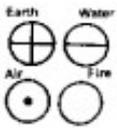


All Seeing Eye		A universal symbol representing spiritual sight, inner vision, higher knowledge, insight into occult mysteries. Look at your \$1 bill. EYE in top Triangle of the PYRAMID: Masonic symbol for the all-seeing eye of god - an mystical distortion of the omniscient (all-knowing) Biblical God.
Alchemy		This simple 17th century "sign" illustrates the blending of geometric shapes -- circle, triangle, square -- representing the various "elements" needed for spells and magic.
Amulet		A magic charm (such as this little Navajo bear earring), worn to bring good luck and protection against illness, accidents and evil forces.
Anarchy		Absence or denial of any authority or established order. This represents the slogan, "do what thou wilt." Some say it represents the ASMODEAS: a demonic force..
Ankh		An Egyptian cross symbolizing a mythical eternal life, rebirth, and the life-giving power of the sun.
Angel		Symbol of good and evil spirits in religions around the world. This picture shows a Tibetan guardian angel.
Runes		a Norse alphabet developed around 200 BCE, from characters used for magical purposes. It was believed to have been discovered by Odin as he hung upside down and wounded for nine days on the World Tree Yggdrasil. The word 'rune' literally means a 'whisper' or 'secret.' In the present time, runes are created and used by Asatru believers as a device for meditation and divination. One is generally expected to construct their own set of runestones.
Crystal (Gazing) Ball		Used for divination (fortunetelling, scrying, clairvoyance...). When the heavy crystal balls were too expensive, witches often used glass-ball fishing floats, colored glass balls, or magic mirrors.

Bat		A symbol of good fortune in the East, it represented demons and spirits in medieval Europe
Blair Witch		A five-pointed compound symbol with a center triangle pointing down. The five lines resemble the microcosmic man with arms and legs outstretched - a magic symbol or charm among medieval alchemists and wizards.
Butterfly		To many pagans, its mythical meaning is linked to the soul (of the deceased) in search of reincarnation. To Christians it represents the transformation that takes place through Christ's redemption.
Chaos		Chaos is the opposite of order. Since everything changes, there is no right or no wrong -- only the quest for pleasure. The 8-pointed star represents the many different directions of chaos and the many ways you can follow it. Chaos is everywhere, it blows in the wind...
Circle		An ancient and universal symbol of unity, wholeness, and infinity. To earth-centered religions throughout history as well as to many contemporary pagans, it represents the feminine spirit or force, the cosmos or a spiritualized Mother Earth, and a sacred space. Gnostic traditions linked the unbroken circle to the "world serpent" forming a circle as it eats its own tail.
Circle with a Bindu		In the complex symbolic system of Hinduism and Buddhism, the bindu (dot) represents the male force. Together, the circle and the bindu symbolize the merging of male and female forces. This symbol also represents the sun, which was worshipped as a personified, life-giving deity in Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and other major civilizations of history.
Circle (quartered)		The sacred circle filled with a cross, four equal lines pointing from the center to the spirits of the north, east, south, and west -- or to the basic element: earth, water, air, and fire. In Native American traditions, it forms the basic pattern of the MEDICINE WHEEL and plays a vital part in major spiritual rituals. Churches have used variations of the same popular shape, usually calling it the Celtic Cross.

Compass (Masonic)		The Masonic symbol of the compass and the T-square represents movement toward perfection and a balance between the spiritual and physical which resembles Egyptian and oriental mysticism. The compass (used to form circles) represent spirit. The ruler (part of a square) represent the physical.
Cow		It symbolizes the sky goddess Hathor to Egyptians, enlightenment to Buddhists, one of the highest and holiest stages of transmigration (reincarnation) to Hindus.
Crescent Moon		A symbol of the aging goddess (crone) to contemporary witches and victory over death to many Muslims. In Islamic lands, crescent can be seen enclosing a lone pentagram.
The Cross		While anyone--even pagans--now use the cross as decoration or as an occult symbol, Christians continue to treasure the cross of Calvary. But be careful what kind of cross you wear - and what message you communicate to others.
Eisernas Kreuz		Also called the Mantuan or Maltese cross. First linked to an ancient goddess temple on Malta, it was adopted as the Iron Cross in Prussia. During the First World War, it appeared on German fighter planes and tanks. Later, it became a fascist symbol in France, Portugal and other nations.
Double- headed Eagle		A Masonic seal and initiation symbol. The number inside the pyramid over the eagle's head is 33. The eagle is a universal symbol representing the sun, power, authority, victory, the sky gods and the royal head of a nation.
Dragon		A mythical monster made up of many animals: serpent, lizard, bird, lion... It may have many heads and breath fire. To mediaeval Europe, it was dangerous and evil, but people in Eastern Asia believe it has power to help them against more hostile spiritual forces. In the Bible it represents Satan, the devil.
Dreamcatcher		An American Indian magic spiderweb inside a sacred circle. After making dreamcatchers in crafts lessons in school, many children hang them on or near their beds. Supposedly dreamcatchers will block bad dreams but allow good dreams to pass through the center.

Elements		<p>The four basic elements to many pagans are earth, water, air (wind or spirit) and fire. Many consider the first two passive and feminine - and the last two active and masculine.</p>
Eye of Horus		<p>This represents the eye of Egyptian sun-god Horus who lost an eye battling Set. Pagans use it as a charm to ward off evil.</p>
Frog		<p>A symbol of fertility to many cultures. The Romans linked it to Aphrodite, the Egyptian to the shape-shifting goddess Heket who would take the form of a frog. To the Chinese, it symbolized the moon -- "the lunar, yin principle" bringing healing and prosperity. Since frogs need watery places, their image was often used in occult rain charms.</p>
Hexagram		<p>When surrounded by a circle, it represents the "divine mind" (a counterfeit of God's wisdom) to numerous occult groups through the centuries. Many still use it in occult rituals. But to Jewish people, it is their Star of David.</p>
Italian Horn		<p>(Cornu, Cornicello, Wiggly Horn, Unicorn horn, Lucifer's horn or Leprechaun staff). The ancient magical charm or amulet worn in Italy as protection against "evil eye" has also been linked to Celtic and Druid myths and beliefs. Other superstitions link it to sexual power and good luck. It is often worn with a cross (for double protection or luck). In pre-Christian Europe, animal horns pointed to the moon goddess and were considered sacred.</p>
Lightning Bolt		<p>In ancient mythologies from many cultures (Norse, Roman, Greek, Native American, etc.) the lightning bolt would be hurled by male sky gods to punish, water, or fertilize the earth or its creatures. Navaho myths linked it to the Thunderbird, the symbol of salvation and divine gifts. On children's toys, it represents supernatural power. Double bolts, popular with contemporary skinheads, symbolize Nazi power.</p>
The Lizard		<p>The way the lizard seeks the sunlight symbolizes the soul's search for awareness. To the Romans, who believed it hibernated, the lizard meant death and resurrection.</p>
Magic Mirror		<p>Used for "scrying" (foretelling the future). The preferred spectrum might be decorated with "magic signs" during full moon rituals. One concentrates upon an object with a</p>

<p>magic mirror</p>		<p>shiny surface-- until visions appear....The term scrying comes from the English words descry which means 'to make out dimly' or 'to reveal'.</p>
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<p>Mandala</p>		<p>The Hindu term for "circle". In Hindu and Buddhist meditations, it is used to raise consciousness. In meditation, the person fixes his or her mind on the center of the "sacred circle." Geometric designs are common. The center of some mandalas show a triangle with a bindu (dot) inside a circle. It represents the merging of male and female forces.</p>
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<p>Mask</p>		<p>Used by pagans around the world to represent animal powers, nature spirits, or ancestral spirits. In pagan rituals, the wearer may chant, dance and enter a trance in order to contact the spirit world and be possessed by the spirit represented by the mask. The mask pictured represents the mythical Hindu elephant god, Ganesha.</p>
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<p>Medicine Shield</p>		<p>A round shield decorated with personal symbols or pictures of the animal spirit(s) contacted on a Spirit Quest</p>
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<p>Om</p>		<p>Sanskrit letters or symbol for the "sacred" Hindu sound om (ohm or aum) called "the mother of all mantras. The four parts symbolize four stages of consciousness: Awake, sleeping, dreaming, and a trance or transcendental state.</p>
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<p>Pentacle</p>		<p>5 pointed star pointing up. A standard symbol for witches, freemasons, and many other pagan or occult groups. To witches, it represents the four basic elements (wind, water, earth and fire) plus a pantheistic spiritual being such as Gaia or Mother Earth. It is also used for protection - to banish energy, or to bring it to you, depending on how it's drawn.</p>
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<p>Pentagram</p>		<p>5 pointed star pointing down. Used in occult rituals to direct forces or energies. Often represents satanism, the horned god or various expressions of contemporary occultism, especially when a goat-head is superimposed on the inverted pentagram.</p>
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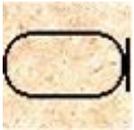
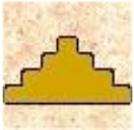
<p>Philosopher's Stone</p>		<p>The symbol for the Alchemist quest for transformation and spiritual illumination, it was also the British title of the first Harry Potter book (the U.S. publisher changed it to Sorcerer's Stone). The double-headed eagle in the center is a Masonic seal.</p>
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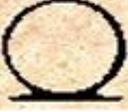
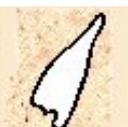
The Phoenix		A universal symbol of the sun, rebirth, resurrection and immortality, this legendary red "fire bird" was believed to die in its self-made flames, then rise again out of its own ashes. The Phoenix is also linked to the worship of the fiery sun and sun gods such as Mexico's Quetzalcoatl.
Scarab		Called the dung beetle because of its practice of rolling a ball of dung across the ground. The Egyptians observed this behavior and equated it with the ball of the sun being rolled across the sky. This sacred symbol adorned popular seals, amulets and magic charms (worn as protection against evil spirits or to overcome barrenness) first in Egypt, then in Phoenicia, Greece and other Mediterranean lands. Medieval alchemists used its pattern in their magical diagrams.
Serpant (or Snake)		Most earth-centered or pagan cultures worshipped the serpent. It represents rebirth (because of its molting), protection against evil, either male or female sexuality, rain and fertility, a mediator between the physical and spiritual world. In the Bible it usually represents sin, temptation, destruction, and Satan. The circular image of the serpent biting its tail links the mythical significance of the serpent to that of the sacred "circle."
The Spider		Linked to treachery and death in many cultures, it was seen as a "trickster" in ancient Africa, a "spinner of fate" in ancient goddess cultures and -- in ancient Greek myths -- the goddess Arachne was turned into a spider by her jealous rival Athena. Christian cultures have linked it both to an evil force that sucked blood from its victims and to good luck because of the cross on the back of some species. The Chinese consider the spider descending on its thread a bringer of joys from heaven.
The Sphinx		Ancient Egyptian and Babylonian guardian of sacred places --an idol with human head and a lion's body. The Greek sphinx would devour travelers who failed to answer her riddle.
Spiral		Linked to the "circle". Ancient symbol of the goddess, the womb, fertility, feminine serpent force, continual change, and the evolution of the universe.
		In contrast to the circle which often symbolizes the sacred and spiritual, the square represents the physical world. Like the quartered circle, it points pagans to the four

