

## SERPENT'S BLOOD

### Chapter One: The Gods Of The Spheres

When the religion of the Great Mother came to Rome in 205 BC, the rock of the Great Mother Cybele was sent by King Attalus I (c. 190-170) of Pergamon to the Temple of Victory on the Palatine Hill. Later, the rock was moved to the Temple of Apollo, a statue of the Great Mother goddess was erected by it, and male initiates, having castrated themselves, flung their testicles against the statue in sacrifice before receiving baptism from the blood of a freshly slain bull. The Temple of Apollo was on Vatican Hill, and where the stone of Cybele lay, Constantine Augustus [in ] built the basilica of blessed Peter, the apostle, in the shrine of Apollo, and laid there the coffin with the body of the holy Peter. [Liber Pontificalis, Vol. I, p. 207, Loomis, Louise Reper, trans.] Thus, upon two rocks, the Church was truly built.

The Catholic Church, and the Christian faith, ~~are~~ continue the ancient faith of light and salvation, of which Apollo was a center. The word Vatican derives from the Latin vates, prophet. The Vatican is located on an ancient crossroads that was once the site of an oracle of Apollo, whose prophecies were called vaticanae. [Hoffman, Secret Societies, p. 36, n. 20] But, within the Church, opposed to the light and salvation of Jesus Christ and his Father, are the heirs of two different cults. One is the cult of Eros, desire and attachment, the faith of the ancient serpent. The other is the One World cult of the Biblical Lucifer, the angel who, in envy at the ~~perfection~~ perfection of ~~the heavens~~ the heavens, was led to rebel and create this imperfect world. The devotees of these three spheres, in Classical terms, the solar, the heavenly, and the infernal, in our terms, the heavenly, the earthly, and the infernal, have battled for control of the Church since ~~the beginning~~ its inception, as they have battled for this world since the beginning.

### The Twelve Gods

Seventeen thousand years before the reign of Amasis (c. 570-526), the twelve gods were produced from the eight, ~~gods~~ [Herodotus, Histories, II, 43] The Athenians recognized twelve Olympian gods. [Herodotus, II, 7] So did the ancient Norse. [Sturtevant, Edda, ] In fact, the idea of the twelve gods was universal to the pagan ~~peoples~~ peoples of Eurasia.

~~Pythagoras~~ The Greek prophet thought of the world in terms of triangles, and, for good reason. The twelve gods were a trinity of male trinities, ~~with~~ with each trinity made a tetrad by the addition of a generative ~~goddess~~ goddess. Pythagoras, the ancient Greek prophet, studied triangles for a reason. His theorem ~~was~~ perfecting two sides into the hypotenuse was an emulation of the divine order in which each sphere's two lesser gods found perfection in their spheres ~~and~~ the monarch. The heavenly sphere was governed by the light god, the visible sun. The earthly realm was governed

by the hidden god of order. And, the infernal realm was governed by the serpent, the god of darkness and oblivion. Each was the "perfection" that adherents of its sphere sought One-ness with.

Each sphere also had its goddess, what the Norse called its well, and, what Indo-Europeans called its mead. The heavenly sphere had the Word, Norse Urd, Greek logos, ~~the~~ the Mother of Gods ~~the Mother of Gods~~. From her souls and luciform - light-formed - beings emerged. The earthly sphere was governed by the Life goddess, often called the Tree of Life, the fertility spirit who united souls, light and dark, with material bodies. And, the infernal sphere had the Mother of Beasts, the generative force of mere soulless matter.

On one leg of each triangle was the purifier, the son of the perfecter. The purifier ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> the guardian of that sphere's after-world. His function is to admit ordinary souls to perfection. In the heavenly sphere, he is the gatekeeper ~~and the judge of the dead~~ the judge of the dead who admits or denies souls heaven. In the earthly sphere, he is the craftsman, now in rebellion against the One god, and, in the infernal realms, he is the ghost, the pied piper who leads the living along the dance of death, and, at the end, casts them into the eternal darkness.

The other leg of the triangle is the illuminator, usually the son of the purifier. The illuminator is the messenger of the sphere to men. In the heavenly realm, he is the savior, and, the light-bringer. In the earthly realm, he is the stonemason, the bringer of order. And, in the infernal realm, he is the psychopomp, the scientist, the god who brings men knowledge of dead things.

These three tetrads and four triads have been represented many ways. The following chart is easiest:

	Heaven	Earth	Infernal
Perfector	Sun	Hidden God	Serpent
Purifier	Gatekeeper	Craftsman	Ghost
Illuminator	Savior	Stonemason	Scientist
Generator	Word	Life	Beast Mother

Within this Doodecal, the ancients found many subgroupings. There were, for instance, the "three Zeuses", the perfectors of each sphere. The Norse knew the "three wells" of Urd, Jord, and Hel. Then, there is Hermes Trimegistus. There was also much confusion and slippage - sons were confused with fathers, and, the gods of one function in one sphere would appear as the god of the same function in another sphere. This is particularly true of the infernal gods, who, to gain acceptance, generally appear as something they are not. For this reason, the serpent was called "a liar, and, the father of lies." [John 8:44] Our first task will be to clear this confusion a bit.

reviewing the ancient world, and, its history, and, pulling, as far as possible, the wheat from the chaff.

## Fertility And Infertility

Each of the Mother goddesses is the generative force of something - of her terms, of living things, or, of dead matter. However, each goddess is not fertile, and, the first lie of the infernal powers that must be dismantled is that worship of the Beast Mother involved a fertility rite.

Cybele, the Great Mother, was the demonic power which animated soulless matter. The name Cybele first enters history in the 19<sup>th</sup> century BC, when the Hittites conquered the southern Anatolian peoples, who worshipped Cybele as Kubaba and Kubaba. As the Beast Mother, Cybele is the goddess to whom all things return in death. She is Potnia Chthon [Ποτνια Χθον], "Lady of the Underworld." "Chthon refers to the cold, dead depths [of the earth], and, has nothing to do with fertility. This kind of deep ground is not the same as the dank earth. [Toynbee, Gr. Hellenic Traditions, 19-20] As the governess of soulless thing, Cybele ruled over serpents and wild animals. "Potnia was the Mother-Goddess of the Greeks who tamed the snakes in Crete, and, the wild beasts in Greece." [Procopius, Athens, 40]

Cybele, Queen of the Underworld, was also called Persephone, "Beneat Perses". The Persian, a reference to Mithras, Ahura Mazda, and, the Persian sun-cult. In Hebrew she is Eve as 'Avah, אָוָה, "desire". The Hindus called her Kali, the mistress of demons. The Greeks also called her Kore, the maiden, or, "the pure one", not because she was a virgin, though it was later understood that way, but, because what she created was not truly alive. As Kore, she was surrounded by dancing spirits, the Corymbantes, who were the same demons that Kali mastered. ~~the Corymbantes~~

The mystic tradition - of Orpheus - makes mention of the inflation of the pipe by the Corymbantes - [and], the collation and throne, which is performed in the Corymbantic mysteries - For, ἄνευ κόπων is everywhere significant of purity. Our mistress was not otherwise denominated than from purity - She produces two-fold guardian trials, one in conjunction with her father, but, the other by herself, and, from herself. [Proclus, Platonic Theology, vi. 13]

In this context, one of infidelity, all Classical claims of virginity and purity must be understood; ἄνευ κόπων did not signify sexual abstinence, except insofar as sexual abstinence prevented the generation of new and healthy life. Often "purity" signified non-reproductive sexual indulgence. Oblessed and happy he, who, knowing the mysteries of the Gods, sanctifies his life, and, purifies his soul, celebrating orgies in the mountains with holy purifications. [Euripides, Bacchae, - ]  
For this reason, homosexuality is associated with the infernal gods.

