

## Chapter 1 : Greek Goddesses List – Names of the Greek Goddesses

*Daughters of the Goddess is an Aloha-Dianic, Womyn-only Goddess Temple dedicated in the Spirit of Aloha to the preservation, perpetuation & promotion of Goddess & Indigenous culture, public ceremony, ritual & Womyn's Mysteries.*

A virgin deity, she was also – somewhat paradoxically – associated with peace and handicrafts, especially spinning and weaving. Majestic and stern, Athena surpassed everybody in both of her main domains. In fact, even Ares feared her; and all Greek heroes asked her for help and advice. The Ancient Greeks debated whether she got her name after the city or the other way around. Modern scholars usually agree that the former was the case. Portrayal and Symbolism In art and literature, Athena is usually depicted as a majestic lady, with a beautiful, but stern face, unsmiling full lips, grey eyes and a graceful build, emanating power and authority. She is always regally clad in either a chiton or a full armor. In the former case, she is sometimes represented with a spindle. In the latter case, she wears an elaborately crested Corinthian helmet and holds a long spear in one hand and an aegis in the other. Epithets Athena was one of the most important Olympian gods and she had many functions. Unsurprisingly, she was known under many different epithets. When the time came, Zeus started feeling tremendous headaches. Zeus was delighted and full of pride. Her name was Pallas and she was all but her equal in the art of war. However, one day, as they were practicing some martial exercises, Athena accidentally killed her friend. Consequently, she never had any children. Some say that Erichthonius was an exception, but, in fact, Athena was only his foster-mother. True, Hephaestus did try to violate her, but she fought him off, so he spilled his semen over the Earth, after which Gaea was impregnated. When Erichthonius was born, Athena took him under her wing, just like she would do afterward with another cult hero, Heracles. Athena, the Patron of Athens Poseidon and Athena had a much-publicized quarrel over who deserves to be the patron of the most prosperous Ancient Greek city, Athens. Poseidon claimed that the city would benefit more from him than Athena and to prove this, he struck his trident into a rock, creating a seawater stream which welled up in the Temple of Erechtheion on the north side of the Acropolis. Smart as she was, Athena did nothing spectacular: However, the first king of Athens, Cecrops – who was the judge of the contest – realized that the olive tree was much more beneficial, since it gave the Athenians fruit, oil and wood. As much as she was the women counterpart of Ares as a war goddess, she was also the female equivalent of Hephaestus when it came to arts and crafts. Homer says that Athena fashioned ornate and luxuriously embroidered robes for Hera and herself. Some even say that she combined her two main interests to invent the war chariot and even the warship. However, the most famous myth which connects Athena with handicrafts is the story of Arachne, a mortal craftswoman who boasted that she was more skillful than Athena herself. Athena offered her a chance to repent, but after Arachne refused, she challenged her to a weaving duel. The goddess fashioned a beautiful tapestry which illustrated the gruesome fate of the mortals who had the hubris of challenging the gods. Arachne, on the other hand, chose for a subject the stories of the mortals unjustly victimized by the gods. As such, Arachne is doomed to weave ever since. Most famously, she guided Odysseus during his ten-year-long journey back to Ithaca.

*Daughter of the Goddess by Rita Webb is a sweet and heartfelt short story that I fell in love with. I love fantasy books and the author was kind enough to give me a copy of this book.*

Zeus , her father Athena was the daughter of Metis and Zeus. A prophecy had once foretold that Metis would give birth to a son more powerful than his father, which was the god Zeus. This posed a problem as Metis was already pregnant with their first child. To prevent the prophecy from taking place, Zeus tricked Metis into taking the form of a fly and swallowed her. What Zeus did not know, was that Metis was pregnant with their daughter at the time. Despite the misgivings of the other gods, Zeus insisted that they welcome Athena into their ranks, and she officially became one of the Olympians, as well as the Goddess of Wisdom and Warfare. She taught the Greeks numerous skills essential for their evolution, such as mathematics, utilizing the oxen to plow their fields, and artisan activities such as weaving. She also invented the bridle, which enabled men to tame horses to be effectively used. Despite her being the Goddess of Warfare, Athena did not actually enjoy combat, but rather accepted it as an inevitable necessity at times, and was more focused on minimizing casualties and achieving victory through wise strategies. Her dearest friend, however, was a girl named Pallas, the only nymph who could match the prodigiously skilled Athena in combat. Eventually, they engaged in yet another sparring match, but they fought with such speed and intensity, that Zeus, who happened to be watching them at the time, mistook it for a genuine mortal duel. Her startled friend was too slow, however, and Athena ended up accidentally fatally piercing her with her sword. A devastated Athena honored her best friend with a sacred monument, building a wooden replica of Pallas and draping a small section of her Aegis cloak over its shoulders. This statue would eventually end up in the city of Troy, becoming known as the Palladium Place of Pallas shrine, with women being allowed to claim sanctuary there from Athena, while men were forbidden from even looking at the statue. Athena was also known as " Athena Parthenos " "Athena the Virgin" , which was how she was worshiped at the Athenian Parthenon. This would also be the name of her statue that stood there, which eventually becoming the most famous Greek statue of all time. When she leads in battle, she was known as "Athena Promachos," Hephaestus and Erikthionius Hephaestus had managed to develop strong unrequited feelings for Athena, all the more because they had similar interests in tool and crafts respectively, as well as a penchant for solving mechanical problems. Unfortunately for him, however, Athena, as one of the Virgin Goddesses along with Hestia and Artemis , was incapable of romance, and never desired to marry anyone. A lovesick Hephaestus would not be deterred, however, and persistently followed and flirted with the beautiful goddess, finally flinging himself at Athena, wrapping his arms around her waist, tearfully burying his face in her skirt. She kicked Hephaestus away and snatched up a piece of cloth to wipe the godly moisture off of her, hurled the cloth off Olympus, and ran away from her persistent admirer. The cloth, containing the essence of both Hephaestus and Athena, would subsequently transform into a mortal baby boy Erikthionius, a mortal child of both gods. Athena then took the chest to the Athenian Acropolis her most sacred place and gave it to the daughters of Kekrops the first king of Athens , and warned them not to open it. While the princesses agreed, they would be overcome with curiosity after only one night, they opened the chest. As a result, the spell was broken before Erikthionius could become immortal, and the serpent slithered away, inducing Athena to raise him herself. While Athena remained a virgin goddess , she did end up having quite a few demigod children afterward, with them being conceived when her divine thoughts meet the mortal ingenuity of the men she favors, a love which she believes to be the of the purest kind. Her children are then born in the same way she was, quite literally making them brainchildren. It is unknown if any other goddess can give birth to children in a similar way. One of her most famous demigod children would be Daedelus. Hera , feeling that her godly family was about to unravel, was determined to prevent that, and hastily ordered the other Olympians to silence themselves. Hephaestus himself was so surprised, that he fell off of his throne because he thought that this would never happen. Athena was quick to agree with Hera as well, pointing out that if Aphrodite were to marry anyone else, all of the other male gods would never stop fighting about it, while it would be nearly impossible for them to be jealous of Hephaestus. Hence, Zeus married both of them

