spring. Modern Armenian term for Christian Easter and Jewish Passover.

**ZAUBERFLOTE** Literally, magic flute. In German legend it inspired love. When the instrument of night winds it in-

inspired lust; when the instrument of day winds it inspired holy love.

**ZDUH (ZDUHACZ)** In Slavic tradition a soul or spirit which leaves the body of sleeping animals or persons. It flies around and in soul battles may be victorious or may be killed. Compare Mora.

**ZE** Word root meaning fire, life, or light. Appears in Zeus, zodiac, zoology, as vowels are interchangeable. Ze is interchangeable with s, sh, zh.

**ZEBADIAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of Jehovah.

**ZEBAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning sacrifice.

**ZEBAIM** Hebrew name meaning gazelle.

**ZEBEDEE** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of Jehovah. (2) In the New Testament a fisherman, whose sons James and John became apostles of Christ.

**ZEBU** Asiatic sacred domestic ox. Beast of burden. Name yields fire-father.

**ZEBULUN (ZEBULON, ZEBU-TORI)** (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning dwelling. (2) One of the twelve tribes of Israel. Named for Jacob's tenth son, the sixth by Leah. It governed the zodiacal house Pisces and is symbolized by a ship.

**ZECHARIAH** Literally, whom Jehovah remembers. Minor Old Testament prophet. After captivity in Babylon he promoted the rebuilding of the Temple in Palestine. Foretold the coming of a

Messiah. His attributes are those of a sun hero.

**ZEDEKIAH (ZEDECHIAS)** Literally, justice of Jehovah. Last king of Judah. He introduced idolatrous worship, lived in luxury, and committed other sins. He was blinded after presuming to be Jehovah. His attributes are those of a deity of darkness.

**ZELI** Pottery drum in Dahomean funeral rites. The number of Zeli players indicates the social status of the deceased. Wailing money is tossed onto the drum to provide the dead with passage fare beyond the grave.

**ZELOTES** Hebrew name meaning a zealot. In Old Testament applied to fanatics in any cause. In New Testament applied to those, who without authority sought to enforce their own views as the law. As they became more passionate and violent they were called Sicarii (assassins).

**ZELUS** Literally, zeal. Greek abstract deity. Offspring of the Titan Pallas and the river goddess Styx.

**ZEMI** Carib Indian image of an animal or human representing the tutelary deity of a clan. Sometimes it contains bones or the skull of a deceased relative. It supposedly possesses the power to work good or evil. Source of zombi.

**ZEMZEM** Sacred well at Mecca near the Kaaba. It is said to have sprung up in the desert to save the lives of Hagar and Ishmael.

**ZEN** Means for a man to behold his own fundamental nature. From the belief no Buddha exists

outside his own thoughts.

**ZENANA (ZANANA)** Literally, belonging to women. East-Indian harem or women's apartments.

**ZENAS** Masculine name from the Greek, signifying of Zeus. In feminine form, Zenobia.

**ZEND-AVESTA** Sacred writings. Prayer-book of the Parsees.

**ZENIA** Feminine name from the Greek through the Russian, meaning hospitable.

**ZEPHANIAH (TSEPHANIYAH)** Literally, whom Jehovah has hid. Ninth of the minor prophets. In art shown with the scroll bearing the words, "Et accedam ad vos in iudicio et ero testis vel-ox."

**ZEPHON** In Milton's Paradise Lost a guardian angel of Paradise. With Ithuriel dispatched by Gabriel to find Satan, after he had fled from Hell and entered Paradise.

**ZEPHYRANTHES** Plant symbolizing expectation.

**ZEPHYRA** Feminine name from the Greek, meaning from the dark or western side.

**ZEPHYRUS (ZEPHYR, ZEPHYRCS)** Greek personification of the gentle west wind which gives life to plants. Son of Eos and Astraeus; mate of Chloris. Figuratively, anyone or thing which is light and airy. Prototype of Favonius.

**ZERAH** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning rising light. Alternative of Ezra.

**ZERAIM** Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning seed. In

feminine form, Zera.