<p>Square</p>		<p>compass directions: north, east, south and west. While the circle and "spiral" symbolize female sexuality in many earth-centered cultures, the square represents male qualities.</p>
<p>Sun Face</p>		<p>The pictured image is part of an 18th century Masonic ritual painting, but it illustrates a symbol that has been central to most major spiritual systems of history. Since the sun god usually reigned over a pantheon of lesser gods. his symbol played a vital part in pagan worship (and in the rituals of occult secret societies) around the world. In Inca myths, the sun was worshipped as the divine ancestor of the nation.</p>
<p>Sun and Moon</p>		<p>A universal pagan expression of the merging of opposites. Like the Yin Yang, the marriage of the male sun and the female moon represents unity in diversity, compromise instead of conflict, and conformity to a new consciousness where all is one.</p>
<p>Lotus Sema</p>		<p>represents the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. In this rendering we see the Sema bound with the lotus. The lotus represents Upper Egypt.</p>
<p>Sun Wheel</p>		<p>or Ring Cross. A universal symbol found on ancient slabs in Nordic countries, in pre-Columbian America and in Mediterranean countries. Today, it is used as a logo by some new fascist organizations. Like the swastika and other sun symbols, it represents power and supremacy.</p>
<p>Theosophy</p>		<p>Simplified version of the symbol behind the occult beliefs of UN leader Robert Muller (his World Core Curriculum became a worldwide pattern for global education) and education leader Shirley McCune.</p>
<p>Toad</p>		<p>Linked to witchcraft and other occult practices</p>
<p>Tongue</p>		<p>(protruding): Linked to flame, fire, fertility, sexual power and spiritual power. In nations around the world, images of deities or masks with protruding tongues have indicated active and occupying spiritual forces -- often a union of masculine and feminine spirits. Such images were vital to pagan rituals invoking demonic spirits. The sexual/spiritual forces represented by gargoyles with protruding tongues</p>

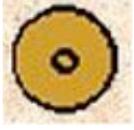
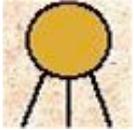
		which adorned Gothic cathedrals were believed to protect the buildings from other spiritual powers.
Totem		Carved, painted representation of power animals or animal-human ancestors. To American Indians in the Northwest, who believe that all of nature has spiritual life, the animals in their totems poles represent the spiritual powers of animal protectors or ancestors.
Triangle		Associated with the number 3. Pointing upwards, it symbolizes fire, male power and counterfeit view of God. To Christians, it often represents the Trinity. Pointing down, it symbolizes water, female sexuality, and homosexuality.
Uroborus		The serpent biting its own tail represents eternity and the cycles or "circle of life." Medieval alchemists linked it to the cyclical processes in nature. The uroboros pictured here (encircling the UN symbol for humanity seen inside a triangle) was the official symbol on for the 1996 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements pictured on all its literature.
The Wheel		A universal symbol of or cosmic unity, astrology, "the circle of life," evolution, etc. The pagan sacred circle plus any number of radiating spokes or petals form the wheel - a Wheel of Life to Buddhists, a Medicine Wheel to Native Americans, a Mandala to Hindus. It symbolizes unity, movement, the sun, the zodiac, reincarnation, and earth's cycles of renewal. Pagans use it in astrology, magic and many kinds of rituals.
Tibetan Prayer Wheel		device for spreading spiritual blessings and well being. Rolls of thin paper, imprinted with many, many copies of the mantra Om Mani Padme Hum... are wound around an axle in a protective container, and spun around and around. Tibetan Buddhists believe that saying this mantra, out loud or silently to oneself, invokes the powerful benevolent attention and blessings of Chenrezig, the embodiment of compassion.
Wheel of Dharma		Buddhist wheel of life and reincarnation.
The		Civilizations dating back to the 4th Century (Etruscans, Romans... Britain, America) have held turkey or chicken wishbone contest. Pulling the dry turkey or chicken bone until it snapped ("lucky break"), they believing the winner's

Wishbone		wish or dream would come true. In today's increasingly superstitious culture, many believe that this symbol will "catch" their dreams, bring good luck, and make their wishes come true. As in contemporary witchcraft or magic, the object becomes a channel of "good" energy.
World Triad		Originally an oriental symbol, it was adopted by western Gnostics as an emblem of cosmic creativity, the threefold nature of reality or fate, and the eternally spiraling cycles of time... In Japan it was maga-tama or mitsu tomoe, the world soul.... In Bhutan and Tibet, it is still known as the Cosmic Mandal, a sign of the Trimurti. Like the Yin Yang, it also represents eternity.
Yin Yang		A Chinese Tao picture of universal harmony and the unity between all opposites: light/dark, male/female, etc. Yin is the dark, passive, negative female principle. Yang is the light, active, positive principle. Since it represent monism (all is one) and pantheism (all is God), it opposes Christianity, which shows us that there is only one God (monotheism), and only in Christ can we be one.
Astrological Chart		used by medieval alchemists in divination. Notice the symbol of the intellect and of the planet (and Roman god) Mercury inside the center "triangle" (see above). This triangle is surrounded by a hexagram and two smaller triangles positioned as male and female energy - and seven more concentric "circles". Compound symbols within magical codes and names inside multiple circles have been used by occultists and sorcerers in many parts of the world. It is still used in African witchcraft.
Amenta		This symbol represents the Underworld or Land of the Dead. Originally it meant the horizon of the sun set. Later, it became the symbol of the west bank of the Nile, where the sun set and also where the Egyptians traditionally buried their dead.
Nekhbet		A goddess portrayed as a vulture. Protrectress of Upper Egypt.
Ba		The Ba is referring to one's soul. It would leave the body at the time of death. During the days the Ba would make itself useful, at night it would return to the tomb. At this time, it would look for the person to which it belonged. This would be the mummy, however, often the egyptians would supply the Ba with a statue in the likeness of the deceased in case the mummy was lost or damaged.

<p>Shenu</p>		<p>More commonly known as a cartouche. The shape represents a loop of rope in which a name is written. A Shenu is protector of that name.</p>
<p>Leb</p>		<p>This symbol represents a heart. The Egyptian believed the heart was the center of all consciousness, even the center of life itself. When someone died it was said that their "heart has departed." It was the only organ that was not removed from the body during mummification. In the Book of the dead, it was the heart that was weighed against the feather of Maat to see if an individual was worthy of joining Osiris in the afterlife.</p>
<p>Flail and Crook</p>		<p>A symbol of royalty, majesty and dominion.</p>
<p>Primordial Hill</p>		<p>The Egyptians believed that during creation this hill rose out of the sea of chaos to create dry land. The idea of this hill rising had a profound effect on the Egyptians, being used as every thing from temple layouts to the possible inspiration behind the pyramids.</p>
<p>Udjat</p>		<p>The sound eye of Horus. Symbolizes healing and protection.</p>
<p>Maat</p>		<p>Represents truth, justice, morality and balance. Deities are often seen standing on this symbol, as if standing on a foundation of Maat.</p>
<p>Kalash</p>		<p>(kalasa) - This symbol, depicting a vase covered with leaves, is a representation of the kalash, a Hindu/Jain ritual implement. The kalash is a clay or copper pot filled with water, and topped with mango leaves and a coconut. The kalash has many symbolic meanings- it is the primordial waters, the soul filled with love and compassion, abundance, and hospitality. The coconut is a symbol of the God head- the three eyes symbolic of the eyes of Vishnu.</p>
		<p>A loop of rope that has no beginning and no end, it symbolized eternity. The sun disk is often depicted in the center of it. The shen also seems to be a symbol of</p>

Shen		protection. It is often seen being clutched by deities in bird form, Horus the falcon, Mut the vulture. Hovering over Pharaohs head with their wings outstretched in a gesture of protection. The word shen comes from the word "shenu" which means "encircle," and in its elongated form became the cartouche which surrounded the king's name.
Nemes		A striped headcloth worn by Pharaohs.
Atef		The atef crown was worn by Osiris. It is made up of the white crown of Upper Egypt and the red feathers are representative of Busiris, Osiris's cult center in the Delta.
Deshret		The Red Crown. This was the crown that represented Lower Egypt.
Hedjet		The White Crown. This was the crown of Upper Egypt.
Pshent		The Double Crown, the red crown and the white crown put together to represent a unified Egypt. Although Egypt was not always a unified nation it was stronger that way. Therefore unification was desirable. Narmer (Menes), the founder of the First Dynasty around 3100 B.C., was the first man recorded wearing this crown.
Khepresh		The blue crown was a ceremonial crown often worn in battle.
Uraeus		The cobra is an emblem of Lower Egypt. It is associated with the king and kingdom of Lower Egypt. It is also associated with the sun and with many deities. The cobra represented the "fiery eye of Re", in which two uraei can be seen on either side of a winged solar disk. The uraeus appears as a symbol worn on the crown or headdress of royalty. It is used as a protective symbol, the Egyptians believed that the cobra would spit fire at any approaching enemies.

Feather of Maat		Represents truth, justice, morality and balance. It was pharaoh's job to uphold Maat. When a pharaoh died, Maat was lost and the world was flung into chaos. Only the coronation of a new pharaoh could restore Maat.
Djed		It is believed that the Djed is a rendering of a human backbone. It represents stability and strength. It was originally associated with the creation god Ptah, himself being called the "Noble Djed". As the Osiris cults took hold it became known as the backbone of Osiris. A djed column is often painted on the bottom of coffins, where the backbone of the deceased would lay. This identified the person with the king of the underworld, Osiris. It also acts as a sign of stability for the deceased' journey into the afterlife.
Nebu		This symbol represents gold which was considered a divine metal, it was thought to be the flesh of the gods. Its polished surface was related to the brilliance of the sun. Gold was important to the afterlife as it represents aspects of immortality. By the New Kingdom, the royal burial chamber was called the "House of Gold."
Khet		This symbol represents a lamp or brazier on a stand from which a flame emerges. Fire was embodied in the sun and in its symbol the uraeus which spit fire. Fire also plays a part in the Egyptian concept of the underworld. There is one terrifying aspect of the underworld which is similar to the Christians concept of hell. Most Egyptians would like to avoid this place with its fiery lakes and rivers that are inhabited by fire demons.
Ka		The ka is usually translated as "soul" or "spirit". The ka came into existence when an individual was born. It was believed that the ram-headed god Khnum crafted the ka on his potter's wheel at a persons birth. It was thought that when someone died they "met their ka". A persons ka would live on after their body had died. Some tombs included model houses as the ka needed a place to live. Offerings of food and drink would be left at the tomb entrance so the ka could eat and drink.
Menhed		A scribes pallet. Writing was a very important skill to the ancient Egyptians. It was practiced by a group called scribes. The writing equipment used by scribes consisted of a palette, which held black and red pigments, a water jar, and a pen. To be a scribe was a favorable position, even some kings and nobles are shown proudly displaying scribe palettes.

