

In His Dark Garden: Plants of the Underworld

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Workshop Description: When it comes to re-enchanting our modern world, myth and story contain instructions hiding in plain sight. Greek mythology is full of plants and animals, and these beings are important parts of the story — they not only have the power to enrich our magical and ritual practices, but they can also enhance our understanding of complex, multifaceted mythological figures like the gods. In this presentation, Jamie will introduce a surprising variety of plants associated with the Greek god Hades and his Underworld. She'll share her methods for identifying and investigating the magical properties of these plants, while also discussing their usage and mythic origins. (Here's a hint: it's way more than just that infamous pomegranate!)

Introductions

- Hello, I'm Jamie. My pronouns are she/her.
 - I'm an author, Pagan priestess, and unapologetic expert in things that make mortals fascinated and slightly nervous.
 - I've been a practicing witch for 25+ years.
 - I'm the author of *Hades: Myth, Magic and Modern Devotion* (Llewellyn, 2024), and contributor to *Witchology Magazine*, *Haunted Magazine*, *The Feminine Macabre*, and *The Rebis Tarot Journal*, among others. I write and teach from my home studio, located in Alabama, U.S.A., which is the ancestral land of the Mvskoke (Muscogee) people, the "People of One Fire" I offer honor and gratitude to the Mvskoke elders and their descendants, and I acknowledge and affirm their sovereignty on these lands.

- In our time together today, we're going to have...
 - A slide presentation, followed by informal conversation wherein we can ask questions, share reactions and experiences with each other (if we choose).
 - Your consent is important: we'll start this session with an offering and invocation to Hades. If you don't want to be in the presence of this particular deity, or you're not sure, no worries – you can opt out at any time.
 - Remember: take what makes sense to you, leave what doesn't. There are many ways to work magic with Hades! These are just some of my thoughts and experiences.

Invocation to Hades and Acknowledgement of Unseen Ones

- I invite you to take a breath, if that feels good, and close your eyes or soften your gaze.
- I light this candle as a hearthfire, a flame of welcome, to Hades and all the Unseen Ones who join us today.
- Invocation: "Hymn to the Unseen One" (with incense or pinch of storax for an offering)

*Hear me, Unseen One, you who are
Eternally cloaked in mist and shadows—
Invisible to the eye, yet not
Invisible to the heart.
I offer honor and praise to thee, called Aidoneus,
I pray you will watch over me with kindly spirit
And stealthy might, I ask you to please protect me
As I walk above, until I descend below
To rest in your fields once more.*

Who is Hades?

- Hades is a deity from ancient Greek mythology. He is one of three brothers, alongside the Olympians Zeus and Poseidon. Zeus' domain is the sky, Poseidon rules the seas; Hades' primary responsibility is to be Ruler of the Underworld, keeping the balance between the world of the living and the realm of the dead.
- One of his many epithets, Polydegmon, means "Host of Many" and refers to the idea that Hades hosts all of humanity between lifetimes.
- Other epithets include: Aidoneus, Euchaïtes, Klymenos, Eubuleus, Adamastos, and Orkos, among others. These poetic "nicknames" refer to different facets of his personality and purview.
- In addition to the Underworld itself, Hades' domain also includes all the riches beneath the surface of the earth: rocks, gems, metals, minerals, and fertile soil. It is because of these precious resources, in addition to the abundance of shades that inhabit his realm, that Hades is often referred to as the Wealthy One (Plouton) among the gods.

Common Misconceptions About Hades

- Many people mistakenly assume Hades is the god of death, or the supernatural being who comes to claim you at the end of life—but no, that's the winged daimon Thanatos, who works in his employ.
- Likewise, Hades has no control over the length of a lifetime, or the chosen hour of death for any given individual; that responsibility belongs to another Underworld trio, the Moirai, otherwise known as the Fates. The Moirai consist of three sisters: Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho, with a distaff in her hand, presides over the moment we are born. Lachesis, working the spindle, turns out the hours and days of our lives. And Atropos, the eldest sister of the trio, ends the thread of our mortal life with a sharp pair of scissors.
- He is most definitely the executive administrator—or Host, if you will— of the Underworld, much more so than a judge or punisher of the dead. Hades usually delegates the responsibilities of judgment and sentencing to a trusted trio of Underworld judges named Aiakos, Rhadamanthus, and Minos, or sometimes to his wife, the Dread Queen Persephone.
- Hades is the devil, and his Underworld is hell: this is simply untrue—mistranslations and the influence of Dante's *Inferno* led to this misconception. However, the ancient Greek and Christian mythos are not equivalent.