**ZERBINO** Knight in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. An intimate of Orlando. Perhaps a wind spirit.

**ZERESH** A haughty and revengeful woman; from the wife of the Persian Haman, whom she had seen hung with her ten sons on the gallows she had prevailed upon her husband to design for the Jew Mordecai.

**ZERLINDE** Feminine name from the Hebrew and Latin, meaning beautiful dawn.

**ZERO** Symbolic of absolute freedom, boundlessness, circumambulation, cosmic egg, female principle, infinity. Typifies the primal will in chaos before creation; the force of the world in darkness. Universal paradox, which though nothingness increases a number's strength by as many times as it is repeated.

**ZEROA** A roasted lamb shankbone or fowl neck served at the Hebrew Seder or Passover feast to commemorate paschal sacrifice in the days of the Temple. See Paschal lamb under Pasch.

**ZERPANITUM** Literally, lady of the abyss. Babylonian mother goddess identical with Ishtar. Creatrix and destroyer.

**ZETA** (1) Sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent of English Z. Gnostic symbol for the Parent Flame (lightning). Yields hot fire. (2) Room in a church used as the sexton's living room.

**ZETES AND CALAIS** See Calais and Zetes.

**ZETHUS (ZETHOS)** Greek wind

deity. See Amphion and Zethus.

**ZEUGITE (ZYGITE)** Literally, yoke. In Greek antiquity an oarsman of the middle tier in a tireme.

**ZEUS** Literally, bright or living one. Supreme deity of ancient Greeks. Born at the winter solstice on Mount Ida in a cave in which his mother Rhea (earth) hid to protect him from his father Cronus (time). When Cronus swallowed his other children, Rhea fed her husband a stone as a substitute for the infant Zeus, who was reared in secrecy by the Curetes and Dactyli (winds) and nourished by the she-goat Amalthea (vegetation), whose hide became his aegis. Zeus emasculated and dethroned his father, fought off revolting giants (night and storm demons) and became god of the day sky, thunder, weather, chief of the Olympians, dispenser of justice; thus the embodiment of authority. When warned that the child his wife Metis would bear would be more powerful than himself, he swallowed the pregnant woman (the sky assimilated the sea), and their offspring Athena (dawn and wisdom) sprang from his brain. Hera, his sister, became his second wife. A great begetter, he had many amours, some attributed to the action of natural phenomena, some to the consolidation of his cult with beliefs in localities invaded by his worshipers. By Aegina he fathered Aiakos (fertility); by Demeter, Persephone (spring); by Dia, Pirithous (fertility); by Dione, Aphrodite (love); by Eurynome, the Charites (Graces); by Hera, Ares (ruler of the dead), Eileithyia (child-birth), Hebe (youth), Hephaestus (smith); by Leto, Apollo (sun),

Artemis (moon); by Maia, Hermes (wind); by Mnemosyne, the Muses; by Persephone, Zagreus (vegetation); by Pyrrha, Helen and Clytemnestra (dawn); by Semele, Dionysus (fertility); by Taygete, Lacedaemon (fertility); by Themis, the Horae (seasons) and Moirae (fates). A shape-changer (different aspects of the sky); he appeared to Alcmena as her husband Amphitryon and fathered Heracles (sun); to Antiope as a satyr and fathered Amphion and Zethus; to Callisto disguised as Artemis and their offspring was Arcas (constellation Little Bear); to Danae as a shower of gold (rays) and fathered Perseus (sun); to Europa as a white bull and fathered Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon (fertility under ground); to Leda as a swan and fathered Castor and Pollux (light and darkness). He changed Io into a heifer and fathered Epaphus (calf-god). By shaking his aegis he produced darkness and storms. His attributes are: double-bladed ax, eagle, ether, flame, goat, mountain tops, obelisk, oak, ox, pigeon, pillar, pyramid, ram, scepter, sow, throne, thunderbolt, victory image, wings. Portrayed as a bearded man of imposing mien with thick masses of hair, high forehead, large nose. Uncovered above the waist to denote the openness of upper regions, covered below the waist to denote that terrestrial things are secret or concealed. He typifies one fond of rest and pleasure, greedy, partial, unfaithful, wrathful, and at times unjust, and represents physical force and oppressor of man, as opposed to Prometheus, intellect and champion of man. At Dodona a talking oak (rustling branches) delivered his prophecies. He also revealed his will by birds in flight. In Orphic phi-



