Hekate's History



A Review of the History of Hekate and Discussion of Her Return

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EKÁTN GODDESS OF OUR TIME



Shining Light on the Past

- Thematic analyses of existing historical records from a feminist applied social psychology perspective, that is ongoing, responsive and borrows from:
 - Feminist qualitative research/interpretation framework borrowing from grounded theory, ethnography, ethnology, comparative analysis, and others.
- Goal: creating a framework situating records and depictions of Hekate within the cultural context of the time they were created, and within the time they were "rediscovered" to develop a theory explaining why Hekate is a Goddess of Our Time.





Shining Light on the Known Sources

- Written documents, objects and works of art
- Interpreted by understanding:
 - What: description of the work
 - Who was the creator: their perspective and characteristics
 - When did they create it: what are the sociological factors influencing the work
 - Why was it created: the original use and context
 - How was it created
 - Who was the intended original audience
 - What was the goal of the work
 - Applying all these questions to the "rediscovery" of the work

Great Mother Goddesses of the ancient world

> Hekate descends into Greece. Great Mother Goddess; Theogeny 8th CBCE

HEKATE'S TIME UNE

Tirformis;

Hekate's Horde, Night Wandering, Chthonic

Witchcraft, the first sliver of the new

is Hokate's holy night.

Witch-Mother; Euripedes! Medea; 5th C BCE

Keeper of the Keys; 1-3rd CCE

Anima Mundi: The Chalden Oracles 2nd C CE

Sophia, 4th C.C.E. Early

Destruction of feminine divine Christian era

Hekate's image has changed throughout the ages, although her association with the moon remains. From her earliest days as a Great Mother Goddess, to her brilliance as Anima Mundi and through the dark days of the Christian Era, Hekate has prevailed. Now she has returned in her full power as the Dark Mother of Witches.

Witch, hag, crone, Queen of Hell 4th c - early 20th c CE

Rise of the divine

Hekate's Return 1990s onward



Great Mother Goddesses of the ancient world

Hekate descends into Greece. Great Mother Goddess; Theogeny 8th C BCE





Keeping Her Keys

For even now, whenever any human on the earth seeks propitiation by performing fine sacrifices according to custom, he invokes Hecate; and much honor very easily stays with that man whose prayers the goddess accepts with gladness, and she bestows happiness upon him, for this power she certainly has.

Hesiod's Theogony, 8th C BCE



"BUT NO ONE, EITHER OF THE DEATHLESS GODS OR OF MORTAL MEN, HEARD HER VOICE, NOR YET THE OLIVE-TREES BEARING RICH FRUIT: ONLY TENDER-HEARTED HECATE, BRIGHT COIFFED, THE DAUGHTER OF PERSAEUS, HEARD THE GIRL FROM HER CAVE."

- HOMERIC HYMN TO DEMETER, EVELYN-WHITE TRANSLATION, 1914.

6-7 c BCE



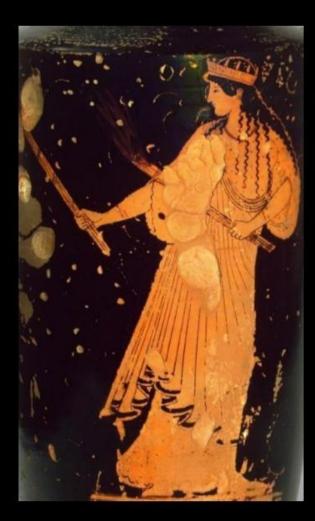


By the mistress I worship most of all and have chosen as my helpmate, Hecate, dwelling in the inmost recesses of my hearth, no one will bruise and batter my heart and get away with it. "

Medea, Euripedes (4 BCE)



Hekate, Mother of All



AND GODS IMMORTAL TREMBLE, GODDESS WHO MEN EXALT, YOU OF MANY NAMES WHO BEARS FAIR OFFSPRING, BULL-EYED, HORNED, MOTHER OF GODS, AND MEN, AND NATURE, MOTHER OF ALL THINGS."-PGM IV -2830-2834

5th - 2nd C BCE



As is usually the case with offerings to the dead, the regular Hekates deipnon on the thirtieth of the month consisted of food. The specific articles, so far as they are mentioned, were magides, a kind of loaf or cake, the shape and ingredients of which are not clear; the mainis or sprat; skoroda, or garlic; the trigele, or mullet; psammeta, a sacrificial cake described by Harpocration as "somewhat like the psaista;" eggs; checse; possibly the basunias, a kind of cake...



