



# לַיָּתוֹן

whale ; (biblical) leviathan, sea monster ; (colloquial) gangster   
chief, "big fish"  
(astronomy) Cetus 

<http://www.morfix.co.il/en/%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%95%D7%99%D7%99%D7%AA%D7%9F>

# قَيْطُسُ

شمر ديوانية شمر - قائمة بأسماء النجوم العربية الأصلية

[www.altanaya.net/vb/printthread.php?t=54269](http://www.altanaya.net/vb/printthread.php?t=54269) ▾ Translate this page

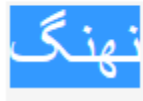
Nov 13, 2008 - 6 posts

Cepheus. البطين. Canopus. سُهيل. Caph. كف التريا - سنام الناقة. Centauris. قنطورس - الظلمان. Cepheus.  
قيفاوس. Cetus ( Kaitos ) قَيْطُسُ - سيج البحر

<http://www.altanaya.net/vb/printthread.php?t=54269>

# نَهَنگ

Leviathan



<https://translate.google.com/#en/fa/Leviathan>

# Cetus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Cetus** /ˈsiːtəs/ is a constellation. Its name refers to Cetus, a sea monster in Greek mythology, although it is often called 'the whale' today. Cetus is located in the region of the sky that contains other water-related constellations such as Aquarius, Pisces, and Eridanus.

Coordinates: 01<sup>h</sup> 25<sup>m</sup> 12<sup>s</sup>, −11° 21′ 00″

## Contents

- 1 Notable features
  - 1.1 Ecliptic
  - 1.2 Stars
  - 1.3 Deep-sky objects
- 2 History and mythology
  - 2.1 In global astronomy
- 3 Namesakes
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## Notable features



The constellation Cetus as it can be seen by the naked eye.

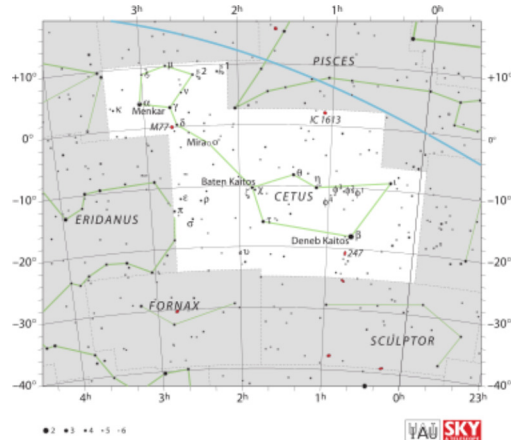
### Ecliptic

Although Cetus is not generally considered part of the zodiac, the ecliptic passes less than a quarter of a degree

from its constellation boundary, and thus the moon, planets, and even part of the sun may be in Cetus for brief periods of time. This is all the more true of asteroids, since their orbits usually have a greater inclination to the ecliptic than the moon and planets. For example, the asteroid 4 Vesta was discovered in this

## Cetus

### Constellation



### List of stars in Cetus

<b>Abbreviation</b>	Cet
<b>Genitive</b>	Ceti
<b>Pronunciation</b>	<span><span>/<span><span>ˈ</span><span>s</span><span>iː</span><span>t</span><span>ə</span><span>s</span></span>/</span></span> , genitive <span><span>/<span><span>ˈ</span><span>s</span><span>iː</span><span>t</span><span>aɪ</span></span>/</span></span>
<b>Symbolism</b>	the Whale, Shark, or Sea Monster
<b>Right ascension</b>	00 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> 22.2486 <sup>s</sup> –03 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 47.1487 <sup>s</sup> <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Declination</b>	10.5143948°—24.8725095° <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Family</b>	Perseus
<b>Area</b>	1231 sq. deg. (4th)
<b>Main stars</b>	15
<b>Bayer/Flamsteed stars</b>	88
<b>Stars with planets</b>	23
<b>Stars brighter than 3.00<sup>m</sup></b>	2
<b>Stars within 10.00 pc (32.62 ly)</b>	9
<b>Brightest star</b>	β Cet (Deneb Kaitos) <sup>†</sup> (2.04 <sup>m</sup> )
<b>Nearest star</b>	Luyten 726-8 (8.73 ly, 2.68 pc)
<b>Messier objects</b>	1

constellation in 1807.