~~Ashtoreth~~

To the Phoenicians, she was Ashtoreth. Hebrew אַשְׁתּוֹרֶת, "wealth".  
The goddess of the Amorites was אַשְׁתּוֹרֶת, "wealth".

In contrast to the ~~Queen~~ Beast Mother stood the Life Goddess, who paired living souls with men. This was the goddess the Sumerians called Inanna, the Babylonians Ishtar, the Egyptians Isis. In the North, she was called Eostre, Eastre, or Ostara, and she was associated with the East. Men I have seen who dwell by the Granges' waters, whose flood waves ride down into an unknown sea near Eastre's far-home. [Widsith, —] In Hebrew she is Eve as Hava, אֵתָּה, "breath" or "existence". Due to her union with the craftsman of this world, she was also called 'Asherah, אֲשֵׁרָה, derived from Hebrew 'asher, אֲשֵׁר, "to be on the level." To the Hindus, she was Shakti. To the Greeks, she was, among other names, Rhea, the goddess of the curates, the dancing numbers, or ideals of the living world.

The Curates are said to surround and dance round the Demurge [the craftsman] -- The <sup>order of the</sup> Corymbantes, which proceeds Core, and guards her on all sides ... is analogous to the Curates ... [In generating the Corymbantes from herself, Persephone], imitating, in this respect, [Rhea], who constituted the first Curates. [Proclus, Platonic Theology, vi. 13]

Both of these goddesses are separate from Hestia, or Vesta, the keeper of the flame. As the Word and Holy Spirit, the sacred cow, Gaia of the Greeks. And humbly in the North, she is the true Mother of the Gods, or Demeter - not the earth, fertile or infertile.

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### The Goat

Cybele's first lover was the Goat. The Goat was known by many names in the ancient world. The most common name was Min, from which the names of the mythical god-kings Minos of Crete, Mendes of Egypt, and Manes of Lydia, derive. The Goat was also called Pan, "the all" and, as Cybele's lover, he was called Attis.

Mendes, the first king of Egypt - built the city which is now called Memphis. [H. 99] "Those who have a temple dedicated to Mendes, or, living in the Mendesian province, never sacrifice goats, but only sheep. [Herodotus II. 42] "In Alexandrian times, Pan was identified with the ithyphallic divinity Min." [Campbell, Joseph, The Hero With A Hundred Faces, 81, n. 43] "Certain Egyptians, the Mendesians, will not sacrifice goats... They believe Pan to be one of the eight gods who existed before the subsequent twelve, and... [they] represent him just as the Greeks do, with the face and legs of a goat... Mendes is the Egyptian name both for Pan, and for a goat. [Herodotus II. 46] "In Egypt, Pan is very ancient, ~~and one of the~~ and, one of the 'eight gods' who existed before the rest [before 17,800 BC]." [Herodotus II. 145] "[Then], Egypt was... ruled by gods who lived on earth amongst men, sometimes one of them, sometimes another, being supreme

above the rest." [Herodotus, II, 144]

Like Cybele, Pan was a god of infertile ecstasy. In every form, whether as himself, Min, or, as Hindu Shiva, he was depicted with an erect phallus which never ejaculated. This is in contrast to the actual Egyptian fertility god, Osiris, who was often depicted ejaculating. Similarly, Pan was depicted as a homosexual for the same reason. His sexual acts never generated living things. He was called the "all" because he was what all animate matter returned to - nothingness.

As the goat, Pan also appeared in Greece as Aegeus, the king for whom the Aegean Sea is named. In the north, he is often called Gestr, and depicted as the guardian of the road to Surt, "the black one."

The worship of Cybele and Pan began in Canaan, and was carried into the Mediterranean world by the Phoenicians. A document of 1940 BC tells of the settlement of Crete by "Menus of Fenkhu" - Min & Phoenicia. [Tale of Sinuhe, —] When the Mycenaean Greeks - ~~Indo-Europeans~~ Indo-Europeans who wore a hat that made them look like a mykos, or mushroom - conquered Crete ~~in~~ in the 15<sup>th</sup> century BC, they suppressed Cybele and Minos in favor of the storm god, whose animal was the bull. This led to the myth that Pasiphae, wife of Minos, himself ~~got~~ judge of the dead, and her seduction by a bull. "The Minoan Kings of Knossos ... claimed to be the heirs of the bull, the Minotaur, through the female line." [Procopius, Athens, 37]

~~The storm god~~ The storm god was known in Canaan as Baal, in Greece as Zeus, among the Hittites as Tarkhun, in the north as Thor. In every place where Cybele was worshipped, he is and fighting the goat for control of the breast goddess. In Lydia, for instance, the sons of Heracles, himself son of the storm god, are said to have replaced the children of Minos and Attis. The first [descent of Alcaeus, son of Heracles, to reign at Sardis was] Agron, son of Ninus, grandson of Belus [Bel] ni, great-grandson of Alcaeus. Before the time of Agron, the reigning house had been the family of Lydus, son of Atys [son of Minos]; hence, the name Lydians, the people having been previously known as Maeonians [after Minos]. [The Maeonids] turned over the management of [Lydia] to the Heraclids, the descendants of Heracles, and a slave girl belonging to Iarclanus. [Herodotus, I, 7]

It is ~~so~~ common in mythical genealogies for ~~one~~ one named a god to be given as the son of another name for the same god, and that is what happened here. Attis is Min. And, stressing his infertility, the reign of Attis was associated with hunger. "[The Lydians] sent a colony to settle in Tyrrhenia [Etruria] ... in the reign of Attis, son of Minos. The whole of Lydia suffered from a severe famine ... Various expedients were devised ... dice, knucklebones, and ball games ... all games of this sort except draughts ... to help them endure their hunger ... They ... live [d] like this for eighteen years ... without [r]e mission of their suffering ... So, [Attis] divided the population into two groups, and,

determined by drawing lots who should emigrate. -- He appointed himself to rule [Lydia] -- and his son, Tyrrhenus, to command the emigrants. -- [The emigrants] reached Umbria, in the north of Italy, where they settled, and, still live to this day. [Herodotus, I.94] In the north, this Attis was known as Manduag, "Hunger", and as King Sais, leader of the forces of winter which once tried to overwhelm the world. [Saxe, *Coesta Danorum*, --- ]

