

Chapter 1 : Venus - Witchipedia

A love deity is a deity in mythology associated with sexual love, lust or calendrierdelascience.com deities are common in mythology and may be found in many polytheistic religions.

Share1 Shares 2K Wicca, like any other religion, has myth and folklore galore. For centuries, the gods and goddesses of witchcraft have had their tales spread far and wide by their worshipers. Some of these deities are benevolentâ€”others, not so much. She inspired fairy godmothers, wicked stepmothers, Snow White, and even Tinkerbell. Abonde is the Winter Goddessâ€”one of the most important figures in all of Wicca in Europe. Some believe that she arose from the earliest divine female guardian figures that came down from ancient hunting cultures. Her association with witchcraft and witches may well have originated before the medieval witch trialsâ€”this provides evidence that witches existed long before people grew frightened of them. Like many goddess figures, her appearance changes depending on her story and temperament. She can appear as a beautiful young maid in a flowing white dress, or a wizened and shriveled old crone with wolf fangs and glowing red eyes. As the young lady in white, she brings fertility and prosperityâ€”if crossed, however, the crone will bring forth misery, illness, and death. Today, many Wiccans revere her as one who leads nocturnal hordes of merry witches through the air, stopping at households to eat and drink of the feasts set out for them. She and her fellow witches bestow prosperity to the generous, and deny their blessings to the miserly who left nothing. Its authenticity was in dispute right from the beginning, but it has since become a wildly popular foundational Wiccan document. And the fame of her wisdom and beauty went forth over all the land, and people worshiped her, calling her La Bella Pellegrina the beautiful pilgrim. The sect itself was characterized by social and gender equalityâ€”they even elected their chief, a woman named Maifreda da Pirovano, as their female pope. This theme of a female messiah and of female empowerment in general and enlightened equality may well have inspired the Aradia legends. In Scotland, witch hunts became increasingly entangled with traditional Wiccan worship, as Christianity struggled to end paganism. Because of this, Nicneven played a significant role in the ensuing witch trialsâ€”suspects would often name her as the entity that induced them to witchcraft. Today, Nicneven is revered as the crone goddess of Samhain. Her themes are protection, ghosts, divination, peace, and winter, and she is represented by the pumpkin, gourds, and other traditional Halloween fare. She governs the realms of magic and witchcraft, and represents the onset of winter. He also has a face on his posterior, which witch hunters claimed existed so witches could kiss it in adoration during their evil gatherings. Leonard can also take on the forms of a bloodhound, a black bird, or a tree trunk with a gloomy face. The earliest depictions of him were found in northern Italy, but he was primarily worshiped throughout Gaul by names now lost, spreading throughout Celtic Britain and into Ireland. Worship of Cernunnos goes way backâ€”it is believed that cults devoted to him existed in prehistory along with the earliest goddess figures in Celtic mythology. His name comes from a stone carving in Paris dating back to the Gallo-Roman period. Later, they attached him to Herne, a trickster from medieval legends. Because of that, he is considered an important part of modern witchcraft, with many male Wiccans adopting him as their own. Danilo Lejardi While many African tribal men are highly respected as practitioners of medicine-related magic, women who do so are more often viewed with suspicion, if not considered downright malevolent. The Yoruba, for example, believed that some witches called aje would transform themselves into birds and fly by night to practice magic far from prying eyes. These witches were granted these powers by the great feminine spirits known as the Orisha. One of the most powerful Orisha was Oyaâ€”the goddess of storms, winds, rainbows, and thunder, as well as a water goddess of the Niger River. She is a fierce warrior who protects women and is associated with change. Under the name of Yansa, she also figures in Haitian Voodoo as one of over Orisha spirits. She was considered both a mother and crone figure. The cauldronâ€”hers of which could raise the deadâ€”was an important aspect of Celtic life, serving as both a household hub and as a tool for divination and sacrificial rituals. This would explain the common connection between cauldrons and witchcraft. Cerridwen gave birth to two children: The first three drops would confer great wisdom, while the rest would be a deadly poison. As the time drew near to make use of it, a servant named Gwion Bach was stirring the pot when three

drops fell upon his thumb. Without thinking, he put his thumb to his mouth in order to cool and clean it. Bach fled the instant that he realized his mistake, but he was pursued by an enraged Cerridwen. Using powers conveyed by the potion, the servant attempted to escape by changing into a variety of forms each one symbolizing the changing seasons. Cerridwen thwarted his escape plans each time, until finally he changed into a grain of wheat and was eaten by the goddess who had conveniently transformed into a black hen. Cerridwen and Taliesin are linked to Arthurian legend, with the latter thought by some to be Merlin. Cerridwen, meanwhile, is linked to Bran the Warrior through the cauldron that she gifts to him. Some even think that her cauldronâ€™s symbolizing knowledge and rebirthâ€™s was the original Holy Grail. She was also a goddess of necromancy, skilled in the use of potions and drugs in her many spells. She was known to turn the men she came across into animals, with their minds intact so as to fully appreciate their predicament. And perhaps most famously, Circe was the goddess who fell in love with Odysseus after he and his crew landed on her island home of Aea. It took the help of the god Hermes to defeat her spells and free Odysseus from her grasp. Diana is the Roman goddess of woodlands, wild animals, and hunting. She was often depicted as a virgin, carrying a bow and quiver and accompanied by either a deer or hunting dogs. She was also a fertility goddess who assisted in childbirth, nursing, and healing. As the goddess of light, she represented the Moon, supplanting the goddess Luna in that role. She later became associated with Hekate and was known as a goddess of the dead. She was originally worshiped on the Tifata Mountain and in sacred forests. Due to her affinity with the lower classes, escaped slaves could seek asylum in her templesâ€™ many of her priests were said to be former slaves. Eventually, her followers branched out from Greece and Rome and began to encompass much of the Old World. Her cult, along with that of the pagan goddesses inspired by her, was so widespread that early Christians considered her to be one of their chief obstacles. One such modern group is the Temple of Diana , a feminist group of Dianic witches with branches in Los Angeles, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Goddess Hekate, above perhaps all others, is the original and official goddess of witchcraft. According to the most common traditions, Hekate was originally a Thracian deity whoâ€™s as both a Titan and the daughter of Zeus, had power over the heavens and Earth. She was originally considered a nature and lunar goddess on par with Demeter and Artemis and either granted or withheld blessings of abundance, victory, wisdom, and luckâ€™ depending on how her worshipers treated her. A legend arose that she journeyed to the underworld after witnessing the abduction of Persephone by Hadesâ€™ there, she became her companion. She herself too wanders about with the souls of the dead, and her approach is announced by the whining and howling of dogs. Lance LeClaire is a freelance artist and writer. Look him up on Facebook and keep an eye out for his articles on Listverse.