Contextual Clues: Finding Hidden Gems in Stories

- One of my favorite ways to discover the wisdom encoded in myth and story is to mindfully, deeply explore any fragments of context that survived within the narrative. Details like the description of a character's attributes or garments (such as Hades' Helm of Invisibility), or mention of specific places, plants, and animals, add layers of nuance and meaning to mythological tales.
 - These elements of the story are oftentimes more familiar to our human experience. For example, we know what it's like to walk outside to smell the unique fragrance of a certain plant, or to enjoy running our fingers through the fur of a beloved pet. In studying and magically exploring these details, we unearth valuable clues about the nature of beings (such as gods like Hades) who are vastly different from us.
- In his book *Ancient Magic: A Practitioner's Guide to the Supernatural in Greece and Rome*, author and Classical scholar Philip Matyszak advises, "To study ancient magic, start by forgetting about the 'supernatural.' In the ancient world, there was no such thing. This is not because nothing was magical in that world, but because everything was. The ancient world was numinous, which means 'infused with divine power.' Nature was packed with magic."¹
 - The terrain of myth and story is saturated with meaning because everything in the world was *meaningful* to the poets, playwrights, and storytellers who gave us these narratives.
 - When it comes to re-enchanting our modern world, myth and story contain encoded instructions hiding in plain sight. Animals could be gods in disguise. The color someone wore could magically protect them. Certain plants are mentioned by name to call upon their *spiritus viridis*, or green spirit.

In His Dark Garden: Plants of the Underworld

Greek mythology is full of plants and animals, and these beings are important parts of the full story—they have the power to enrich our comprehension and understanding of complex, multifaceted mythological figures like the gods. The nine plants I have included in this presentation either grew wild or were cultivated in the ancient Mediterranean. Ancient peoples would have been familiar with these plants, even if their historical use of them differs from our usage today.

1. Mint

Species: *Mentha spicata*

Other Common Names: Garden mint, green mint, spearmint, spire mint

Toxicity: Nontoxic to humans (but toxic to cats, dogs, and other animals)

Keywords: Clarity, desire, passion, sexuality

- Unlike most of the Olympian gods, Hades seems to be a faithful partner and companion to his wife Persephone. Only two instances of Hades engaging in romantic

¹ Philip Matyszak, *Ancient Magic: A Practitioner's Guide to the Supernatural in Greece and Rome* (New York: Thames & Hudson, 2019), 7.

entanglements outside of marriage are recorded in primary sources—these are Hades' relationships with the nymphs Minthe and Leuke, both of whom became plants sacred to him.

- The mint plant belongs to the family *Lamiaceae* with such aromatic and culinary herbs as basil, hyssop, rosemary, sage, marjoram, thyme, oregano, and lavender, among many others. The plants in this family are widely cultivated and distributed. In ancient Greece, mint and rosemary were often used in funerary and cremation rites, most likely to help cover the smells of death and decay. Conversely, in a nod to mythology, it was also used as an aphrodisiac. Good hosts would rub the leaves on their banquet tables as a symbol of hospitality. Mint provides a satisfyingly sharp top note in typically earthy kthonic incense blends.
- It is unclear from mythology if Hades' relationships with the nymphs Minthe and Leuke occurred before or after he was married. However, in the case of Minthe, it was Persephone (or sometimes Demeter, depending on the source text) who trampled the nymph under her feet after hearing Minthe boast that Hades would put aside his wife and return to her bed. Upon Minthe's death, the mint plant sprung from the earth.
- After studying this particular bit of myth, I concluded that it seems offensive to use mint when Persephone is present in the Underworld, and I do not wish to offend the Dread Queen. (Although it may be an interesting experiment, and in alignment with the myth, to strew mint leaves on the ground to be walked upon as an offering.) It is for this reason that I only use mint in my Hades practice at those times of the year Persephone is above ground, fulfilling her duties in the land of the living.