right then and there, with Hephaestus promising to be a loving husband. Inventing the Flute One day, Athena, while walking in the woods near Athens, discovered a nest of hissing snakes, giving her a sudden idea for a musical instrument, which she would fashion from a hollowed out reed with holes, thereby creating the first flute. Proud of her achievement, Athena took the flute up to Mount Olympus, eager to perform in front of the other gods. An embarrassed Athena fled in humiliation, and hurled the flute off of Olympus, cursing it to give the worst fortune to the next person to play it. Since the flute landed in Asia Minor, that person would end up being the satyr Marsyas, who was so stunned by the beautiful music that it created since it had been filled with the breath of Athena, that he actually challenged Apollo to a music competition. Teiresias One night, Athena would go to a swimming hole in central Greece, for relaxation purposes. However, while the naked goddess stood bathing under a waterfall, she heard the cry of a mortal man named Teiresias, who had accidentally come across her. The startled and embarrassed Athena promptly blinded Teiresias. However, since he was very apologetic, the goddess sympathetically sent birds and snakes to lead and protect him granting him the ability to understand their language, and also gave him supernatural powers of precognition, which led to Teiresias becoming a great prophet shortly thereafter. A returned Hephaestus then proceeded to lead the rest of the gods into his bedroom, determined to humiliate the cheating pair. Athena took the chance to jeer at Aphrodite. Rivalry with Arachne Arachne, her nemesis A long time ago, the mortal Arachne challenged Athena to see who could create the best tapestry. Athena then disguised herself as an old woman and tried to warn Arachne that it would be foolishness to challenge a goddess, but Arachne persisted and stated that if she lost, she would accept any punishment. Enraged, Athena revealed herself and accepted the challenge as she herself had invented weaving. Each of them then made a tapestry. Arachne was filled with guilt and hung herself. She turned Arachne into a spider so that she and all her children would be expert weavers forever. Be it whatever reason, ever since then, every child Athena has suffered a deep fear of spiders. They are very paranoid that every spider they see is out to get them and avenge Arachne. Most of the time, this is true as spiders are shown to be hostile to them. Rivalry with Poseidon Poseidon and Athena For many eons, Athena and Poseidon have had a rivalry between them, which can be traced to the time when they competed for the position of patron of the city of Athens called Attica at that time. The leader of the city asked the two gods to bestow a gift for the newly constructed city. Poseidon created a salt-water spring and horses, while Athena gave them the olive tree. Seeing that the olive tree was more useful than the salt-water spring and horse, the leader of the city Kekrops made Athena their patron goddess. A temple known as the Parthenon was dedicated to her, and the new city took the name of Athens in her honor. Another time which marks a conflict between the two Olympians was when Athena transformed Coronis whom Poseidon was trying to seduce into a raven. As a result, a furious Poseidon longed for revenge. Furious with Poseidon and Medusa for doing such disgusting and disturbing acts in her temple, Athena turned Medusa into a hideous creature who had the additional curse of turning anyone who looked into her irresistible eyes into stone. Collectively, the three sisters are known as the "Three Gorgons. Though it seems unlikely that Athena and Poseidon would ever cooperate, this did happen when the chariot was invented, as Athena had built the chariot itself and Poseidon had created the horses needed to pull it. Poseidon and Athena were also on the same side during the Trojan War, as they had both supported the Greeks. Athena, however, tells Percy that she does not approve of their relationship, and has told him to stay away from her daughter on several occasions. At the end of the series, she seems to be more civil towards Percy, though she does singe his clothes as a warning, should he ever hurt Annabeth. After unleashing his divine wrath upon them, he punished almost all the rebels for their treason. Apollo and Poseidon were temporarily stripped of their godly powers and immortality, and forced to work as laborers on Earth for years. Fortunately for Athena, she managed to completely evade punishment by talking herself out of it. She also helped the hero Diomedes defeat Ares in a duel. She would later assist Odysseus again multiple times during his long journey back home to Ithaca. The Sea of Monsters She is seen when Annabeth is being lured by the Sirens, described as wearing hiking boots and jeans and casual clothing.

