

Samhain

October 31st, 2020

Samhain (pronounced "Sow-en") commonly known as Halloween, marks the Pagan new year. The veil between the worlds of life and death is thin on this night, we take this time to remember our beloved who have passed. The God gives his life up to the land, and passes in the Shadowland, only to be reborn again at Yule. To pagans the world over, November 1st still marks the beginning of the New Year. To Witches and Pagans Samhain is the Festival of the Dead and for many, it is the most important Sabbat (Holiday) of the year. The Feast of the Dead forms a major part of most Pagan celebrations on this eve and at Samhain voluntary communications are expected and hoped for. The departed are never harassed and their presence is never commanded. The spirits of the dead are however, ritually invited to attend the Sabbat and to be present within the Circle.

Yule Winter Solstice

December 19, 2020 6:00p.m-ONLINE EVENT

TGC continues to bring you the Sabbats through COVID-19 to the best of our ability. Please follow us online for more details.



Who We Are

About Us

Triple Goddess Coven is a registered nonprofit corporation with Washington Secretary of State and is an established church with Federal 501c3 status. We rely on donations and fundraisers so that we can continue to provide services to the public. Proceeds from the Witches' Ball and other events help to ensure that our organization will grow and thrive as our circle expands to include more members of the community. Our clergy also provides Rites of Passage to the public. Thank you for your support!!

Contact Us

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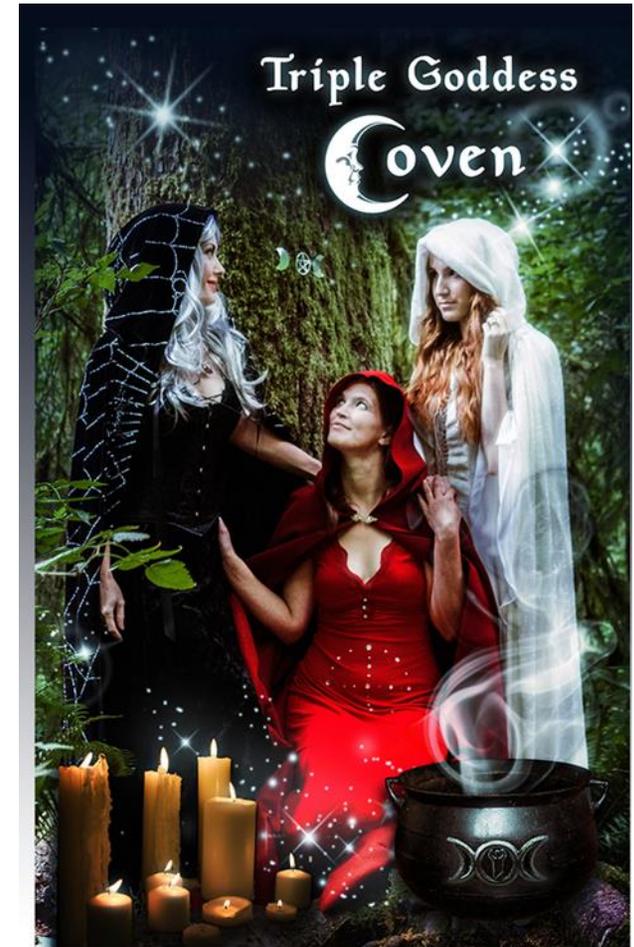
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Marriage scarab of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiy, glazed faience, c. 1390–53 BCE

The **Scarab** resembled the Sun God Ra rolling the Sun across the sky each day. A scarab amulet provided the wearer with protection and confidence in the certain knowledge of reincarnation. During the mummification process of the dead, a scarab beetle could be enchanted with all the correct answers needed for the judgement hearing with Osiris. When the Gods then asked their questions, the ghostly scarab would whisper the correct answer into the ear of the supplicant, who could then answer the gods wisely and correctly.



Ushabti for Neferibresaneith, about 570–526 B.C., Egyptian. Green faience

Ushabti funerary dolls were figures in ancient Egypt who accompanied the deceased to the after-life. Ushabtis were a common funerary offering. The afterlife was said to be a mirror image of life on Earth. Working in the Field of Reeds was to be expected, but with an Ushabti, just say the magical incantation and it would come alive and work your debt for you in the fields.



An Egyptian Rítual?

Samhain is not an Egyptian-originated holiday. The name 'Samhain' is of Celtic origin, it originates with the Old Irish word meaning "summer's end" and was celebrated throughout all of the Celtic isles and northwestern Europe. However, at TGC we celebrate all the pantheons in all their forms for each and every ideology is an aspect of the Gods. Samhain is the time to respect the dead in many cultures. This time we walk with the Egyptians.

The embalming practice started thousands of years ago in Ancient Egypt and continues today. Tonight on Samhain we go back in time to venerate and say farewell to the dead as our ancient Egyptian ancestors did.

Anubis rests in the spaces between the Earth, the Underworld, and the Stars. The Earth and the Underworld are his realms as he walks with the spirits of the living and the dead and guides them towards the afterlife. Anubis is the Great Embalmer, the Guide of Souls, Protector of Tombs and Guardian of the Golden Scale.

Isis, in the first millennium BCE along with her husband Osiris, became the most widely worshipped Egyptian deity. Isis is synonymous with Heka (magic). Her magic elevated her to Queen of Funerary Rites when she, along with her sister Nephtys brought her husband, Osiris, back from the dead.

Each of the ceremonies, which were followed after Osiris' death, became the actual rituals that the Egyptians performed to ensure access to the eternal life after death. Egyptians performed mummification of the body to preserve it eternally, recited incantations to facilitate access to the hereafter, and provided gifts to help them on their voyage. The deceased's soul then proceeds to Duat and must appear before Osiris's Court which weighs the soul's good and bad actions; the heart must be light as a feather to obtain salvation. The heart must be free of all guilt and be to able justify all their earthly actions. Otherwise, the consequence is a condemned eternity in Duat.



Isis, left, and Nephtys stand by as Anubis embalms the deceased, thirteenth century BCE