2. White Poplar Tree

Species: *Populus alba*

Other Common Names: Silver poplar, silver leaf poplar

Toxicity: No reported toxicity

Keywords: Affection, remembrance, wealth

- White poplar is a large, fast-growing deciduous tree. This tree is central to the story of Leuke, a nymph whom Hades loved. Leuke lived with Hades in the Underworld, and when the span of her life was over, Hades transformed her body into a white poplar tree in the Elysian Fields. The white poplar thus became a symbol of a blessed afterlife and beloved remembrance of those who had passed on. There may also be a connection between Leuke and the white poplar trees purported to grace the banks of the river Akheron in Thesprotia, where the ancient Nekromanteion (Hades temple) was located.
- White poplar trees love moist riverbank soil and can be easily spotted by their smooth, whitish bark with diamond-shaped markings. Their rounded leaves are dark green on top and covered with downy white hairs on the underside. The trees flourish in central and southern Europe. In another bit of folklore, it is said that laying white poplar leaves or

buds on the body aids in astral projection and that carrying a white poplar leaf in your pocket will attract wealth.

3. Hellebore

Species: *Helleborus orientalis*, *Helleborus niger*

Other Common Names: Black hellebore, Christmas rose, Lenten rose, melampodium

Toxicity: Highly toxic (never ingest, and use caution when handling)

Keywords: Astral projection, invisibility, madness

- Hellebore is one of my favorite plants. A member of the buttercup family, it is an evergreen perennial with leathery leaves and winter-blooming flowers. *Helleborus niger* features white blooms, while *Helleborus orientalis* cultivars may have white, pink, green, mauve, or smoky purple blooms. In *The Philosophy of Natural Magic*, Henry Cornelius Agrippa includes hellebore in his list of Saturnine plants: “Amongst plants and trees, the daffodil, dragon’s-wort, rue, cummin, hellebore, the tree from whence benzoin comes, mandrake, opium, and those things which are never sown, and never bear fruit, and those which bring forth berries of a dark color and black fruit, as the black fig-tree, the pine-tree, the cypress-tree...deadly, and dedicated to Pluto.”²
- Hellebore is extremely toxic but was commonly used by ancient peoples as a treatment for madness. An example of this folk usage is documented in the Greek narrative tale “Cure of the Proetides.” In this anecdote, the god Dionysus struck the daughters of King Proetus of Argos and Tiryns with madness as punishment for scorning his worship. His daughters, collectively known as the Proetides, were named Iphianassa, Iphinoe, and Lysippe. A local seer named Melampus, upon hearing the pleas for assistance from King Proetus, searched for the Proetides and found them wandering in the nearby mountains, naked and mooing like cows. Melampus cured their madness with hellebore.³
- Centuries later, European witches were infamous for their alleged use of flying ointment. They rubbed a salve of herbs and rendered fat over themselves and then took off “flying.” Hellebore featured prominently in these concoctions, alongside belladonna and other toxic plants. Flying ointment was a dangerous high—both hellebore and belladonna can disrupt heartbeats and cause hallucinations. Hellebore’s other magical use during this time period was as an invisibility powder.⁴ Witches were said to grind the flowers into a fine powder, sprinkle it onto the earth, and then walk on the powder to make themselves invisible.
- Hellebore can be a useful ally when we wish to be undetected. Due to its toxicity, hellebore should never be ingested, and extreme caution used when handling the plant.

² Henry Cornelius Agrippa, *The Philosophy of Natural Magic*, trans. L. W. de Laurence (Chicago: de Laurence, Scott & Co., 1913; electronic reproduction by John Bruno Hare, Internet Sacred Texts Archive, 2008), 102–3.

³ Pliny the Elder, *The Natural History*, trans. John Bostock and H.T. Riley (London: Taylor and Francis, 1855), 25.21.

⁴ Occvlta, “Hellebore,” *Materia Venefica* 18 (February 2023): 22, <https://www.occvlta.org/>.

In order to ally with hellebore for invisibility or trance journey, I suggest growing your own plant (keeping it well out of reach of any children or pets) and simply sitting in its presence. Alternatively, you can draw or meditate on an image of hellebore. To venerate Hades Aidoneus, the Unseen One, place the plant or its image on your altar. Once you've spent some time getting to know hellebore, you can begin asking its spiritus viridis how to incorporate more of its insight into your magical and ritual practices.

4. Dittany of Crete

Species: *Origanum dictamnus*

Other Common Names: Erontas, hop marjoram

Toxicity: No reported toxicity. Ingesting dittany of Crete is contraindicated for pregnant people.