Chapter 2 : Greek Goddesses

Throughout history, nearly all cultures have had gods and goddesses associated with love and marriage. Although a few are male-Cupid in particular come to mind, thanks to Valentine's Day-most are female, because the institution of marriage has long been viewed as the domain of women.

This area of my site is dedicated to unravelling the origins and meanings behind these ancient figures. This listing will be useful to you if you are choosing a name for your daughter or for businesses and organisations searching for a name that will encapsulate the nature of their product, ethos or mission statement. It is also a great resource for discovering the main features of the Goddesses and as a navigational tool to find more in-depth information contained within this site about the individual Goddesses. No man could resist Aphrodite when she wore her magic girdle. Her name means foam born or raised from foam as she was birthed from the churning sea. Other common spellings of her name are Aranhod and Arianrod. Bast was a very sensual Goddess who enjoyed music, dance and perfume. Her name comes from the bas jars used to store perfumes and ointments. Other versions of this Goddess names include: Bastet, Baset, Ubasti and Pasht. She was also keeper of the cauldron. She was also the devoted mother of Persephone. She later took over from Luna as the Roman Goddess of the moon, responsible for fertility and childbirth. The name Diana means "heavenly divine," reflecting her celestial role. Her name also often appears as Irene. She was also an ancient fertility Goddess. Her name translates as "great lady under the earth. Her name comes from the ancient Norse word for lady or mistress. There are several variations of the spellings of this Goddess name including: Freyja, Freyr and Freyja. Her name means "beloved" in ancient Norse and is derived from fri "to love. She is the primordial mother and a personification of Mother Earth. She gave birth to the Titans. Her name is also spelt Gaeo. Her name translates as "house of Horus". She was one of the daughters of Zeus and Hera. Her role was to serve the nectar and ambrosia to the Gods and Goddesses that prevented them from aging. She is closely associated with magic and witchcraft. Her name is said to be derived from the Greek word hekas meaning "far off" describing her unworldly, shamanic nature. Also known as Hecate. Her name is derived from the word kel, meaning "to conceal. The meaning of her Goddess name has been lost. Her name comes from the Greek word estia meaning "she that dwells or tarries. Inanna was the personification of the morning and evening star. Her beautiful name means "lady of the sky. Her name means she who renews and has several alternative spellings including Indun, Iduna and Idhunna. Her name means rainbow in her native language. She protected the finances of the citizens of Rome. Her name is mystery, it speaks of a contradictory role for this Goddess, before her alignment to the matronly, Greek Goddess, Hera. Her name means the "black one. She prevented the creation from reverting to chaos and judged the deeds of the dead with her feather. Her name is linked to the Latin word mens which means "intellect," suggesting the intelligence and inventiveness of this ancient Goddess. She was queen of phantoms, demons, shape-shifters and patroness of priestesses and Witches. Her name means "great queen" in the old Irish language. Her name speaks of her priestess role as it means "lady of the temple enclosure. The early Christians took her fertility symbols of eggs and hares and incorporated them into the Easter celebrations. She was also none as Kore reflecting the Maiden aspect of this Goddess. She is the one who through wisdom, brings order out of chaos. Her Goddess name means "she who scibes. She also had the gift of prophecy. Her name simply means "law of nature" or "divine nature. Her Goddess name has become synonymous with her role as the woman who all men desire.

Chapter 3 : Deities Associated With Friday – Aphrodite, Greek Goddess of Love – Witches Of The Cra

In mythology, love deities have been revered and worshiped. While goddesses have been associated with different mythical scenarios, its goddesses of love and lust that have been known to captivate and mesmerize with their ethereal and mysterious ways.