osophy he represents life itself. Epithets are: Agoraios (god of oratory), Boulaïos (god of assemblies), Eleutherios (liberator from Persian yoke), Ephes-tius (sanctuary guardian), Her-keios (enclosures god), Horios (boundary protector), Ktesios (storeroom or fertility god, source of jar demons in later legends), Marnas (virgin born), Meilichios or Hades (purifier underground), Nephelegeretes (cloud gatherer), Nicophoros (victory bringer), Olympios (administrative intelligence), Om-brios (rain giver), Panemerios (livelong day), Pater (father), Phratrîos (clan head), Pilos (presider over friendship and moral law), Pistios (covenant protector), Polieus or Basileus (ruler of the state), Soter (pre-server), Teleos (family protector), Tritos (wind lord), Xenios (hospitality lord, protector of strangers), Zagreus (resurrection). His birth in a cave re-sembles Abraham's. Others he equates with are Adad, Amon Ra, Anu, Dyaus, Jehovah, Jupi-ter, Kao Hsin, Odin, T'ien, Tyr.

**ZEYBEK** Harvest dance of the southeastern Caucasus. Per-formed counterclockwise and con-tains mimetic motions of harvest-ing and threshing.

**ZI (SIGE, ZIKU)** In ancient Sumer the inner controlling life spirit of every object in nature.

**ZIDON** Same as Sidon.

**ZIEMSEN, JOACHIM** In Thomas Mann's Magic Mountain one who is fanatically and blind-ly loyal to discipline and duty.

**ZIGGURAT (ZIKKURAT)** As-syrian and Babylonian terraced temple tower. Used in sky and

sun worship. The Tower of Babel was a zigurat.

**ZIGZAG LINE** Effulgence, elec-tricity, lightning, power held in reserve, rays, waves of the sea. Christian symbol of re-generative sacrament, spiritual cleansing and rebirth. In Roman mythology the path of Jupiter, who traversed the sky in great zigzags when superintending the stars.

**ZIKR** Dervish religious serv-ice which begins with a recita-tion and concludes with a dance which induces a state of ecstasy or trance.

**ZIKUM** Accadian mighty moth-er goddess.

**ZILLA** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning shadow.

**ZILPAH** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning fragile.

**ZIMBABWE** Mashonaland sky or sun god, whose temple was egg-shaped.

**ZIMMERMAN'S DISCIPLE** Cynic, recluse.

**ZIMWI** African demon or devil.

**ZINCALO (ZINGARO)** Literal-ly, black. A name for a Gipsy. Probable source of tinker or tinkler.

**ZINEZ** Perpetual fire main-tained by Pagan Lithuanians in connection with oak worship.

**ZINNIA** Flower symbolizing thoughts of absent friends. Em-blem of Indiana.

**ZINSU AND ZINSI** Dahomean twins. Magicians with great supernatural powers, i.e. ability

to cause seasonal changes.

**ZIO** Old High German for Zeus. Compare Ziu.

**ZION (SION)** Sacred Hebrew mountain; universe navel. Throne of God's hosts; site for communion with God. Denotes beauty of perfection, fulfilment of God's prophecies. Celestial Jerusalem, heaven. It became the site of the royal residence of David and his successors; hence symbolic of ancient Hebrew theocracy or modern Christian church.

Be at ease in Zion. Be indolent in well-doing.

**ZIPACNA** Kiches of Guatemala dawn deity who every morning slew the four hundred barbarians (stars), which Hunhuh Ahpu restored to life every evening.

**ZIPPORA (ZIPPORAH)** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning little bird.

**ZIRCON** Gem symbolizing respect. Charm against jealousy and theft; protector of travelers. Its magic influence believed to be increased if set in gold. During the Black Death highly valued as a healer and dispenser of evil spirits. Arabs believe it adorns six of the seven Moslem heavens.