Keywords: Astral projection, love, spirit evocation and manifestation

- Dittany of Crete is an indigenous Mediterranean herb of the mint family, similar to oregano and marjoram. This small shrub is easily recognizable by the soft, velvety hairs on its stems and leaves, and it features small pink blooms in the summer. In the wild, dittany of Crete only grows on the steep mountainsides and gorges of its namesake, the Greek island of Crete. Wild-grown dittany of Crete is classified as rare and is protected from extinction by European laws against over-harvesting. Nearby villages now cultivate dittany of Crete for commercial export. It is used in a variety of products, such as herbal tea, flavoring for vermouth, natural beauty remedies, and incense.
- In the ancient world, dittany of Crete was used to flavor wine, used to decorate temples and gardens, gifted as a love token, and prescribed as a medicinal cure-all. Collection of dittany of Crete was a very dangerous occupation—the men who risked their lives climbing the sheer rock faces where the plant grows were called *erondades* (love seekers). Use of dittany of Crete in love potions and spells persisted into the early modern period, especially in the folk magic of Italy.
- In Western ceremonial magic, Aleister Crowley popularized the use of dittany of Crete to summon spirits. The dried leaves are burned in copious amounts, and spirits are said to manifest in the ensuing smoke. However, since dittany of Crete is a rare and protected herb, you may want to be a bit more conservative with quantities than Crowley. I find that burning a small pinch of dried dittany of Crete helps create a beneficial environment for trance journey. I add it to animating potions or elixirs used to anoint scrying vessels, such as bowls or mirrors. Dittany of Crete is also a key component of incense blends that I make for any ritual working that involves the Greek gods, and especially for my rituals with Hades—it assists in evocation of the god(s) into the ritual circle.

5. Mistletoe

Species: *Viscum album*

Other Common Names: Birdlime, golden bough, herbe de la croix, kissing bough, mystyldene

Toxicity: Somewhat toxic—use caution. Consult a professional herbalist before ingesting, and always keep mistletoe out of reach of children and pets. Ingesting mistletoe is contraindicated for pregnant people.

Keywords: Fertility, fidelity, higher knowledge, safe passage

- Mistletoe is an evergreen, hemiparasitic plant that attaches itself to trees, receiving part of its nutrients from photosynthesis and part from its host. Mistletoe leaves sometimes turn from green to grayish-yellow in the winter months. Honey-gold mistletoe flowers also bloom in the winter, being eventually replaced by white berries. During this time, mistletoe can be clearly spotted high in the bare branches of the host trees it inhabits—this is likely why the plant was dubbed “the golden bough.” Aeneas, mythological ancestor of the Romans and protagonist of Virgil’s *Aeneid*, brings a golden bough with him on his journey to the Underworld to seek the counsel of his deceased father.
- The golden bough is difficult to harvest, which contributes to its value as an offering or gift; indeed, the advice of the Cumaean Sibyl teaches us that this plant is a precious, fitting gift for the Dread Queen Persephone. In trance journey, you may want to experiment with ways of partnering with mistletoe for the purposes of gifting and safe passage. If working with the spiritus viridis of mistletoe resonates with you, try adding the leaves and berries to your altar, using their scent as a trance induction cue, or including them in a small pouch to wear during your journeys.

6. Aconite

Species: *Aconitum napellus*

Other Common Names: Hekate, knight’s helmet, monkshood, witchflower, wolfsbane

Toxicity: Highly toxic (never ingest, and use caution when handling)

Keywords: Baneful magic, boundaries, glamour, protection, witchcraft

- Aconite is a deciduous perennial plant with primarily vivid, purplish-blue flowers, although some ornamental cultivars can display white blooms. All parts of aconite are extremely toxic, and it has been used as a poison since ancient times. This herb makes a dramatic appearance in the story of Medea, infamous sorceress and priestess of the khthonic goddess Hekate, who serves wine laced with aconite to the hero Theseus in an attempt to poison him and prevent him from usurping her son’s inheritance.
- According to Ovid, Kerberos is central to the origin story of this herb: “For his destruction Medea mingles the wolfsbane [aconite], which she once brought with her from the shores of Scythia. This, they say, sprang from the teeth of the Echidnean dog. There is a gloomy cave, with a dark entrance, wherein there is a descending path, along which the Tiryinthian hero [Herakles] dragged away Cerberus resisting, and turning his eyes sideways from the day and the shining rays of the Sun, in chains formed of adamant; he, filled with furious rage, filled the air with triple barks at the same moment, and sprinkled the verdant fields with white foam. This, they suppose, grew solid, and,

receiving the nourishment of a fruitful and productive soil, acquired the power of being noxious.”⁵

- The folk names “monkshood” and “knight’s helmet” refer to the shape of the flowers. These folk names, in addition to the plant’s connection to the Underworld guardian beast Kerberos, reveal much about its protective properties and magical uses. According to plant essence practitioner (and fellow presenter!) Nicholas Pearson, “Like the hood or helmet it resembles, this flower protects during spiritual endeavors, allowing the crown and third-eye chakras to open wide without worry of interference.”⁶
- Include aconite in workings of protection or glamour or to fortify physical and energetic boundaries. The dried flowers can be added to ritual incense, but use caution to burn this baneful plant in a well-ventilated area. Do not add aconite to fluid condensers that you intend to drink—you should never ingest any part of the plant. Many skilled flower essence practitioners offer monkshood or aconite essences that have been diluted to less than a microdose; always refer to the practitioner’s instructions before using flower essences internally.