## Stars

The most notable star in Cetus is Mira ("the Wonderful"), designated Omicron Ceti, the first variable star to be discovered and the prototype of its class. Over a period of 332 days it reaches a maximum apparent magnitude of 3 - visible to the naked eye - and dips to a minimum magnitude of 10, invisible to the unaided eye. Its seeming appearance and disappearance gave it its common name, which means "the amazing one". Mira pulsates with a minimum size of 400 solar diameters and a maximum size of 500 solar diameters. 420 light-years from Earth, it was discovered by David Fabricius in 1596.<sup>[2]</sup>

There are several other bright stars in Cetus.  $\alpha$  Ceti, traditionally called Menkar ("the nose"), is a red-hued giant star of magnitude 2.5, 220 light-years from Earth. It is a wide double star; the secondary is 93 Ceti, a blue-white hued star of magnitude 5.6, 440 light-years away.  $\beta$  Ceti, also called Deneb Kaitos and Diphda, is the brightest star in Cetus. It is an orange-hued giant star of magnitude 2.0, 96 light-years from Earth. The traditional name "Deneb Kaitos" means "the whale's tail".  $\gamma$  Ceti, Kaffaljidhma ("head of the whale") is a very close double star. The primary is a yellow-hued star of magnitude 3.5, 82 light-years from Earth, and the secondary is a blue-hued star of magnitude 6.6.<sup>[2]</sup> Tau Ceti, or Durre Menthor, is noted for being the nearest Sun-like star at a distance of 11.9 light-years. It is a yellow-hued main-sequence star of magnitude 3.5.

AA Ceti is a triple star system; the brightest member has a magnitude of 6.2. The primary and secondary are separated by 8.4 arcseconds at an angle of 304 degrees. The tertiary is not visible in telescopes. AA Ceti is an eclipsing variable star; the tertiary star passes in front of the primary and causes the system's apparent magnitude to decrease by 0.5 magnitudes.<sup>[3]</sup> UV Ceti is an unusual binary variable star. 8.7 light-years from Earth, the system consists of two red dwarfs, both of magnitude 13. One of the stars is a flare star, which are prone to sudden, random outbursts that last several minutes; these increase the pair's apparent brightness significantly - as high as magnitude 7.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Deep-sky objects

Cetus lies far from the galactic plane, so that many distant galaxies are visible, unobscured by dust from the Milky Way. Of these, the brightest is Messier 77 (NGC 1068), a 9th magnitude spiral galaxy near Delta Ceti. It appears face-on and has a clearly visible nucleus of magnitude 10. About 50 million light-years from Earth, M77 is also a Seyfert galaxy and thus a bright object in the radio spectrum.<sup>[2]</sup> Recently, the galactic cluster JKCS 041 was confirmed to be the most distant cluster of galaxies yet discovered.<sup>[5]</sup>

NGC 246 (Caldwell 56), also called the Cetus Ring, is a planetary nebula with a magnitude of 8.0, 1600 light-years from Earth. Among some amateur astronomers, NGC 246 has garnered the nickname "Pac-Man Nebula" because of the arrangement of its central stars and the surrounding star field.<sup>[6]</sup>

**Meteor showers**    October Cetids  
                           Eta Cetids  
                           Omicron Cetids

**Bordering constellations**    Aries  
                                       Pisces  
                                       Aquarius  
                                       Sculptor  
                                       Fornax  
                                       Eridanus  
                                       Taurus

Visible at latitudes between +70° and −90°.

Best visible at 21:00 (9 p.m.) during the month of **November**.

**Note:** †Mira (o Cet) is magnitude 2.0 at its brightest.



Messier 77 spiral galaxy by HST.<sup>[4]</sup>

## History and mythology



Cetus dominates this card from *Urania's Mirror* (1825).

Cetus may have originally been associated with a whale, which would have had mythic status amongst Mesopotamian cultures. It is often now called the Whale, though it is most strongly associated with Cetus the sea-monster, who was slain by Perseus as he saved the princess Andromeda from Poseidon's wrath. Cetus is located in a region of the sky called "The Sea" because many water-associated constellations are placed there, including Eridanus, Pisces, Piscis Austrinus, Capricornus, and Aquarius.<sup>[7]</sup>

Cetus has been depicted many ways throughout its history. In the 17th century, Cetus was depicted as a "dragon fish" by Johann Bayer. Both Willem Blaeu and Andreas Cellarius depicted Cetus as a

whale-like creature in the same century. However, Cetus has also been variously depicted with animal heads attached to a piscine body.<sup>[7]</sup>

### In global astronomy

In Chinese astronomy, the stars of Cetus are found among two areas: the Black Tortoise of the North (北方玄武, *Běi Fāng Xuán Wǔ*) and the White Tiger of the West (西方白虎, *Xī Fāng Bái Hǔ*).

The Brazilian Tukano and Koebea people used the stars of Cetus to create a jaguar, representing the god of hurricanes and other violent storms. Lambda, Mu, Xi, Nu, Gamma, and Alpha Ceti represented its head; Omicron, Zeta, and Chi Ceti represented its body; Eta Eri, Tau Cet, and Upsilon Cet marked its legs and feet; and Theta, Eta, and Beta Ceti delineated its tail.<sup>[7]</sup>

In Hawaii, the constellation was called *Na Kuhi*, and Mira (Omicron Ceti) may have been called *Kane*.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Namesakes

USS Cetus (AK-77) was a United States Navy Crater class cargo ship named after the constellation.