Was		This is a symbol of power and dominion. The Was scepter is carried by deities as a sign of their power. It is also seen being carried by kings and later by people of lesser stature in mortuary scenes.
Vedik Om		The word Om (aum) derives from the Sanskrit. The Om is the primordial sound by which the earth was created- a similar concept to the Greek Logos. It symbolizes unfolding or expansion- when pronounced, it begins in the lungs, and ends on the lips. This is the ancient Hindu version of the Om symbol.
Rekhyt		This bird is called the Lapwing, it is identified by its head crest, It's wings are pinned back preventing it from flying. This symbol signifies a group of people. It is often seen below the feet of a ruler to signify that the people are subjects of that ruler.
Naos		Shrine in which divine statues were kept, especially in temple sanctuaries. A small wooden naos was normally placed inside a monolithic one in hard stone; the latter are typical of the Late Period, and sometimes elaborately decorated. Also used as a term for temple sanctuary.
Menat		This symbol represents a heavy beaded necklace with a crescent shaped front and a counter piece at the rear. It was a symbol associated with the goddess Hathor and her son, Ihy. In fact , Hathor was known as the "Great Menat". Hathor used the Menat as a conduit through which she passes her power. It was representative of the ideas of joy, life, potency, fertility, birth, and rebirth.
Ra		The sun was the primary element of life in ancient Egypt, we find this importance reflected in the art and religion. Some of the most popular gods had a solar connection. The sun was first worshipped as Horus, then as Ra and later as Amun-Ra.
The Aten		The Aten gained its prominence during the reign of Akhenaten. The heretic king made an effort it seems, to unite all the peoples of Egypt under one god. He abolished the traditional cults of Egypt and replaced them with the Aten. Unfortunately for Akhenaten, the Egyptians did not wish to be united in this fashion. This god had no physical image, but it was represented as a solar disk projecting many downward rays that ended as human hands.

Medusa		The legendary monster of Greek myth, whose head graced the shield of the Goddess Athena. The Medusa's head is frequently seen in use as a protective device on shields and talismans.
Djew		Which means mountain, the symbol suggests two peaks with the Nile valley in the middle. The Egyptians believed that there was a cosmic mountain range that held up the heavens. It was on these peaks that heaven rested. Each peak of this mountain chain was guarded by a lion deity, who's job it was to protect the sun as it rose and set. The mountain was also a symbol of the tomb and the afterlife, probably because most Egyptian tombs were located in the mountainous land bordering the Nile valley.
Akhet		This symbol represents the horizon from which the sun emerged and disappeared. The horizon thus embodied the idea of both sunrise and sunset. It is similar to the two peaks of the Djew or mountain symbol with solar disk in the center.
Sistrum		The sistrum was a sacred percussion instrument used in the cult of Hathor. The sistrum consisted of a wooden or metal frame fitted with loose strips of metal and disks which jingled when moved. This noise was thought to attract the attention of the gods.
Tiet		The exact origin of this symbol is unknown. In many respects it resembles an ankh except that its arms curve down. It represents the ideas of resurrection and eternal life. As early as the Third Dynasty we find the tiet being used as decoration when it appears with both the ankh and the djed column, and later with the Was scepter. The tiet is associated with Isis and is often called "the knot of Isis" or "the blood of Isis." It seems to be called "the knot of Isis" because it resembles a knot used to secure the garments that the gods wore.
She		A pool of water. The Egyptians portrayed bodies of water by means of equally spaced vertical wave lines. When these lines are inclosed by a rectangle it denotes a lake or pool. The Egyptians believed water was the primeval matter from which all creation began. Life in Egypt's desert climate depended on water, and a pool of water would be a great luxury. There are many tomb paintings that show the deceased drinking from a pool in the afterlife.
		A Lotus Flower. This is a symbol of the sun, of creation and rebirth. Because at night the flower closes and sinks underwater, at dawn it rises and opens again. According to

<p>Sesen</p>		<p>one creation myth it was a giant lotus which first rose out of the watery chaos at the beginning of time. From this giant lotus the sun itself rose on the first day. A symbol of Upper Egypt.</p>
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<p>Pet</p>		<p>This symbol depicts the sky as a ceiling which drops at the ends, the same way the real sky seems to reach for the horizon. This sign was often used in architectural motifs; the top of walls, and door frames. It symbolizes the heavens.</p>
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<p>The Sa</p>		<p>This symbol means protection. Its origins are uncertain, but it is speculated that it represents either a rolled up herdsman's shelter or a papyrus life-preserver used by ancient egyptian boaters. Either way it is clearly a symbol of protection. From early times the Sa plays an important part in jewelry design. It is often used in conjunction with symbols, particularly the Ankh, Was and Djed signs. We often find Taurt, the hippopotamus goddess of childbirth, resting her paw on a standing sa sign.</p>
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<p>Palm Branch</p>		<p>The Egyptians would put a notch in a palm branch to mark the passing of a year in the life of a pharaoh. It symbolized the measure of time.</p>
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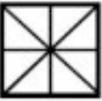
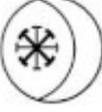
<p>Sekhem</p>		<p>This is a symbol of authority.</p>
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<p>Ushabtis</p>		<p>Literally translated it means "to answer." It is a small mummiform figure placed in tombs to do work in the afterlife on behalf of the deceased. In some tombs of the late New Kingdom whole gangs of ushabti workers were included with different tools for doing different work. A complete collection would consist of 401 Ushabti: one for each day of the year, 365 plus 36 foreman.</p>
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<p>Fetish</p>		<p>An animal skin hanging from a stick, this is a symbol of Osiris and Anubis.</p>
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<p>Canopic Jars</p>		<p>During mummification the internal organs were removed and placed in four containers. These containers often have human or animal-headed stoppers. The word, canopic, comes from the Greek name of the local god of Canopus in the Nile delta, who was represented as a human-</p>
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Jars		headed pot. Canopic jars can be made of limestone, alabaster, wood, pottery, or even cartonnage. The heads of the canopic jar represented the Four Sons of Horus, and guarded the liver, intestines, lungs, and stomach.
Sema		This is a rendering of the lungs attached to the windpipe. As a hieroglyph this symbol represents the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. Other symbols are often added to further illustrate unification.
Sema in Papyrus		In this rendering we see the Sema bound with the papyrus, which represents Lower Egypt.
Hidden Pentacle		A pentacle disguised in a more intricate design, which may be worn when it is not safe or appropriate to wear a standard pentacle. Many such stylized designs are worn which can be recognized by other believers, but less apparent to intolerant family or in the workplace.
Horn Moon		This represents the masculine polarity of the universe. The Horn Moon is the archetypal horned Shaman, related to the ancient Gods of vegetation and the hunt: Greek Pan, the Celtic Cernunnos, and the Egyptian Ammon. It is a symbol of the Goddess Diana, especially in Dianic Wicca.
Horned God		Another Horned God image, created from a pentacle.
Hathor		Another Horned God image, drawn from Egyptian hieroglyphs representing the Cow Goddess Hathor, is sometimes used by Egyptian or feminine centered Pagans.
Triple Luna		Representing the three aspects of the moon (waxing, waning, and full).
Triple Goddess		Representing the 3 aspects of womankind (mother, maiden, crone), as well as the Lady, or Goddess, the feminine polarity of the universe.

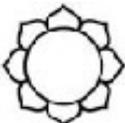
Wheel of the Year		Marks the important holy days, or Sabbats, in the Wiccan Ritual calendar. It is derived from the sun wheel, or solar cross, a pre-Christian European calendar marking the Solstices and Equinoxes:
Cauldron		Sometimes called the Cup or Cauldron of Cerridwen. The ancient Celts used cauldrons for food and in ritual as an emblem of abundance and divine inspiration. In Celtic mythology and folklore, the cauldron provides infinite sustenance or artistic inspiration. As a Wiccan ritual tool, it's most often used to represent the fire or water elements, the cauldron is sometimes employed for scrying, for mixing herbs, for consecration, or to hold the ingredients for a spell. It is generally held to be a feminine symbol:
Cernunnos		an ancient Celtic horned deity who is often considered the origin of the concept of the Wiccan Horned God. Cernunnos symbolizes the masculine power of nature, especially the domain of forests and the animals that dwell in them.
The Lady		A simplified silhouette of a paleolithic Egyptian mother Goddess, probably a prototype of the Goddess Isis, and is often used to symbolize the feminine deity of Wicca.
Witch's Sign		Used in some traditions to mark ritual tools. It is similar to the solar cross, but its exact origin is unknown (It is similar to the Roman numeral thirteen, and reader suggests this may represent the coven of thirteen members). Similar devices were used in the medieval period to mark time.
Hecate's Wheel		An ancient Greek symbol, and is an emblem of the Moon Goddess Hecate (Diana Lucifera), and her triple aspect. It is generally used by practitioners of Hellenic Recon or Dianic Traditions.
Seax-Wicca		The emblem of an Anglo-Saxon influenced branch of Wicca, symbolizes the sun, moon, and the eight Sabbats, or holy days.
Elven Star		(or seven pointed star) - associated with practitioners of "Fairy" Wicca.

The Cup		(or chalice) - a symbol of the element of water, a feminine element representing intuition, gestation, psychic ability, and the subconscious. The Cup also stands in as a symbol of the Goddess, of the womb, and the female generative organs.;
Athame		(or ritual dagger) - a symbol of fire. The Athame represents the fire element, and the masculine qualities of consciousness, action, force, and strength. The athame is used to direct energy and is employed in the casting of circles. An athame is traditionally black handled and dull, but as the knife is considered a personal emblem, there is a lot of variety in how it's depicted.
The Wand		A symbol of air. It should be noted that in Ritual Magick, wands are of the fire element, and the dagger is of air. Wiccan practice generally reverses these designations, largely due to the union of the chalice with the dagger in ritual. Wiccan wands are usually made of wood, copper, or crystal, and can be quite ornate and personal in their design. Of all the witch's tools, it is the most personal:
Triple Horn of Odin		A stylized emblem of the Norse God Odin. This symbol consists of three interlocking drinking horns, and is commonly worn or displayed as a sign of commitment to the Asatru faith. The horns figure in the mythological stories of Odin and are recalled in traditional Norse toasting rituals.
Gungnir		(Gar, Spear of Odin, Sword of Odin) - a Dwarven magical weapon given to Odin by Loki, which never misses its mark, and always returns to Odin's hand..
The Cross and Flame		The Cross and Flame is the official symbol of The United Methodist Church, adopted in 1968. The cross symbolizes Christ; the flame, the Holy Spirit of pentecost.
Veve		In Vodoun (Voodoo) practice, Veves are intricate symbols of the Loas (gods), and are used in rituals. Each Loa has his or her own complex veve, which is traced on the ground with powdered eggshell or a similar substance prior to a ritual.
Endless		One of the "eight auspicious signs," symbolizing the eight-

<p>Irminsul Knot</p>		<p>fold paths of Buddhism. The knot, also known as the "mystic dragon," is a symbol of eternity and unity.</p>
<p>Irminsul</p>		<p>A common symbol of the Asatru faith. The irminsul was a solar-phallic pillar used in religious worship practices by early Anglo-Saxons, and destroyed by Charlemagne in 772 AD. The Irminsul was likely related to the World Tree Yggdrasil, a symbol of the axis mundi (world axis), a symbol of man and the cosmos.</p>
<p>Awen</p>		<p>(or Rays) - Awen in the Celtic language means means "inspiration," or "essence," and refers to spiritual illumination. The three parts of the Awen symbol represent the harmony of opposites- the left and right rays symbolizing female and male energy; the center bar their harmonious balance.</p>
<p>Labrys</p>		<p>is a double headed ritual axe. It is found in ancient Minoan depictions of the Mother Goddess, where its symbolism is related to the labyrinth. The word "labrys" is Minoan in origin and is from the same root as the Latin labus, or lips. Use of the labrys has been documented on medieval charms used to attract women. Today, it is often used as a sign of identity and solidarity among lesbians.</p>
<p>Mjolnir</p>		<p>(or Thor's Hammer) - Mjolnir means "lightning," and symbolized the God's power over Thunder and Lightning. The Hammer Mjolnir was said to always return after it had been thrown. The Thor's Hammer amulet was worn frequently by believers as a symbol of protection- a practice so popular it continued even after most of the Norse population had converted to Christianity.</p>
<p>Triquetra</p>		<p>A tripartate symbol composed of three interlocked vesica piscis, marking the intersection of three circles. It is most commonly a symbol of the Holy Trinity (Father, son, Holy spirit) used by the Celtic Christian Church, sometimes stylized as three interlaced fish:</p>
<p>Mendes Goat</p>		<p>The so-called "Mendes Pentacle" or Sabbatic Goat emblem was devised in the nineteen fifties. A simplified version of the symbol shown was adopted as the emblem of Anton Lavey's Church of Satan in 1966. The Hebrew letters surrounding the pentacle spell out "Leviathan," the mythic sea monster of the Old Testament. This emblem is occasionally called the "Judas Goat" by modern Satanists.</p>
		<p>A lesser known historical magical sigil used occasionally as</p>