**Chapter 3 : Demeter – Facts and Information on Greek Goddess Demeter**

*She follows the Goddess from her beginnings of the dawn of early Patriarcal Society, into the dawn of the Mesopotamian Civilization, and onward threw Egypt, Creete, Rome, Greece, Japan and calendrierdelascience.com threw many more interesting and deep mysteries of these ages.*

Demeter Greek Goddess of Agriculture, Fertility, Sacred Law and the Harvest Demeter is the goddess of the harvest and presides over grains and the fertility of the earth. Although she was most often referred to as the goddess of the harvest, she was also goddess of sacred law and the cycle of life and death. Her virgin daughter Persephone was abducted by the god of the underworld, Hades , and Demeter endlessly searched for her, preoccupied with loss and grief. The seasons halted and living things stopped growing and died. At this point, Zeus had to intervene and send his messenger Hermes to the underworld to bring Persephone back and prevent the extinction of all life on Earth. When she ate the pomegranate seeds, she was bound to him for one third of the year, either the dry Mediterranean summer, when plant life is threatened by drought, or the autumn and winter. Demeter and Persephone were also the central figures to the Eleusinian Mysteries – a series of large and secretive concerts held every five years. These mysteries represented the abduction of Persephone by Hades in three phases. Facts about Demeter Demeter was the daughter of Cronos and Rhea. She was the goddess of harvest and fertility. After Hades abducted Persephone, Demeter grieved. She revealed to man the art of growing and using corn. Only women attended the Thesmophoria, a fertility festival held in honor of Demeter. The fields of grain and the threshing-floor were under her protection. They were temples at which she could occupy at any moment. Her chief festival came at the harvest time. It began as a humble feast and over time morphed into a mysterious worship. This great festival occurred only every five years. Demeter and Dionysus were worshipped at Eleusis, a little town near Athens. Their worship was referred to as the Eleusinian Mysteries. Demeter was older than Dionysus. They were the two great gods of the Earth. She doted on the child and anointed him with ambrosia on a daily basis. Still angry over the abduction of Persephone, Demeter subjected the world to famine. Zeus sent the gods to Demeter one by one to try and bring her out of her despondency. Demeter was granted four months per year with Persephone; her daughter would remain with Hades for the remaining months. She named Triptolemus her ambassador to men. She taught Triptolemus and Celeus her sacred rites. In ancient art, Demeter was pictured wearing a wreath made of ears of corn. The snake and the pig were sacred to her. The torch is often depicted in connection with Demeter because of her persistent search for Persephone. Demeter came to Eleusis during the reign of King Erechtheus of Athens.

**Chapter 4 : Priestesses – Daughters Of The Goddess**

*Daughter of The Goddess. 19, likes – talking about this. a page where witches, wiccans, pagans and free spirited people can chat, share stories.*