## See also

- Cetus (Chinese astronomy)
- Book of Jonah

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- "Cetus, constellation boundary" (<http://www.iau.org/public/constellations/#cet>). *The Constellations* (International Astronomical Union). Retrieved 15 February 2014.
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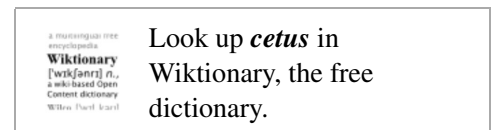
3. Levy 2005, p. 67.
4. "Hubble observes the hidden depths of Messier 77" (<http://www.spacetelescope.org/news/heic1305/>). *ESA/Hubble*. Retrieved 4 April 2013.
5. "Scientists identify new galaxy" (<http://www.metro.co.uk/news/756711-scientists-identify-new-galaxy>). *Metro*. 23 October 2009.
6. Levy 2005, p. 129.
7. Staal 1988, pp. 33–35
8. Makemson 1941, p. 281.

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## External links

- The Deep Photographic Guide to the Constellations: Cetus (<http://www.allthesky.com/constellations/cetus/>)
- Star Tales – Cetus (<http://www.ianridpath.com/startales/cetus.htm>)
- Cetus Constellation at Constellation Guide (<http://www.constellation-guide.com/constellation-list/cetus-constellation/>)



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Categories: Cetus (constellation) | Constellations | Equatorial constellations | Constellations listed by Ptolemy | Fictional cetaceans | Legendary mammals

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# Cetus (mythology)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In Ancient Greek, the word *kētos* (κῆτος, plural *kētē* or *kētea*, κήτη or κήτεια)—Latinized as **cetus**—denotes a large fish, a whale, a shark, or a sea monster.<sup>[1]</sup> The sea monsters slain by Perseus and Heracles were each referred to as a *cetus* by ancient sources.<sup>[2]</sup> The term cetacean (for whale) originates from *cetus*. In Greek art, *cetea* were depicted as serpentine fish. The name of the mythological figure Ceto is derived from *ketos*. The name of the constellation Cetus also derives from this word.



Ancient Corinthian vase depicting Perseus, Andromeda and Ketos. (Names are spelled in the archaic Corinthian variant of the Greek alphabet.)

## Contents

- 1 Mythology
- 2 In the Bible
- 3 Ships and sailing
- 4 Notes
- 5 External links

## Mythology

When Cassiopeia boasted that her daughter Andromeda was more beautiful than the Nereids, this invoked the wrath of Poseidon who sent the sea monster Cetus to attack Æthiopia. Upon consulting a wise oracle, Cepheus and Cassiopeia were told to sacrifice Andromeda to Cetus. They had Andromeda chained to a rock near the ocean so that Cetus could devour her. Perseus found Andromeda chained to the rock and learned of her plight. When Cetus emerged from the ocean to devour Andromeda, Perseus managed to slay it. In one version, Perseus drove his sword into Cetus' back. In another version, Perseus used Medusa's head to turn Cetus to stone.

## In the Bible

In Jonah 2:1 (1:17 in English translation), the Hebrew text reads *dag gadol* (דג גדול), which literally means "great fish". The Septuagint translates this phrase into Greek as *mega ketos* (μέγα κῆτος). The term *ketos* alone means "huge fish", and in Greek mythology the term was closely associated with sea monsters. Jerome later translated this phrase as *piscis grandis* in his Latin Vulgate. However, he translated the Greek word *kētos* as *cetus* in Gospel of Matthew 12:40: "*For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of a huge fish, so the Son of Man will be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.*"<sup>[3]</sup>

## Ships and sailing

*Cetus* is commonly used as a ship's name or maidenhead denoting either a ship unafraid of the sea or a ruthless pirate ship to be feared. *Cetus* (and its translations) are also viewed as misfortune or bad omen by sailors. Superstitious sailors believed in a *cetus* as the bringer of a great storm or misfortune on the ship. They associated it with lost cargo, the presence of pirates, or being swept off course, and avoided any talk of it aboard

ship.

## Notes

1. "κῆτος" (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3Dkh%3Dtos>) in Liddell, Henry and Robert Scott. 19406. *A Greek-English Lexicon. Revised by H.S. Jones and R. McKenzie.*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
2. Perseus: Apollodorus 2.4.3 (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Apollod.+2.4.3&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0022>). Heracles: Homer *Iliad* 21.441, Apollodorus 2.5.9 (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Apollod.+2.5.9&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0022>).
3. <http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Matthew+12%3A40&version=NIV>

## External links

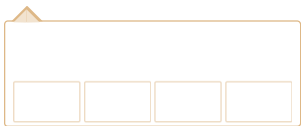
- Theoi Project - Ketea (<http://www.theoi.com/Ther/Ketea.html>)

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Categories: [Dragons](#) | [Greek legendary creatures](#) | [Greek sea gods](#) | [Monsters](#) | [Mythical aquatic creatures](#)

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# Leviathan

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Leviathan** (/liˈvaɪ.əθən/; Hebrew: לִיְיָתָן, Modern *Livyatan*, Tiberian *Liwyāṭān* ; "twisted, coiled") is a sea monster referenced in the Tanakh, or the Old Testament.