**ZITA** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning mistress.

**ZITHER** Chinese symbol of a life of leisure enjoyed in peace and tranquility.

**ZIU** Old High German sky, light, and storm god; later deity of war and justice. Identical with Anglo-Saxon Tiw and Norse Tiu (Tyr).

**ZIUSUDRA** Last Sumerian ante-

diluvian king and priest of lustrations. Sun hero. Warned of a deluge, he wrote down all history, the mysteries of ritual, rules of conduct, and deposited the tablets at Sippar, city of the sun-god. With his wife, daughter, and pilot, he escaped in an ark, which grounded on a mountain. The four offered sacrifices; then he disappeared, and in a pious voice from the air instructed the others to uncover the tablets and make them known to all men. In one account he sent out a dove to look for land, all were made immortal, and live on an island beyond the western sea (sunset). Prototype of Noah and Utnapishtim. In a Greek inscription called Xisuthros (Sisythes).

**ZIVA (SIVA)** Slavic life goddess. In Polish mythology called Zywie.

**ZIVAN** Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning the rock.

**ZIVENA VITZCATL** Aztec highest heaven.

**ZIZ (ZIV)** Primeval giant bird in Hebraic lore. Devourer of vegetation. Corresponds to the Persian Caena-maergha.

**ZIZA (ZIZAH)** Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning abundance.

**ZIZAL-XIU** Mayan sacred plant. Although immortal itself, it supposedly blights anyone or anything that touches it.

**ZIZI (ZIZA)** Norther European equivalent of Isis.

**ZIZITH** Fringe or tassel worn by Jews on the outer garment; now chiefly worn on the tallith during prayer. Typifies light rays.

**ZIZOLA** In Bologna a candlestick Cinderella; also a derivation of Zizi (Isis).

**ZLOTABABA** Name from the Russian, meaning golden old woman. Idol worshiped by Finno-Ugrians. It was that of a woman with a child on her lap and another child standing by her, and once stood at the mouth of the Ob river. Precious furs were offered to her by hunters who wanted her good will.

**ZLUIDNI** Slavic malicious fairies. They are appealed to in the curse, "May the Zluidni strike you."

**ZMAY** Serbian dragon. A legendary lover of a beautiful princess, who transforms him into a handsome youth with supernatural courage and strength. See Beauty and the Beast.

**ZMEI GORUINICH** Slavic many-headed snake; evil genius which kidnaps mortal maidens. Demon of winter who kidnaps vegetation.

**ZMEK (CMOK, SMOK)** Slavic penate or guardian angel. Believed to have snake form. Parallels the hospodaricek.

**ZOAN (SAU)** Royal Egyptian city where Aaron and Moses worked miracles. Destroyed according to Biblical prophecy; ruins mark its site.

**ZOAR** From the Hebrew, meaning little. City to which Lot retired after leaving Sodom and Gomorrah, and which he prevailed upon God not to destroy by fire. A sacred place.

**ZOBEIDE** Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning favored.

**ZOCHO-TEN** One of the four

Japanese Buddhist kings, guardian of the south, lord of growth. In Sanscrit called Virudhaka.

**ZODIAC** Literally, animal circle. Symbolic of celestial glory, complete circuit, dome of light, firmament, halo, lofty sentiments, pathway of fates, round, time. Consulted in horoscope casting, the ascendancy or descendancy of the stars in the houses governing the destiny of a person or state. Field of sun-hero epics.

**Lunar zodiac.** Circle consisting of twenty-eight star groups associated with the days of the months. Anciently in the Orient marked the moon's progress around the heavens.

**Solar zodiac.** Sun path, twelve mansions associated with the months of the year, and which anciently corresponded to the twelve constellations bearing the same name. Owing to the equinoxes' precession, each constellation now is in the mansion that has the name next following its own.

ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Spring and Summer)

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Sun Enters About	Mar. 21	Apr. 20	May 21	June 21	July 23	Aug. 23
Babylonian Month	Nisan	Iyyar	Sivan	Tammuz	Ab	Elul
Sun Carrier (Babylon)	Sacrificer	Bull	Shepherd or Twins	Crab	Dragon or Lion	Ishtar or Corn Ear
Sun Carrier (China)	Rat	Ox	Tiger	Hare	Dragon	Serpent
Sun Carrier (Egypt)	Cat	Jackel	Serpent	Scarab	Ass	Lion
Sun Carrier (Europe)	Ram	Bull	Twins or Lovers	Crab	Lion	Virgin
Ruling Planet and Planet Significance	Mars Energy	Venus Beauty, Love	Mercury Intellect	Moon Soul, Imagination	Sun Spirit, Life	Mercury Intellect
Flower	Violet	Daisy	Hawthorn	Honeysuckle	Water Lily	Poppy
Druidic Tree	Alder	Willow	Hawthorn	Oak	Holly	Hazel
Element	Fire	Earth	Air	Water	Fire	Earth
Color	Red	Red Orange	Orange	Orange Yellow	Dark Yellow	White Yellow
Birthstone -Jewelers' Convention of 1912	Aquamarine or Bloodstone	Diamond	Emerald	Pearl or Moonstone	Ruby or Carnelian	Sardonyx or Peridot



ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Spring and Summer) - continued

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Quality of Influence	Masculine, Hot, Dry, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Dry, Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Moist, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Moist Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Dry, Fortunate	Feminine Cold, Dry, Unfortunate
Anatomical Part Influenced	Head	Neck	Arms	Breast	Heart	Bowels
Key Word or Nature	I am	I have	I think	I feel	I will	I analyze
Aptitude	Pioneer	Builder	Thinker	Parenthood	Ruler	Critic
Type	Social Changer	Actional	Mental	Emotional	Social Changer	Actional
Receiving, Opposing, Diffusing Function for Creative Action	Ego (brings creative en- ergy to will)	Will (op- poses energy)	Reason (dif- fuses ration- al into emo- tion)	Emotion (brings mem- ory into being)	Ego (op- poses crea- tive energy)	Will (dif- fuses crea- tive energy into ration- ality)

Note: Where not indicated, designations are European.

ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Autumn and Winter)

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Sun Enters About	Sept. 23	Oct. 22	Nov. 21	Dec. 21	Jan. 20	Feb. 19
Babylonian Month	Tisri	Marcheswan	Chisleu	Tebet	Sebat	Adar
Sun Carrier (Babylon)	Scales	Scorpion	Archer or Centaur	Goat-fish	Waterman or Vase	Fish Tails in Canal
Sun Carrier (China)	Horse	Goat	Monkey	Cock	Dog	Boar
Sun Carrier (Egypt)	Goat	Cow	Falcon	Baboon	Ibis	Crocodile
Sun Carrier (Europe)	Scales	Scorpion	Archer or Centaur	Goat	Waterman or Vase	Ship Argo or Fishes
Ruling Planet and Planet Significance	Venus Beauty, Love	Mars Energy	Jupiter Abundance	Saturn Crystalization	Uranus Altruism	Neptune Intuition
Flower	Morning Glory	Hops	Chrysanthe-mum	Holly	Snowdrop	Primrose
Druidic Tree	Vine	Dwarf Elder	Elder	Birch	Rowan	Ash
Element	Air	Water	Fire	Earth	Air	Water
Color	Yellow Green	Green Blue	Blue	Blue Violet	Violet	Violet Red
Birthstone - Jewelers' Convention of 1912	Sapphire	Opal or Tourmaline	Topaz	Lapis Lazuli or Turquoise	Garnet	Amethyst

ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Autumn and Winter) - continued

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Quality of Influence	Masculine, Hot, Moist, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Moist, Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Dry, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Dry, Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Moist, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Moist, Unfortunate
Anatomical Part Influenced	Reins	Reproductive	Thighs	Knees	Legs	Feet
Key Word or Nature	I balance	I desire	I see	I use	I know	I believe
Aptitude	Artist	Investigator	Philosopher	Realist	Humanitarian	Mystic
Type	Mental	Emotional	Social changer	Actional	Mental	Emotional
Receiving, Opposing, Diffusing Function for Creative Action	Reason (brings calculation in- to being)	Emotion (opposes memory)	Ego (diffuses rational energy into will's sphere)	Will (brings force of will into being)	Reason (opposes rational or calculating energy ego's sphere)	Emotion (diffuses emotion into ego's sphere)

NOTE: Where not indicated, designations are European.