fierce i-th - 2nd C BCE

> Anima Mundi; The Chalden Oracles 2nd C CE



Keeper of the Keys; Orphic Hymn 1-3rd C CE

Praeperatio



Orphic Hymn to Hekate

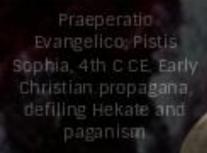
I call Einodian Hecate, lovely dame, Of earthly, wat'ry, and celestial frame, Sepulchral, in a saffron veil array'd, Leas'd with dark ghosts that wander thro' the shade; Persian, unconquerable huntress hail! The world's key-bearer never doom'd to fail; On the rough rock to wander thee delights, Leader and nurse be present to our rites Propitious grant our just desires success, Accept our homage, and the incense bless.



Around the hollow of her right flank, a great stream of the primordially generated Soul gushes forth in abundance, totally ensouling light, fire, ether, worlds.

Fragment 51, The Chaldean Oralces





Destruction of feminine divine; Christian era

Witch, hag, crone, Queen of Hell 4th c - early 20th c CE



Some things never change...

"It is not so much the thieves and the wild animals accustomed to disturb the place that concern and bother me, so much as the women who try to twist human minds about with spells and poisons. I just cannot put an end to these women or stop them collecting bones and destructive herbs, once the wandering moon brings out her comely face."

A wooden statue of Priapus, who watches over a cemetary, speaking about two of Hekate's ancient witches, Canidia and Sagana, in Horace's Satires (around 30 BCE)



"The speaker is Pan: Evil spirits drive afar: Then upon the fire set wax Gleaming fair with colours three, White and black must mingle there With the glowing embers' red, Terror to the dogs of hell. Then let Hecate's dread form Hold in her hand a blazing torch, And the avenging sword of fate; While closely round the goddess wrapp'd A snake fast holds her in his coils, And wreathes about her awful brow. Let the shining key be there, And the far-resounding scourge, Symbol of the daemons' power."

Keeping Her Keys

f the daemons' power."

Eusibius, Praeparatio Evangelica, 4th c CEa

and the moon at one time Artemis, at another Athena, and again Hecate, and Eileithyia----are they not again convicted of deifying 'the creature rather than the Creator.' and the handiwork of the world but not the worker, with great risk and danger, and with mischief that must fall on their own head? Praeparatio Evangelica



he pecked at the rough oaks with his hard beak, and angrily left wounds on their long limbs; his wings took on the scarlet of his tunic, the golden clasp he wore upon it changed into bright feathers; a band of yellow gold

encircled his neck; and now, but for his name, nothing remained of Picus from before.

"Meanwhile, his comrades, who, with hue and cry had searched the fields and not discovered him, came upon Circe (for she'd cleared the air and let the sun and winds disperse the clouds) and rightly they accused her of her crime

against the king, demanding his return, and making preparations to attack her with their fierce weapons.

"Instead, she sprinkled them

with noxious drugs and poisonous concoctions, and summoning up Night and all his gods, that dwell below in Erebus and Chaos, she called upon the goddess Hecate with long-drawn ululations.