Sigil of Lucifer		an emblem by modern Satanists. The image originates in the sixteenth century Italian Grimoirium Verum, or "Grimoire of Truth." Used in conjunction with other symbols, its original purpose of the sigil was to aid in a visual invocation of the angel Lucifer.
Mano Cornuto		Means "horned hand" in Italian; the gesture is commonly depicted on charms against the evil eye. It is unclear whether the gesture originated as an image of horns or as a "poking out the eyes" gesture, but ancient lunar goddess charms depicting animal horns were used for similar protective purposes and are probably related to the gesture. The use of the horns as a symbol of satanic belief is recent, and is evolved from it's use by heavy metal musicians and fans.
Reversed Cross		(also known as the cross of St. Peter) - a symbol of humility, a symbol of Martyred St. Peter's refusal to be crucified in the manner of Christ, preferring to be hung upside down. Today, the symbol of an upturned cross may symbolize an opposition to Christian dogma. The inverted cross is also an esoteric symbol of reversal, and is related to the 12th key of the tarot, the hanged man.
Rose Cross Lamén		The Rose Cross Lamén was the most important teaching symbol of the outer order of the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, an eighteenth century magickal society. Based on the Rosicrucian Rose cross, it is a kabbalistic glyph containing a number of formulas, among them all of the "King scale" colors assigned by the GD to the Tree of Life, the four elements, alchemical elements, and the planets of the zodiac. In the center of the cross is a rose with twenty-two petals symbolizing the letters of the Hebrew alphabet and colored accordingly, which is often used as a device for creating sigils.
Mano Fico		(or fig hand) is an ancient obscene gesture. The thumb and fist gesture is an ancient representation of sexual union. The name is from the Italian word for the female vulva, fica, meaning fig (and also the origin of an english obscenity). The fig was associated by the romans with female fertility and eroticism; the fruit was sacred to Bacchus. The gesture is used against the evil eye in the belief that an obscenity serves as a distraction to evil.
Necronomicon Gate		(or the Gate of Yog-Sothoth) - a false sigil usually found on the cover of an edition of the legendary and quite fake "Necronomicon," a falsified grimoire based on the work of horror fiction writer H.P. Lovecraft.

Cross of Questioning		a logo for the rock band Blue Oyster Cult. Created by artist Bill Gawlick for the band's first album, the symbol is patterned after the astrological symbol of Saturn/Cronos, in the shape of a sickle.
Zoso		Called "Zoso" because it resembles a word, this glyph is one of four enigmatic symbols appearing on the cover of Led Zeppelin IV. Each member of the band chose a personal emblem for the cover; this symbol was chosen by guitarist Jimmy Page as a personal emblem. The symbol is probably derived from a sixteenth century treatise by mathematician and occultist Girolamo Cardano, where it is used to represent the planet Saturn for purposes of magick.
Monad		The 'Monas Hieroglyphica' (one glyph) is an emblem proposed originally by Athanasius Kircher and expanded on by Dr. John Dee for his seventeenth century treatise on the creation of a mystical symbolic language of the same name. The figure is based on the Egyptian Ankh and contains symbols of the seven planets/chemical metals.
Holy Table		The specially constructed table built by Dr. John Dee for use in his Enochian workings. The characters in the center are from the Enochian alphabet.
Ouroboros		(Infinity Snake or "tail swallower") - The ouroboros is usually depicted in the form of a snake swallowing its tail, and is usually circular, although it is sometimes depicted in a lemniscate shape. The ouroboros originated in Egypt as a symbol of the sun, and represented the travels of the sun disk. In Gnosticism, it was related to the solar God Abraxas, and signified eternity and the soul of the world.
Seal of Cagliostro		A serpent pierced by an arrow, thus representing the letter Aleph, an image of the union between active and passive, spirit and life, will and light. The arrow is that of the antique Apollo, while the serpent is the Python of fable, the green dragon of Hermetic philosophy. The letter Aleph represents equilibrated unity. The arrow signifies the active principle, will, magical action, the coagulation of the dissolvent, the fixation of the volatile by projection and the penetration of earth by fire.
Caduceus		The legendary herald's wand of the Greek God Hermes (Roman, Mercury). This symbol, a winged staff entwined by twin serpents, is nearly universal, found in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India, where it is always a symbol of harmony and balance. In the Hermetic Tradition, the

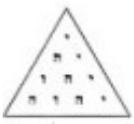
		<p>cadeceus is a symbol of spiritual awakening, and has been likened to the Kundalini serpents of Hindu mysticism.</p>
<p>Star of Babalon</p>		<p>(or waratah blossom) - This seven pointed star is the symbol chosen by Aleister Crowley to symbolize Babalon, the Thelemic Goddess who is the personification of the kabbalistic sphere of Binah. The seven points are the seven letters of the name babalon, the seven planets, the seven "veils," and the seven chakras.</p>
<p>Sigil</p>		<p>Denotes a magical sigil, a glyph used in ritual or sympathetic magick as a focus, or for summoning angels, demons, or spirits. Sigils as the signature of 'mark' of a spirit began in antiquity and reached a peak of popularity in during the Renaissance.</p>
<p>Lotus</p>		<p>The Lotus flower is held sacred in the Hindu, Buddhist, and Egyptian religions. The Lotus is a type of water lily, which rises from muddy waters to blossom, making it a symbol of purity and resurrection. The Lotus is one of the eight auspicious signs of Buddhism- an eight petalled lotus used in Buddhist mandalas symbolizes cosmic harmony, a thousand petalled lotus, spiritual illumination. A bud symbolizes potential. In Egyptian mythology, the lotus was associated with the sun, because it bloomed by day, and closed by night. The lotus was even believed to have given birth to the sun.</p>
<p>Tau Cross</p>		<p>The Tau cross was a symbol of the Roman God Mithras and the Greek Attis, and their forerunner Tammuz, the Sumerian solar God, the consort of the Goddess Ishtar. Tammuz, like Christ, was associated with fishing and shepherding. The Tau cross takes the shape of the letter of his name, and is one of the oldest letters known. A solar god, the death and resurrection of Tammuz were celebrated every spring. The custom of marking the forehead with a cross of ashes dates back to these rituals. Esoterically, the Tau represents a gate or opening, symbolic death.</p>
<p>Nonagram</p>		<p>A nine pointed star composed of three overlapping triangles. In esoteric kabbalistic doctrine, it represents the sphere of Yesod, the moon, dreams and illusions.</p>
<p>Enneagram</p>		<p>Devised by the esoteric philosopher Gurdjieff, a nine pointed glyph representing the underlying geometry of the universe.</p>

<p>Sigil of Ameth</p>		<p>(Seal of the Truth of God) - Ameth" is Hebrew for "truth." The Sigil of Ameth (or Sigillum Dei Aemeth) is best known as the large, complex circular symbol, with six pointed figures and the names of God and various angels incised thereon. The disk was placed in several places on the Holy Table and would protect the workings from outside influences.</p>
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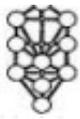
<p>Tree of Life</p>		<p>An arrangement of ten interconnected spheres (called sephiroth), which represent the central organizational system of the Jewish Kabbalistic tradition. The Tree of Life is considered to be a map of the universe and the psyche, the order of the creation of the cosmos, and a path to spiritual illumination. The ten spheres represent the ten archetypal numbers of the Pythagorean system; they are connected by paths assigned to the twenty two letter-numbers of the Hebrew alphabet.</p>
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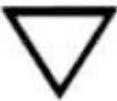
<p>YHVH</p>		<p>The four letter tetragrammaton (Greek, 'four letters') is the 'true' name of the God of the Hebrew scriptures. Its pronunciation is considered to have great power, and was never spoken aloud, save for once a year, in the inner sanctuary of the Temple during the rites of Yom Kippur. The tetragrammaton is central to the doctrines of both the Jewish and Esoteric Kabbalistic traditions, where it is equivalent to the four kabbalistic worlds of creation, the four elements, the four archangels, and the four cardinal directions. Christian kabbalists added the letter "Shin", rendering "YHShH," or Yeheshua, Jesus, as proof of the divine origin of Christ.</p>
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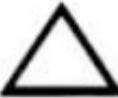
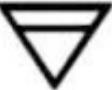
<p>Adam Kadmon</p>		<p>Represents the primordial, pre-created Man, an image of the Godhead that existed before any other divine emanation. It is a vertical arrangement of the four letters of the Tetragrammaton, the four letter name of God as given to Moses in the Hebrew Bible. In this shape, they represent Keterim, the first reflection or image of the Ain Sof. The image is derived from the book of Ezekiel, where the "Divine Glory" is described as appearing in the shape of a man.</p>
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<p>Tetraktys</p>		<p>(from the Greek, tetras, four) - A triangular figure composed of the first ten points arranged in the shape of a pyramid. The tetraktys was devised by the Greek philosopher Pythagoras as a symbol of the Cosmos. The tetraktys was so sacred to the Pythagoreans that it formed the basis of their oath. The dots represent numbers, and their descent symbolizes the order of creation of the known universe, and the increasing complexity of its manifestation.</p>
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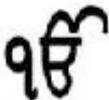
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Kabbalah		(Kabbalistic Tree Diagram) - Alternate symbol for the Tree of Life, the central organizational system of the Jewish Kabbalistic tradition.
Magen David		The Star of David is the primary modern emblem of the Jewish religion. Legend has it that the emblem was used by the Biblical King David (hence the name 'Magen David,' or shield of David). In reality, it was not associated specifically with the faith until the middle ages, when it began to appear on flags, tombstones, and synagogue decorations. Kabbalistically, the hexagram symbolizes the six directions of space, the divine union of male and female energy, and the four elements.
Serpent Cross		(or Crucified Serpent) - This gruesome symbol is an old alchemical drawing representing the "fixing of the volatile," or, making the elixir of mercury, a legendary curative, by removing the 'volatile' or poisonous element. The picture is derived from the biblical story of Moses, who erected a brazen snake as a charm against plague.
Red King		a fire triangle, with three radiating arrows below represents the "Perfect Red King," the Sulfur of the Philosophers. In alchemy, sulphur represents Sol, the fiery male element (the counterpart of Luna, mercury, the female element) of the Celestial marriage (conjunctio).
Seal of Saturn		The magical tradition of using seals or signatures for spiritual energies or entities is quite old (similar seals can be found on two thousand year old Coptic magical papyri). This particular example probably dates to medieval times, and is drawn from the "magic square" of Saturn, an ancient table of numbers believed to contain the magical essence of Saturn. Saturn in ritual magic represents the forces of containment, definition, limit, time, death, and stagnation.
Sulfur		A symbol for the alchemical element Sulfur, which is analogous to the human soul. Alchemically, sulfur has the qualities of masculine, hot and dry- combined with Mercury (feminine, cool and moist), the pair were considered the parents of all metals. Alchemical drawings often portray Sulfur as the sun. (In some views, sulfur and salt are the parents of Mercury) The symbol of sulfur is often used as an identifying symbol by many Satanists.
Alchemical Salt		Alchemical symbol for the alchemical element salt, one of the three alchemical principals, with sulfur and mercury. It is analogous to the human body.