~~As the Indo-Europeans, guardians of fertile order, stamped out the forces of infertile chaos in their march through the Mediterranean, the disciples of the Beast-Mother and the Great wife, forced underground. To survive, they impersonated the dominant religion, and presented themselves as variants of the life-giving Mother, and.~~

~~Beast-Mother~~

Because she was the wife of Baal, the Beast-Mother was Seren<sup>baal</sup> (1<sup>a</sup>) - Bali, or Cybele. Similarly, she was Ser-Manni, or Ku-manni, "the wife of Man." She was also Seret (2<sup>a</sup>) - Bali, and Seret-Mani, the sister of both gods. But as Ku-manni, the Beast-Mother was worshipped as the war goddess. In Canaan, ~~she~~ ~~this~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ she was depicted as the lion-headed Anat, sister of Baal. In Egypt, she was Sekhmet, the "woman of power", also lion-headed. ~~Beast~~

As the Indo-Europeans, guardians of fertile order, stamped out the forces of infertile chaos in their march across the Mediterranean, the Beast-Mother and the Great were forced underground. They survived by persuading their conquerors that they were ~~not~~ merely expressions of the victorious gods.

## The Imposters

By conflating sex with fertility, Cybele entered and overtook the worship of Ishtar. Ishtar's fertile abundance was turned towards prostitution. "Every woman [of Babylon] -- once in her life -- [sat] in the temple of Aphrodite, and, there [gave] herself to a strange man. -- Once a woman has taken her seat, she is not allowed to go home until a man has thrown a silver coin into her lap, and taken her outside to lie with her. As he throws the coin, the man has to say, 'In the name of the goddess Mylitta, that being the Assyrian [sic] name for Aphrodite. The value of the coin is of no consequence; once thrown, it becomes sacred, and, the law forbids that it should ever be refused. The woman has no privilege of choice; she must go with the first man who throws her money. When she has lain with him, her duty to the goddess is discharged. -- There is a similar custom to this in parts of Cyprus' [Herodotus, I.199] And, here, we have a new name for Cybele, for "the Assyrian [sic] name for Aphrodite is Mylitta, the Arabian Alilat, the Persian Mitra." [Herodotus, I.131] Alilat is Arabic

for "al-Alahat", the goddess, ~~the goddess~~ and, under ~~the name~~ a transliteration of this name, Diana, Cybele was known in Greece as well.

Soon, the "lust" aspect of Cybele had infected the worship of the Life Goddess everywhere. Adonizedek, King of the Amorites, compelled ritual prostitution. In Amathus, maidens were prostituted before marriage to Astarte, and, the practice spread to Armenia, Malta, Pontus, and Lydia. Working class girls in Lydia prostitute themselves -- to collect money for their dowries, and, continue the practice until they marry. [Herodotus, I. 93] Paphos in Cyprus was a center of the Beast-Mother's "lust" aspect as well.

~~But ~~she was not the only path to activities. As Sekhmet and Kurran~~~~

As Cybele's "lust" aspect developed its identity as an aspect of Ishtar, the Hathor aspect of Isis, Cybele's "war" aspect infiltrated the cult of Ishtar as well. Sekhmet became an aspect of Isis. In Anatolia, this figure was Bellona-Ma, the "war mother", whom the Persians adopted as Anahita, wife of Mithras; as such, she was called by Mithras' feminine, Mitra.

800 years after ~~her~~ her suppression in Crete, Cybele re-entered the Greek world through the ascension of Gyges, a worshipper of hers, in Lydia. <sup>(c. 710-678 or 680-642)</sup> The goddess with the lion [had returned to] Greece, and even Magna Grecia, [by] the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. [Turcan, Cults of the Roman Empire, 81] By 205 BC, Cybele granted the Romans victory over Carthage in the Second Punic War and, she was established in that city. The reaction was not positive. Horrified by her rites, but, afraid to expel her, the Romans barred themselves from joining her priests, the Galli, for 250 years, until the ban was overturned by the Emperor (Claudius (c. 41-54 AD)).

75 years after she came, ~~she came~~ in 130 BC Cybele's war aspect, Bellona-Ma, came to Rome, brought by soldiers returning from the wars against Mithradates of Pontus. Treated initially as a separate goddess, Bellona-Ma was placed under Cybele's protection until the reign of the dictator Sulla (c. 83-78 BC), when she was re-absorbed into Cybele's rite.

As time passed, Cybele's consort, Attis, ~~was~~ engaged in a latter form of imitation. He infiltrated the Church ~~and~~ by impersonating Jesus Christ. As Moses, Attis had given his name to the manias, the passions which obliterate the soul. The Gallic priests lived these manias in their orgies. The passion of Attis, and, his resurrection, were celebrated each year, by 45 BC, from March 22<sup>nd</sup> to March 27<sup>th</sup>. On the 23<sup>rd</sup>, Attis had died. On the 24<sup>th</sup>, Attis' Gallic priests danced to wild music and cut themselves, sacrificing their blood, and, their manhood, to the beast-mother in prayer for Attis' rebirth; for, it was through castration by a boar, and, the sacrifice of his fertility, that Attis had gained eternal life. On March 25<sup>th</sup>, Attis was resurrected, and, the Hilaria, a festival like the

Saturnalia, ensued.

Romans were admitted to the Attic priesthood at the same time that Peter and Paul conducted their ministry in Rome. Roman Easter placed Christ's passion on the 25<sup>th</sup>, and his resurrection on the 27<sup>th</sup>. In Gaul, Easter was celebrated on the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>. Until the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD, a faction of the Church fought to retain this syncretism of Easter and the Hilaria. Those who noticed the syncretism of Attis and Christ were told not to worry; Satan, having foreknowledge of Christ, had merely offered as a divine imposture.

Baptism, too, took its cue from Attic worship. In Pergamum, inscriptions tell of the taurobolium, and, the criobolium - the sacrifice of the stonkgod as bull, and, the sungod as ram. Stephen of Byzantium [lookup] confirms that the ritual killing of these domesticated animals with the hunting spear and, the subsequent baptism in blood, was part of the cult of the war-goddess Bellona-Mai. Semi-secretly during Attis festivals, his adherents went underneath a granite white bull was led above them and stabbed. Through the thousand crevices in the wood, the bloody dew runs down into the pit. The neophyte receives the falling drops on his head, clothes, and body. He leans backward to have his cheeks, his ears, his lips, and, his nostrils wetted; he pours the liquid over his eyes, and, does not even spare his palate, for, he moves his tongue with blood, and, drinks it eagerly. [Prudentius, —]

Christ had come to earth to end this blood rite. Not with the blood of goats and calves, but, with his own blood, He entered the Most Holy Place once ~~and~~ for all, having obtained eternal redemption. For, if the blood of bulls, and, goats, and, the ashes of a heifer, sprinkling the unclean, sanctifies for the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ, who, through the eternal spirit, offered himself without spot to God, cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God? [Hebrews 9:12-14] But, the two baptisms were often confused by believers. Attis, like Christ, had also offered salvation. Take courage, o mystics, because [Attis] is saved, and, for you, also, will come salvation from your trials. [E —]

This inversion was one means by which the religion of darkness invented the religion of light.