Some ancient pantheons, like the Greek and Norse gods, have traditionally been more prominent in the Western imagination; in recent years, these narratives have been incorporated into popular stories like the Thor comic books and the Percy Jackson saga. From the solar deities of ancient Egypt and the Shinto faith, to goddesses of the sky and the realms of death, these mythological women are the heroes of their own fascinating stories: Not only did she have the crucial job of judging the dead, she also had an important and terrifying role to play in Norse eschatology. Does that sound like the cover of a heavy metal album, or what? Angered with Susanoo because he threw a flayed horse into her weaving hall *rude*, Amaterasu withdrew to a cave and brought an age of darkness upon the world. She was eventually coaxed into leaving the cave pictured above, but Susanoo was banished from heaven. Tefnut Ancient Egyptian Mythology Image via Wikimedia Commons Tefnut was the ancient Egyptian goddess of moisture, rain and dew—a very significant task in a desert country. Daughter of the sun god Ra, she was depicted as a lion-headed goddess, occasionally with the body of a serpent. She has been incarnated on earth multiple times; during her incarnations, she fell in love with mortal men, but drove others insane when they made unwelcome attempts to court her. Other accounts have her taking vengeance after one of her temples was destroyed by inflicting a disease on the inhabitants of the area. Meet Ixchel or Ix Chel, the ancient Mayan goddess of childbirth and war. Often depicted with jaguar claws or ears, she wears a serpent as her headdress and is also associated with the moon and the traditional Mayan sweatbath. She was so sacred to Maya women that they founded an island sanctuary, still called the Isla de Mujeres, dedicated to worship of Ixchel off the coast of contemporary Cancun. Blind daughter of the god of death, Lovatar gave birth to nine diseases including plague, sterility and cancer. Later on in the epic, Louhi attempts to steal the sun, moon and stars. An embodiment of the spirit of water, Mami Wata often appears in the guise of a mermaid, accompanied by a snake that serves as a symbol of divinity. In African legend, Mami Wata is both protective and seductive, with a volatile, dangerous temperament suited to her element of water. She is known to capture spirits and bestow riches, and to govern an innumerable host of water spirits known as mami watas and papi watas. Brought by enslaved Africans to the Americas, Mami Wata is also an important figure in contemporary Vodoun practice. Mazu Chinese and South Taiwanese Spirituality Image via Wikimedia Commons In Chinese cosmology, Mazu is the patron goddess of seafarers, protecting fishermen and sailors from the wrath of the sea. She was originally born a mortal woman, Lin Moniang, in the year, according to legend; she was born on an island, and wore a red dress as she guided fishing boats safely home, occasionally using supernatural powers. Hailed as a miracle worker during her life, she has been worshipped by Chinese and Taiwanese seafarers ever since as the goddess Mazu or Tin Hau. She has also been attributed the powers of granting fertility and protection against pirates, and is traditionally depicted wearing her signature red garments. Tiamat Babylonian Mythology Image via Mythology Wiki Tiamat, the Babylonian primeval goddess of saltwater, was also the tragic heroine of a brutal love story. According to the Enuma Elish, the Babylonian creation epic, Tiamat gave birth to the gods of Babylon and formed the world, along with her consort Apsu, the primeval Babylonian god of freshwater. But Apsu grew quickly annoyed with the noise the gods made with their horseplay, and sought to destroy them—only to be killed in turn. A vengeful Tiamat summoned an army of demons to fight the gods, but she was destroyed. However, even in death Tiamat was peerless: Marduk, newly crowned king of the Babylonian pantheon, split her corpse in two to create the dome of the sky and the waters of the earth.

Chapter 4 : APHRODITE - Greek Goddess of Love & Beauty (Roman Venus)

Freya. In addition to being the Norse Goddess of love, she is also associated with fertility, war, divination and magic. Relationships: She was married to Odr, there is confusion to whether this is an alternative spelling of Odin, who was king of the Aesir.

Venus, ancient Italian goddess associated with cultivated fields and gardens and later identified by the Romans with the Greek goddess of love, Aphrodite. This is corroborated by the absence of any festival for her in the oldest Roman calendar and by her lack of a flamen special priest. Her cult among the Latins, however, seems to be immemorial, for she had apparently at least two ancient temples, one at Lavinium, the other at Ardea, at which festivals of the Latin cities were held. Hence, it was no long step to bring her to Rome, apparently from Ardea itself. But how she came to be identified with so important a deity as Aphrodite remains a puzzle. A contributory reason for it is perhaps the date August 19 of the foundation of one of her Roman temples. August 19 is the Vinalia Rustica, a festival of Jupiter. Hence, he and Venus came to be associated, and this facilitated their equation, as father and daughter, with the Greek deities Zeus and Aphrodite. She was, therefore, also a daughter of Dione, was the wife of Vulcan, and was the mother of Cupid. In myth and legend she was famous for her romantic intrigues and affairs with both gods and mortals, and she became associated with many aspects, both positive and negative, of femininity. As Venus Verticordia, she was charged with the protection of chastity in women and girls. But the most important cause of the identification was the reception into Rome of the famous cult of Venus Erycina. This reception took place during and shortly after the Second Punic War. A temple was dedicated to Venus Erycina on the Capitol in bce and a second outside the Colline gate in bce. Photograph by Joel Parham. They claimed descent from Iulus, the son of Aeneas; Aeneas was the alleged founder of the temple of Eryx and, in some legends, of the city of Rome also. From the time of Homer onward, he was made the son of Aphrodite, so that his descent gave the Iulii divine origin. Others than the Iulii sought to connect themselves with a deity grown so popular and important, notably Gnaeus Pompeius, the triumvir. Despite the extinction of the Julio-Claudian line, she remained popular, even with the emperors; Hadrian completed a temple of Venus at Rome in ce. As a native Italian deity, Venus had no myths of her own. She therefore took over those of Aphrodite and, through her, became identified with various foreign goddesses. The most noteworthy result of this development is perhaps the acquisition by the planet Venus of that name. The planet was at first the star of the Babylonian goddess Ishtar and thence of Aphrodite. Because of her association with love and with feminine beauty, the goddess Venus has been a favourite subject in art since ancient times; notable representations include the statue known as the Venus de Milo c. The Birth of Venus, tempera on canvas by Sandro Botticelli, c.

Chapter 5 : Greek Goddesses List – Names of the Greek Goddesses

Aphrodite is an ancient Greek goddess associated with love, beauty, pleasure, and calendriredelascience.com is identified with the planet Venus, which is named after the Roman goddess Venus, with whom Aphrodite was extensively syncretized.