Aristi cthonia, "the best chthonic ". Kore Soteira, "the savior maiden", in Megalopolis. Neotera, "the younger", in Eleusis. Kore of Demeter Hagne in the Homeric hymn. Kore memagmeni, "the mixed daughter" bread. Demeter and her daughter Persephone were usually called: Demeters, in Rhodes and Sparta The thesmophoroi, "the legislators" in the Thesmophoria. The Great Goddesses, in Arcadia. The mistresses in Arcadia. Depicted are female figures dancing among blossoming vegetation; Heraklion Archaeological Museum The myth of a goddess being abducted and taken to the Underworld is probably Pre-Greek in origin. Samuel Noah Kramer , the renowned scholar of ancient Sumer , has posited that the Greek story of the abduction of Persephone may be derived from an ancient Sumerian story in which Ereshkigal , the ancient Sumerian goddess of the Underworld, is abducted by Kur , the primeval dragon of Sumerian mythology , and forced to become ruler of the Underworld against her own will. The Homeric Hymn to Demeter mentions the "plain of Nysa". The earliest depiction of a goddess who may be identified with Persephone growing out of the ground, is on a plate from the Old-Palace period in Phaistos. The goddess has a vegetable-like appearance, and she is surrounded by dancing girls between blossoming flowers. Hades with his horses and Persephone down. An Apulian red-figure volute krater, c. Antikensammlung Berlin In some forms Hades appears with his chthonic horses. The myth of the rape of Kore was derived from the idea that Hades catches the souls of the dead and then carries them with his horses into his kingdom. This idea is vague in Homer , but appears in later Greek depictions, and in Greek folklore. There is evidence that some practices were derived from the religious practices of the Mycenaean age. A version of a Minoan goddess who may be identified with Kore In the Near eastern myth of the early agricultural societies, every year the fertility goddess bore the "god of the new year", who then became her lover, and died immediately in order to be reborn and face the same destiny. Some findings from Catal Huyuk since the Neolithic age, indicate the worship of the Great Goddess accompanied by a boyish consort, who symbolizes the annual decay and return of vegetation. The most peculiar feature of the Minoan belief in the divine, is the appearance of the goddess from above in the dance. Dance floors have been discovered in addition to "vaulted tombs", and it seems that the dance was ecstatic. Homer memorializes the dance floor which Daedalus built for Ariadne in the remote past. Above a figure apparently floating in the air seems to be the goddess herself, appearing amid the whirling dance. Two girls dance between blossoming flowers, on each side of a similar but armless and legless figure which seems to grow out of the ground. The goddess is bordered by snake lines which give her a vegetable like appearance She has a large stylized flower turned over her head. The resemblance with the flower-picking Persephone and her companions is compelling. On the Dresden vase, Persephone is growing out of the ground, and she is surrounded by the animal-tailed agricultural gods Silenoi. The Greeks used to give friendly names to the deities of the underworld. Cthonic Zeus was called Eubuleus , "the good counselor", and the ferryman of the river of the underworld Charon , "glad". The labyrinth was both a winding dance-ground and, in the Greek view, a prison with the dreaded Minotaur at its centre. Mycenaean Greece[ edit ] Two women or goddesses on a chariot. Fresco from Tiryns , BC. National Archaeological Museum of Athens. There is evidence of a cult in Eleusis from the Mycenaean period; [49] however, there are not sacral finds from this period. The cult was private and there is no information about it. John Chadwick believes that these were the precursor divinities of Demeter , Persephone and Poseidon. In the cave of Amnisos at Crete , Eileithyia is related with the annual birth of the divine child and she is connected with Enesidaon The earth shaker , who is the chthonic aspect of the god Poseidon. The goddess of nature and her companion survived in the Eleusinian cult, where the following words were uttered "Mighty Potnia bore a great sun". The name pais the divine child appears in the Mycenaean inscriptions, [29] and the ritual indicates the transition from the old funerary practices to the Greek cremation. Baltimore , Maryland The story of her abduction by Hades against her will is traditionally referred to as the Rape of Persephone. Persephone used to live far away from the other gods, a goddess within Nature herself before the

days of planting seeds and nurturing plants. In the Olympian telling, the gods Hermes and Apollo had wooed Persephone; but Demeter rejected all their gifts and hid her daughter away from the company of the Olympian gods. Persephone was gathering flowers with the Oceanids along with Artemis and Athena – the Homeric Hymn says – in a field when Hades came to abduct her, bursting through a cleft in the earth. In most versions she forbids the earth to produce, or she neglects the earth and in the depth of her despair she causes nothing to grow. Helios, the sun, who sees everything, eventually told Demeter what had happened and at length she discovered the place of her abode. Finally, Zeus, pressed by the cries of the hungry people and by the other deities who also heard their anguish, forced Hades to return Persephone. Hades indeed complied with the request, but first he tricked her, giving her some pomegranate seeds to eat. Persephone was released by Hermes, who had been sent to retrieve her, but because she had tasted food in the underworld, she was obliged to spend a third of each year the winter months there, and the remaining part of the year with the gods above. The Sicilians, among whom her worship was probably introduced by the Corinthian and Megarian colonists, believed that Hades found her in the meadows near Enna, and that a well arose on the spot where he descended with her into the lower world. The Cretans thought that their own island had been the scene of the rape, and the Eleusinians mentioned the Nysian plain in Boeotia, and said that Persephone had descended with Hades into the lower world at the entrance of the western Oceanus. Later accounts place the rape in Attica, near Athens, or near Eleusis. The location of this mythical place may simply be a convention to show that a magically distant chthonic land of myth was intended in the remote past. Eubuleus was feeding his pigs at the opening to the underworld when Persephone was abducted by Plouton. His swine were swallowed by the earth along with her, and the myth is an etiology for the relation of pigs with the ancient rites in Thesmophoria, [63] and in Eleusis. In the hymn, Persephone returns and she is reunited with her mother near Eleusis. Demeter as she has been promised established her mysteries orgies when the Eleusinians built for her a temple near the spring of Callichorus. These were awful mysteries which were not allowed to be uttered. The uninitiated would spend a miserable existence in the gloomy space of Hades after death. When Demeter and her daughter were reunited, the Earth flourished with vegetation and color, but for some months each year, when Persephone returned to the underworld, the earth once again became a barren realm. This is an origin story to explain the seasons. In an earlier version, Hecate rescued Persephone. On an Attic red-figured bell krater of c. This Macaria is asserted to be the daughter of Hades, but no mother is mentioned. In the myth Pluto abducts Persephone to be his wife and the queen of his realm this is the myth which explains their marriage. The child was abandoned by his mother and then it was brought up by the powers of nature. Similar myths appear in the cults of Hyakinthos Amyklai, Erichthonios Athens, and later in the cult of Dionysos. Pluto Ploutos represents the wealth of the grain that was stored in underground silos or ceramic jars pithoi, during summer months. Similar subterranean pithoi were used in ancient times for burials and Pluto is fused with Hades, the King of the realm of the dead. During summer months, the Greek grain-Maiden Kore is lying in the grain of the underground silos in the realm of Hades, and she is fused with Persephone, the Queen of the Underworld. At the beginning of the autumn, when the seeds of the old crop are laid on the fields, she ascends and is reunited with her mother Demeter, for at that time the old crop and the new meet each other. For the initiated, this union was the symbol of the eternity of human life that flows from the generations which spring from each other. National Archaeological Museum of Athens The primitive myths of isolated Arcadia seem to be related to the first Greek-speaking people who came from the north-east during the bronze age. Despoina the mistress, the goddess of the Arcadian mysteries, is the daughter of Demeter and Poseidon Hippios horse, who represents the river spirit of the underworld that appears as a horse as often happens in northern-European folklore. He pursues the mare-Demeter and from the union she bears the horse Arion and a daughter who originally had the form or the shape of a mare. The two goddesses were not clearly separated and they were closely connected with the springs and the animals. They were related with the god of rivers and springs; Poseidon and especially with Artemis, the Mistress of the Animals who was the first nymph. They are the two Great Goddesses of the Arcadian cults, and evidently they come from a more primitive religion. Seated goddess, probably Persephone on her throne in the underworld, Severe style ca. 60, found at Tarentum, Magna Graecia Pergamon Museum, Berlin Queen of the Underworld[ edit ] Persephone held an ancient role