The word has become synonymous with any large sea monster or creature. In literature (e.g., Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*) it refers to great whales, and in Modern Hebrew, it simply means "whale". It is described extensively in Job 41 and mentioned in Job 3:8, Amos 9:2, Psalm 74:13-24, Psalm 104:26 and Isaiah 27:1.

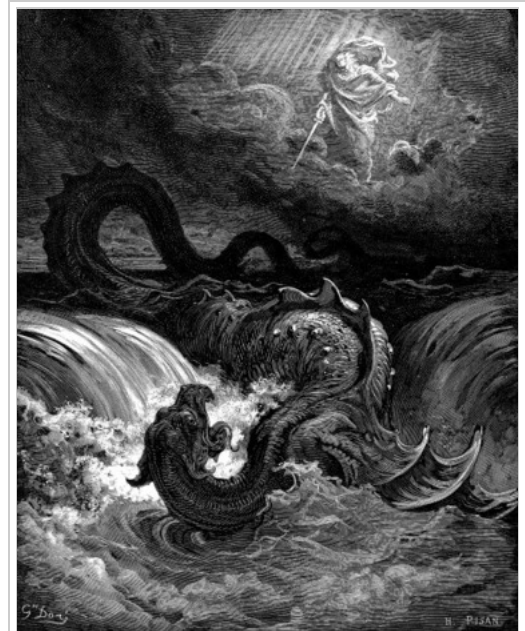
## Contents

- 1 Tanakh
- 2 Ancient Near Eastern origins
- 3 In later Jewish literature
- 4 Christianity
- 5 Satanism
- 6 Leviathan in popular culture
- 7 See also
- 8 References
- 9 External links

## Tanakh

The Leviathan is mentioned six times in the Tanakh, with Job 41:1–34 ([http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=Job&verse=41:1–34&src=KJV](http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=Job&verse=41:1-34&src=KJV)) being dedicated to describing him in detail:<sup>[1]</sup>

- Can you pull in the leviathan with a fishhook or tie down his tongue with a rope?
- Can you put a cord through his nose or pierce his jaw with a hook?
- Will he keep begging you for mercy? Will he speak to you with gentle words?
- Will he make an agreement with you for you to take him as your slave for life?
- Can you make a pet of him like a bird or put him on a leash for your girls?
- Will traders barter for him? Will they divide him up among the merchants?
- Can you fill his hide with harpoons or his head with fishing spears?
- If you lay a hand on him, you will remember the struggle and never do it again!
- Any hope of subduing him is false; the mere sight of him is overpowering.
- No-one is fierce enough to rouse him. Who then is able to stand against me?
- Who has a claim against me that I must pay? Everything under heaven belongs to me.
- I will not fail to speak of his limbs, his strength and his graceful form.
- Who can strip off his outer coat? Who would approach him with a bridle?



"Destruction of Leviathan". 1865 engraving by Gustave Doré

- 14 Who dares open the doors of his mouth, ringed about with his fearsome teeth?  
15 His back has rows of shields tightly sealed together;  
16 Each is so close to the next that no air can pass between.  
17 They are joined fast to one another; they cling together and cannot be parted.  
18 His snorting throws out flashes of light; his eyes are like the rays of dawn.  
19 Firebrands stream from his mouth; sparks of fire shoot out.  
20 Smoke pours from his nostrils as from a boiling pot over a fire of reeds.  
21 His breath sets coals ablaze, and flames dart from his mouth.  
22 Strength resides in his neck; dismay goes before him.  
23 The folds of his flesh are tightly joined; they are firm and immovable.  
24 His chest is hard as rock, hard as a lower millstone.  
25 When he rises up, the mighty are terrified; they retreat before his thrashing.  
26 The sword that reaches him has no effect, nor does the spear or the dart or the javelin.  
27 Iron he treats like straw and bronze like rotten wood.  
28 Arrows do not make him flee, sling stones are like chaff to him.  
29 A club seems to him but a piece of straw, he laughs at the rattling of the lance.  
30 His undersides are jagged potsherds, leaving a trail in the mud like a threshing-sledge.  
31 He makes the depths churn like a boiling cauldron and stirs up the sea like a pot of ointment.  
32 Behind him he leaves a glistening wake; one would think the deep had white hair.  
33 Nothing on earth is his equal—a creature without fear.  
34 He looks down on all that are haughty; he is king over all that are proud.