Eli

Christ is the illuminator of the heavenly sphere, a servant to his Father, the light, who is manifest in this world as the Sun. From the white race's first appearance on this Earth, before 30,000 BC, its Aryan - noble - castes have adored the Sun as a symbol of God. It was for this reason that Adolf Hitler placed the swastika, the sun wheel, on the German flag, and, it is



this reason that the swastikas are omnipresent in the ruins of ancient civilization. The Hebrews called the Sun god 'Ayl,  $\aleph$   $\gamma$   $\aleph$ , "the chief," "the an," "the pillar," and "the oak." This was shortened to El,  $\aleph$   $\gamma$   $\aleph$ , pronounced Eli, and, meaning "the chief god." In Greece, this original Hebrew god was Helios,  $\text{H}\aleph\gamma$ , the name Eli,  $\text{H}\aleph\gamma$ , with the Indo-European nominative masculine declension -os, or, -ey.

In Persia, Eli was worshipped as Mithras, who was said to be born on the shortest day of the year December 25<sup>th</sup>. Prior to the ascension of the Roman Emperor Constantine, Christ's birth was celebrated on ~~December 25<sup>th</sup>~~ the day of the Egyptian sun-god, Re, December 27<sup>th</sup>. Constantine, when he reorganized the Church in 326 AD, tried to wrest it away from the infernal elements. Constantine assigned Christ's birth to the day of Mithras, making the day of Christ's conception a rival to Athis, and, transferring the Passion to the festival of the life-goddess, Ishtar. Lastly, Christ's day was transferred from Saturn's Day to the Sun's Day. ~~December 25<sup>th</sup>~~ This was a victory in a very ancient war.

Since the end of the last Ice Age, about 10,500 BC, the white race has made two major, pre-colonial migrations from its northern European home land, each time bringing with it the faith of light and order. The first migration through Central Asia occurred between 4500 BC and 4000 BC; this is the "Hyperborean" invasion, the movement of ~~the~~ the "people from beyond the north wind." The second migration occurred between 2200 BC and 1700 BC, and, it is known as the "Indo-European" or "Aryan" invasion.

During the first migration, the Hyperboreans entered Mesopotamia from Central Asia, founding the U- culture that became Sumeria. Before 4000 BC, these proto-Sumerians sent colonists throughout the Persian Gulf, and, the Indian Ocean. Those who went east founded the Indus valley cultures. Those who went west circumnavigated the Arabian peninsula, eventually reaching the southern Nile river valley from the Red Sea. Another branch of this ancient people travelled west by land, settling on the shores of the Black Sea.

The colonists who settled southern Egypt at Hierakonpolis (Egyptian K- ) worshipped Horus, a figure which blended elements of the heavenly illuminator, the Savior, and, his earthly parallel, the storm god. Soon after their settlement, these Egyptian Hyperboreans waged war against the Semitic peoples of the northern Nile Delta. These Semites worshipped Seth, whose name derives from the Indo-European ~~root~~ root "Sat," "to be," and, has the same meaning as Hebrew Jah,  $\aleph$   $\gamma$   $\aleph$ , "the divine name," ~~also~~ also "to be." These Semitic Seth-worshippers were conquered by the Hyperborean King Nimmer ("the catfish"), between 3100 BC and, 3000 BC.

Horus and Seth remained the chief gods of Egypt until 2650 BC, when a new wave of settlers arrived from Sumeria. Contemporary art, mostly cylinder-seals, depicts these new-comers as horned figures travelling through the Straits of Bab el-Mandeb, between Eritrea and Yemen, through the sea of Ur, the Red Sea, to Egypt. With these settlers came the worship of Re, the sun-disk in the proper ~~person~~ person, of which Horus was understood to be an aspect. The illuminator of the heavenly sphere is often depicted as the character of, or, the one who comes before, the Sun. This the role Horus took on as Horakhty, or, Horus-in-the-Akhet, the light of the dawn which precedes the Sun as it emerges from the Underworld.

The Sumerians also brought to Egypt at this time the worship of the nine gods, the Ennead, whom the Sumerians called the Watchers [Sumerian \_\_\_\_\_]. In Egypt, they were also called "watchers", or, Neteru (𓂏𓂏𓂏), while the Sumerian homeland was called "Ta-Neteru", or, "land of the watchers", and, "Ta-Ur", or, "land of Ur". The four main gods among the Ennead were Sumerian Dumuzi, Inanna, Nergal, and, Enesh-Kigal; Akkadian Tammuz, Ishtar, Nergal, and, Allatu; Egyptian Osiris, Isis, Seth, and, Nephthys.

### An ~~The~~ Ancient Struggle

Conventional history has the Egyptian pyramids being built at this time. This account has always troubled scholars for two reasons. One, Herodotus makes Egypt much more ancient than 3000 BC, and, while Herodotus makes some serious mistakes, he is more accurate than not. "The Egyptians... think that, of all the races in the world, they [are] the most ancient." [Herodotus, II. 2]. "The Egyptians first brought into use the names of the twelve gods, which the Greeks took over from them, and were the first to assign altars and images and temples to the gods, and to carve figures in stone." [II. 2-5] "Horus... was the last god to sit upon the throne of Egypt - Heracles is one of the twelve who appeared later... [17,000 years] elapsed between the coming of Heracles, and, the reign of Amasis. [4,144-145] And, "Three hundred and forty generations separate the first king of Egypt from... the priest of Hephaestus, and... there was a king and a high priest corresponding to each generation. Now, to reckon three generations as a hundred years... one gets a total of 11,340 years, during the whole ~~of~~ of which time, no god ever assumed mortal form." [Herodotus, II. 142]

Two, the "Mason's marks" which were used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century AD to identify the pyramids as products of the 27<sup>th</sup> century BC are almost certainly fakes. The discoverer of these marks, a minor British nobleman named \_\_\_\_\_, almost certainly painted them on himself, ~~in~~ in anger at finding no other mark within the pyramids.