as the dread queen of the Underworld, within which tradition it was forbidden to speak her name. This tradition comes from her conflation with the very old chthonic divinity Despoina the mistress , whose real name could not be revealed to anyone except those initiated to her mysteries. Homer describes her as the formidable, venerable majestic queen of the shades, who carries into effect the curses of men upon the souls of the dead, along with her husband Hades. Cult of Persephone[ edit ] Persephone was worshipped along with her mother Demeter and in the same mysteries. Her cults included agrarian magic, dancing, and rituals. The priests used special vessels and holy symbols, and the people participated with rhymes. In Eleusis there is evidence of sacred laws and other inscriptions. These festivals were almost always celebrated at the autumn sowing, and at full-moon according to the Greek tradition. In some local cults the feasts were dedicated to Demeter. Thesmophoria Kore, daughter of Demeter, celebrated with her mother by the Thesmophoriazuse women of the festival. Acropolis Museum , Athens Thesmophoria , were celebrated in Athens , and the festival was widely spread in Greece. This was a festival of secret women-only rituals connected with marriage customs and commemorated the third of the year, in the month Pyanepsion.

*Daughter Of The Goddess Werewolf "Please, you have to let me go" I reached for his arm, but quickly remove it when i felt spark interrupted my body "You are not leaving me, you are MINE and ONLY MINE" He growled, pulling me into his thigh grip "You dont understand, i nee-" He slam.*

Demeter Demeter , the middle daughter of Cronus and Rhea , was the Ancient Greek goddess of corn and agriculture, one of the original Twelve Olympians. Her grief over her daughter Persephone " who has to spend one-third of the year with her husband Hades in the Underworld " is the reason why there is winter; her joy when she gets her back coincides with the fertile spring and summer months. Demeter and Persephone were the central figures of the Eleusinian Mysteries, the most famous secret religious festival in Ancient Greece. Portrayal and Symbolism Demeter is usually portrayed as a fully-clothed and matronly-looking woman, either enthroned and regally seated or proudly standing with an extended hand. Sometimes she is depicted riding a chariot containing her daughter Persephone , who is almost always in her vicinity. The goddesses " as they were endearingly called " even share the same attributes and symbols: Hades , Poseidon , and Zeus. Just like all of her siblings, she was swallowed and later, following an intervention by Zeus , regurgitated by her father. The mortal Iasion and her brothers Poseidon and Zeus are the most noteworthy " if not the only " exceptions. Iasion Early in her life, Demeter fell in love with a mortal named Iasion. She seduced him at the marriage of Cadmus and Harmonia and lay with him in a thrice-plowed field. But, by then, Demeter was already pregnant with twins: Ploutos and Philomelus, the former the god of wealth, and the latter, the patron of plowing. Despoena, a nymph, and Arion , a talking horse. So, one day, as she was gathering flowers with her girlfriends, he lured her aside using a fragrant and inexpressibly beautiful narcissus , and then snatched her up with his chariot, suddenly darting out of a chasm under her feet. Demeter Finds Out Inconsolable, Demeter walked the earth far and wide for nine days to find her daughter " but to no avail. And then, on the tenth day, Hecate told her what she had seen and Helios , the All-Seeing God of the Sun , confirmed her story. She was now angry as well. Especially with Zeus who, the rumors claimed so, had approved the whole operation and even aided Hades throughout. She ended up at the court of King Celeus of Eleusis, where his wife Metanira hired her to be the nurse to her baby son, Demophon. Iambe, the old servant woman of the house, cheered her with her jokes, and Demeter laughed for the first time in many weeks. In gratitude for the kindness, Demeter devised a plan to make Demophon immortal, so she started bathing him in fire each night, thus, burning away his mortality. However, one day, Metanira witnessed the ritual and, not realizing what was happening, started screaming in panic and alarm. The Return of Persephone and the Establishment of the Cycles King Celeus did just that, and Demeter spent a whole year living in her newly built temple, grieving, and, in her grief, neglecting all her duties as a goddess of fertility and agriculture. As a consequence, the earth turned barren, and people started dying out of hunger. So, he sent Hermes to Hades , and the divine messenger fetched back Persephone to her mother. Persephone would spend one-third of the year with Hades and the other two-thirds with Demeter. The former, the period during which Demeter is grieving, corresponds to the winter months of the year when the earth is infertile and bare; the latter, when she rejoices, overlaps with the abundant months of our springs and summers. The myth likewise explains the growth cycle of the plants. The grain, just like Persephone , must die and be buried under the earth in order to bear much fruit above it. Ceres, Pluto , and Proserpine.

