Samothrace was submerged by the waters of the Euxine



Abstract and train of thoughts

Samothrace was submerged by the waters of the Euxine well before the age of the Argonauts.

Samothrace was a island famous for its Mysteries all over the world, perhaps the oldest ever established in our present race.

It was colonised by the Phoenicians, and before them by the mysterious Pelasgians who came from the East.

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Samothrace was overflowed suddenly by the waters of the Euxine, regarded up to that time as a lake.

The Samothracian and the oldest Egyptian temples were overshadowed by the Sacred Fires, but in the Grecian temples the old rites became grossly profaned.

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The divine hierarchy of Titans-Kabeiroi is measure of heaven.

They all emanated from Prometheus, the Indian Hierophant, who brought light to the world and endowed humanity with intellect and reason.

Then Christianity relegated the Fires of Spiritual Consciousness to infernal gods, and plunged the modern word into darkness.

Suggested reading for students.

From our Hellenic and Hellenistic Papers Series.



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Samothrace was a island famous for its Mysteries all over the world, perhaps the oldest ever established in our present race.¹

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From The Secret Doctrine, II pp. 3-5.

According to Hippolytus, this Kabīr, whose name was Adamas, was, in the traditions of Lemnos, the type of the primitive man born from the bosom of the Earth. He was the Archetype of the first males in the order of generation, and was one of the seven autochthonous ancestors or progenitors of mankind. If, while coupling with this the fact that Samothrace was colonised by the Phœnicians, and before them by the mysterious Pelasgians who came from the East, one remembers also the identity of the mystery-gods of the Phœnicians, Chaldeans, and Israelites, it will be easy to discover whence came also the confused account of the Noachian deluge.³ It has become undeniable of late that the Jews, who obtained their primitive ideas about creation from Moses, who had them from [4] the Egyptians, compiled their Genesis and first Cosmogonic traditions — when these were rewritten by Ezra and others — from the Chaldeo-Akkadian account. It is, therefore, sufficient to examine the Babylonian and Assyrian cuneiform and other inscriptions to find also therein, scattered here and there, not only the original meaning of the name Adam, Admi, or Adami, but also the creation of seven Adams or roots of men, born of Mother Earth, physically, and of the divine fire of the progenitors, spiritually or astrally. The Assyriologists, ignorant of the esoteric teachings, could hardly be expected to pay any greater attention to the mysterious and ever-recurring number seven on the Babylonian cylinders, than they paid to it on finding the same in Genesis and the Bible. Yet the number of the ancestral spirits and their seven groups of human progeny are there, notwithstanding the dilapidated condition of the fragments, as plainly as they are to be found in

¹ Cf. Theosophical Glossary: Samothrace

² *Philosophumena*, Bk. I, ch. 7; M.E. Miller's edition (Oxford, 1851), pp. 98, 108. [Duncker and Schneidewin's ed. (Göttingen, 1859); and *ANF*, Vol. V (1965), wherein it occurs in Bk. V, ch. iii.]

³ [Consult "Noah is Logos," in our Secret Doctrine's First Proposition Series. — ED. PHIL.]

See § XVI, "Adam-Adami," in Part II, pp. 452 et seq.

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Poimandres and in the Book of the Concealed Mystery of the Kabbalah. In the latter Adam Kadmon is the Sephīrōthal TREE, as also the "Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil." And that "Tree," says ch. v, verse 32, "hath around it seven columns," or palaces, of the seven creative Angels operating in the spheres of the seven planets on our Globe. As Adam-Kadmon is a collective name, so also is the name of the man Adam. Says George Smith in his Chaldean Account of Genesis:

The word Adam used in these legends for the first human being is evidently not a proper name, but is only used as a term for mankind. Adam appears as a proper name in Genesis, but certainly in some passages is only used in the same sense as the Assyrian word.4

Samothrace was overflowed suddenly by the waters of the Euxine, regarded up to that time as a lake.

Moreover, neither the Chaldean nor the Biblical deluge (the stories of Xisuthrus and Noah) is based on the universal or even on the Atlantean deluges, recorded in the Indian allegory of Vaivasvata Manu. They are the exoteric allegories based on the esoteric mysteries of Samothrace. If the older Chaldeans knew the esoteric truth concealed in the Puranic legends, the other nations were aware only of the Samothracian mystery, and allegorised it. They adapted it to their astronomical and anthropological, or rather phallic, notions. Samothrace is known historically to have been famous in antiquity for a deluge, which submerged the country and reached the top of the highest mountains; an event which happened before the age of the Argonauts. It was overflowed very [5] suddenly by the waters of the Euxine, regarded up to that time as a lake.⁵

The Samothracian and the oldest Egyptian temples were overshadowed by the Sacred Fires, but in the Grecian temples the old rites became grossly profaned.

From The Secret Doctrine, II pp. 362-63; also cf. ibid., II p. 360 & fn.