In Psalm 74 God is said to "break the heads of Leviathan in pieces" before giving his flesh to the people of the wilderness. In Psalm 104 God is praised for having made all things, including Leviathan; and in Isaiah 27:1 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=Isaiah&verse=27:1&src=KJV>) he is called the "wriggling serpent" who will be killed at the end of time.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Ancient Near Eastern origins

Sea serpents feature prominently in the mythology of the Ancient Near East, attested as early as the 3rd millennium BCE in Sumerian iconography depicting the myth of the god Ninurta overcoming the seven-headed serpent. It was relatively common for ancient near-eastern mythology to include a cosmic battle between a creator god and chaos god of the sea, usually in the form of a dragon or sea serpent. In this type of myth, the battle represented the creation of order out of chaos, as represented by the sea serpent.<sup>[3]</sup> Often, the battle between deity and dragon pre-dated creation, as in the Babylonian myth of the god Marduk's battle with the serpent goddess Tiamat. When she was defeated, Marduk used the body of Tiamat to create the heavens and the earth.<sup>[4]</sup> In the Ba'al cycle of the Canaanite religion, Ba'al conquers Yam (meaning "sea") in order to be enthroned as the leader of the Canaanite pantheon.<sup>[5]</sup> In the Ugaritic texts, the dragon Lotan, or possibly another of Yam's helpers, is given the epithets "wriggling serpent" and "mighty one with the seven heads".

As early as 1894, scholars began to note the similarity of these earlier stories and the references to the sea serpent Leviathan's battle with Yahweh found in the Tanakh.<sup>[3]</sup> Isaiah 27:1 uses similar phrases to describe Leviathan (although in this case the name "Leviathan" may refer to an unnamed historical/political enemy of Israel rather than the original serpent-monster). However, in Psalm 104, Leviathan is not described as harmful in any way, but simply as a creature of the ocean, part of God's creation. It is possible that the authors of the Job

41:2–26, on the other hand, based the Leviathan on descriptions of Egyptian animal mythology where the crocodile is the enemy of the solar deity Horus (and is subdued either by Horus, or by the Pharaoh). This is in contrast to typical descriptions of the sea monster trope in terms of mythological combat.<sup>[2]</sup> It is likely that authors of these later books had attempted to naturalize Leviathan as part of a process transforming understanding of it from a serpent god of chaos, to a demon, and finally to a non-supernatural animal.<sup>[3][6]</sup>

## In later Jewish literature

Later Jewish sources describe Leviathan as a dragon who lives over the Sources of the Deep and who, along with the male land-monster Behemoth, will be served up to the righteous at the end of time.

When the Jewish midrash (explanations of the Tanakh) were being composed, it was held that God originally produced a male and a female leviathan, but lest in multiplying the species should destroy the world, he slew the female, reserving her flesh for the banquet that will be given to the righteous on the advent of the Messiah (B. B. 74b).

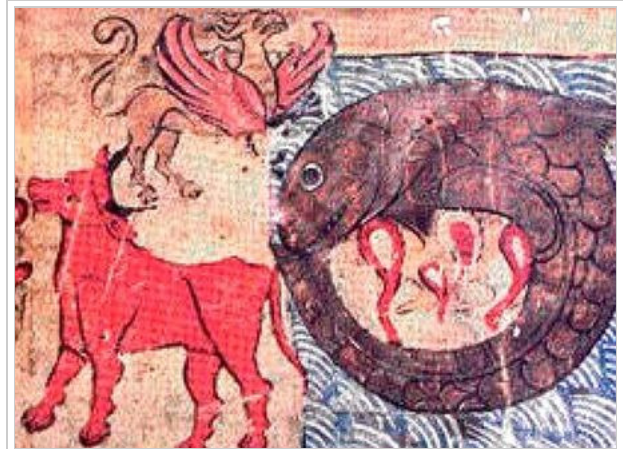
Rashi's commentary on Genesis 1:21 repeats the tradition:

**the...sea monsters:** The great fish in the sea, and in the words of the Aggadah (B.B. 74b), this refers to the Leviathan and its mate, for He created them male and female, and He slew the female and salted her away for the righteous in the future, for if they would propagate, the world could not exist because of them. הַיָּמִינִים is written. [I.e., the final “yud,” which denotes the plural, is missing, hence the implication that the Leviathan did not remain two, but that its number was reduced to one.]- [from Gen. Rabbah 7:4, Midrash Chasersoth V'Yetheroth, Batei Midrashoth, vol 2, p. 225].<sup>[7]</sup>

In the Talmud *Baba Bathra 75a* it is told that the Leviathan will be slain and its flesh served as a feast to the righteous in [the] Time to Come, and its skin used to cover the tent where the banquet will take place. The festival of Sukkot (Festival of Booths) therefore concludes with a prayer recited upon leaving the *sukkah* (booth): "May it be your will, Lord our God and God of our forefathers, that just as I have fulfilled and dwelt in this *sukkah*, so may I merit in the coming year to dwell in *the sukkah of the skin of Leviathan*. Next year in Jerusalem."<sup>[8]</sup>

The enormous size of the Leviathan is described by Johanan bar Nappaha, from whom proceeded nearly all the aggadot concerning this monster: "Once we went in a ship and saw a fish which put his head out of the water. He had horns upon which was written: 'I am one of the meanest creatures that inhabit the sea. I am three hundred miles in length, and enter this day into the jaws of the Leviathan'" (B. B. l.c.).

