

Dictionary Of Celtic Myth And Legend

Verbeia She is considered to have been a deification of the River Wharfe. compound of Romano-British reflexes of the Proto-Celtic elements **U̯er-bej-ā-* (upper-strike-F) "the upper striker. She is known from a single altar-stone dedicated to her at Ilkley (RIB 635). " Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend, Miranda In ancient Celtic polytheism, Verbeia was a goddess worshipped in Roman Britain c9a996de82

== References == c9a996de82 Anne Ross compares this image with one of a goddess found in Mavilly-Mandelot, France, portrayed with a similar pleated garment, holding two snakes in one hand, on an altar associated with aquatic cults. Ross fails to mention that this region... c9a996de82 He was invoked at Saint-Andéol-en-Quint and Rochefort-Samson (Drôme), and at Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne. The name "Rudianos" means 'red', reflecting the warlike nature of the god. At Saint-Michel-de-Valbonne there was also found a prehistoric image of a mounted war-god, dating to the 6th Century BC, who could perhaps be Rudianos himself. The menhir-shaped stone depicts a roughly incised figure of a horseman, with an enormous head, riding down five severed heads. The iconography is evocative of the head-hunting exploits of the Celts, who hung the heads of their battle victims from their saddles, according to classical writers. c9a996de82 == References == c9a996de82 == References == c9a996de82 == References == c9a996de82 The pair of them were, for example, worshipped at Die (Drôme) in the south of France. The goddess also occurred independently at Saint-Vulbas (Ain). Bormana was considered a goddess of water and healing. Bormana was named after the Celtic word for "to Boil", she was associated with the 2 Hot spring baths called; Bourbon-Lancy and Bourbonnelles-Bains both named after her and her consort. c9a996de82

Iovantucarus Rupert Hart-Davis, London. Roman Trier and the Treveri. The name reflects the deity's function as a protector of youth, and the temple was visited by pilgrims who often brought with them images of children, often depicting as holding pet birds as offerings to the god. Miranda Green (1997). At Tholey, also in Treveran territory, 'Iovantucarus' was also used as an epithet of Mercury. of Mercury. Edith Mary Wightman (1970). Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend Mars Iovantucarus was a Celtic god who was associated with the Treveran healer-god Lenus Mars at his sanctuary at Trier c9a996de82

Arnemetia's name contains Celtic stems are ("against, beside") and nemeton ("sacred grove"). Her name is thus interpreted as "she who dwells in the sacred grove", suggesting Arnemetia may be a divine epithet rather than a name in its own right. c9a996de82

Arnemetia Green. divine epithet rather than a name in its own right. v t e Arnemetia is a goddess in Romano-British religion. Thames and Hudson Ltd, London, 1997. Miranda J. Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend. Her shrine is at Aquae Arnemetiae ("waters of Arnemetia"), which is now Buxton in Derbyshire, England c9a996de82

An image of a woman (also from Ilkley) may represent the goddess: she is depicted with an overlarge head and schematic features; she wears a long, pleated robe and she has two large snakes, represented as geometric zig-zags, which she grasps, one in each hand. c9a996de82

== References ==

Bergusia ISBN 9780198609674. Green, Miranda (1997). It is possible that this room was a sanctuary to the local crafts-deities of Alesia, and the superstructure itself may have a craft hall for metalworkers. This may be confirmed by the discovery of an epigraphic dedication to the couple, inscribed on a bronze vase and found in the cellar of a huge building: rubbish found in this underground room consisted entirely of scraps of bronze and iron and appears to have been part of the stock of metalsmiths. This image, if it is indeed of the two deities, may indicate that Ucuētis was a patron god of craftsmen. Bergusia is a Celtic goddess, consort of the god Ucuētis, and worshipped with him at Alesia in Burgundy. The divine couple are named on inscriptions of the Romano-Celtic period, and an image of a divine couple has been found on the same site, the male figure bearing a hammer, the female appearing as a goddess of prosperity. Celtic Mythology. Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend. London: Thames and Hudson Ltd. Oxford University Press

Gebrinius perhaps of the name of a local divinity of the Ubii, whose cult was linked to that of the Roman god. Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend. Miranda Green Gebrinius is a local Celtic version of the god Mercury. In the 2nd century AD, an altar was set up at Bonn to honour him. The stone depicts the god in full Roman aspect, but is, nevertheless, dedicated to "Mercury Gebrinius", perhaps of the name of a local divinity of the Ubii, whose cult was linked to that of the Roman god

== Origins == Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend. Miranda Green. Thames and Hudson Ltd. London. 1997

Arausio (god) London: Thames and Hudson Ltd. Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend. of Arausio in southern Gaul, now Orange in southern France. Arausio was a local Celtic god who was venerated in the settlement of Arausio in. Green, Miranda (1997)

southern Gaul, now Orange in southern France. Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend. Miranda Green. Thames and Hudson Ltd. London. 1997 The supernatural race called the Tuatha Dé Danann is believed to be based on the main Celtic gods of Ireland, while many Welsh characters belong either to the Plant Dôn ("Children of Dôn") or the Plant Llŷr ("Children of Llŷr"). Some figures in Insular Celtic myth have ancient continental parallels: Irish Lugh and Welsh Lleu are cognate with Lugus, Goibniu and Gofannon... == References ==

Souconna (mythology) is a Celtic goddess, the deity of the river Saône at Chalon-sur-Saône, to whom epigraphic invocation was made. Miranda Souconna is a Celtic goddess, the deity of the river Saône at Chalon-sur-Saône, to whom epigraphic invocation was made. Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend

Bormana "Oxford Reference: Bormana". (1997). Thames and Hudson Ltd. Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend. Bormana was worshipped alongside Bormanus as his consort. London. Retrieved 13 November Bormana was a Celtic goddess, the female equivalent of the god Borvo (Bormanus). Miranda Green. pp. 369–370

Rudianos Goddesses Devils And Demons. ISBN 978-04-15340-18-2 Green, Miranda J. 2004.

Routledge. In Roman times he was connected with Mars. , Dictionary of Celtic Myth and Legend, Thames and Hudson Ltd In ancient Celtic religion, Rudianos was a war god worshiped in Gaul. 162. p c9a996de82

The stone bearing the image thought to represent Verbeia now stands inside All Saints' Parish Church and an altar stone dedicated to the goddess is on display in Ilkley Manor House. Both buildings are situated on the site of a Roman fort. The fort has been claimed to be named 'Verbeia' (not Olicana, as is generally thought). It was the Second Cohort of Lingones troops stationed here during the second century AD who inscribed the above-mentioned altar-stone. c9a996de82 == Name == c9a996de82

Celtic mythology Only remnants are found in Greco-Roman sources and archaeology. Celtic mythology is the body of myths belonging to the Celtic peoples. Irish mythology has the largest written body of myths, followed by Welsh mythology. Like other Iron Age Europeans, Celtic peoples followed a polytheistic religion, Celtic mythology is the body of myths belonging to the Celtic peoples. They preserved some of their myths in oral lore, which were eventually written down by Christian scribes in the Middle Ages. Most surviving Celtic mythology belongs to the Insular Celtic peoples (the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland; the Celtic Britons of western Britain and Brittany). The mythologies of continental Celtic peoples, such as the Gauls and Celtiberians, did not survive their conquest by the Roman Empire, the loss of their Celtic languages and their subsequent conversion to Christianity. Like other Iron Age Europeans, Celtic peoples followed a polytheistic religion, having many gods and goddesses c9a996de82

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