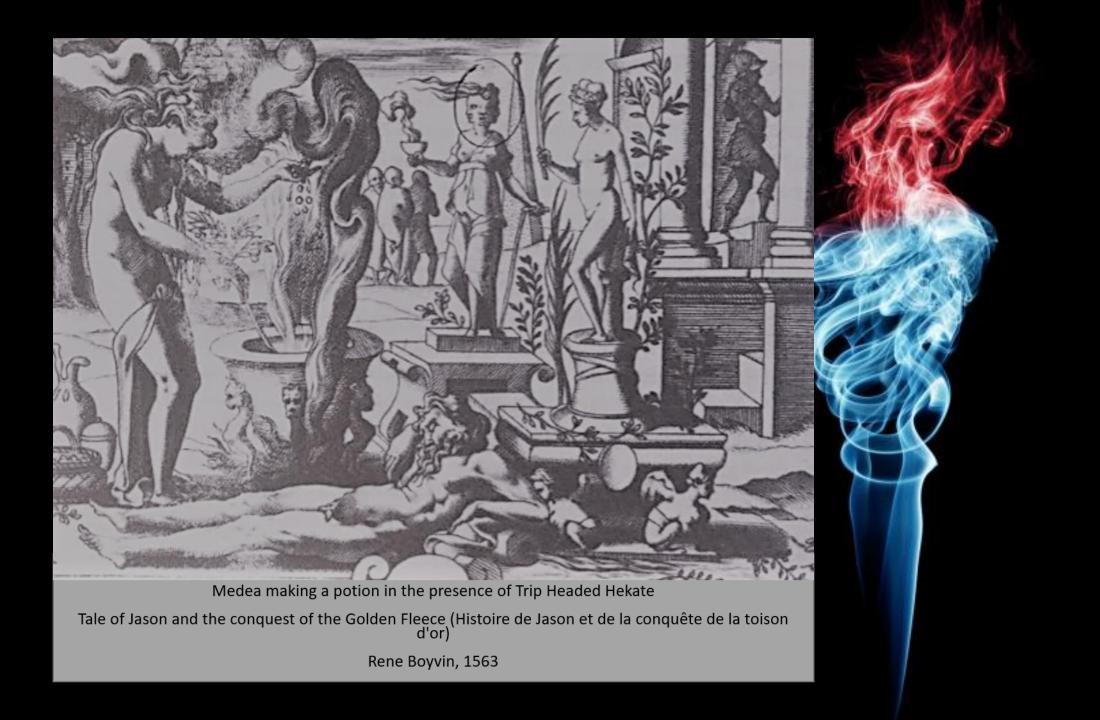
"Astonishing
to say it, but the woods leapt from their place,
the earth shuddered, the nearby trees turned white,

570



Metamorphoses: A New Tra...
Martin, Charles

560





Macbeth Act IV, Scene I, print published by John Boydell 1802



And we fairies, that do run

By the triple Hecate's team,

From the presence of the sun,

Following darkness like a dream,

Now are frolic: not a mouse

Shall disturb this hallow'd house:

I am sent with broom before,

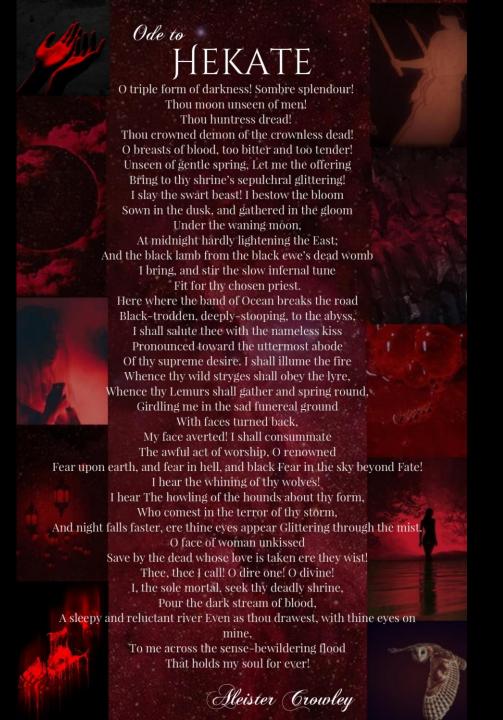
To sweep the dust behind the door.



From Wikipedia: A Midsummer Night's Dream is a comedy written by William Shakespeare c. 1595 or 1596. The play is set in Athens, and consists of several subplots that revolve around the marriage of Theseus and Hippolyta. One subplot involves a conflict among four Athenian lovers. Another follows a group of six amateur actors rehearsing the play which they are to perform before the wedding. Both groups find themselves in a forest inhabited by fairies who manipulate the humans and are engaged in their own domestic intrigue. The play is one of Shakespeare's most popular and is widely performed.[1]

Hekate came down into Greece as an earth goddess with the usual interest that such a divinity always had in vegetation and nutrition, in wild and human life, but possessing also certain attractions for the moon, and trailing with her a very pernicious cloud of superstition and sorcery.

The Cults of the Greek States is a series of works by Lewis Richard Farnell, D. Litt., first published between 1896 and 1909, in five volumes (at the outset Farnell had only planned for there to be three), at the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The works were groundbreaking because it was the first time that any scholar had attempted to disentangle the history of Greek religion from that of Greek mythology.[citation needed] There was need for the two to be separated since Greek mythology had at the time, in literary circles at any rate, a reputation of being a "bizarre and hopeless thing".[1] – from Wikipedia





Rise of the divine feminine mid 20th c CE

Hekate's Return 1990s onward



In the dark of the moon small covens awaited Her near drooping willow trees. She appeared suddenly before them with Her torch and Her hounds. a nest of snakes writhed in Her hair, sometimes shedding, sometimes renewing. Until the new moon slit the sky, Hecate shared clues to Her secrets. Those who believed understood. They saw that form was not fixed, watched human become animal become tree become human. They witnessed the power of Her favored herbs: -black poppy, smilax, mandragora, aconite. Awesome were her skills but always Hecate taught the same lesson:

Without death there is no life.