Evelyn-White Greek epic C7th - 4th B. Vellacott Greek tragedy C5th B. Aldrich Greek mythographer C2nd A. Hyperion and Theia had Eos, Helios, and Selene. Grant Roman mythographer C2nd A. Rouse Greek epic C5th A. Her only mortal child was the poet Mousaios Musaeus. Homeric Hymn 32 to Selene trans. Pandeia is probably the same as Ersa All-Nourishing Dew , cf. Shorey Greek philosopher C4th B. Jones Greek travelogue C2nd A. Way Greek epic C4th A. Scholfield Greek natural history C2nd A. At any rate Epimenides [C6th B. Miller Roman tragedy C1st A. But he [Herakles] has conquered such as these [i. Sappho and Nikandros Nicander [poet C2nd B. When he was given a wish of his choice by Zeus, he chose to remain immortal and unaging in eternal sleep. Rieu Greek epic C3rd B. How many times, when I was bent on love, have you disorbed me with your incantations, making the night moonless so that you might practise your beloved witchcraft undisturbed! And now you are as lovesick as myself. The little god of mischief has given you Iason Jason , and many a heartache with him. Well, go your way; but clever as you are, steel yourself now to face a life of sighs and misery. Jones Greek geographer C1st B. At a slight distance away from it, after one has crossed a little river near Latmos, there is to be seen the sepulchre of Endymion, in a cave. As to the death of Enydmion, the people of Herakleia Heraclea near Miletos Miletus do not agree with the Eleans; for while the Eleans who a tomb of Endymion, the folk of Herakleia say that he retired to Mount Latmos Latmus and give him honour, there being a shrine of Endymion on Latmos. Thou wouldst say far off that this was milk indeed, which is a well-spring of white water: Adonis, son of Cinyras and Smyrna, whom Venus [Aphrodite] loved. Endymion, son of Aetolus, whom Luna [Selene] loved. Ganymede, son of Erichthonius, whom Jove [Zeus] loved. Hyacinthus, son of Oebalus, whom Apollo loved. Showerman Roman poetry C1st B. Endymion will not have thee austere of heart. Bend, O I pray, thy face to aid my secret loves. Thou, a goddess, didst glide from the skies and seek a mortal love; ah, may it be allowed me to say the truth! As much as all the stars are less than thy bright fires when thy silvery gleam goes forth with pure rays, so much more fair is she than all the fair. If thou dost, doubt it, Cynthia, thy light is blind. Fairclough Roman bucolic C1st B. The name Pan is most likely used metaphorically, i. Goold Roman elegy C1st B. And lately she blushed fiery red, though no staining cloud obscured her bright face; but we, anxious for our troubled goddess, thinking her harried by Thessalian charms [i. Mozley Roman epic C1st A. Not even the fruit of your womb is spared by the goad of love! What other girl can you pity then, when you drag your own child into passion? Be ready to endure as much trouble as I have, and when you are weary with lovebegetting anxiety, remember lovewounded Selene. And if she has a body white as the snows of heaven, what mark of the Moon has she? A team of mules unbridled and a mule-cart with silver wheels are there on the beach, but Selene knows not how to put mules to her yokestrap--she drives a team of bulls! Mount Latmos in Karia]. But Titanis Mene [Selene] would not yield to the attack. Now I am both--I have horns and I ride a bull! Selene looked with a jealous eye through the air, to see how Ampleos rode on the murderous marauding bull. She sent him a cattlechasing gadfly; and the bull, pricked continually all over by the sharp sting, galloped away like a horse through pathless tracts. Selene as goddess of the month]. From her immortal head a radiance is shown from heaven and embraces earth; and great is the beauty that ariseth from her shining light. The air, unlit before, glows with the light of her golden crown, and her rays beam clear, whensoever bright Selene the Moon having bathed her lovely body in the waters of Okeanos Oceanus , and donned her far-gleaming raiment, and yoked her strong-necked, shining team, and drives on her long-maned horses at full speed, at eventime in the mid-month: So she is a sure token and a sign to mortal men. Greek Lyric I C6th B. Campbell Greek lyric B. Greetings, all you immortal gods everlasting and immortal goddesses! Weir Smyth Greek tragedy C5th B. Lamb Greek philosopher C4th B. Let us inquire what thought men had in giving them [the gods] their names. The first men who gave names [to the gods] were no ordinary persons, but high thinkers and great talkers. But why should you not tell of another

kind of gods, such as sun, moon, stars, earth, ether, air, fire, water, the seasons, and the year? And what of the moon, Selene the Moon? That name appears to put Anaxagoras in an uncomfortable position. Why, it seems to have anticipated by many years the recent doctrine of Anaxagoras, that the moon receives its light from the sun. Now the light is always new and old about the moon, if the Anaxagoreans are right; for they say the sun, in its continuous course about the moon, always sheds new light upon it, and the light of the previous month persists. The moon is often called Selanaia. Some have said the that steed of the goddess is a mule and not a horse, and they tell a silly story about the mule. White Selene the Moon from on high looked on her, and remembered her own love, princely Endymion, and she pitied her in that wild race, and, shining overhead in her full brightness, made the long tracks plain. Melville Roman epic C1st B. Boyle Roman poetry C1st B. But if over her face she spreads a maiden blush, there will be wind; as wind rises, golden Phoebe [Luna-Selene] ever blushes. Argia, daughter of Inachus, my favourite votary--seest thou in what a night she roams [in search of the unburied body of her husband Polyneikes Polynices on the battlefields of Thebes], nor with failing strength can find her spouse in the thick darkness? Thy beams too are faint with shrouding vapour; show forth thy horns, I pray thee, and let thy orbit approach the earth nearer than is thy wont. This Sopor [Hypnos, sleep], too, who leaning forward plies for thee thy humid chariot-reins, send him upon the Aonian watchmen. Mozley Roman poetry C1st A. Mair Greek poetry C6th A. First towards the western clime he allotted the Onkaian Oncaean Gate to Mene the Moon [Selene] brighteyes, taking the name from the honk of cattle, because Selene herself, bullshaped, horned, driver of cattle, being triform is Tritonis Athene. For Lord Dionysos wore on that invulnerable head. Instead of the wedding torch, Selene the Moon sent her beams to attend the wedding. Selene the moon is also so called, and Asklepios Asclepius.