When the Leviathan is hungry, reports Rabbi Dimi in the name of Rabbi Johanan, he sends forth from his mouth



Leviathan the sea-monster, with Behemoth the land-monster and Ziz the air-monster. "And on that day were two monsters parted, a female monster named Leviathan, to dwell in the abysses of the ocean over the fountains of the waters. But the male is named Behemoth, who occupied with his breast a waste wilderness named Duidain." (1 Enoch 60:7–8)

a heat so great as to make all the waters of the deep boil, and if he would put his head into Paradise no living creature could endure the odor of him (ib.). His abode is the Mediterranean Sea; and the waters of the Jordan fall into his mouth (Bek. 55b; B. B. 1.c.).

In a legend recorded in the Midrash called *Pirke de-Rabbi Eliezer* it is stated that the fish which swallowed Jonah narrowly avoided being eaten by the Leviathan, which eats one whale each day.

The body of the Leviathan, especially his eyes, possesses great illuminating power. This was the opinion of Rabbi Eliezer, who, in the course of a voyage in company with Rabbi Joshua, explained to the latter, when frightened by the sudden appearance of a brilliant light, that it probably proceeded from the eyes of the Leviathan. He referred his companion to the words of Job xli. 18: "By his neesings a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning" (B. B. 1.c.). However, in spite of his supernatural strength, the leviathan is afraid of a small worm called "kilbit", which clings to the gills of large fish and kills them (Shab. 77b).<sup>[9]</sup>

In the eleventh century piyyut (religious poem), *Akdamut*, recited on *Shavuot* (Pentecost), it is envisioned that, ultimately, God will slaughter the Leviathan, which is described as having "mighty fins" (and, therefore, a kosher fish, not an inedible snake or crocodile), and it will be served as a sumptuous banquet for all the righteous in Heaven.

## Christianity

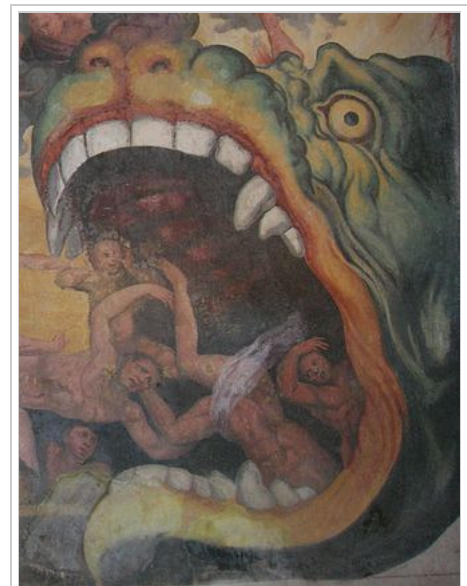
The Leviathan of the Middle Ages was used as an image of Satan, endangering both God's creatures—by attempting to eat them—and God's creation—by threatening it with upheaval in the waters of Chaos.<sup>[10]</sup> St. Thomas Aquinas described Leviathan as the demon of envy, first in punishing the corresponding sinners (Secunda Secundae Question 36). Peter Binsfeld likewise classified Leviathan as the demon of envy, as one of the seven Princes of Hell corresponding to the seven deadly sins. Leviathan became associated with, and may originally have referred to, the visual motif of the Hellmouth, a monstrous animal into whose mouth the damned disappear at the Last Judgement, found in Anglo-Saxon art from about 800, and later all over Europe.<sup>[11][12]</sup>

The Young Earth creationist opinion is that Leviathan and Behemoth are names given to dinosaurs which they believe existed in Biblical times.

<sup>[13][14]</sup>

## Satanism

In LaVeyan Satanism, according to the author of *The Satanic Bible*, Anton Szandor LaVey, Leviathan represents the element of Water and the direction of West. The element of Water in Satanism is associated with life and creation, and may be represented by a Chalice during ritual. In *The Satanic Bible*, Leviathan is listed as one of the Four Crown Princes of Hell. This association was inspired by the demonic hierarchy from *The Book of the Sacred Magic of Abra-Melin the Mage*. The Church of Satan uses the Hebrew letters at each of the points of the Sigil of Baphomet to represent Leviathan. Starting from the lowest point of the pentagram, and reading counter-clockwise, the word reads "לְוִיָּתָן". Translated, this is (LVIThN) Leviathan.<sup>[15]</sup> In demonology, the Leviathan is one of the seven princes of Hell (*envy*) and its gatekeeper (see Hellmouth).