## ZODIAC GUARDIANS AND RULERS (Spring and Summer)

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Greek Deity and Symbol	Athena Owl	Aphrodite Dove	Apollo Lyre	Hermes Tortoise	Zeus Eagle	Demeter Cist
Norse Deity and Symbol	Odin Ravens	Thor Hammer	Tyr Sword	Balder Mistletoe	Bragi Harp	Vidar Forest
Roman Deity and Symbol	Minerva Aegis	Venus Cestus	Apollo Lyre	Mercury Harpe	Jupiter Lightning	Ceres Corn
Occultist Angel and Talismanic Gem	Malchediel Ruby	Ashmodiel Topaz	Amriel Carbuncle	Muriel Emerald	Verchiel Sapphire	Hamatiel Diamond
Hebrew Tribe and Symbol	Gad Tent	Issacher Donkey	Simeon-Levi Sword and Pitcher	Benjamin Wolf	Ephraim Grapes	Asher Olive Branch
Christian Disciple and Symbol	Peter Two Keys	Simon-Zelotes Saw	James-the-Less Fuller's Club	Andrew Crux Decussata	John Eagle	Philip Serpent
Biblical Book	Genesis Revelation	Exodus	Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy	Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Chronicles	Prophets	Psalms
Tarot Card	Magician	High Priestess	Empress	Emperor	Hierophant	Lovers



ZODIAC GUARDIANS AND RULERS (Autumn and Winter)

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Greek Deity and Symbol	Hephaestus Helmet	Ares She-wolf	Artemis Hounds	Hestia Lamp	Hera Peacock	Poseidon Two Dolphins
Norse Deity and Symbol	Hoder Arrow Dart	Hermod Draupner Ring	Hoener Runes on Wood	Svipdag Severed Hand	Loki Lightning	Vali Vegetation
Roman Deity and Symbol	Vulcan Anvil	Mars Ancile	Diana Hounds	Vesta Hearth	Juno Tiara	Neptune Trident
Occultist Angel and Talismanic Gem	Tsuriel Jacinth	Bariel Agate	Adnachiel Amethyst	Humiel Beryl	Gabriel Onyx	Barchiel Jasper
Hebrew Tribe and Symbol	Manasseh Palm Tree	Dan Serpent	Judah Lion	Naphtali Deer	Reuben Sunburst on Water	Zebulun Ship
Christian Disciple and Symbol	Bartholomew- Nathaniel Knife	Thomas Builder's Square	James-the- Greater Shells	Matthew Angel	Thaddeus- Jude Oar	Judas- Iscariot Money
Biblical Book	Proverbs	Song of Solomon	Ecclesiasti- cus	Gospels	Acts	Letters
Tarot Card	Chariot	Justice	Hermit	Wheel	Strength	Hanged Man

ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Spring and Summer)

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Buddha	Markings	Education	Marriage	Life of Pleasure	Revelation	Retirement
Christ	Entry Jerusalem	Washing Disciples' Feet	Last Supper	Betrayal	Before Caiaphas	Peter's Denial
Stations in Christ's Passion	Death Sentence Resurrection	Receiving Cross	First Fall	Meeting Mary	Helped by Simon	Veronica
<b>Gilgamesh</b>	With Enkidu in Underworld	Releasing Vegetation	Slaying Bull (heat)	Enkidu Slain	Bemoaning Enkidu's Death	Visiting Utapishtim
Izdubar	Stele Missing	Stele Missing	Rejecting Ishtar	Stele Missing	Stele Missing	Stele Missing
Classical Legend	Golden Fleece Procured	Light	Marries	Chaos	They Cohabit	Nature Emerges
Heracles Labors	Nemean Lion	Lernean Hydra	Arcadian Stag	Erymanthian Boar	Augeas' Stables	Stymphalus' Birds