Chapter 6 : Branwen - Goddess of Love and Beauty - Celtic Goddess

10 Xochiquetzal Aztec Mythology. With a name meaning "precious feather flower" the Nahuatl language, it's no surprise that Xochiquetzal was an Aztec goddess of love.

The following list contains the names and descriptions and sacred candle colors of most of the Goddesses and Gods worshipped by the various Wiccan traditions, along with ancient nature deities honored by different Pagan cultures. Aah Sacred Moon god of ancient Egypt. Candle color is silver. Adith Hindu sky Goddess. Candle color is blue. Agni Hindu god who takes three forms: Candle color is red. Amaterasu-o-mi-kami Japanese Sun Goddess. Candle colors are yellow and gold. Amon or Amen Egyptian god of life, reproduction and agriculture. Candle color is green. Anaitis Persian fertility Goddess. Candle colors are black and white. Anubis Egyptian god of death and black magick. Candle color is black. Aodh Celtic Fire Goddess. Aphrodite Greek Goddess of love and beauty. Candle colors are red and pink. Apollo Greek god of the sun, fertility, prophecy, and oracles. Candle colors are gold and white. Arrianrhod Welsh Mother Goddess and neo-pagan goddess of fertility. Candle colors are green and white. Artemis Greek Goddess of the moon, hunting and wild beasts. Candle colors are silver and white. Asherali Caanite Goddess of the moon and fertility. Candle colors are green, white, and silver. Astarte Phoenician Goddess of love and fertility. Candle colors are pink, green, red, and silver. Astraea Greek Goddess of innocence and purity. Candle color is white. Athena Greek Goddess of wisdom and the arts. Candle colors are purple and white. Attis Phrygian god of fertility and vegetation. Baal Phoenician god of nature and fertility. Bacchus Roman god of wine and gaiety. Candle colors are red and purple. Balder Scandinavian Sun god, son of Odin. Bast Egyptian fertility Goddess, daughter of Isis. Candle colors are red, green, and white. Benten Japanese Bhuddist love Goddess. Candle color is pink. Brigit Celt and neo-pagan Goddess of fire, wisdom, poetry, and sacred wells. Candle colors are red and white. Ce-Aehd Celtic Goddess of nature. Ceara Ancient pagan Goddess of nature. Cearas Ancient pagan god of fire. Centeotle Mexican fertility Goddess. Ceres Roman Goddess of harvest and fertility of the earth. Candle colors are green, orange, brown, and yellow. Cernunnos Celtic horned god of wild animals, hunting, and fertility. Candle color is dark green. Cerridwen Celtic and neo-pagan Goddess of mountains, fertility, and inspiration. Slavic god of storms and war. Chloris Greed Goddess of flowers. Candle colors are white and all floral colors. Chu-Jung Chinese god of fire. Cybele Phrygian Goddess of nature and fertility. Dazhbog Slavic Sun god. Candle colors are yellow, gold, and orange-red. Demeter Greek Goddess of fertility, husbandry, and harvest. Candle colors are green and orange. Dew Greek fertility Goddess. Diana Roman and neo-pagan moon Goddess. Dionysus Greek god of wine, ecstasy, fertility and nature. Candle colors are red, purple, and green. Durga also Durva Hindu Goddess. Dyaus Indo-European sky god. Ea Babylonian god of water, lord of wisdom and patron of magick, arts and crafts. Eostre Saxon and neo-pagan Goddess of fertility and springtime. Epona Celtic mare Goddess. Ereshkigal Sumerian horned Goddess and queen of the underworld. Eros Greek god of love and sexual intercourse. Esmeralda South American Goddess of love. Candle color is emerald green. Exue Macumba god of magick. Faunus Roman god of woodlands, fields, and shepherds. Flora Roman Goddess of flowers and "all that flourishes. Fortuna Roman Goddess of happiness, good fortune, and chance. Candle colors are green, gold, and silver. Frey Scandinavian god of fertility. Freya also Freyja Scandinavian Goddess of fertility, love and beauty. Candle colors are green, red, and black. Frigga Scandinavian mother Goddess. Frija Pagan-Germanic Earth Mother. Candle color is brown. Hades Greek god of the underworld. Hathor Egyptian Goddess of beauty and the heavens, patroness of fecundity, infants, and music. Hecate Greek Moon Goddess, neo-pagan Goddess of fertility and moon magick. Candle colors are black and silver. Hera Greek Goddess of death and re-birth. Candle colors are black and dark brown. Hestia Greek hearth Goddess. Horus Egyptian god of the sky. Candle color is royal blue. Inanna Sumerian Goddess of love and war. Ishtar Assyrian, Babylonian and neo-pagan Goddess of love, fertility and war. Candle colors are red and green. Isis Ancient Egyptian Mother Goddess of fertility and neo-pagan goddess of magick and enchantment. Janus Roman god of gates and doorways and a deity associated with journeys and the beginning of things.

Chapter 7 : SELENE - Greek Goddess of the Moon (Roman Luna)

Many Pagan deities are associated with various aspects of the human experience - love, death, marriage, fertility, and so forth. Still others are connected to different phases of the agricultural cycle, the moon, and the sun.