**Chapter 6 : Goddess Circe daughter of Hecate and Hermes – Coven of the Goddess**

*The goddess of force and raw energy, daughter of Pallas and Styx, and sister of Nike, Kratos, and Zelus. Brizo Ancient Greek prophet goddess who was known as the protector of mariners, sailors, and fishermen.*

Torrington , her most powerful child, that she was forced to rejoin the Olympians in order to keep them from killing him. She also lost more children in the Second Olympian War than any other god. Howard Claymore , in Mistform so that he may watch over her son while he is in exile. Hecate promised to obscure the progress of the Seven , but said that Hazel needed to learn to manipulate the Mist. Together, they defeat the bane of magic. It is unknown which giants she helped kill though. She spends a great deal of time in the Underworld , being a close friend of Hades and Persephone especially. She apparently resented not being honored by the demigods and being ignored by the Olympian gods despite her many years of faithful service, leading to her supporting Kronos in the Second Titan War. She also grew tired of the Olympians mistrusting her and refusing her a seat in their hall. Since her children have been given their own place at Camp Half-Blood , she has given up her grudge against Olympus , but seems protective and worrisome of her children, many of whom were lost, captured, or embittered by the experience of the Second Titan War. As the Goddess of the Mist, she is also very mysterious. As the Goddess of Crossroads, she believes in choices and expects people to make their own choices. According to Clytius, Hecate sends acolytes to do her bidding and take all the risk. She offers obscurity, choices, and vague promises of magic. She is accompanied by a she-dog and a polecat, which used to be her enemies before she morphed them into animals. In later times, Hecate was pictured as a woman with three heads, or three entirely different forms for morning, noon, and night. Her dark hair barely came down to her shoulders. Her face is like a Greek statue – pale, beautiful, and ageless. When Hecate appears in front of Hazel Levesque in *The House of Hades* , she uses the Mist to form three blurred, smoky images of the same woman moving in unison. Once in the center of the courtyard, her three forms merged and solidified into one young woman in a dark, sleeveless gown. Her hair was set in an Ancient Greek style high-set ponytail. Her gown seemed to ripple as if the cloth was ink spilling off and wears sandals. Carrying two old-fashioned reed torches , she was accompanied by a black Labrador retriever and a polecat. She was described as "beautiful, but deathly pale. As Trivia, she becomes more disciplined, militaristic, and warlike. While Greeks envisioned her as a powerful and mysterious being, for the Romans she was the "Queen of Ghosts" because of her role of guarding the borders between the human world and the realm of the dead. Abilities She possesses the standard powers of a goddess and a Titaness. As the Goddess of Magic, Witchcraft, and Sorcery, Hecate has divine authority and absolute control over magic. Her magic is weak in the daytime and strongest at night. Just her presence makes the area she is in engulfed by magic. By combining together dark magic, animal, bronze, and ghost, she was able to create the Empousai , bloodsucking, winged monsters. Using Sleep spells , she is able to manipulate sleep and dreams. Using Time spells , she is able to control and manipulate time. Hecate presumably possesses little control over fire. She scooped a handful of fire and sculpted it into a miniature relief map of Italy. As the Goddess of Magic, Hecate can see multiple futures that could happen therefore being able to predict prophecies as well. As the Goddess of Necromancy and Ghosts, Hecate has divine authority and absolute control over the dead, though not as much as Hades. She can call forth endless waves of the dead to fight for her. She can destroy Skeleton Warriors. She can put the dead to sleep. She can physically grab a ghost. As the Goddess of the Mist , she has divine authority and absolute control over the Mist. A swirling column of pure white Mist surrounds her when she is present. She can create illusions. She can create false memories. She can make monsters invisible or have them be seen as something else. She can hide locations.

**Chapter 7 : Daughter of the Goddess by Rita J. Webb**

*The Daughters of the Goddess Temple and Kahuna Leilani's support and work have changed and improved my life. I was born in Tampa, Florida but I had the wonderful opportunity to live in many different parts of the US and Germany.*