Archaeologically, we know that, before the 3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty, which ruled until the second Sumerian invasion, the Egyptians buried their dead in Mastabas, long, slab-like tombs. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> dynasty, a Sumerian architect came to Egypt, and he began building step-pyramids in imitation of Sumerian ziggurats. This was followed by the best pyramid of Djoser, the first king of the 4<sup>th</sup> dynasty. The three kings to whom the pyramids are attributed certainly built buildings around them, and their successors built pyramids covered in hieroglyphic inscriptions, called the Pyramid Texts. But because the Pyramids at Giza are bare, they say nothing themselves about their construction. Instead, again, we have Herodotus:

"[Cheops (C. - )] closed all the temples, then... compelled [his subjects]... to labor as slaves... Some were forced to drag blocks of stone from the quarries in the Arabian hills... It took ten years... to build the track along which the blocks were hauled, including the underground sepulchral chambers... To build the pyramid itself took twenty years... The method employed was to build it in steps...

"Chephren... was equally oppressive, and... built a pyramid... It has no underground chambers... Chephren reigned for fifty-six years, so, the Egyptians reckon ~~the period~~ a period of a hundred and six years... during which the temples were never opened.

"Myrcinus... reopened the temples... [and]... left a pyramid... with its lower half of Ethiopian stone." [Herodotus, II, 124-135]

Herodotus correctly notes the disruption of religion, but, what is not clear is that they were tombs - which they were not, or, that they were dedicated to Re. In fact, Herodotus hints at another purpose to the pyramids when he says that "[Chephren] cut [a canal] to the Nile] marking] the site of the pyramid of Cheops into an island [where] his body is supposed to be [II, 128]

The idea of the mountain, or, volcano, which emerged alone from the waters, and which serves as the tomb, or, prison, of a god, is ~~an~~ important to the Sun cult. ~~It reflects the myth of creation~~ It reflects the myth of creation where, when the god separated the waters of the earth from the waters of the sky, he drew the first land, the hill Ta-Tenen, out of the waters. As he did this, the god sat either within an egg, or, a lotus flower, which bloomed into the Sun Disk.

One explanation the ancients gave for their crack stones, the navels, which they dedicated to the Sun, ~~was~~ was that they reflected ~~the fact~~ this egg that the ~~god~~ god sat within. In Latin, the navel ~~was~~ also called the umbilicus; in Greek, omphalos (omphalos); in Sanskrit, nabhi ( ); in Egyptian, ber-ben (confirm). Each was a meteoric rock, and, one was situated in each of the ancient world's oracles. Herodotus gives ~~the~~ seven of these oracles: 1) The oracle of Delphi, which possessed the omphalos; 2) the Abacin Phocis; 3) the oracle of Dodona, whose stone was carried off by the

Cracis; 4) The oracle of Amphiarcaus at Tropas; 5) The oracle of Trophonos at Athens; 6) The Branchidae in Milesia; 7) the oracle of Ammon in Libya. To this, we must add the Kaaba of Mecca, and the beryl-rock of Elagabalus at Baalbek. The Indo-European root of "navei" means "to navigate forcefully", a reference to these stones' emanation of prophecies. Their name gave the ~~word~~ Hebrews the word naba (נָבֵא), "to prophesy", and derived from Sumerian ~~the~~ naba, "bright and shiny problem-solving stone". These omphalos were casting gold and precious stones. Ezekiel speaks to one when he says that "every precious stone was your covering; the sardius, topaz, and diamond, beryl, onyx, and jasper, sapphire, turquoise, and emerald with gold." [Ezekiel 28:13] Later, Christians would say Christ supplanted these oracles by "coming -- a living stone -- but, chosen by God, and, precious." [1 Peter 2:4]

And, Canaanite Baal tells Anat of these stones as well. "I have a word of secret to tell thee, a message to whisper unto thee: It is an object that launches words, a stone that whispers. Men, its messages will not know; Earth's multitudes will not comprehend -- Heaven with Earth it makes converse, and, the seas with the planets. It is a stone of splendor; to Heaven, it is yet unknown [that this stone is on Earth]. Let's you and I raise it within my covenant belly Zaphan [ ]"

All of this suggests a great antiquity, and, perhaps, hidden meanings to the ancient light religion that the infernal gods sought to overturn.

### ~~The Serpent~~ And The Craftsmen

Dionysius means "god of Nysus", and, it can be used to refer to any of the four infernal deities who were worshipped by the Canaanites at Nysus. The word ~~Nysus~~ Nysus probably derives from Hebrew nys, נִיֵּס, "fugitive", a reference to the flight of these deities from the heavens after the craftsmen's rebellion. For, the Bible tells us that "a great fire reed dragon... [with] his tail drew a third of the stars of heaven." Lucifer, the craftsman, among them. [Revelation 12:2-3] The serpent seduced the life goddess, Eve, in the garden; from this union came the Beast Mother and the Great. That these three together were often considered under one name is certain; Amenet, the crocodile-hippopotamus-hybrid who consumed the souls, Osiris forbidden from heaven, and, the Chimera, the goat, lion, and, dragon-headed beast slain by Bellerophon, are <sup>other</sup> examples. And, sometimes, the serpent was taken to represent all three, as with the corpse-eating Nordic dragon Nidhogg. Here, when referring to all of the gods embraced by the term, we will refer to them in the plural, as Dionysia.

As with all of the generative powers, the serpent had his emanations. In Herodotus, we heard of the flying serpents of Arabia: "The flying serpents [of Arabia] -- are small in size, of various colors, and; great numbers of them keep guard over [Frankincense] ... trees -- The whole world

Dionysius reportedly came to Greece from Phoenicia and Caria. "Melampus, [the prophet who brought Dionysus to Argos], got his knowledge of the worship of Dionysus through Cadmus of Tyre, and the people who came with [Cadmus] from Phoenicia to the country now called Bœotia." [Herodotus II. 52]

would swarm with these creatures were it not [that]... when they couple, the female seizes the male by the neck at the very moment of the release of the sperm, and hangs on until she has bitten through it... The young in her belly avenge their father by gnawing at her insides until they exit by eating their way out. [Herodotus, III. 108-109] This was the same death met by Herod, and by several figures of Classical antiquity.

There was a tendency in the Classical world to confuse Dionysius with Osiris. "The only two [gods] to be universally worshipped are Isis and Osiris, who, they say, is Dionysus." [Herodotus, I. 149] "The Egyptians say that Demeter and Dionysus are the chief powers in the Underworld." [II. 123] "Osiris is the Dionysus of the Greeks." [II. 144] As with the confusion of Adonis and Christ, this was because of a failure to understand the importance of fertility. Osiris was the Adonis of the classical world, the shepherd Dumuzi, beloved by Inanna, Hebrew 79 4th. In Egypt, he was the father of Horus, and the judge of the dead. In Greek, the declensions -es (-ης), -eus (-εύς), and -onis (-ων), are generally interchangeable; thus, Adonis was also Hades (Ἅδης), king of the Underworld. ~~Adonis~~ In Biblical terms, he was the cherubim at the east of the garden of Eden [Genesis 3:24] His confusion with Adonis came from their similar roles as "perfectors in their sphere"; his confusion with the serpent comes from their mutual seduction of the Life Goddess.