Sagittarius		Sagittarius is the archer, the ninth constellation of the Zodiac, and a fire sign.
Taurus		Glyph representing Taurus. The second sign of the Zodiac, Taurus is the Bull, an earth sign.
Capricorn		Glyph of for the astrological birth sign Capricorn. Capricorn is an earth sign- the tenth constellation in the zodiac. Capricorn is represented by a creature (Capricornus) that is half fish, half goat, and is one of the most ancient zodiac symbols.
Virgo		Glyph representing Virgo. Virgo means virgin, is an earth sign, and the sixth constellation of the Zodiac.
Zodiac Wheel		A symbol of the band of twelve constellations encircling the earth, and the astrological signs that represent them.
Libra		Emblem of the astrological sign of Libra, the scales. The seventh sign of the Zodiac, Libra is the scales, an air sign, and represents balance. Libra is ruled by the planet Venus.
Water		The alchemical/magical symbol for water is an inverted triangle, symbolizing downward flow. The downward pointing triangle is an ancient symbol of femininity, being a representation of female genitalia. One of the four alchemical elements, water has the properties cold and moist, and symbolizes intuition, the unconscious mind, and the enclosing forces of the womb.
Scorpio		Scorpio is the scorpion, the eighth constellation of the Zodiac, a water sign. Scorpio is ruled by the planet Mars in some traditions, by Pluto in others.
		

Cancer		Astrological sign of Cancer. Cancer is the the crab, a water sign, and the fourth constellation of the Zodiac.
Pisces		The symbol representing the constellation and astrological sign of Pisces, the fishes. The last sign of the Zodiac, Pisces is the fishes, a water sign. Pisces is the ruler of the current equinoctial age, and an emblem of early Christianity.
Aries		The glyph representing the constellation Aries (the ram) and the corresponding astrological sign.
Moon		Astrological glyph for the moon, and one of the alchemical symbols for silver. In the Hermetic sciences, the moon represented the feminine, liquid, passive principle- alchemical Mercury. The hieros gamos, or divine marriage, is the combining of the solar and lunar principals to form the divine androgyne- the highest form of soiritual attainment.
Pluto		Symbol for the planet Pluto, very cold and a long distance from the sun.
Air		Alchemical symbol for air. One of the four alchemical elements, Air has the qualities of coolness and dryness, associations with breath, life, communication, and the holy spirit. In the Latin Alchemical language, it is Flatus, gas.
Fire		The upward pointing triangle is the alchemical symbol for fire. One of the four alchemical elements, Fire has the properties hot and dry, and symbolizes emotions. In alchemical tradition, the elemental spirits of fire are Salamanders. The symbol is derived from the medieval magical Seal of Solomon.
Earth		Alchemical symbol for earth. One of the four alchemical elements, earth has the properties cold and dry, and symbolizes physical sensation. In esoteric tradition, earth represents the manifestation of matter.
		An astrological symbol for the constellation of Leo. The

Leo		sigil represents the tail of the lion (Leo is Latin for lion.) Leo is a fire sign, and the fifth constellation of the Zodiac.
Saturn		Represents the planet Saturn, and it corresponding alchemical metal, lead. Alchemically, lead was the prima matera, or primal matter, and represented putrifaction and decay.
Uranus		Astrological symbol of the planet Uranus. The shape remembers the originally proposed name (after it's discoverer, Herschel).
Neptune		An astrological emblem symbolizing the planet Neptune, meant to represent the trident of the god of the same name. Astrologically, Neptune is the ruler of Pisces.
Mercury		This glyph derives from an ancient Greek drawing representing the winged sandal of the messenger God Mercury. It represents the planet Mercury in Astrology, mercury as alchemical quicksilver, and as the magical element mercurius. Mercury is analogous to the human spirit, and one of the three alchemical principals, with sulfur and salt.
Mars		This symbol represents the planet Mars, the red planet. It is also a symbol of masculinity.
Gemini		Astrological glyph for Gemini. The third sign of the Zodiac, Gemini is an air sign, and means The Twins.
Vesta		This is the astrological symbol for the asteroid Vesta. The emblem symbolizes the hearth and flame of the temple of the Goddess Vesta.
Venus		Represents the planet Venus, and its corresponding alchemical metal, copper. Because of its association with Venus, it is also a symbol of femininity.

Jupiter		Astrological symbol of the planet Jupiter (Jove); alchemical seal of tin.
Aquarius		Glyph representing the constellation Aquarius, the water bearer. Aquarius is, ironically, an air sign. It is the eleventh constellation in the zodiac.
Capricornus		Glyph of for the astrological birth sign Capricorn. Capricorn is an earth sign- the tenth constellation in the zodiac. Capricorn is represented by a creature (Capricornus) that is half fish, half goat, and is one of the most ancient zodiac symbols.
Scientology Cross		A symbol representing the Church of Scientology. Designed by founder L. Ron Hubbard, it bears an obvious resemblance to the Golden Dawn's Rose Cross.
Ek Onkar		Ek Onkar means "God is One." The symbol is an emblem of the Sikh religion and is found on Gurdwaras (Sikh temples). The symbol is derived from the Sanskrit OM, as written in the Gurumukhi script. Ek Onkar means "God is one," and relates to the Sikh belief in the unity of God.
Lips		Lips symbolize love and sometimes sexuality in modern culture.
Aya		(or Fern) - Defiance, independence, resourcefulness.
Kojo Baiden		Cosmos, omnipresence
Gye Nayame		Presence of God

Fihankra		(or House) - Security, safety.
Osrane ne nsoroma		(or Ram's horns) - Wisdom, learning, humility
Ohene		(or King) - Foresight, wisdom.
Kuntenkanten		Humility and modesty.
Bin Nkabi		(or None bite another) - Do not seek revenge, avoid conflict
Krado		Law, authority.
Funtunfunafu		(crocodiles sharing one stomach) - Need for unity, working together.
Gyawu		(Hair of the heroi Kwatakye) - Valor, Respect, leadership.
Akoko Nan		(Chicken's claw) - Protectiveness, loving discipline.

Sankofa		(Return and get it) - Mistakes can be rectified.
Duafe		(The Comb) Feminine virtue, everlasting love.
Odenkyem		(Crocodile) - Defense, protection.
Adwo		Peace, calmness under pressure.
Akoban		(War Horn) - Willingness to take charge.
Nkyinkyim		Endurance, grace under hardship.
Wawa Aba		(Wawa Seed) - Overcoming barriers, movement, progression.
Osrane Nsorama		(Sun and moon) - Marriage, faithfulness, patience.
Kramobone		One bad makes all look bad.

Pagya		(Flint for fire making) - Bravery.
Nkontim		(Hair of the Queen's servant) - Loyalty, Readiness to serve.
Owuo Atwedee		(The Ladder) - Fate, inevitability.
Peace Symbol		Gerald Holtom designed the peace symbol in 1958 for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.
Shamrock		In the fifth century, St. Patrick used this clover with three leaves to illustrate the concept of the Holy Trinity in converting people to Christianity. It has been associated with Ireland ever since.
Four-Leaf Clover		According to legend, after Eve was banished from paradise, she plucked a four-leaf clover from the Garden of Eden and took it with her. Although clovers normally have only three leaves, the persistent sleuth can eventually find one with four leaves and, along with it, find good luck.
The Unicorn		This mythical horselike creature, usually depicted as white, is unique because of the horn on its forehead. It is said that the unicorn can only be captured by a virgin, thus it symbolized femininity, purity, and goodness. Sacred to Artemis and Diana in the mythology of the Greeks and Romans, the unicorn often represents the moon in heraldry.
Donkey		In 1828, U.S. President Andrew Jackson made a humorous allusion to his perjorative nickname ("jackass"), and the Democratic Party decided to incorporate the donkey in its symbolism. The donkey has also been considered a symbol of stubbornness, and in other circles a symbol of patience and gentleness. The "gentleness" symbolism is possibly due to the fact that the Bible reported that the Virgin Mary rode a donkey to Bethlehem

		and that Jesus rode a donkey into Jerusalem.
Elephant		The elephant has been a symbol of the Republican Party of the United States ever since 1874, when Harper's Weekly published a cartoon of an elephant trampling on inflation and chaos. Due to its long lifespan, the elephant has come to represent longevity and long memory.
Cat		The cat was sacred to the Egyptian god Bast, but it later became associated with witches (as "familiars") in the Middle Ages. A black cat is considered bad luck in some countries, good luck in others. In Ancient Greece and Rome, the cat was attributed to the goddess of liberty, and it was sacred to the goddess of the moon, Diana (Artemis). A cat supposedly saved Mohammed from the serpent, and it is thus revered in Moslem cultures. It was also the guardian of homes and thus came to symbolize domesticity.
The Club		Otherwise known as trefoils, clubs represent many things: fall, winter, night, darkness, males, fire, energy, will, wealth, work, luck, and happiness.
The Diamond		Diamonds represent warmth, light, femininity. In the Tarot, they symbolize earthly matter, money, courage, and energy, but fortune-tellers often associate diamonds with spitefulness and annoyance.
The Heart		Hearts represent the warmth of spring and summer seasons and the power of light. They are the center of life and the world. In the Tarot, hearts can also symbolize knowledge, love, life from water, and fertility, and in fortune-telling, joy.
The Spade		The spade represents a leaf of the "cosmic" tree, and thus life. Along with its companion suit, clubs, spades represent fall and winter and the power of darkness. In the Tarot, they symbolize intellect, action, air, and death.
Sacred Chao		A symbol of Discordianism, take-off of the phrase "sacred cow." It is the key to illumination. Devised by the Apostle Hung Mung in ancient China, it was modified and popularized by the Taoists. It is the HODGE-PODGE of the Erisians. The Sacred Chao symbolizes absolutely everything anyone need ever know about absolutely anything, and more! It even symbolizes everything not worth knowing.