Thus, while in Samothrace and the oldest Egyptian temples they were the great Cosmic Gods (the seven and the forty-nine Sacred Fires), in the Grecian fanes their rites became mostly phallic, therefore to the profane, obscene. In the latter case they were 3 and 4, or 7 — the male and female principles — (the crux ansata); this divi-

² [Look up drawing from our Planetary Rounds and Globes Series, herein reproduced on page 7. — ED. PHIL.]

¹ [Siphrā di-Tseniuthā]

³ [There are four Adams, one for each of the preceding Root-Races of Humanity:

Adam 1, Kadmon, or Heavenly Man (Second Logos).

Adam 2, of Genesis, the ethereal, Self-born Astral Sons of Yoga (First Root-Race, Self-Existent).

Adam 3 plus Eve, the sweat-born, asexual Sons of Passive Yoga (early Third Root-Race, Lemurian).

Adam 4, of Genesis, the womb-born men and women (Fourth Root-Race, Atlantean).

[—] Quick overview, compiled by ED. PHIL.]

⁴ p. 86

⁵ Pliny, Natural History, IV, xii, 73, 74, 75; Strabo, Geography, X, ii, 17, 19; I, iii, 4; Herodotus, History, Bk. VII, 108, 129; Pausanias, Itinerary, Bk. VII (Achaia), iv, 3.

[[]Note by Boris de Zirkoff: These references have been carefully consulted and appraised, but they do not mention anything connected with a deluge in Samothrace, though the latter is mentioned.]

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sion showing why some classical writers held that they were only three, while others named four. And these were the Kabiri:

- 1 Axieros (in his female aspect, Demeter);
- 2 Axiokersa (Persephone);¹
- 3 Axiokersos (Pluto or Hadēs); and
- 4 Kadmos or Kadmilos (Hermes, not the ithyphallic Hermes mentioned by Herodotus, but "he of the sacred legend," explained only during the Samothracian mysteries).

The divine hierarchy of Titans-Kabeiroi is measure of heaven.

They all emanated from Prometheus, the Indian Hierophant, who brought light to the world and endowed humanity with intellect and reason.

This identification, due, according to the Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, to an indiscretion of Mnaseas, is none at all, as names alone do not reveal much.³ There were still others again who maintained, being as right in their way, that there were only two Kabiri. These were, esoterically, the two Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, and exoterically, Jupiter and Bacchus. The two personified

- The terrestrial poles, geodesically;
- The terrestrial, and the pole of the heavens, astronomically,
- As also the physical and the spiritual man.

The story of Semelē and Jupiter and the birth of Bacchus, the Bimatris, with all the circumstances attending it, needs only to be read esoterically to understand the allegory. The parts played in the event by the fire, water, earth, etc., in the many versions, will show how "the father of the gods" [363] and the "merry God of the wine" were also made to personify the two terrestrial Poles. The telluric, metalline, magnetic, electric and the fiery elements are all so many allusions and references to the cosmic and astronomic character of the diluvian tragedy. In astronomy, the poles are indeed the "heavenly measure" (see note supra); and so are the Kabiri Dioscuri, as

¹ It is a curious idea — yet one not very far from the truth, perhaps — that speculation of Mackey, the selfmade Adept of Norwich, found in his Mythological Astronomy (pp. 38-39). He says that the Kabiri named Axieros and Axiokersa derived their names:

⁽a) from kab or cab, a measure, and from ūrīm, the heavens: the Kabirim being thus "a measure of the heavens"; and

⁽b) that their distinctive names, implying the principle of generation, referred to the sexes. For, "the word sex was formerly understood by ax; which . . . has, in our time, settled into sex." And he refers to Encyclopædia Londiniesis at the word "aspiration." "Now if we give the aspirated sound to Axieros, it would be sax, or Sexieros; and the other pole would be Sexikersa. The two poles would thus become the generators of the other powers of nature — they would be the parents: of the other powers; therefore the most powerful" gods.

History, II, 51

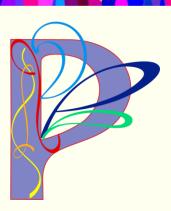
³ Scholia in Apollonium Rhodium, I, 917 (ed. Brunck). Cf. Decharme, Mythologie, etc., p. 270.; also Mnaseas of Patrai, Fragmenta Historicorum Græcorum (Coll. G. Müller, Paris, 1885), iii, 154, frag. 27.

will be shown, and the Kabiri-Titans, to whom Diodorus ascribes the *invention of* fire and the art of manufacturing iron. Moreover, Pausanias shows that the original Kabiric deity was Prometheus.²

Then Christianity relegated the Fires of Spiritual Consciousness to infernal gods, and plunged the modern word into darkness.