In the Church, Osiris-Adonis was associated with John the Baptist. Adonis' rites in Sicily and Sardinia, celebrated June 24<sup>th</sup>, were made St. John's. Similarly, German mid-Summer fire festivals devoted to Adonis were repurposed for St. John's worship. [Frazer, James. The Golden Bough, ---] When St. Jerome visited ~~Beithesten~~ <sup>Beithesten</sup>, he was quite upset to find that a grove of myrtle trees dedicated to Adonis had grown for centuries before Christ on the spot where Christ was born.

While Osiris was the gate-keeper of Paradise, the serpent's role in the garden was to keep men from the Tree of Life. The story of the expulsion of Adam from the garden does have a peculiar line. YHWH, a Jewish divinity, says, "Behold, Adam has become like one of us, to know good from evil. And now, lest he put out his hand, and take of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever..." YHWH sent him out of the garden of Eden. [Genesis 3:22-23] This makes one question who this YHWH is. After all, Jesus says that, "I will give to eat from the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God." [Revelation 2:7] For in Eden, YHWH acts like the serpent who keeps Hercules from the apples of life in the garden of the Titan Atlas, or, like the serpent who keeps the Argonauts from the Golden Fleece hanging on the tree of life in the Garden of Aries and the Hesperides.

Nysus was the land where "Hades" snatched Persephone, and took her to the Underworld. The name Dionysus is first known in Etruria in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, where he is called Vei Jovis, or young Jove.

No surprise, Jove is the same name as YHWH - no matter how much some religious people want it not to be. [White, W. Tradition of the Mother, \_\_\_] In Hebrew, YHWH is יְהוָה, which is a word composed of three roots. The first is Jch, as mentioned, a form of the verb "to be", here meaning "he ~~is~~ is". The second is hwd, הוה, the "-ho-", which means "glorious". The third is 'avah, which, as in the name of Eve, means "desire". Thus, YHWH means "he is glorious desire". Modern Jews say that the final syllable is the other Eve, hava, ~~to~~ "to breathe" or "exist", ~~then~~ then say "he is who he is". The ancients said plainly that "the Jews worship Dionysius", and this is what they meant. [Plutarch, \_\_\_] Dionysius, like YHWH, was Eros, or, desire. And, in Hebrew, "Jehv", - יהוה, routinely contracts to "Jo", ה [Strong, Strongs Concordance, Dictionary of Hebrew 3054-3092, 3097-3147]. YHWH and Jove are the same word.

The myth that Dionysius is everywhere tied to usurpation. The name Zagreus is also used interchangeably to refer to Dionysius and Pan. The Orphic tradition was that "Zeus" visited Persephone a sex serpent, and, impregnated her with Zagreus, a horned infant, identical to Pan, whom Zeus placed upon the throne. [Nonnus, \_\_\_] Zagreus then took the form of a bull, and, was slain by the Titans, who cut him to pieces with knives. [Nonnus, \_\_\_] In a variant, "Dionysius" was a bastard son of "Zeus" who was hated by Zeus' wife Juno, and, who was placed by Zeus on Zeus' throne. [Firmicus Maternus, \_\_\_] Juno sent the Titans to cut Dionysius to pieces, but, Minerva saved Dionysius' heart. In the Theban myth, "Zeus" impregnates Semele, but, destroys her with blinding light. He is then forced to sew Dionysius into his thigh (a euphemism for his phallus). After birth, Dionysius is raised by Juno. Herodotus tells these stories as such: "In Greece, the youngest of the gods are thought to be Heracles, Dionysius, and Pan... [The Egyptians say that] Dionysius, the youngest of the three, appeared ~~at~~ - 15,000 years before Anaxis... But, [I believe] that] from the birth of Dionysius, the son of Semele, daughter of Cadmus, to the present day, is... about 600 years only; from Heracles, the son of Alcmene, about 900 years; from Pan the son of Penelope... he is supposed by the Greeks to be the son of Penelope and Hermes, not more than about 800 years... The Greek tradition is that Dionysius, as soon as he was born, was sewn up in Zeus' thigh and taken to Nyssa - as to what happened after the birth of Pan, tradition is silent." [II. 146]

These stories are paralleled in the Nordic myths of Loki and ~~the~~ Crullveig-Heid, of Midgard and of Reller. Even, in the tale of the birth of "Zeus" at Mount Ida in Crete, name-sake of Cybele's Mount Idan Phrygia, ~~and~~ there is a usurpation. "My days have run, the servant I, initiate of Idaean Jove; where midnight Zagreus roves, I rove; I have endured his thunder-cry; full-filled his reed and bleeding feasts; held the Great Mother's mountain flame; I am set free and

named by name a Bacchus of the masked priests. [Euripides, The Cretans, frag. 975; Porphyry, De Abstem-  
is, IV.19]

Thus, it's no coincidence that the name "Israel" implies usurpation as well. Like YHWH, Israel, Hebrew  $\text{יִשְׂרָאֵל}$ , is a name in three parts. The first is Jah. The second is "-sarah-",  $\text{סָרַח}$ , which means "prevail over", though Judaeo-Christians soften it to "rules". And the third is "-el", Eli, "God". The name means "Jah will prevail over Eli", and it should be no surprise that it was given to Jacob. Hebrew  $\text{יַעֲקֹב}$ , whose name is in two parts: one, ya'ad,  $\text{יָאֵד}$ , which means, in context, "to catch"; and two, 'aqab,  $\text{אָקַב}$ , which means "heel". The phrase "to catch by the heel" means to usurp - to rebel. And, this rebel ~~at the~~ Jah, closely associated with YHWH, is none other than the ~~craftsman~~, the Greek Saturn, "he who is"

### Troy and Ptah

The craftsman was the chief divinity of the ancient city of Troy, where his worship was closely linked to an ancient half-serpent god-king, Erichthonus. Troy was settled before ~~3000~~ 3000 BC, and its first king was Cinyras, whose name is derived from Hebrew kinnewr,  $\text{קִינְוֵר}$ , and means "the lyre-player". As the lyre-player, Cinyras is in the same sphere as Apollo. He seduced his daughter, Myrrha, who turned into a myrrh-tree, and, as a tree, bore Adonis from her bark.

Cinyras and Adonis ruled until the storm-god, under the names of Teucer, Hittite Tarhhu, and Belus, Canaanite Baal, came from Sidon, which they had founded in Phoenicia, by way of Crete. Teucer married a daughter of Cinyras, and he became king. [Homer, —]

After Teucer's line, the kingship passed to the craftsman. In Hittite records, Troy was known as the capital of Azzinu, a small state which gave Asia its name. The Greeks were divided as to who had founded Asia. Some said that "Asia was named after the wife of Prometheus", but "others tied it to Min. [Heraclitus, IV.45]" The Lydians... say that Asia was named after... Asios, the son of Cotys, and grandson of Mavris. [Heraclitus, IV.45] In myth, Teucer's line was supplanted by that of Dardanus, for whom the Dardanelles are named.