With flaming red hair She is portrayed brewing and offering potions with wand in hand, flying on a magick staff or holding a crystal ball. She lived on the enchanted island of Aeaea off the coast of Italy, where she lured sailors with Her song. It was said by many the island itself was magickal as its name was the same backwards as it was forward and once upon Her shores the sailors would be lost forever. Goddess Ceres took many lovers and many a tale warned of their fate as swine after She had her fill of them. In translation Circe means falcon and in many myths She is associated with the bird of prey. It is said She would circle her victims as She enchanted them and offered Her potions of hallucinations. Tales of trees dancing and the ground shaking to confuse and distort the path kept many a sailor from grounding on Her Island. How Goddess Circe must have laugh as she toyed with any who dare challenge the sanctuary of the Goddess. Other stories told about Goddess Circe marrying a Prince to gain ruler-ship over a kingdom near the Black Sea then poisoning him to rule alone. Once Her subjects discovered Her crime Goddess Circe fled in exile to an enchanted island where she lured and was scorned by many lovers. One lover who scorned Her for another woman resulted in Her wrath turning him into a woodpecker and yet another tale resulted in the other woman being turned into a serpent. Of course the tale is spun not in favor of the Goddess Ceres but Odysseus. It is said his men were turned into swine and only by winning the heart of the Goddess was he able to convince Her to undo Her evil magick and free his men. Of course the story goes on to tell of the many children Goddess Circe bore with Odysseus and the journey he was allowed into Hades under Her guide. Great wisdom was Odysseus granted on a journey that would have been impossible without Her magick. A little controversy there in opposition of the evil or good of Goddess Ceres. In other myths not only did She turn men into beast but women who foolishly crossed her into serpents as well. We can only believe this must be the words of those who feared Her powers opposed to other myths where immortality came with the transformation and it was shape shifting and magick that was witnessed. The women not serpents at all but Priestesses under Her training. Other tales of Goddess Circe tell of a compassionate Goddess whose beauty was intoxicating as She sat upon a throne in a purple robe and golden veil singing and weaving. Many describe Her Island as paradise and Her attendants as nymphs or priestesses who tended the plants and flowers of Her herbarium. That it was as Avalon, a sanctuary to all that sought the Mysteries. She who could darken the heavens by hiding the moon or the sun behind summoned clouds, She who could give illusion to Her enemies and have men lust after Her as pigs and She who tended the Maidens in the mysteries of witchcraft. Goddess Circe has withstood the twisted tales of time as Goddess has in Her many aspects, let us embrace Her power to choose and protect her fate. Let us mirror her choice to live in magick and enchantment for the mysteries are ours as daughters of Goddess Circe. As Goddess Circe spins Her magick let us be reminded of the magick of potions and incantations we possess. As She would ride upon Her magick staff let us take to the astral planes on our broom and tend our own enchanted island. Hail to Goddess Circe and hail to Her power that lives within our breath and heart beat. Comment 1 Steve Reply This was very useful, I have been writing and dreaming a lot about Circe recently and all the things you said in this article I have experienced. The island, shape shifters, snakes and the wood pecker. I find it fascinating that I have read no information about her until now and have seen a lot of the same things. Thank you June 18, at 5:

**Chapter 8 : Daughters Of The Goddess**

*This Goddess Oil is designed to help you draw in the bountiful energy of the Goddess, Oshun. She is known to bring in prosperity, peace, new love, and happiness. She is one of the 7 major Orishas and rules all that is beautiful and joyful.*

Etymology[ edit ] It is possible that Demeter appears in Linear A as da-ma-te on three documents AR Zf 1 and 2, and KY Za 2 , all three apparently dedicated in religious situations and all three bearing just the name i-da-ma-te on AR Zf 1 and 2. At the marriage of Cadmus and Harmonia , Demeter lured Iasion away from the other revelers. They had intercourse in a ploughed furrow in Crete , and she gave birth to two sons, Philomelus and Ploutos. Her Thesmophoria festival 11â€”13 October was women-only. At the heart of both festivals were myths concerning Demeter as Mother and Persephone as her daughter. Demeter searched for her ceaselessly, preoccupied with her loss and her grief. The seasons halted; living things ceased their growth, then began to die. Hades agreed to release her if she had eaten nothing while in his realm; but Persephone had eaten a small number of pomegranate seeds. This bound her to Hades and the underworld for certain months of every year, either the dry Mediterranean summer, when plant life is threatened by drought, [31] or the autumn and winter. Demeter rejoiced, for her daughter was by her side. Demeter and her daughter Persephone were usually called: Demeters, in Rhodes and Sparta The thesmophoroi, "the legislators" in the Thesmophoria. The Great Goddesses, in Arcadia. The mistresses in Arcadia. Similar subterranean pithoi were used in ancient times for funerary practices. At the beginning of the autumn, when the corn of the old crop is laid on the fields, she ascends and is reunited with her mother Demeter, for at this time the old crop and the new meet each other. She assumed the form of an old woman, and asked him for shelter. He took her in, to nurse Demophon and Triptolemus , his sons by Metanira. To reward his kindness, she planned to make Demophon immortal; she secretly anointed the boy with ambrosia and laid him in the flames of the hearth, to gradually burn away his mortal self. But Metanira walked in, saw her son in the fire and screamed in fright. Demeter abandoned the attempt. Instead, she taught Triptolemus the secrets of agriculture, and he in turn taught them to any who wished to learn them. Thus, humanity learned how to plant, grow and harvest grain. The myth has several versions; some are linked to figures such as Eleusis , Rarus and Trochilus. The Demophon element may be based on an earlier folk tale. In the cave of Amnisos Crete Enesidaon is related with the cult of Eileithyia , the goddess of childbirth. The "Two Queens" may be related with Demeter and Persephone , or their precursors, goddesses who were not associated with Poseidon in later periods. These myths seem to be connected with the first Greek-speaking people who came from the north during the Bronze age. Poseidon represents the river spirit of the underworld and he appears as a horse as it often happens in northern-European folklore. He pursues the mare-Demeter and she bears one daughter who obviously originally had the form or the shape of a mare too. Demeter and Despoina were closely connected with springs and animals, related to Poseidon as a God of waters and especially with Artemis , the mistress of the animals and the goddess of, among others, the Hunt. Demeter as mare-goddess was pursued by Poseidon, and hid from him among the horses of King Onkios , but could not conceal her divinity. In the form of a stallion, Poseidon caught and covered her. Her xoanon of Phigaleia shows how the local cult interpreted her: Elaios, is about 30 stades from Phigaleia , and has a cave sacred to Demeter Melaine ["Black"] The image was made in the following fashion: She had the head and hair of a horse, and serpents and other beasts grew out of her head. Her chiton reached right to her feet, and she held a dolphin in one hand, a dove in the other. Why they made the xoanon like this should be clear to any intelligent man who is versed in tradition. They say they named her Black because the goddess wore black clothing. However, they cannot remember who made this xoanon or how it caught fire; but when it was destroyed the Phigalians gave no new image to the goddess and largely neglected her festivals and sacrifices, until finally barrenness fell upon the land. Titles and functions[ edit ] Demeter, enthroned and extending her hand in a benediction toward the kneeling Metaneira , who offers the triune wheat c. She was the "Corn-Mother" who blesses the harvesters. Some cults interpreted her as "Mother-Earth". Demeter may be linked to goddess-cults of Minoan Crete , and embody aspects of a pre-Hellenic Mother Goddess. Her other epithets include: Triptolemus , Demeter and Persephone by the Triptolemos-painter, c. Hera especially, but