It has been called the evening and the morning star, the dawn star, Eosphorus, Hesperus and Lucifer. It is easily seen in the sky in the evening and morning and is the brightest "star" in the heavens. It was second only to the sun and the moon in significance by the reckoning of many ancient cultures. Sumerian hymn to Innana addressing the planet Venus: In ancient times, Venus was associated with disaster and people offered human sacrifices to Venus in order to calm its fury. Great Priestess, who can soothe your troubled heart? You flash like lightning over the highlands; you throw your firebrands across the earth. Your deafening command splits apart great mountains. Everywhere the outlets and openings of [houses] were closed up. It was said that perchance [the light] might bring a cause of sickness, something evil when it came to emerge. Venus in Astrology Venus is the ruling planet of Taurus and Libra. In Roman mythology Venus, was the goddess of love and beauty, famous for the passions she could stir among the Gods. Likewise, the calm, beautiful surface of white clouds that the planet Venus presents hides its hot, dense atmosphere and intense volcanic activity! Venus orbits the sun in days, spending about Venus is the second brightest object in the night sky, the moon being the brightest. Astrologically Venus is associated with the principles of harmony, beauty, balance; the feelings and affections, and the urge to sympathize and unite with others. It is involved with the desire for pleasure, sensuality, personal possessions, comfort and ease. The first-century poet Marcus Manilius described Venus as generous and fecund, and the lesser benefic. In medicine Venus is associated with the lumbar region, the veins, parathyroids, throat and kidneys. Venus was thought to be moderately warm and moist, and was associated with the phlegmatic humour. Venus is the modern ruler of the 2nd and 7th houses, but traditionally ruled the 5th and 12th houses - the 5th house of play and the 12th house of self-undoing! Venus is the planet of Friday. In languages deriving from Latin, such as Spanish and French, the word for Friday often resembles the word Venus viernes and vendredi respectively. Dante Alighieri associated Venus with the liberal art of rhetoric. In Chinese astrology, Venus is associated with the element metal or gold, which is unyielding, strong and persistent. In Indian astrology, Venus is known as Shukra and represents wealth, pleasure and reproduction. Planetary Energies Venus is associated with love, passion, beauty, grace, charm, aesthetics and also our personal tastes, pleasures, artistic inclinations and those things that bring us joy and pleasure. It is looked at in the natal chart regarding both relationships and leisure activities. As Venus is often the first light that appears in the evening sky, it is often referred to as the "wishing star". Symbols and Associations The symbol for Venus is a circle with a cross below, similar to an ankh but the circle is more rounded. It is also the symbol for female. Venus is associated with the feminine in opposition, or cooperation, with Mars. Animals associated with Venus include the sparrow, dove and swan. Herbs associated with Venus often have fragrant red flowers or fruit.

Greek goddesses are good archetypal figures because of their exaggerated personalities. Despite their immortality and similarities to modern day superheroes, they are still plagued with personal flaws and negative emotions which caused destruction in their lives and the lives of other gods and mortals.

Check new design of our homepage! Intriguing Information About Aphrodite - The Goddess of Love Greek mythology is full of fascinating chapters, each more interesting than the last. One such chapter is about Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty. SpiritualRay Staff Last Updated: Apr 9, Did You Know? Aphrodite was widely worshiped on the islands of Cyprus and Cythera in Greece where she was born, and thus, is also called Kypris or Cytherea. In Greek mythology, Aphrodite is the goddess of love, beauty, and desire. She is also associated with the sea, fertility, and vegetation. Prominent symbols that are associated with her include the dove, apple, mirror, and the scallop shell. It is a known fact that Aphrodite punished those who neglected her worship and despised her power, and favored and protected those who paid homage to her and recognized her power. Her Roman equivalent is Venus. According to the first, she was the daughter born to Zeus and Dione. In the second, she was born from the foam created in the sea when Cronus emasculated his father, Uranus, and threw his genitals in it. Zephyr, the Greek god of west wind, gently blew and pushed her to the shore of the island of Cyprus. There, she was received by Grace, the giver of beauty and charm, dressed and taken to Mount Olympus, the abode of gods. Gods began to fear that her beauty would give rise to jealousy, which would eventually lead to a war among them. Interestingly, there are some sources which state that Hephaestus trapped his mother, Hera in a magic throne after she cast him off Olympus, and offered to release her only if he was married to Aphrodite. Mortal Consorts Aphrodite is believed to have been romantically involved with not just gods, but a few mortals as well. One such account states that she spent most of the time going hunting with Adonis, and when Adonis was killed by a wild boar, she mourned over his death for a long time. Legend says that Aphrodite pretended to be a Phrygian princess and seduced Anchises. The latter only learned that his lover was a goddess after she revealed herself and their child, Aeneas to him after nine months. Those Who Spurned Her Aphrodite represented the power of love. She blessed individuals who worshiped her. But there was also another side to her; that of a ruthless goddess who punished individuals who despised love. In one such incident, she punished Narcissus, a beautiful young man, by making him fall in love with his own image, after he spurned Echo, a mountain nymph known for her beautiful voice. An account states that Hippolytus, son of Theseus, was destroyed by Aphrodite for scorning her worship. When Hippolytus became a follower of Artemis, the virgin goddess of the hunt, he scorned Aphrodite. In retaliation, the latter made Phaedra, daughter of Minos and second wife of Theseus, fall in love with him. Role in the Trojan War Aphrodite had a significant role in the start of the Trojan war. She was invited for the wedding of Peleus and Thetis along with everyone from Mount Olympus. The only one who was not invited was Eris, the goddess of discord, who was known to be a troublemaker. Eventually, it was decided that the Prince of Troy, Paris would decide who should get the apple. Before he gave his verdict, the three goddesses decided to bribe him. Aphrodite promised him the love of the most beautiful woman on Earth, Helen, who was already married to Menelaus, the brother of king Agamemnon of Mycenae. Aphrodite kept her word and brought prince Paris and Helen together. But the abduction of Helen some sources suggest she came to Troy willfully eventually led to the Trojan war in which the city of Troy was destroyed. Aphrodite has been a popular subject in artworks like classical sculptures and frescos, i. In most of these artworks, she has been depicted nude. One of the most powerful among the various Greek deities, she had the charm and elegance which she used to get whatever she wanted. For some, she was ruthless; for others, she was caring. As you go through all her deeds and misdeed, you realize why she is considered one of the greatest Olympian divinities.