From Lost Goddesses of Early Greece, by Charlene Spretnak (1978)

Keeping Her Key



"... "key-holder" described aspects of Hekate that agreed with his (Proclus) protrayal of her as having the ability to bind together and harmonize diverse elements, to close the boundaries of things within the Cosmos, to bring individual souls to fulfillment -in short, as an entity much like The Cosmic Soul." - from Hekate Soteira by S.I. Johnston (1990)

Hekate's torch illuminates the pervading darkness with a dim lunar light. In ancient classical literature she was known as one of the Daughters of the Night, and with her dogs she guards the gates of the underworld. If she is your angel, you have to learn how to think, speak, and act without countering the darkness that has hold of you. Hekate is at one with the dark. Your way of reasoning and understanding likewise has to be enlightening as the moon illuminates—soft, incomplete, obscure, romantic, slightly chilling, beautiful.

Psychology tends to be solar, wanting to bring all things to light, to overcome the darkness and make everything manageable. It wants to banish darkness with any means at its disposal. But no one needs such a harsh cleansing and brightening. It would be better to be deepened and darkened by an experience of the night. You would then become more complex, more interesting, less one-dimensional. You can see that the point of staying in the dark is not to trick it into making you brilliant and germ-free, but to make you a more interesting person and to give you a more fascinating life. In therapeutic times like ours, these goals may seem odd. But they are ultimately more humane. Rather than giving you a spotless, well-adjusted personality, they give you substance. You become a person worth knowing, worth listening to, and worth loving, in all your dimensions." – Dark Nights of the Soul: A Guide to Finding Your Way Through Life's Ordeals by Thomas More.

Goddess, Who birthed the world, the moon and witches. Witch Mother,

Great Mother HEKATE Moon Mother,
Mother of All.



FOR SHE IS THE MOTHER OF ALL CREATION, Angels and Daemons are Hers TO COMMAND. PROTECTOR OF HER CHILDREN, STRENGTH TO THE WEAK, THE LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS. GIVER OF HER KEYS OF GREAT BLESSING. BE CONFIDENT IN HER. Trust in Yourself. FOR SHE HAS GIVEN YOU ALL YOU REQUIRE, CLAIM THE BOUNTY THAT IS YOUR RIGHT.

Keeping Her Keys



Hail to the darkness, Without and within. Hail to the Underworld, Without and within. I honor my darkness, I value my time in the Underworld. Hail to Hehate who stands With me in the Dark of my Underworld journey. To the light of her torches, To the gift of her keys, To the way of the witch, Our journey is of the dark And the Underworld. Hail to the emotional depths Through which we are reborn, Hail to the dark, wet womb From which all life comes. Hail Hehate of the Underworld



Hail Hekate, Mistress of the Night. Pale Chthonic Queen, It is to your darkness I turn When the world threatens to consume me. Hail Hekate, Mistress of the Night. Torch bearing Goddess, I freely follow your path, As you light the way towards truth. Hail Hekate, Mistress of the Night. Keeper of the keys, I take those you offer And claim them as my right. Hail Hekate, Mistress of the Night. Goddess of Witches, I seek your mysteries of the dark, Reveal your truth and mine Hail Hekate, Mistress of the Night. Guardian of Souls, Awaken what is deep inside my darkness.





Honoring Hekate on the Dark Moon





https://www.patheos.com/blogs/keepingherkeys/2018/05/simple-ways-to-honor-hekate-on-the-dark-moon/

She is the darkness and she is the fire. She is the cry of "enough." She is the sigil written in stone. She is the silent walking away of the betrayed. She is the lonely raising arms to the moon. She is the lie told to live the truth. She is the secret circle drawing down her moon. She is the poison that heals. She is the bold stare into the mirror. She is the blood shed to bring rebirth. She is all those who dare to become. She is the power that is our right. She is the Witch-Mother. She has returned.

Answer her claim.
Our time is now.
We speak only the truth.
And we shall be heard.

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Keeping Her Keys