also Artemis and Athena , are addressed as "potnia" as well. Despoina "mistress of the house" , a Greek word similar to the Mycenaean potnia. This title was also applied to Persephone, Aphrodite and Hecate. Thesmophoros "giver of customs" or even "legislator" , a role that links her to the even more ancient goddess Themis , [3] derived from thesmos, the unwritten law. Erinys "implacable" , [53] with a function similar with the function of the avenging Dike Justice , goddess of moral justice based on custom rules who represents the divine retribution, [54] and the Erinyes , female ancient chthonic deities of vengeance and implacable agents of retribution. Chloe "the green shoot" , [55] that invokes her powers of ever-returning fertility, as does Chthonia. Chthonia "in the ground" , chthonic Demeter in Sparta. There was a temple of Demeter under this name in Phlius in Attica. She was the nurse of Trophonios to whom a chthonic cult and oracle was dedicated. It seems that the cult was connected with the underworld and with an agrarian magic. Malophoros "apple-bearer" or "sheep-bearer", Pausanias 1. For the Greeks Demeter was still a poppy goddess Bearing sheaves and poppies in both hands.

Chapter 9 : Bast - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Daughters of the Goddess, a Northern California circle, was birthed on Summer Solstice by High Priestess Leilani Birely, who manifested the circle as part of her vision to bring Goddess to every womyn.*

Bless this place, and this time, And I who am with you. So Mote it Be. Do you know even the happiest of homes can also accumulate negative energy ,that is why I tell people to be weary of who they let into their personal space. Your home is your safe haven and so you should protect it like you would protect yourself , buy cleansing herbs and light white candle ,sit in a quiet atmosphere in the home and concentrate on white light surrounding you and your home ,burn your sage and call upon the power of three to protect you and your family. Stars, let your fires burn. Winds, let your strength grow. Let us unite, let us shine bright. Ase BlessedBe love luck wicca pagan goddess lawofattraction staywoke awake witchesofinstagram yemoja ochun oxum universe photooftheday potd sotd instagramlove inspo lfl mylife loveyourself 2 months ago spiritualawakening Create a life that feels good on the inside, not just one that looks good on the outside. Take Good Care of your soul,spirit and body. Follow your intuition, it will always lead you to the right destination. She is known to bring in prosperity, peace, new love, and happiness. She is one of the 7 major Orishas and rules all that is beautiful and joyful. She embodies all that things that pertain to love and sexuality. Her colors are gold and yellow and she is associated to the number five. Her favorite foods are anise, oranges, pumpkins, sweets, vanilla and cinnamon. She loves amber, gold glitter, and peacocks. She is also a lover of perfumes and pleasing scents. This oil has been prepared with love and good vibes from my witchy space for the highest good of all. Especially Orisha Oshun and Yemoja. The spirit of the river, turtle drummer. Serge si elewe roju oniki Open the path of attraction, mother of salutations. Latojoku awede we mo Cleansing spirit clean the inside and out. Eni ide ki su omi a san rere The maker of brass does not pollute the water. We are entitled to wear the crown that awakens all pleasure. O male odale o san rere The spirit of the earth that wanders freely. You will only need 1 or 2 pumps for the scent to start flowing through your room as it is very strong. Perfect for masking any unpleasant smells. Send it back to where it came. I do not accept harm to me. Protect me from all that is harmful. Protect me from negativity, and hatred. Protect me from injury and illness. I do not harm others, so others cannot harm me. As I speak it, so shall it be. Always find time to renew yourself , use your energy to bring good into the world , send out good vibes and good things will come to you , whoever is trying to bring you down is already below you. Hope you all had a Wonderful Christmas. Any magickal effort, especially difficult ones, can benefit greatly from the potency of this phase. Use the full Moon to amplify magickal intent and to give spellworkings additional power. To seal spells performed during the full Moon, use this chant or one of your own choosing: Abundant Mother, Moon so bright Hear my plea upon this night. Your fertile power lend this spell; Make it potent, strong and well. Let the bath steep for a few minutes before getting in. Sit and soak for a while, visualizing that your body is picking up protective energy from all the herbs in the water. I am surrounded by so much positive Light and Energy and I always extend that love to all I meet in life My reward for doing good in life is Happiness.. May Peace and Love Always be with you all..