∠ Indicates mansion in which legend starts

ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Spring and Summer) - continued

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Odysseus Journey Home At Home		<Lotus Eaters	Cyclops	Aeolus Island	Laestrygonians	Circe
Hebraic-Christian	Israelites in Egypt	Moses as Leader	Crossing the Jordan	Promised Land	David Prepares Temple	Solomon Builds it
	Resurrection					
Moses	Plagues	Red Sea	Pharaoh's Destruction	Manna Gathering	At Horeb Rock	Ten Commandments

< Indicates mansion in which legend starts.

ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Autumn and Winter)

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Buddha	Temptations and Death	In Tushita before Birth	Maya Receiving White Elephant	Deities Attending Birth	Buddha Walking	Maya's Death
Christ	Before Pilate	Mockery	Calvary Road	Crucifixion	Descent	Resurrection
Stations in Christ's Passion	Second Fall	Speaking to Women	Third Fall	Stripped of Garments	Nailed to Cross	Death
Gilgamesh	Seeking Immortality Plant	Losing Plant	Death	< Birth	Enkidu Opposes Him	Enkidu and Gilgamesh Friends
Izdubar	Stele Missing	Deluge	Obtains Promise of Immortality	< Makes Sacrifice	Eabani Opposes Him	Friendship With Eabani
Classical Legend	Happy and Balanced	Until Evil	Pursues Game	In the Underworld	Jason	Traverses the Sea
Heracles Labors	Cretan Bull	Diomedes' Mares	Hippolyta's Girdle	Geryon's Oxen	Hesperidian Apples	The Dog Cerberus

< Indicates mansion in which legend starts



ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Autumn and Winter) - continued

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Odysseus Journey Home	In Hades	Sirens	Scylla and Charybdis	Thrinacia	Calypso	Scheria Island
Hebraic-Christian	Temple Completed	Flight of Jesus	Sermon on Ch the Mount	Choosing Disciples	New Church Established	Crucifixion
Moses	Golden Calf	Brazen Serpent	Death	Death	With Midianites	Egyptian Plagues

< Indicates mansion in which legend starts.

## ZODIAC QUARTERLY EXPLANATIONS AND LEGENDS

Mansion Gate	Aries	Cancer	Libra	Capricornus
Astrological Gate	Spring Equinox	Summer Solstice	Autumn Equinox	Winter Solstice
Corresponding Age	First or Golden	Second or Silver	Third or Bronze	Fourth or Iron
Corresponding Hours	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Night
Element	Fire	Air	Earth	Water
Quality	Moisture	Heat	Dryness	Cold
Period	Primordial, Time of Coming	Of the Unicorn, Time of Conflict	Of the Chimera, Time of Slaying	Of Pegasus, Time of Resurrection
Principle	Good	Good	Evil	Good
Man's State as Typified by Insects	Egg or Chaos	Worm Begins Breathing	Chrysalis, When Soul Enters the Flesh	Butterfly, Ascent into Immortality
Mystic Legend	Light Marries Chaos	Matter Is Given Form	Death Appears	Hope Revives
Rulers:				
Chinese*	Azure Dragon	Phoenix	White Tiger	Black Tortoise
Christian	Jehovah	Holy Spirit	Satan	Jesus
Egyptian	Elder Horus	Osiris	Set	Younger Horus
Greek	Cronus and Fates	Zeus and Harpies	Hades and Furies	Apollo and Graces
Hindu	Brahma	Vishnu	Siva	Krishna
Mystic	Salamanders	Sylphs	Gnomes	Undines
Persian	Ormuzd	Mithras	Ahriman	Spenta Mainyu
Roman	Saturn	Jupiter	Pluto	Apollo

\* In some Chinese zodiacs, Aries opens the winter season, in which case Black Tortoise is ruler; Azure Dragon governs the second or spring quarter; Phoenix the third or summer; White Tiger the fourth or autumn.

ZOE Feminine name from the Greek, meaning life.