Chapter 9 : 10 Witch Gods And Goddesses From Around The World - Listverse

List of Wiccan Goddesses. Here is a list of some of the most common pagan Goddess names. I've been in Circles that have invoked each of this Wiccan Goddesses at one time or another, so I know they are actively used in Wiccan Goddess worship.

Venus Aphrodite riding goose, Athenian red-figure kylix C5th B. She was depicted as a beautiful woman often accompanied by the winged godling Eros Love. Her attributes included a dove, apple, scallop shell and mirror. In classical sculpture and fresco she was usually depicted nude. COM This site contains a total of 18 pages describing the goddess Aphrodite, including general descriptions, mythology, and cult. The content is outlined in the Index of Aphrodite Pages left column or below. Some traditions stated that she had sprung from the foam aphros of the sea, which had gathered around the mutilated parts of Uranus, that had been thrown into the sea by Kronos after he had unmanned his father. With the exception of the Homeric hymn on Aphrodite there is no trace of this legend in Homer, and according to him Aphrodite is the daughter of Zeus and Dione. Later traditions call her a daughter of Kronos and Euonyme, or of Uranus and Hemera. According to Hesiod and the Homeric hymn on Aphrodite, the goddess after rising from the foam first approached the island of Cythera, and thence went to Cyprus, and as she was walking on the sea-coast flowers sprang up under her feet, and Eros and Himeros accompanied her to the assembly of the other great gods, all of whom were struck with admiration and love when she appeared, and her surpassing beauty made every one desire to have her for his wife. According to the cosmogonic views of the nature of Aphrodite, she was the personification of the generative powers of nature, and the mother of all living beings. A trace of this notion seems to be contained in the tradition that in the contest of Typhon with the gods, Aphrodite metamorphosed herself into a fish, which animal was considered to possess the greatest generative powers. But according to the popular belief of the Greeks and their poetical descriptions, she was the goddess of love, who excited this passion in the hearts of gods and men, and by this power ruled over all the living creation. Ancient mythology furnishes numerous instances in which Aphrodite punished those who neglected her worship or despised her power, as well as others in which she favoured and protected those who did homage to her and recognized her sway. Love and beauty are ideas essentially connected, and Aphrodite was therefore also the goddess of beauty and gracefulness. In these points she surpassed all other goddesses, and she received the prize of beauty from Paris; she had further the power of granting beauty and invincible charms to others. Youth is the herald, and Peitho, the Horae, and Charites, the attendants and companions of Aphrodite. Marriages are called by Zeus her work and the things about which she ought to busy herself. As she herself had sprung from the sea, she is represented by later writers as having some influence upon the sea Virg. During the Trojan war, Aphrodite, the mother of Aeneas, who had been declared the most beautiful of all the goddesses by a Trojan prince, naturally sided with the Trojans. She saved Paris from his contest with Menelaus II. In her fright she abandoned her son, and was carried by Iris in the chariot of Ares to Olympus, where she complained of her misfortune to her mother Dione, but was laughed at by Hera and Athena. She also protected the body of Hector, and anointed it with ambrosia. According to the most common accounts of the ancients, Aphrodite was married to Hephaestus Odys. Her faithlessness to Hephaestus in her amour with Ares, and the manner in which she was caught by the ingenuity of her husband, are beautifully described in the Odyssey. By Ares she became the mother of Phobos, Deimos, Harmonia, and, according to later traditions, of Eros and Anteros also. But Ares was not the only god whom Aphrodite favoured; Dionysus, Hermes, and Poseidon likewise enjoyed her charms. By the first she was, according to some traditions, the mother of Priapus Schol. As Aphrodite so often kindled in the hearts of the gods a love for mortals, Zeus at last resolved to make her pay for her wanton sport by inspiring her too with love for a mortal man. This was accomplished, and Aphrodite conceived an invincible passion for Anchises, by whom she became the mother of Aeneas and Lyrus. Respecting her connexions with other mortals see Adonis and Butes. The ancient story ran thus: Smyrna had neglected the worship of Aphrodite, and was punished by the goddess with an unnatural love for her father. When he discovered the crime he wished to kill her; but she fled, and on being nearly overtaken, prayed to the gods to