7. Mediterranean Cypress Tree

Species: *Cupressus sempervirens*

Other Common Names: Italian cypress, Persian cypress, pencil pine, Tuscan cypress

Toxicity: No reported toxicity, but not recommended for ingestion. Cypress essential oil can be used aromatically and topically when properly diluted, but it is contraindicated for pregnant people.

Keywords: Death, mourning, necromancy, sorrow

- The Mediterranean cypress is an evergreen, pencil-shaped tree with needle-like leaves and small cones. To this day, it is still the most commonly planted tree in cemeteries throughout Europe and the Muslim world. In pop culture, you may have seen images of the Mediterranean cypress gracing travel posters for Italy—the tree is closely associated with this region.
- In ancient Greece, cypress boughs were placed over thresholds and within households to signify a state of mourning. The aromatic sap of the tree represented “tears” of sorrow. A garland or wreath of cypress was considered a suitable decoration to venerate a statue of Hades. Additionally, cypress trees were often planted near graves or in groves where necromantic rites were performed, thus consecrating them to Hades. Preparations for these rituals oftentimes included building a pyre made from cypress branches.

⁵ Ovid, *The Metamorphoses of Ovid*, 7.402-423.

⁶ Nicholas Pearson, *Flower Essences from the Witch’s Garden: Plant Spirits in Magickal Herbalism* (Rochester, VT: Destiny Books, 2022), 366.

- A Greek funeral lamentation tells us that mourners placed oil lamps in the branches of cemetery cypress trees, perhaps to guide shades of the dead on their way to the Underworld: “On your branches I will hang lamps, / so that your friends can pass by and fill them with oil, / so that your mother can come and fill them with tears, / and so that your brothers and sisters can come and fill them to overflowing.”⁷
- Burn cypress tips for assistance in divination, especially necromantic divination. You can place a few boughs of cypress on your altar to venerate Hades, or weave them into a wreath for a ritual centerpiece. The fumes of burning cypress also have a purifying effect, providing an added benefit to its resonance with Hades and the Underworld.

8. Quince Tree

Species: *Cydonia oblonga*

Other Common Names: Cydonian pomme, golden apple

Toxicity: No reported toxicity. However, like pears and apples, humans and animals should only eat the fleshy fruit and not ingest the seeds, leaves, or stems.

Keywords: Offerings, propitiation of the dead

- Primary sources vary widely in their opinions on whether or not Hades has any offspring and, considering that he is the Ruler of the Dead, whether or not he can even father children at all. Among the mythological figures that Hades is reported to have possibly fathered are Makaria, Melinoe, Zagreus, and the Erinyes.
- Hades’ daughter Melinoe is the goddess of unsettled ghosts and spirits, the restless dead, and those who haunt the living because they are unable to cross over to the Underworld. She is described by the Orphics as half light and half shadow; representing both darkness and light, one half of her body is deepest black while the other half is stark white. Personally, I love this depiction of her appearance because it embodies a paradoxical, nonbinary/nondual expression of life in death, and death in life.
- The name “Melinoe” is also unusual and intriguing. Etymologically speaking, it may derive from the Greek words *melinos*, “having the color of quince,” and *melon*, “the tree fruit.” The quince tree was quite common in ancient Mediterranean orchards, along with fig, olive, apple, and pomegranate. The quince fruit’s yellowish-green color may have reminded ancient peoples of the pallor of illness or death
- Quince is a flowering deciduous tree that bears hard, aromatic, yellowish-green fruit somewhat similar in appearance to a pear. Quince fruit is seldom eaten raw because of its tough skin and hard flesh, as well as its unpleasant tart, astringent taste. However, quince fruit can be roasted, cooked, and processed into delicious treats such as quince paste, jam, or pudding and also used to make alcoholic brandies.

⁷ Loring M. Danforth, *The Death Rituals of Rural Greece* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1982), 98.