But the fact that, astronomically, the Titans-Kabirim were also the generators and regulators of the seasons, and cosmically the great volcanic Energies, the gods presiding over all the metals and terrestrial works, does not prevent them from being, in their original divine characters, the beneficent Entities who, symbolized in Prometheus, brought light to the world, and endowed humanity with intellect and reason. They are pre-eminently in every theogony — especially in the Hindu — the sacred divine fires, 3, 7, or 49, according as the allegory demands it. Their very names prove it, as they are the Agni-putra (Sons of the Fire) in India, and the genii of the fire under numerous names in Greece and elsewhere. Welcker, Maury, and now Decharme, show the name Kabeiroi meaning "the powerful through fire," from the Greek word καιω, "to burn." The Semitic Kabirim, "the powerful, the mighty, and the great," answering to the Greek $\theta \varepsilon o i$, $\mu \varepsilon \gamma a \lambda o i$, $\delta u v a z o i$, are later epithets. They were universally worshipped, and their origin is lost in the night of time. Yet whether propitiated in Phrygia, Phœnicia, the Troad, Thrace, Egypt, Lemnos or Sicily, their cult was always connected with fire; their temples ever built in the most volcanic localities, and in exoteric worship they belonged to Chthonian divinities. Therefore Christianity has made of them infernal gods.

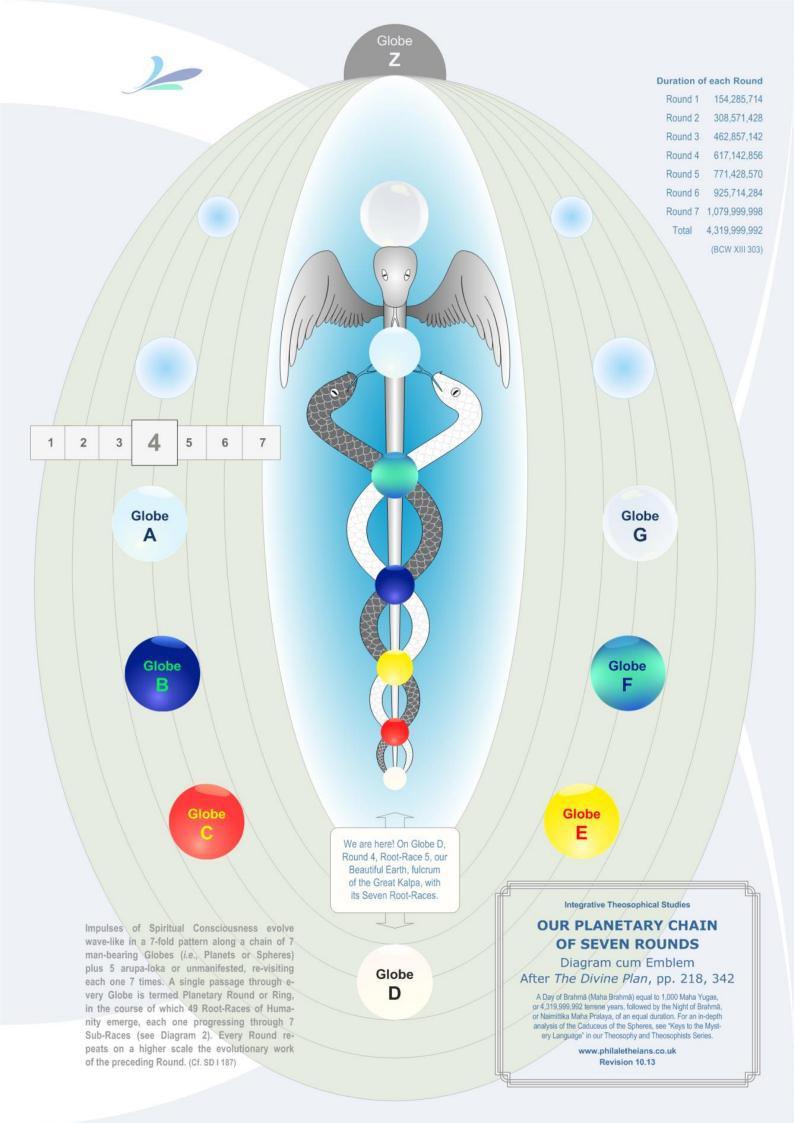
They are truly "the great, beneficent and powerful Gods," as Cassius Hemina calls them.³



The word *guebra* comes from Kabiri, *Gabri*, and means Persian ancient fire-worshippers, or Parsīs. Kabiri became *Gabri* and then remained as an appellation of the Zoroastrians in Persia. (See T. Hyde, *Historia religionis veterum Persarum*, ch. 29, p. 360.)

Itenary, Bk. IX, xxii, 5; xxv, 5-6; [Consult "Prometheus, the Light-bringer, hurled down to the bowels of the earth," in our Down to Earth Series, and "Prometheus, Indian Titan and Hierophant," in our Secret Doctrine's Third Proposition Series. — ED. PHIL.]

Macrobius, Saturnalia, III, iv, 9



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- WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR VICTORY?
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