make her invisible. They were moved to pity and changed her into a tree called smurna. After the lapse of nine months the tree burst, and Adonis was born. Aphrodite was so much charmed with the beauty of the infant, that she concealed it in a chest which she entrusted to Persephone; but when the latter discovered the treasure she had in her keeping, she refused to give it up. The case was brought before Zeus, who decided the dispute by declaring that during four months of every year Adonis should be left to himself, during four months he should belong to Persephone, and during the remaining four to Aphrodite. Adonis however preferring to live with Aphrodite, also spent with her the four months over which he had controul. Afterwards Adonis died of a wound which he received from a boar during the chase. Thus far the story of Adonis was related by Panyasis. Later writers furnish various alterations and additions to it. According to Hyginus Fab. Smyrna after the discovery of her crime fled into a forest, where she was changed into a tree from which Adonis came forth, when her father split it with his sword. The dispute between Aphrodite and Persephone was according to some accounts settled by Calliope, whom Zeus appointed as mediator between them. Adonis grew up a most beautiful youth, and Venus loved him and shared with him the pleasures of the chase, though she always cautioned him against the wild beasts. At last he wounded a boar which killed him in its fury. According to some traditions Ares Mars, or, according to others, Apollo assumed the form of a boar and thus killed Adonis. A third story related that Dionysus carried off Adonis. When Aphrodite was informed of her beloved being wounded, she hastened to the spot and sprinkled nectar into his blood, from which immediately flowers sprang up. Various other modifications of the story may be read in Hyginus Poet. From the double marriage of Aphrodite with Ares and Adonis sprang Priapus. Besides him Golgos and Beroe are likewise called children. On his death Adonis was obliged to descend into the lower world, but he was allowed to spend six months out of every year with his beloved Aphrodite in the upper world. Aphrodite possessed a magic girdle which had the power of inspiring love and desire for those who wore it; hence it was borrowed by Hera when she wished to stimulate the love of Zeus. The arrow is also sometimes mentioned as one of her attributes. In the vegetable kingdom the myrtle, rose, apple, poppy, and others, were sacred to her. The animals sacred to her, which are often mentioned as drawing her chariot or serving as her messengers, are the sparrow, the dove, the swan, the swallow, and a bird called iynx. As Aphrodite Urania the tortoise, the symbol of domestic modesty and chastity, and as Aphrodite Pandemos the ram was sacred to her. The planet Venus and the spring-month of April were likewise sacred to her. All the surnames and epithets given to Aphrodite are derived from places of her worship, from events connected with the legends about her, or have reference to her character and her influence upon man, or are descriptive of her extraordinary beauty and charms. All her surnames are explained in separate articles. The principal places of her worship in Greece were the islands of Cyprus and Cythera. At Cnidus in Caria she had three temples, one of which contained her renowned statue by Praxiteles. Mount Ida in Troas was an ancient place of her worship, and among the other places we may mention particularly the island of Cos, the towns of Abydos, Athens, Thespieae, Megara, Sparta, Sicyon, Corinth, and Eryx in Sicily. The sacrifices offered to her consisted mostly of incense and garlands of flowers Virg. In some places, as at Corinth, great numbers of females belonged to her, who prostituted themselves in her service, and bore the name of hierodouloi. Respecting the festivals of Aphrodite see Dict. The worship of Aphrodite was undoubtedly of eastern origin, and probably introduced from Syria to the islands of Cyprus, Cythera, and others, from whence it spread all over Greece. It is said to have been brought into Syria from Assyria. Aphrodite appears to have been originally identical with Astarte, called by the Hebrews Ashtoreth, and her connexion with Adonis clearly points to Syria. But with the exception of Corinth, where the worship of Aphrodite had eminently an Asiatic character, the whole worship of this goddess and all the ideas concerning her nature and character are so entirely Greek, that its introduction into Greece must be assigned to the very earliest periods. The elements were derived from the East, but the peculiar development of it belongs to Greece. The Roman goddess Venus was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. Aphrodite, the ideal of female grace and beauty, frequently engaged the talents and genius of the ancient artists. The most celebrated representations of her were those of Cos and Cnidus. Those which are still extant are divided by archaeologists into several classes, accordingly as the goddess is represented in a standing position and naked, as the Medicean Venus, or bathing, or half naked, or dressed in a tunic, or as the victorious goddess in arms, as she

was represented in the temples of Cythera, Sparta, and Corinth. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. Evelyn-White Greek epic C7th to 4th B. Hail, goddess, queen of well-built Kypros Cyprus! With you have I begun; now I will turn me to another hymn. There the moist breath of Zephyros the western wind wafted her over the waves of the loud-moaning sea in soft foam, and there the gold-filleted Horai Horae, Seasons welcomed her joyously. Hail, sweetly-winning, coy-eyed goddess! Grant that I may gain the victory in this contest, and order you my song. And now I will remember you and another song also. She gives kindly gifts to men: Hail, goddess, queen of well-built Salamis and sea-girt Kypros; grant me a cheerful song. Taylor Greek hymns C3rd B. Ourania Urania Heavenly, illustrious, laughter-loving philommeideia queen, sea-born pontogenes, night-loving philopannyx, of awful mien; crafty, from whom Ananke Necessity first came, producing, nightly, all-connecting dame. The triple Moirai Fates are ruled by thy decree, and all productions yield alike to thee: Goddess of marriage, charming to the sight, mother of the Erotes Loves, whom banquetings delight; source of Peitho Persuasion, secret, favouring queen, illustrious born, apparent and unseen; spousal Lukaina, and to men inclined, prolific, most-desired, life-giving, kind. Come, Kyprogenes Cyprus-Born, and to my prayer incline, whether exalted in the heavens you shine, or pleased in odorous Syria to preside, or over the Aigyptian Egyptian plains they care to guide, fashioned of gold; and near its sacred flood, fertile and famed, to fix they blest abode; or if rejoicing in the azure shores, near where the sea with foaming billows roars, the circling choirs of mortals thy delight, or beauteous Nymphai Nymphs with eyes cerulean bright, pleased by the sandy banks renowned of old, to drive thy rapid two-yoked car of gold; or if in Kypros Cyprus thy famed mother fair, where Nymphai unmarried praise thee every year, the loveliest Nymphai, who in the chorus join, Adonis pure to sing, and thee divine. Come, all-attractive, to my prayer inclined, for thee I call, with holy, reverent mind. Lattimore Greek epic C8th B. Evelyn-White Greek epic C7th or 6th B. In such perfumed garments is Aphrodite clothed at all seasons. Now when Ankhises saw her, he marked her well and wondered at her mien and height and shining garments. For she was clad in a robe out-shining the brightness of fire, a splendid robe of gold, enriched with all manner of needlework, which shimmered like the moon over her tender breasts, a marvel to see. Also she wore twisted brooches and shining earrings in the form of flowers; and round her soft throat were lovely necklaces.