- In ancient Greek mythology, quince fruit may have been the Golden Apple of Discord, the fruit Eris, the goddess of strife, inscribed with the words “to the fairest” before tossing it onto the Olympians’ table during the wedding feast of Peleus and Thetis, parents of the hero Achilles. The inscription allegedly provoked a fight between the goddesses Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite that led to the Trojan War.
- Before bearing fruit, the quince tree produces delicate pink flowers. In a nod to the interpretation of Melinoe’s name, “having the color of quince,” I have had success using quince flowers to evoke her presence. The fresh or dried flower petals seem to work just as well as the fruit itself, and they have the added benefit of exhibiting a softer, gentler energy than the tart fruit. I find that this softer approach helps calm and focus Melinoe’s restless nature, as well as that of any attending ghosts, so that propitiations, rituals, and other works of magic can be more fully received.

9. Violet

Species: *Viola odorata*

Other Common Names: English violet, sweet violet, wood violet

Toxicity: No reported toxicity

Keywords: Beauty, devotion, honoring the beloved dead, springtime, sweetness

- At the heart of ancient Greek religion was the concept of *kharis*. Loosely defined, *kharis* is an offering made in the spirit of reciprocity: “I give, so that you may give.” It can also refer to a sense of grace, good fortune, or providence that is felt on behalf of the giver and the receiver. *Kharis* speaks to sacred give and take, to the idea that mortals and gods can engage in reciprocal relationships with mutual benefit. To the ancient Greeks, *kharis* was fostered through sacrifices, libations, observance of seasonal festivals, and other devotional practices.
- Sweet violet is a shade-loving, low-lying perennial with fragrant purple, dark blue, or white flowers. Violet typically blooms from February to May, although some species may experience a second bloom in August. The petals and leaves are edible. The distinctive light, powdery scent of the flowers is widely used in cosmetics, candies, teas, and syrups. Notes of violet flowers and leaves are popular inclusions in perfumes. Violets make many appearances in Greco-Roman mythology as well; they are specifically noted in the Homeric Hymn to Demeter as one of the flowers Persephone gathers for her bouquet before being swept away by Hades.
- A little-known Roman festival called the *Violaria* took place around the vernal equinox each year to celebrate the advent of spring and the gathering of violets for food and perfumes. The festival was dedicated to honoring the dead—both the vegetation that would be harvested during the coming months and the human deceased. Festivities of the ancient *Violaria* included decorating graves and tombs with garlands of violet.

- Similar to rosemary, violet has the ability to connect us to fond memories, while reminding us to honor and care for our beloved dead. Symbolic of heartfelt love and devotion, violet's gentle spiritus viridis can also help you better understand what kharis means to you and provide valuable insight into how you can best cultivate reciprocity with gods and ancestors in your magical praxis and life.

Group Sharing and Conversation Time

- Now's the time we can have an informal conversation to ask questions, share reactions and experiences with each other (if we choose).
- There are 20 plants total in Hades, and even more in my upcoming book... 36 additional plants that are associated with death and dying! (And 12 birds, too!)
- If time permits, read "Hades Speaks" from Chapter Six of *Hades: Myth, Magic and Modern Devotion*.

How to Connect with Me

- Purchase my books:
 - *Hades: Myth, Magic and Modern Devotion*
 - Watch for *One Foot in the Underworld* (tentative title) coming soon!
- Website: jamiewaggoner.com
 - Sign up for my email list to be notified of all of my upcoming events
 - Mystic South: July 17–19, 2026 in Atlanta, GA
 - Underworld Rising Retreat: October 15–19, 2026 in North Georgia
 - River Styx Book Club 2027 is already enrolling! Check out the details: <https://jamiewaggoner.ticketspice.com/river-styx-book-club-winter-2027>
- Way of the Weaver: wayoftheweaver.com
 - Offering "radically enchanted" classes and events that weave together the threads of magical study, justice and community.
 - Check out our Way of the Weaver podcast! We post two episodes each month.
 - [Weaver Camp](#) and [Spider Threads](#) are enrolling now
 - Weaver Camp is June 25–28, 2026 near Worcester, VT
 - Sign up for my newsletter to be notified when we open registration for our Winter 2027 online module – a three month deep dive into trance journey!
- Socials: @jmwaggoner on Instagram, Facebook, YouTube

Gratitude to Hades, Unseen Ones and Attendees

- Offer gratitude to Hades and other Unseen Ones
- Extinguish candle
- Thank y'all for your time and attention today!
- Thank you to the SassyCon organizers and volunteers!