Troll Cross		The troll cross is an amulet made of a circle of iron crossed at the bottom, a charm worn by early Scandinavian peoples as a protection against trolls and elves. Iron and crosses were both believed to ward off evil creatures.
Messianic Star		The Messianic Star, an image used as an emblem of the Messianic Christian movement. It consists of a fish emblem, or Vesica Pisces, intertwined with a Star of David, symbolizing the harmony of Jewish and Christian beliefs.
Kartika		(Drigug, Grigug) - In Tibetan Buddhism, the Kartika, or Drigug, The Kartika, or Drigug, is a ritual flaying knife used in burial rituals, with the handle crafted as a dorje. A tool of the wrathful female deities known as Dakinis, the kartika symbolizes the cutting of all things material, symbolized by the human body.
Skull and Crossbones		(or Death's Head) - The origins of the ubiquitous skull and crossed bones symbol are unclear. The symbol itself is quite old, and appears as a funerary symbol in christian catacombs. In the middle ages, it was a common tombstone decoration, and appeared in many "memento mori," illustrative reminders of mortality. In more recent times, the skull and crossbones signifies poison. Another common appearance of the symbol is on the "Jolly Roger," or pirate's flag:
Sefer Yetzirah		This symbol illustrates the order of creation outlined in the Jewish Kabbalistic work Sefer Yetzirah. The central star contains the three Hebrew "mother" letters, which represent the three primal elements air, water, and fire, which make up the three horizontal bars of the tree of life. The central star represents the seven "double" letter, and the seven vertical paths on the tree. The outer ring represents the twelve 'simple' letters, and the twelve diagonal paths.
Manaia		This is a popular symbol of a mythical bird-headed being called Manaia, a Maori spirit guardian and messenger of the gods. This design is worn as an amulet of protection, and is usually carved from bone or jade.
Rainbow Flag		Use of the Rainbow Flag by the gay community began in 1978 when it first appeared in the San Francisco Gay and Lesbian Freedom Day Parade. Borrowing symbolism from the hippie movement and black civil rights groups, San Francisco artist Gilbert Baker designed the rainbow flag in response to a need for a symbol that could be used year after year. The 6 Colors of the flag are Red for life Orange

		for healing Yellow for sun Green for nature Blue for harmony Purple for spirit.
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<p>Pink Triangle</p>		<p>The Pink Triangle is easily one of the more popular and widely-recognized symbols for the gay community. The pink triangle is rooted in World War II times, and reminds us of the tragedies of that era. Although homosexuals were only one of the many groups targeted for extermination by the Nazi regime, it is unfortunately the group that history often excludes. The pink triangle challenges that notion, and defies anyone to deny history.</p>
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<p>Lion of Judah</p>		<p>In the Rastafarian religion, the Lion of Judah is an emblem of Ras Tafari, otherwise known as former Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie. According to rastafarian belief, Selassie was the Messiah, the second coming of Christ referenced in the Book of Revelation: "the hair of whose head was like wool, whose feet were like unto burning brass." Taken from the heraldic symbol of the biblical Tribe of Judah, the lion represents to Rastafarians Selassie as the "King of Kings." The standard carried in the lion's mouth is the flag of Ethiopia, the crown that of the Emperor.</p>
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<p>Phurba</p>		<p>The Phurba is triple sided Tibetan ritual dagger or stake. The phurba is patterned after an ancient Vedic tool, a stake used to tether sacrificial animals. It is used ritually to create stability and areas of protected space, often staked into the ground in circles prior to rituals. Only one initiated into its use may possess a phurbha, all others are forbidden.</p>
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<p>Chnoubis</p>		<p>an egyptian Gnostic solar icon, found most often on gnostic gems, and amulets for protection against poison and disease. It is a composite figure with the head of a lion and the body of a serpent, with seven rays emanating from the head. Chnoubis is associated with Abraxas, and may be an aspect of Abraxas.</p>
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<p>Romani (Gypsy) Chakra</p>		<p>This emblem, the roma chakra, was adopted in 1971 at the First World Romani Congress as the official symbol of the Roma ("Gypsy") people, resembles a Hindu Chakra wheel, and not unintentionally. Chosen deliberately to honor the Romani's Indian heritage, the sixteen spoked wheel adorns the Romani (Romany) flag, and is reminiscent of the wheels of the Vardo, or Wagon, which has served as the home for Romany families for more than a hundred years. Roma means "people." Romani people generally refer to themselves by tribal affiliations. Common appellations like "Gypsy" are considered derogatory and are not used by the Romani to refer to themselves.</p>
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<p>Leather Pride Flag</p>		<p>Created by Tony DeBlase and first displayed at the Mr. Leather Contest in Chicago in 1989, the Leather Pride Flag gained universal recognition as a symbol of those with leather, S&amp;M, B&amp;D, uniform, latex, western and other fetishes.</p>
<p>Kalachakra</p>		<p>A complex Buddhist emblem symbolizing the Kalachakra, or wheel of time. the seven intertwined letters (rendered in Lantsa, a Buddhist version of Sanskrit used for mantras and sacred texts) represent the seven words of the kalachakra mantra- "Ham Ksha Ma La Va Ra Ya."</p>
<p>Eastern Star</p>		<p>The emblem of the female Masonic organization, the Order of the Eastern Star. The symbol is a complex one, and is said to represent the Star of Bethlehem, symbolizing the descent of spirit into matter- the divine in man, or even the presence of God on earth. Its appellation also implies a relationship with the planet Venus, also called the "eastern star." Each point on the star has an emblem of a different biblical heroine (Adah, Ruth, Esther, Martha, and Electa) and the qualities they represent- fidelity, constancy, loyalty, faith, and love.</p>
<p>Freedom Rings</p>		<p>Freedom Rings, designed by David Spada with the Rainbow Flag in mind, are six colored aluminum rings. They have come to symbolize independence and tolerance of others.</p>
<p>Horned Shaman</p>		<p>The horned shaman figure is one of several dancing figures from a cave painting in Ariège, France, dated 10,000 BC. Nicknamed the "dancing sorcerer," it is believed to represent a shaman in ceremonial dress, or in the form of a shape shifter. The composite creature has the tail of a wolf, the body and antlers of a deer, the eyes of an owl, and the paws of a bear. It may be related to early depictions of the Celtic deity Cernunnos, the master of animals.</p>
<p>Bird Man of Rapanui</p>		<p>This myterious bird-headed figure, called the "Birdman," is one of many strange symbols found on inscribed wooden tablets written by the early people of Rapanui (Easter Island.) The tablets have never been translated, but are believed to have been religious in nature.</p>
		<p>the legendary eight-legged horse belonging to Odin, the Father God of the Norse pantheon. Sleipnir carries Odin</p>

Sleipnir		<p>Father-God of the Norse pantheon. Sleipnir carries Odin between the world of the Gods and the world of matter. The eight legs symbolize the directions of the compass, and Sleipnir's ability to travel through land and air. According to legend, Sleipnir is the offspring of the God Loki and the horse of the Giants, Svaldifari.</p>
Bindi		<p>A Bindi or Tilaka (tilaka means red) is a symbol drawn with clay, ashes (vihuti), or sandalwood on the area in the center of the forehead (Ajna chakra), as a mark of devotion to the Hindu deities. The tilaka has a different design depending on which deity it honors- for example, a tilaka of three stripes and a dot is known as a tripundra, and denotes a Shaivite, or follower of Shiva, a "u" shaped mark surrounding a bindu (dot) denotes a follower of Krishna.</p>
Dancing Shiva		<p>The dance of Shiva is symbolic of the dynamic forces of creation and destruction, and the harmonious balance of opposites. In each hand, the figure holds a different symbolic object or makes a meaningful gesture. A drum represents the sound of creation. A gesture toward the lifted right foot is symbolic of release from the cycles of death and rebirth. Another hand holds a flame, which is the essence of creation and destruction. The small figure under Shiva's feet is the body of the dwarf Purusha (forgetfulness), who is symbolic of man's inertia, the ignorance which must be overcome. The circle of flames surrounding the figure denotes the universe in its entirety.</p>
Hand of Eris		<p>The Hand of Eris is a symbol of the Discordian religion, symbolizing Eris, the goddess of chaos and discord.</p>
Manji		<p>The swastika used in Buddhist art and scripture is known as a manji (whirlwind), and represents Dharma, universal harmony, and the balance of opposites. It is derived from the Hindu religious swastika, but it is not identical in meaning. The Manji is made up of several elements- a vertical axis representing the joining of heaven and earth, a horizontal axis representing the connection of yin and yang, and the four arms, representing movement- the whirling force created by the interaction of these elements.</p>
Latin Cross		<p>A variant of the Christian cross. The shape of a true Latin cross, when folded, creates a cube, an esoteric symbol of earthly authority. The cross of Christianity was a later symbol of the faith, replacing the lamb, fish, alpha/omega, and phoenix as emblems.</p>

<p>Golden Dawn Cross</p>		<p>A kabbalistic emblem (as well as a reversed seal of Jupiter). The upper cross represents the inner order of the organization, as well as the three supernal sefiroth of the Tree of life; the lower triangle represents the outer order, and the three central sefiroth. The rising sun within the triangle represents the sefirot Tiphareth, resurrection and rebirth.</p>
<p>Peace Pipe</p>		<p>This is one the best known Native American symbols. The Lakota name chanupa means 'reed' (calumet means reed in French, and was used as an insult to native Canadians). It is used in Native ceremonies as a blessing and an offering. The phrase 'peace pipe' originates with western settlers who observed its use during peace negotiations.</p>
<p>Masonic Square and Compass</p>		<p>One of the most common symbols of Freemasonry is the symbol of the crossed compass and set-square. The compass and square are architect's tools, and symbolize God as the architect of the universe, among other things. As measuring instruments, the tools represent judgement and discernment. The compass, which is used to draw circles, represents the realm of the spiritual- eternity. The angle measures the square, the symbol of earth and the realm of the material. Together, they represent the convergence of matter and spirit, and the convergence of earthly and spiritual responsibilities.</p>
<p>Bisexual Pride Flag</p>		<p>The pink color represents sexual attraction to the same sex only (gay and lesbian), the blue represents sexual attraction to the opposite sex only (straight) and the resultant overlap color purple represents sexual attraction to both sexes (bi).</p>
<p>Lietuvis Kryzius (Lithuanian Cross)</p>		<p>The Lietvos Kryzius is a stylized folk art cross commonly found in Lithuania, used for funerals and as votive offerings. The cross marries Lithuanian pagan and Christian symbolism, and is derived from pre-Christian crosses honoring the sun and moon.</p>
<p>IFGE</p>		<p>The IFGE (International Foundation for Gender Education) Logo, or Transgender symbol, is the widely recognized symbol for or crossdressers, transvestites, transsexuals and transgenderists.</p>
<p>Unification Church</p>		<p>The symbol of the Unification Church of Sun Myung Moon (commonly referred to by the derogatory term "Moonies"), a group often accused of cult-like tendencies. According to church literature, the different parts of the symbol have various meanings: The center circle symbolizes God, truth, life, and light. Those four elements reach out or radiate</p>