ZOHAK Iranian drought monster. Serpent slain by Thraetaona.

ZOHAR Literally, candor. Cabalistic book of splendor; typifies mysticism and science.

ZOMBI In Haitian vodun cult a human whose soul has been stolen by an evil magician. A ghost or phantom.

ZONA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning girdle.

ZOOLOGY Personified by a savant seated and contemplating a parakeet perched on his finger; in the foreground bay leaves, a turtle, and a mastodon's bones.

Zoological signs: Female - circle above a cross; male - circle below a cross or arrowhead; undetermined sex - circle.

ZOPATA Literally, fire father. Italian festival of Saint Nicholas.

ZOPHAR Cynic, false comforter, pessimist, severe judge; from the Naamathite who comforted and admonished Job in his distress.

ZOPHIEL Literally, God's spy. In Milton's Paradise Lost an angel who brings word to the heavenly host that the rebels are preparing a fierce second attack.

ZORA Illyrian dawn deity. Name yields essence of fire.

ZORE Feminine name from the Slavic, meaning princess.

ZOROASTER (ZARATHUSTRA, ARDUSHT) Light hero and prophet. Son of the virgin Dughdova; his putative father was

Pourushaspa. The khvarenanh (glory) of Yima was transferred to him. Ahura Mazda revealed the true path to him, and he founded Zoroastrianism. He was falsely accused, but proved his innocence by curing the ill miraculously. Eventually he was slain by demons (spirits of darkness), who had tried to kill him before he was born. He descended into the underworld and after three days ascended to heaven. He left three germs, which were deposited in Lake Kasu, where they are guarded by 99,999 fravashis (stars). Once in every millennium a maiden bathing in the lake will receive one of the germs; thus three Saoshyants (prophets) will be born to bring light and goodness into the world.

Zoroastrianism. Duality; religion in which the forces of light and fertility or goodness, led by Ahura Mazda, are in continuous conflict with the forces of darkness and drought or evil, led by Angra Mainyu. Fire, as the purest of all elements, is its principle symbol; hence the misconception its adherents are fire worshippers. Its Bible is the Zend-Avesta. Originally called the religion of the Magi (sages).

ZTAK Hittite supreme deity. Origin of the words stake, stick, stock. Parallels Sutekh.

ZU Babylonian and Sumerian storm demon, which battles the sun and steals the fate tablets from Enlil, and thus controls the world's destiny. He, in turn, loses the tablets to Marduk. A personification of summer sandstorms. The battle suggests a conflict between the constellation Serpens and Aquila. In later myths a chaos dragon in Tiamat's chain. In sculpture portrayed as a bull to symbolize violent storms which bring fertility; a lion-headed

black eagle with a poisonous tooth, i.e. sun's enemy; a winged horse, i.e. winds. Parallels Ahi, Azhi Dahaka, Leviathan, Mushussu, Vishapa.

**ZUFUR TUKIAH** Moslem talisman. Sacred crutch invariably formed of a combination of letters indicating a deity or holy man.

**ZULEIKA** (1) Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning fair. (2) Arabian name for Potiphar's wife.

**ZUME (TAMU, TUME)** Literally, our ancestor. West Indian god who came from the east and instructed the people in agricultural arts. Personification of dawn. Identical with Pay Zume.

**ZUNI** Literally, human being. New Mexican Indians inhabiting pueblos. A peace-loving agricultural and ceremonious people who value sobriety. By the Spaniards

believed to be possessors of great hoards of gold.

**ZUPH** Hebrew name meaning honeycomb.

**ZUTUP** Mayan Indian magic herb. It supposedly gives the power of speech to a dumb child.

**ZUZIM** Literally, stout and valiant men. A race of giants mentioned in the Old Testament. Probably the same as Zamzummim.

**ZYA** Buriat term for the image of a person drawn for the purpose of working evil magic. Incantations are made over it; then it is hidden near the dwelling of the intended victim, who can escape sickness and death only by a shaman's countermagic.

**ZYWIE** Polish deity of life.

**ZZZ** See Z thrice repeated under Z.



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