Leviathan in the fresco *The Last Judgment*; painted by Giacomo Rossignolo, c. 1555

# Leviathan in popular culture

## See also

- Adamastor
- Apep
- Aspidochelone
- Bakunawa
- Behemoth
- Book of Job in Byzantine illuminated manuscripts
- Christian demons in popular culture
- Jörmungandr
- Kraken
- Lernaean Hydra
- Lilith
- Lotan
- Ouroboros
- Rahab (demon)
- Sessa
- Tannin (demon)
- Tarasque
- Tiamat
- Ziz

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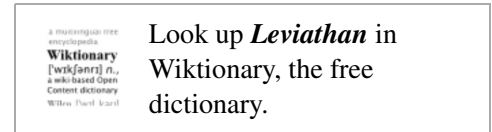
- This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: *Jewish Encyclopedia*. 1901–1906.
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## External links

- 'Sea monster' whale fossil unearthed. Named Leviathan by scientists ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/science\\_and\\_environment/10461066.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/science_and_environment/10461066.stm)) 30 June 2010.
- Putting God on Trial- The Biblical Book of Job (<http://www.bookofjob.org>) contains a major section on the literary use of Leviathan.
- <http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=job%2041:1-41:34&version=KJV> Job|41:1-41:34|KJV
- The fossilised skull of a colossal "sea monster" has been unearthed along the UK's Jurassic Coast. ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/earth/hi/earth\\_news/newsid\\_8322000/8322629.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/earth/hi/earth_news/newsid_8322000/8322629.stm)) 27 October 2009
- 'Sea monster' whale fossil unearthed ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/science\\_and\\_environment/10461066.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/science_and_environment/10461066.stm)) 30 June 2010
- Enuma Elish (Babylonian creation epic) (<http://www.sacred-texts.com/ane/enuma.htm>)
- Philologos concordance page (<http://philologos.org/bpr/files/1006.htm>)
- Text of the Leviathan passage from Job 40 and 41 (<http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Job+40,+41&version=31>)



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Categories: Animals in the Bible | Biblical characters in rabbinic literature | Book of Job | Chaos gods | Christian terminology | Demons in Christianity | Monsters | Dragons | Hebrew words and phrases | Jewish legendary creatures | Jewish mysticism | Jewish mythology | Legendary serpents | Mythical aquatic creatures | Christian legendary creatures

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# نهنگ (صورت فلکی)

از ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

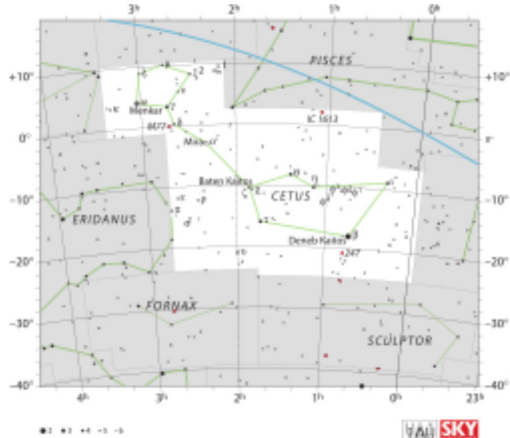
نَهَنگ (برابر عربی: قَيْطُس؛ به انگلیسی Whale از Cetus لاتین) از صورت‌های فلکی است.

ستاره مهم این پیکر آسمانی شگفت‌اختر (میرا) نام دارد. شگفت‌اختر ستارهٔ سرخ‌رنگی است که درخشندگی متغیری دارد. شش ماه از سال در یک زمان ثابت با چشم برهنه دیده می‌شود، سپس از نظر ناپدید می‌شود.<sup>[۱]</sup>

معادل انگلیسی: Cet: مساحت: ۱۲۳۱ درجه مربع (چهارمین صورت فلکی)

## نهنگ

### صورت فلکی



### فهرست ستاره‌های نهنگ

Cetus	نام لاتین
Cet	کوته‌نوشت لاتین
The Whale or Sea Monster	نام انگلیسی
Ceti	صفت ملکی
۱/۴۲ ساعت	بعد
۰-۱۱/۳۵	میل
۱۲۳۱ درجه مربع	پهنه
چهارمین	رتبه
۱۵	شمار ستاره‌های اصلی (در ترسیم نگاره)
۹	شمار ستاره‌های سیاره‌دار (دارای سیارات فراخورشیدی)
۵	شمار ستاره‌های نزدیک
	نزدیک‌تر از ۵۰ سال نوری
Luyten 726-8	نام نزدیک‌ترین ستاره
۸/۷۲ سال نوری	فاصله نزدیک‌ترین ستاره
نوری	ستاره

## محتویات

- ۱ افسانه
- ۲ ستاره‌ها
- ۳ اجرام عمقی آسمان
- ۴ صور فلکی همسایه
- ۵ جستارهای وابسته
- ۶ منابع