		from this origin to the whole cosmos in twelve directions. The number twelve indicates the twelve types of human character.
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Chi-Rho		As a pre-Christian symbol, the Chi-Rho signified good fortune. Before it became the monogram of Christ, the chi rho was the monogram of Chronos, the god of time, and an emblem of several solar deities. The Chi-ro is also the origin of the tradition of abbreviating "Christ" in "christian" or "Christmas" to "X." The chi rho was used in alchemical texts to denote time.
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Hunab Ku		This symbol, reminiscent of a yin-yang, is the emblem of the Mayan God Hunab Ku, the supreme creator God of the Maya. It represents the solar calendar, balanced forces, and perfection.
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Garuda		The Vedic solar deity Garuda, a half-man, half eagle hybrid. He is known as the king of the birds and destroyer of snakes. Garuda is the vehicle of the God Vishnu (sometimes considered a manifestation of Vishnu himself).
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Tanit		This symbol is found on many ancient stonecarvings, and represents the Goddess Tanit. Tanit was the Carthaginian and Phoenician Goddess of the moon. Tanit was the Patron of Carthage and the consort of Baal. She may have been related to the goddess Astarte/Ishtar.
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Douchebag		American colloquialism meaning spineless individual, derived from a feminine hygiene product.
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Wreath and Staves		(or Druidic Sigil) - The sigil is the identifying symbol of one of the earliest Druid reconstruction organizations, Reformed Druids of North America. It is strictly a modern symbol, having no root in historic Druidry.
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Yantra		meditational device used in Hindu and Tibetan Tantric meditation. From the root "yam," meaning "to sustain," the Yantra is a symbolic image used to maintain a focused state during meditation. A yantra is usually composed of an outer geometrical form enclosing an interior geometrical designs. Each particular design is used for a specific purpose or intent.
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		This five segmented star is the primary emblem of the
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Druze Star		Druze faith, symbolizing the five tenets of Druze belief: The mind, the male principal, the sun; green. The soul, the female principal, the lunar principal, red. The Word, the mediator between the divine and the material, yellow. Will, the realm of possibility, Blue. Manifested will, actualization, white.
Eye		Sometimes called the Eye of Providence, this is a variation on the All Seeing Eye.
Labrynth		A winding, maze like path, often resembling a spiral. Labrynth are found in many ancient cultures, and almost always have spiritual significance. Nearly identical labrynth patterns are found in neolithic art, on native American petroglyphs, and even in ancient Vedic sites. Labrynth carried into medieval times, where they were often laid on the floors of cathedrals.
Trinacria		A three legged design resembling a triskele, is a symbol of the Isle of Sicily. "Trinacria" means "triangular," and the three points represent the three capes of Sicily, also known as Trinacria in ancient times. The Medusa in the center implies the protection of the Goddess Athena, the Patron Goddess of the Isle.
Akua'ba (Akwaba)		The Akua'ba is a carved figure used by the African Ashanti tribe as a talisman to promote fertility and and to protect pregnant women. A woman carries a blessed doll on her person, and dresses and cares for it as one would a real child.
Ringstone		The "Ringstone" symbol is called that because it is worn on rings by many believers in the Baha'i faith. The three horizontal lines on the ringstone symbol represent the three basics of Baha'i belief- the world of God, the world of God's manifestation, and the world of man. The vertical bar represents the connection of these worlds, and the stars flanking the glyph represent the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh, the founders and prophets of the faith.
Ghanta		(or Tibetan Ritual Bell) - Ghanta in Tibetan means 'bell.' The Ghanta is a Tibetan Buddhist ritual tool; it is always paired in Tantric rituals with the Dorje. The Ghanta represents feminine power, wisdom, receptiveness, and the voice of the Buddha. A ritual gesture is performed crossing the ghanta and dorje over the chest, representing union of the male and female principles.

<p>Khanda</p>		<p>The Khanda is the emblem of the Sikh faith, symbolizing the four pillars of Sikh belief. It consists of four symbolic weapons. In the center, the double edged sword, or khanda, from which the symbol derives its name. The Khanda represents knowledge of divinity and the creative power of God. Surrounding the khanda is a circular quoit, called a Chakkar, a medieval weapon which symbolizes the unity of God. On either side, crossed daggers, or kirpans, called Piri and Miri, symbolizing spiritual and temporal power in balance.</p>
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<p>Seal Cancellarius</p>		<p>(or Chancellor) - an officer of the order Astrum Argentum, or Silver Star, a magickal order formed by Aleister Crowley upon his expulsion from the Golden Dawn, and friend George Cecil Jones.</p>
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<p>Lithuanian Solar Cross</p>		<p>Another version of the Lithuanian Cross relating to celestial powers.</p>
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<p>Omphalos</p>		<p>To the ancient Greeks, the Omphalos was a stone carved in the shape of a beehive, in this instance covered with a net-like pattern of chains, marking the birthplace of the Cosmos. Omphalos in Greek means "navel," and may represent the plugging of the primordial waters of chaos. The most famous Omphalos was found at Delphi in Greece, however, similar objects have been found in temples in Rome, Iraq, Egypt, and Jerusalem.</p>
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<p>Gorgar</p>		<p>Another version of Medusa. The legendary monster of Greek myth. The Gorgon's head is frequently seen in use as a protective device on shields and talismans.</p>
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<p>Cross Fitchy</p>		<p>The Cross Fitchy originated as a cross with a pointed bottom, designed for use by travelling Crusaders. Because its shape resembles a sword, it became an apt symbol of the Crusader's faith, and their willingness to use force in its cause.</p>
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<p>Atlantis Cross</p>		<p>The Atlantis Cross is an emblem used by several esoteric groups which claim an Atlantean heritage- that is, they claim literal or spiritual descent from inhabitants of the fabled isle of Atlantis. The cross' design is based on Plato's description of Basileia, the Atlantean Capitol city, in Timaeus and Critias.</p>
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<p>Cerne Abbas Giant</p>		<p>(or The Rude Man) - This gigantic earthwork, called the Cerne Abbas Giant, or "Rude Man" (in reference to his gigantic genitalia) can be found carved into chalk bedrock on a in Dorset, England hillside. The figure is of indeterminate age, but is believed to date from the Iron age, and is probably a representation of the Celtic God Ogmios.</p>
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<p>Unicursal Hexagram</p>		<p>The unicursal hexagram is so-called because it can be drawn unicursally- that is, in one continuous movement. This is significant when forming figures in ritual magick, where a continuous line is preferred to an interrupted movement. The symbol was devised by the Golden Dawn, and later adapted by Aleister Crowley as a device of personal significance. It is often worn by Thelemites as a sign of religious identification and recognition.</p>
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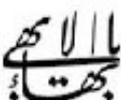
<p>Hopi Rain Cloud</p>		<p>(cloud cliffs, cloud mountain) - Hopi symbol, representing a cloud with rain- a symbol of abundance and fertility.</p>
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<p>Orthodox Cross</p>		<p>The Orthodox cross is the symbol of the Russian Orthodox Church. The upper bar represents the sign "INRI," ("Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews") the mocking title bestowed on Christ by the Romans in the New testament account of the crucifixion. The lower, slanted bar is simply a stylized footrest, a common design in early Christian crosses. Later folklore holds that the lower end points to hell, and the upper to heaven, representing the destinies of the two thieves crucified with Christ. The first thief, repentant, went to heaven, the second, who did not regret his sin, to hell.</p>
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<p>Dharmachakra</p>		<p>The dharmachakra is a Buddhist emblem of Hindu origin. It resembles a wagon wheel with eight spokes, each representing one of the eight tenets of buddhist belief. The circle symbolizes the completeness of the Dharma, the spokes represent the eightfold path leading to enlightenment. It is drawn from an Indian symbol, but instead of representing Samsara, or endless rebirth, it symbolizes overcoming obstacles.</p>
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<p>Rose Cross</p>		<p>The Rose Cross originated as a Christian symbol in the first century, and was later adopted as the primary emblem of the Rosicrucians, an esoteric secret society that originated during the Renaissance. The rose symbolized the redemptive power of the blood of Christ; the symbol as a whole illustrated the triumph of spirit over matter. A deeper, hidden significance of the symbol is the union of the rose of Mary with the Cross of Christ, the union of the divine feminine with the divine masculine.</p>
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Vesica Pisces		(or Jesus Fish) - In Pagan times, this glyph was associated with the Goddess Venus, and represented female genitalia. Early depictions of Christ depict him as an infant within the vesica (usually called a mandorla, meaning 'almond shaped.'). which represented the womb of Mary (and often, the coming together of heaven and earth in the body of Jesus- part man, part god). As such, it is also a doorway or portal between worlds, and symbolizes the intersection between the heaven and the material plane. The shape of arches in gothic architecture is based on the vesica.
Chaos Star		The Chaos star is a spoked device with eight equidistant arrows radiating from a central point. It was originally devised by the fantasy novelist Michael Moorcock as a symbol of chaos (infinite possibility). The Chaos wheel has been adopted as a symbol of Chaos magick. The current rounded shape was devised by author and chaos magician Peter Carroll.
Martinist Order		Known most commonly as the "martinist Pentacle." The components are a Seal of Solomon, representing the Old Testament, a cross, representing the New Testament, and a circle, which represents the gnostic Ouroboros. The Order, a nineteenth century mystical order founded by mystic Gerard Encausse (Known better as "Papus.") and based on the teachings of eighteenth century philosopher Louis Claude de Saint-Martin.
Chakras		Chakra in Hindu means "wheel." In Buddhist, Jainist, and Hindu beliefs, Chakras are vital energy centers in the body. Located in the nerve ganglia along the spine, they are conceived as spinning vortices channeling cosmic energy. Blockages or interruptions of the flow of this energy is believed to cause illness, confusion, and emotional difficulty.
Ausekla Zvaigzne		(Star of Auseklis, Morning Star) - Aueskla means "star" in Lithuanian, and the Ausekla Zvaigzne (literally, "star cross"), or Star of Auseklis, is the emblem of the Baltic Goddess Auseklis. The symbol is one of many ancient cosmological and magical symbols used in Eastern European folk art.
Wisdom eyes of Buddha		Often depicted on Stupas, this symbol represents the all seeing eyes of Buddha. The small dot depicted between the eyes represents the third eye, a symbol of spiritual awakening. The curious squiggle between the eyes is the Sanscrit numeral one, and symbolizes the unity of all things.

<p>Star of Ishtar</p>		<p>A symbol of the Mesopotamian Goddess Ishtar (Anath, Astarte, Inanna). The eight points represent the movements of the planet Venus associated with this Goddess.</p>
<p>Claddagh</p>		<p>The Irish Claddagh Symbol is named for the Irish coastal town of Claddagh (pronounced "clah-dah"), where the ring design is attributed to an ancient local legend about a townsman kidnapped into slavery, who returns to present a ring to his true love. Claddagh rings are a traditional token of loyalty and friendship as well as romantic love. The Claddagh design usually appears on rings, but is now used on all sorts of items, from jewelry to napkins to family crests. The hands in the design represent friendship, the heart, love, and the crown, loyalty. Various traditions ascribe different meanings to the ring, depending on how it is worn- as a wedding ring, it is worn on the left hand, with the heart pointed inward. As an engagement ring, it is worn on the right hand, with the heart pointing inward; for friendship, it is worn on the right hand, heart turned outward.</p>
<p>Helm of Awe</p>		<p>A magical symbol of protection used by early Vikings. Worn between the eyes, it may have been intended to confer invincibility in the wearer or instill fear in one's enemies. Today, it is used as a charm of protection by Asatru believers.</p>
<p>Tattwas</p>		<p>In ancient Indian Vedic tradition, Tattwas are the five elements, or states of being: Water (Apas), Air (Tejas), Earth (Prithivi), Fire (Vayu), Spirit, or Aethyr (Akasha). The five together form the Aum, represented architecturally by the Stupa, a form used in Indian and Tibetan temple architecture:</p>
<p>Alexamenos</p>		<p>This crude graffiti cartoon from the early second century, may be the oldest depiction of Christ. (Scholars disagree; some believe the Donkey headed figure may represent Bacchus). Scratched onto a plaster wall, it depicts a donkey headed man on a crucifix. Next to him is a figure with a raised arm, ostensibly Alexamenos, the butt of the joke. The Greek caption reads "Alexamenos sebete theon" (Alexamenos worships his god.)</p>
<p>Symbol of the Greatest Name</p>		<p>This symbol is a phrase, "Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá," or "Glory of Glories," rendered in calligraphy. "Baha," or glory, is also found in the name of Bahá'u'lláh.</p>