Dardanus was the god of a fiery volcano in the Ionian islands, and the father of Erichthonis, the half-serpent god-king who founded Athens. [Homer, —] Erichthonis was also the son of Hephaestus and Gaia, making Dardanus Hephaestus. [Erichthonis] was born of the seed of Hephaestus which had fallen to the ground when Athena rejected [him]. [Procopius, Guide to Greece, 51] Hephaestus, as Roman Vulcan, gave the volcano its name. As the archetypal craftsman, he was the speaker of the word of creation, and he was known in Egypt as Ptah. "The Greeks... assume Ptah for Vulcan."





Krag, Bebrix, and, Homer, through the myth of the Argonauts and the Golden Fleece, places them in Anatolia, in Iberia, and, in Colchis on the Black Sea. [ ] Silius Italicus confirms that the Bebrices were in Spain [ ] Dasquieris, a commentator upon Silius, said that "Bebrix" was an adjective and, that these people were really the subjects of Amykos; he calls them Amykides, Amykids, and, Amykites. We know these people as the Berbers of North Africa; the term Amykite is a Greek adaptation of the Berber word "Amygdas" [check], "noble", itself a transliteration of the term "Aryan". [Muslim Colonies In Southern France, ]

The Berbers, invading from Libya, founded the city of Thebes during their conquest of Egypt, all during the period 2200BC to 2000BC. The Egyptian Old Kingdom came apart when the land dried up, a consequence of the Earth's move into the House of Aries. For, every 2600 years, the Earth moves  $30^\circ$  against the fixed stars, such changes of "house" being tied closely to climatic changes. During their conquest, the Berbers worshipped Minota, a winged, the Cretan Minotaur. But, after taking power, they elevated the god Amun, "the hidden one" to equality with Re.

The Berber-Egyptian Middle Kingdom was a racial empire focused on its ~~white~~ white-hyperborean blood. Under Senwosret III (c. - ), its greatest Pharaoh, it dominated Canaan, Nubia, and, Libya. Berber Pharaohs placed racial caricatures of the black, Libyan, and Canaanite people they conquered on their sandals symbolically trampling them under foot. On his Nubian stela, Senwosret III famously declared that "the Nubian is a coward and a faggot. Turn your back to him, and, he is loud; turn towards him, and, he runs away. I know the Nubian, I have burnt his villages, raped his women, and, stolen his cattle." And, I declare, the Nubian is a coward and a faggot. [ ] This kingdom lasted until 1640BC, when, it was overrun by the Amun, the Hamitic Canaanites, who replaced Amun-Re with Seth and the sun-devouring serpent Apep.

Meanwhile, much of the Berber lands along the Black Sea were conquered by the Indo-European Scythians about 2000BC. The Scythians recognized only the Indo-European deities. "The only gods [of] the Scythians are Hestia, their chief deity, Zeus, and, Earth, whom they believe to be the wife of Zeus, and, as deities of secondary importance, Apollo, Aphrodite Urania, Heracles, and, Ares... the Royal Scythians also offer sacrifice to Poseidon. In the Scythian language, Hestia is Tabiti, Zeus... Paapeus, Earth Api, Apollo Oeto syrus, Aphrodite Urania Argimposa, Poseidon Thegi masades." [Herodotus, III, 56]

A notable dyad of Apollo and Artemis continued, however, to dominate the Tauric peninsula after the Aryan conquest. The normative Apollo was the heavenly illuminator, ~~the~~ a savior figure like Christ and ~~the~~ like Hyperion, a character of the Sun. "Aporus is the Apollo... of the Greeks,

[Herodotus, II, 144]. ~~But the~~ This normative Apollo was often equated with Mithras-El - Helios himself. But, the Tauric Apollo was different - an archer, who, with the bolts of the sun, claimed the lives of ~~men~~<sup>men</sup> who died of old age and disease. His sister, Artemis, was associated with the moon, but, otherwise was the Beast Mother; she used the rays of the moon to take the women who died of old age and disease.

This dyad mirrored that of Baal and Anat in Canaan. As the storm god, the illuminator of the earthly realm, Baal absorbed traits of the heavenly illuminator, Horus-Apollo. And, Anat was always the Beast Mother. In Egypt, this mis-named "Horus" paired with Selchmet as the eyes of Ra. In later occult thought, this dyad "originated" one of the most persistent themes of alchemical lore, and Rosicrucian poetry, the 'sexual marriage' of the Sun and Moon. [Hoffman, Secret Societies, 90]

As the archers, Apollo and Artemis were called Hekatos and Hekate by the Greeks. The names mean "farshooters", but, they also mean, "the ones from faraway." The reference is to the origin of the infernal powers. In one myth, their father is Perseus, "the Persian", another pan, as it does not reference the Sun god, and, Anistee, the "goddess from the stars." Only later did Zeus and Leto enter the picture.

"The temple... [of] Leto stands in... Buto [city of the Western Nile Delta]... The city also contains two other temples, one of Apollo, the other, of Artemis... The island called Chemmis... lies in a deep, broad lake by the temple, and, the Egyptians say that it floats... There is a ~~big~~ large temple of Apollo on it... Leto, one of the eight original deities, lives in Buto... Having received Apollo, son of Isis, as a sacred trust from Isis, she saved him from Typhon, when he came there in his world-wide search, by hiding him in the island... Apollo and Artemis are the children of Isis and Dionysus... Leto saved them and, brought them up... Apollo is Horus, Demeter is Isis, Artemis is Bubastis."

[Herodotus, II, 154]

There is some confusion of archetypes, but, the picture is clear. And, other myths made Buto a battleground of the infernal gods. Buto was a destination for the flying serpents of Arabia. "There is a place... more or less opposite the city of Buto, where... I saw [the] skeletons [of flying serpents] in incalculable numbers... When the winged snakes fly to Egypt from Arabia in spring, the ibises meet them... and... kill them... The winged snakes resemble water snakes; their wings are not feathered, but are like a bats' [Herodotus, II, 75-76] Chemmis was also sacred to Pan, and called Panopolis, Egyptian Alkhemim. And, lastly, Chemmis was the birthplace of Perseus, Perseus, who was believed to be a giant. "In [Chemmis] there is a square of enclosed ground sacred to Perseus, the son of

Dance... Sometimes a sandal which he has worn, three feet long, is found... Perseus belonged by birth to [Chemmis]; Danaus and Lynceus... were Chemmites before they sailed to Greece... Further, when [Perseus] came to Egypt from Libya with the Gorgon's head... he paid a visit to Chemmis. [Herodotus II 91]

This "Apollo" and Artemis were also found in the Pyrenees, as Abellio and Bellisera. ~~Chemmis~~  
Also, in the destruction of the children of Niobe and Zethus, they were the conquerors of Phoenician Thebes.