## افسانه

در تمدن‌های اولیه بین‌النهرین، این ستارگان را تحت نام تیامات به معنای اژدهای کیهانی که به وسیلهٔ مردوک کشته شد، در اساطیر کلاسیک قیطس همان هیولای دریایی است که آندرو مدا را تهدید کرد

## ستاره‌ها

در این صورت فلکی ستاره اویکرو به نام شگفت‌اختر (میرا یا اعجوبه) خوانده می‌شود که ستاره‌ای آغازین از نوع متغیر تپشی دراز مدت است که در سال ۱۵۹۶ به عنوان اولین

متغیر کشف گردید. این کشف باعث افزایش اعتبار انقلاب کوپرنیکی شد. طیف و قدر ستاره میرا در طول مدت ۳۳۰ روز از نوع M۵ III و قدر ۳٫۴ (تا قدر دو هم رسیده‌است) به طیف M۹ III و قدر ۹٫۳ می‌رسد و مجدداً به حالت اول بر می‌گردد. فاصله ما از میرا ۱۲۰ سال نوری است.

## اجرام عمقی آسمان

۱. MV۷ (کهکشان مارپیچی قدر ۹)

## صور فلکی همسایه

۱. ثور
۲. جوی
۳. کوره
۴. بزغاله
۵. حوت
۶. دلو

## جستارهای وابسته

- تاو نهنگ

## منابع

- کتاب صورت‌های فلکی نوشته دکتر گری مکлер

۱. فراس، نایجل، آسمان شب، ترجمهٔ علی رؤوف، معاونت فرهنگی آستان قدس رضوی، چاپ دوم: بهمن ۱۳۶۹.

### شمار ستارگان

۲

(درخشان‌تر از قدر ظاهری ۳)

**نام درخشان‌ترین ستاره**  
بتا نهنگ

**شمار اجرام مسیه**  
۱

October Cetids  
Eta Cetids  
Omicron Cetids

### صور مجاور

بره  
ماهی  
دلو  
سنگتراش  
کوره  
جوی  
گاو

مشهود بین عرض‌های ۷۰°+ و ۹۰°-

بهترین زمان مشاهده در ماه نوامبر

در ویکی‌انبار پرونده‌هایی دربارهٔ **نهنگ (صورت فلکی)** موجود است.



### ۸۸ صورت فلکی امروزی

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### ستارگان دارای نام خاص

<p>خرس بزرگ: دُبه • مَراق • فَخذ • مَغِرز • جَوَن • عَناق • قَائِد • حوض • ثالثه شمالی • ثالثه جنوبی • ثانیه شمالی • ثانیه جنوبی • اولی شمالی • اولی جنوبی • پوز خرس • سُهّا • مئزر خرس کوچک: اخفی‌الفرقدین جدی (ستاره) ستاره قطبی فرقد کوکب شمالی (انور فرقدان) ییلدون (دلّتا خرس کوچک). اژدها: بطن‌الثعبان شمالی بطن‌الثعبان جنوبی تیل تیس ثعبان ذیخ جوزا رأس‌التنین ذبه رأس‌الثعبان راقص صافی عواد.</p> <p>جبهه ایدم (ذنب‌الاسد، قنب‌الاسد، بتا شیر) خراتان رأس شمالی اسد رأس جنوبی اسد زُبرة‌الاسد سوبرا ضغیره طرف (لاندا شیر) ظهرا‌الاسد (میان، تتا شیر) منقارا‌الاسد قلب‌الاسد (نخو، آلفا شیر) عوا (ماشاهه، دلّتا دوشیزه) انگورچین سماک اعزل (اسپور، آلفا دوشیزه) پوریمّا رجل‌العوا زاویه‌العوا زاویه (اتا دوشیزه) سرما (تطریز) زبانی جنوبی زبن جنوبی (کفه جنوبی) زبن شمالی (کفه شمالی) زبن‌العقرب زبن‌العقربی</p> <p>-</p> <p>ابطال‌جوزا •</p> <p>آخرا‌النهر اسپکتروم آشیانه بیض تیمین رانا زورق صادره ظلم عوجه‌النهر قید ذنب دلفین روتانو سوالوسین قطعة‌الفرس فم‌الحوت آویور توریس سهیل آب آرام ، سهیل حصار، سهیل حضیر، تسین کی، سهیل‌المحلف، فخذ (آلفا کبوتر)، وزن</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p><b>خانواده خرس بزرگ</b></p> <p><b>خانواده منطقه‌البروج</b></p> <p><b>خانواده زانورده</b></p> <p><b>خانواده شکارچی</b></p> <p><b>آب‌های آسمانی</b></p> <p><b>خانواده بایر</b></p> <p><b>خانواده لاکل</b></p>
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قِیْطُسُ

Persian

قِیْطُسُ

Whale

<https://translate.google.com/#fa/en/%D9%82%D9%90%D9%8A%D8%B7%D9%92%D8%B3%D9%8F>