<p>Romuva</p>		<p>This is the emblem of the Romuvan religion, a revival of the indigenous Pagan religion of Lithuania. The symbol of Romuva is a stylized oak tree with three tiers of branches, topped with a flame. The tree derives from the Lithuanian Austras Koks, or tree of life. The three tiers represent the three worlds: The world of the living, the world of the dead, and the world to come.</p>
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<p>Infinity (Lemniscate)</p>		<p>The infinity sign was devised in 1655 by mathematician John Wallis, and named lemniscus (latin, ribbon) by mathematician Bernoulli about forty years later. The lemniscate is patterned after the device known as a mobius (named after a nineteenth century mathematician Mobius) strip. A mobius strip is a strip of paper which is twisted and attached at the ends, forming an 'endless' two dimensional surface. The religious aspect of the infinity symbol predates its mathematical origins. In the tarot, it represents the balance of forces and is often associated with the magician card.</p>
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<p>Adar</p>		<p>the sacred fire of the Zoroastrians (Parsis). The fire symbolizes purity, the essence of life, and the presence of God. In a Zoroastrian creation story, fire is the last creation, but brings life to all that came before it. It is a similar concept to the Ruach ha Elohim, or Holy Spirit in the hebrew scriptures. A sacred fire is kept burning continuously in Zoroastrian temples, and Zoroastrians must pray only in the presence of a fire. The Adar is the origin of the idea of an "eternal flame."</p>
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<p>Mudra</p>		<p>Representation of a Mudra, or sign of power, found in the Buddhist and Hindu religions. Each hand gesture represents a different spiritual truth; they are used during meditation, accompanied by a specific mantra and accompanying visualization.</p>
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<p>Anchor Cross</p>		<p>(or Crux Dissimulata) - The Anchor Cross An early covert Christian symbol. It continues the symbolism of the ichthus, or "jesus fish," and represented the Church. It is one of several cross forms called 'dissimulata,' meaning "dissimilar." It is a symbol commonly found in the Christian catacombs. The sybol predates Christianity as a pagan symbol.</p>
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<p>The Lauburu</p>		<p>(or Four Heads), a traditional Basque emblem, is also a form of solar cross:</p>
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		<p>The "Messianic Seal," has been adopted as an emblem of</p>
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Messianic Seal		the Messianic Christian movement. Messianic religious groups are Christian groups who adopt certain Jewish practices in an attempt to practice an earlier, purer, form of Christianity, and often focus (usually unsuccessfully) on converting Jews to Christianity, a practice considered highly offensive by many followers of Judaism.
Cretan Snake Goddess		An image of a Goddess figure found in the remains of a temple in Knossos, Crete. The name and purpose have never been deciphered, but she is associated with animals- mainly bees and snakes, and associated with the labyrinth and the labrys symbols.
Shamash		A common symbol of the ancient Assyrian/Mesopotamian Sun God Shamash. It is often referred to as the "Seal of Shamash," and appears near images of the God, or to represent his presence when worn by Kings or in inscriptions.
Raelian Star		This is the symbol of the Raelian UFO 'cult,' representing a spinning galaxy within a hexagram. The original symbol, a hexagram containing a swastika, was deemed offensive and redesigned: The Group has no ties or connections to Naziism; the swastika was intended in its older meaning as an Eastern Cosmogram- a symbol of the whirlings of the universe.
Mu		A symbol borrowed from Mayan design by James Churchward of "The Lost Continent of Mu" fame.
Torii Gate (O-Torii)		The gate to a Shinto shrine (Jinja), the Torii designates holy ground. As Shinto is a religion of worship of nature spirits, or Kami, most Shinto shrines are located outdoors. The Gate marks the gateway between the physical and spiritual worlds, and is often the only indication that one is entering a shrine. The Torii is traditionally made in three pieces, three being a sacred number of the Kami. When entering a shrine, a visitor will clap their hands three times, and bow three times to summon the spirits.
Throne of Isis		The symbol for the Throne of Isis, the head-dress of the Egyptian goddess Isis. Isis is the Greek derivative of the Egyptian name Aset, (or Auset), meaning throne or seat of authority. Isis was the embodiment of power, and divine right to rule was by her authority. Osiris reborn is often depicted as an infant on the lap of Isis, where she is the literal personification of his throne.

<p>Alpha and Omega</p>		<p>Alpha and Omega are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. The symbol recalls a line in the Book of Revelation: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord." The alpha and omega as symbols of eternity pre-existed Christianity, the letters are commonly found in similar context in the pagan mysteries. The omega itself is an ancient symbol of the goddess Ishtar, and originally represented her head-dress (and later that of the goddess Hathor), while the alpha is derived from the ox-horn headdress ascribed to a series of male deities and divine kings.</p>
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<p>Orphic Egg (Cosmic Egg)</p>		<p>The Orphic egg is usually represented as an egg surrounded by a coiled serpent. The egg symbolizes the belief in the Greek Orphic religion that the universe originated from within a silver egg. The first emanation from this egg, described in an ancient hymn, was Phanes-dionysus, the personification of light: 'ineffable, hidden, brilliant scion, whose motion is whirring, you scattered the dark mist that lay before your eyes and, flapping your wings, you whirled about, and through this world you brought pure light.'</p>
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<p>Flaming Chalice</p>		<p>Originally, the flaming chalice was the emblem of the Unitarian Church. The chalice symbolizes generosity, the flame symbolizes truth, and the chalice and the flame together form a cross, symbolizing the central Christian roots of the Unitarian Universalist Church. According to the designer, "No one meaning or interpretation is official. The flaming chalice, like our faith, stands open to receive new truths that pass the tests of reason, justice, and compassion."</p>
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<p>Kokopelli</p>		<p>An ancient character- a hunchbacked, dancing fluteplayer whose oldest manifestation is found on on prehistoric American rock carvings. The origins of the figure are a mystery, and he figures in many Native American stories, where his age and role vary. He is generally believed to have been a fertility symbol, often depicted as a phallic character, carrying a pouch of seeds, or wearing antlers. Kokopelli symbols often appear in the context of rain, pregnancy, prosperity, and marriage.</p>
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<p>Halo</p>		<p>A symbolic representation of the aura, or nimbus of light believed in many cultures to surround a Godly or enlightened person. It is used in art, especially Christian, Buddhist, and Hindu religious images, to depict holiness. The practice is probably a holdover from the identification of deities with the sun.</p>
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		<p>The symbol of Jumis (pr. Yoo-mis), the Baltic Pagan God</p>
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Jumis		who personified the harvest. The symbol of Jumis is two stylized, crossed corn stalks, a glyph which may be related to the sanskrit word for 'twin.' The two tied stalks are reminiscent of offerings left after the gathering in of the grain; they represent the two faces of the God, who is also related to the Roman Janus. The symbol is one of prosperity and good fortune, and is often found on clothing and decorative painting.
Valknut		(Hrungnir's Heart, Heart of the Slain, Heart of Vala) - This symbol found on old Norse stonecarvings is often called "Hrungnir's heart," after the legendary giant of the Eddas. It is also known as the Valknut, or knot of the slain, and it has been found on stonecarvings with funerary motifs, where it is possibly a symbol of the afterlife. With nine points suggestive of the nine worlds (and the nine fates) of Norse mythology, it is also an important symbol to many followers of the Asatru faith.
Dorje		(Vajra, Diamond scepter) - Dorje in Tibetan means 'indestructible.' The Dorje is the Tibetan Buddhist equivalent of the double terminated Hindu ritual tool known as the Vajre, or thunderbolt. It represents masculine force, sudden inspiration, the 'cutting' of ignorance and illusion. In rituals it is always paired with the bell, or Ghanta, its feminine counterpart. The spoked ends represent the closing of the spokes of the wheel of Samsara; the attainment of enlightenment.
Pa Kua		(Bagua, Ba Gua) - The eight trigrams described in the I Ching; the combinations of whole and broken lines represent the ever-fluctuating elemental forces of the universe: Each trigram represents a direction, and element, an animal, etc. These trigrams are combined to form the sixty-four hexagrams; the combined meanings constitute a detailed system of divination. Pa Kua also refers to a wooden hexagram containing the eight trigrams with a mirrored center, which is hung over doorways as a protective charm. This device is popular with practitioners of Feng Shui.
Winged Disc		The winged disk emblem is found in many ancient cultures around the world. The winged sun disk is one of the oldest religious symbols on earth, and invariably a solar symbol. The Assyrian winged disk represents the sun God Shamash; the Egyptian figure, the sun God Re. Some believe the depiction of the winged disk is based on the appearance of the sun's corona during a solar eclipse
Luther's Seal		(or Seal of Martin Luther) - This symbol was devised as a personal seal by Martin Luther, the father of the Protestant Reformation and founder of the Lutheran Church, to

ROSE		symbolize his personal theological beliefs. It is now generally used to symbolize the Lutheran Church.
Parasol		Buddhist, one of the "eight auspicious signs," symbolizing the eight-fold paths of Buddhism. The parasol, symbolizing preservation and protection.
Chi Wara		The Chi-wara headdress honors the mythical antelope who brought farming to the Bamana people of Mali. An important ritual implement, the Chiwara headdress is worn in ritual dances, always in male/female pairs. It symbolizes harmony between men and women, and promotes the growth of the millet crop.
Hamsa		(Chamsa, Hand of Fatima/eye in hand) - This ancient symbol is used as a protective amulet by both Jews and Muslims. The Jewish name, Hamsa, is derived from the Semitic root meaning "five." It is called the Hand of Fatima by Muslims, named for the daughter of Mohammed. It is usually worn around the neck or hung on walls or over doors.
Fasces		The word fasces comes from the the Roman word meaning bundle. The fasces itself is an axe surrounded by bundled rods. It's true meaning is and origin is unknown. The fasces was a symbol of authority in ancient Rome. It was later adopted by Mussolini's fascist party during World War two, and is the origin of the word "fascist." On American coins and other symbols, it symbolizes the unity of the colonies- a single stick may be broken, but a number of sticks bound together cannot be.
Triskele		(Triple Spiral, Triskelion) - A symbol closely related to the triquetra, is a tripartite symbol composed of three interlocked spirals. The spiral is an ancient Celtic symbol related to the sun, afterlife and reincarnation. The example above comes from the Neolithic "tomb" at Newgrange, where it is supposed by some to be a symbol of pregnancy (the sun describes a spiral in its movements every three months; a triple spiral represents nine months), an idea reinforced by the womb like nature of the structure. The symbol also suggests reincarnation- it is drawn in one continuous line, suggesting a continuous movement of time.
Broomstick		Linked to witchcraft and magic for centuries.

Allah		Calligraphic rendering of the name Allah (God). The Islamic faith forbids pictorial renderings of living things, which lead to a tradition of ornate calligraphy to depict divine names and concepts.
Pumpkin		On the British isles, the scary face of the jack-o-lantern was used to frighten away evil spirits and cast a "spell of protection over the household." The Celts carved the frightening faces into gourds or turnips, not the American pumpkin.
Brigid's Cross		Usually known as "Bride's cross," this equal-armed cross is traditionally woven from straw in honor of Ireland's Saint Brigid (Bride, Brigid, Brigid) on her holiday, Candlemas, held on the second of February. There is a very strong likelihood that there never was such a personage as St. Brigid, and that she may have been a cover for worship of the Celtic Goddess of the same name. The cross itself is a type of solar cross, and both the symbol and the woven representation probably predate
Wizard		A master of occult knowledge and powers who uses timeless and universal rituals, magic formulas and spells to connect with the spirit world and manipulate its forces. His role and prestige corresponds to that of the shaman or witchdoctor in animist tribe, the priest or guru of New Agers, or the Druids who led the Celts in spiritual matters while advising in political matters. This picture shows today's blending of the cultures. Like a Native American medicine man, the wizard carries ceremonial feathers in a cluster below his waist, while his hand holds a rod that resembles a peace pipe embellished with feathers.
Kolam		Kolams, also known as Rangoli, are large, intricate figures representing various Hindu deities and auspicious signs. Kolams are typically drawn on altars and outside of doorways. Similar to the veves of Vodoun, they are created on the ground with white powder (usually ground rice or powdered stone). They must be drawn unicursally (in one continuous line), so it is considered a skill to be able to complete one without pause.