But, they were not the only dyad to emerge from the shores of the Black Sea.

### The Classical Enlightenment

From the late 8<sup>th</sup> to the early 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. a steady stream of religious teachers emerged from the Aryan-Hyperborean culture of the Black Sea, going on to inform religious thought from Spain to India. The bi-theistic faith of these teachers was a reaction to the spread of the Dionysiac, and it sought to reaffirm the duality and difference between the solar and infernal gods - a difference that the Dionysiac had successfully obscured. The effect of these teachers was to create a Classical Enlightenment.

The Black Sea peoples, particularly the Medes, were driven to this ~~reaffirmation~~ reaffirmation of the Sun-god by some new influx of devotees of the serpent and the craftsman. Not surprisingly, about thirteenth century, the first set of Israelites were expelled by the Assyrians into the cities of the Medes. [II Kings \_\_\_\_\_]. The result was an effort to restore Eli's supremacy over Jah.

One of the great teachers of the Classical Enlightenment was Zoroaster, or Zaratustra. Zoroaster taught that there were only two gods: One, the all-pervasive light, Ahura Mazda; the other, the serpent of darkness, Angra Mainyu. After the Medes conquered Persia, the Persians reattached to the two all of the other gods and spirits in the form of hosts of angels and devils. The Chaldeans interpreted Zoroaster as preaching that all matter is impure and of the serpent. They taught that the goal of living was to detach from living, and, to freeze one's lucid form soul to allow reunion with the great, hidden source of the all-pervasive light and fire.

This doctrine was carried throughout the world. Daniel brought it to the Jews, who dis regarded it. The "second" Hermes taught it to the Greek Egyptians at Saïs. Pythagoras brought this religion to Crotona in Italy, where he was hailed as Apollo, the son of Apollo, and, the son of the virgin Pythias. Zalmoxis, a god-king of the Thracian Getae, and, a mythical son or servant (Eury) of Pythagoras, taught this in Thrace. The Getae... believe that they never really die, but... go on to join

Zalmoxis, a divine being who is also called Gebelezis. ... Zalmoxis ... was a man, and, he lived in Sames, where he was a slave in the house of Pythagoras ... [Zalmoxis] gained his freedom, amassed a fortune, and returned to his native country of Thrace ... [Zalmoxis] built himself a hall ... and ... [taught] that neither he nor anyone would ever die, but, would go to a place where they would live in perpetual enjoyment of every blessing ... He [also] ... construct[ed] an underground chamber, and, when it was ready, he entered it, and disappeared from sight. For three years, he lived in this room underground - then, in the fourth year, he reappeared, and, in this way, persuaded the Thracians that the doctrine he had taught was true ... I think, however, that Zalmoxis lived long before Pythagoras' time. [Herodotus, II.95-96]

The comparison with Jesus Christ is obvious. Zalmoxis came to Gaul via the Greek colony at Marseille, where his philosophy passed to the Celts and became Druidism. From Gaul, word of Zalmoxis, and, maybe, Zalmoxis himself, went north ~~to~~ as Frado, "the wise one", who was absorbed as an aspect of Freyr, the Nordic Min. [Saxo Grammaticus, Gesta Danorum, Bk. V; Jordanes, History of the Goths, \_\_\_] In India, the Buddha taught the same doctrine of detachment, warrior asceticism, and transcendence of the law. [Rahn, Crusade Against The Grail, \_\_\_] Numa Pompilius, too, may have been a teacher of this type; in 181 BC, a clerk of Praetor Urbanus Q. Petilius dug up two caskets on the Janiculum - one containing the corpse of Numa Pompilius, the other, books of Pythagorean philosophy written on linen scrolls.

Zalmoxis' doctrines originally dominated Thrace. "When a baby is born [among the Trausis, a Thracian tribe], a family sits round and mourns at the thought of the sufferings the infant must endure ... but, when some body dies, they bury him with merriment and rejoicing, and, point out ... how many miseries he had, at last, escaped." [Herodotus, V. 4] But, Thrace ~~was~~ also became home to another religious teacher.

Orpheus, in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, taught that the world was Phanes, Form, and, Eros, desire. His rites were Dionysian, and, they claimed to be Pythagorean. [Not wearing washing temple] agrees with the rites known as Orphic and Bacchic (actually Egyptian and Pythagorean); for, anyone initiated into these rites is similarly disbarred from burial, in garment of wool. [Herodotus, II. 81] Orpheus taught Apollo was Phanes, and, Dionysius, Eros. But, for Apollo, Orpheus substituted another character who sometimes preceded the Sun, the craftsman, Lucifer, the morning star. Orpheus taught that the world had proceeded ~~from~~ <sup>through</sup> Phanes, who had divided it into forms and shape and bond, that it would return to One nothingness through Eros, its desire to return to its ~~pre~~ pre-existence. Through Orpheus, Jah and YHWH entered Greece, proving again, that, "the serpent was

more cunning than any beast of the field." [Genesis 3:1]

By the time of Christ, this doctrine of Eros had congealed among the Jews into the worship of Sabazios. In his original form, about the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, Sabazios, the Christian St. Iude, had appeared on horse back, with a lance spearing the serpent, a model for St. George. But, by the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, Sabazios had become identified with Zagreus-Pan, the secret "Second Dionysius" born to Zeus and Persephone [Strabo, —; Diodorus Siculus, —]. Here, Sabazios taught "purification" in the Orphic style. The power of Sabazios appropriately pertains to Bacchic inspiration, the purification of souls. [Iamblichus, Egyptians, III. x]

As always with the Dionysii, the name Sabazios was an ironic pun. The Sun god in Zoroastrian Persia commanded the host of angels, earning the name "lord of hosts." Sabazios, too, means "Lord of Hosts": "-zios" is Greek θεος, "god"; "Saba" is a Greek adoption of Hebrew saba, שָׁבָא, "abundance, a-hosts." But, there were two Persian hosts, and Sabazios commanded the hosts of devils. At Rome, the devotees of Cybele conceived of Eve as the consort of a resurrected serpent god. [Origen, —] In Athens, in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC, worshippers of Sabazios danced wildly with newly born serpents, crying "Euo saboi, hues attes" - "the great host of glorious Attis." [ — ] Cybele's devotees also celebrated the "birth of the serpent." [Clement, —] The god was represented as a snake, which was passed under the clothing, and drawn over the bosom of the initiated as proof of the incontinence of Zeus. [Clement, —] These rites began among the Jews of Pergamon, and, besides being the root of modern Christian snake handling, in 134 BC, 22 years after the first Jesus, Yehuda and Simon Maccabee, had settled in Rome, these rites got them expelled. "Gnaeus Cornelius Hispanus, praetor peregrinus, ... compelled the Jews, who attempted to infect the Roman custom with the cult of Jupiter Sabazios, to return to their homes." [Valerius Maximus, —]