



8. ATLANTIS: OTHER SOURCES (II)

Not only Plato gives us news of Atlantis. There are also several Greek, Egyptian, Jewish and Indian sources:

a) Other Greek-Roman sources:

Plato informs us that for the Atlanteans the preferred sacrificial victim was the bull. In Greek mythology¹, the sacrifice of the bull has been established during the Bronze Age by Titan Prometheus, brother of Atlas. The presence of the bull sacrifice is a bond uniting the Atlanteans to several populations of the Mediterranean basin where they were sailing, had colonies, trades, and where they fled after the cataclysm, spreading their lineage and so ensuring the survival of their tradition. The fight with a bull or its sacrifice was present everywhere the Atlantean influence had spread: in the island of Crete, in the Greek possession rituals of God Dionysus, in the Persian Mysteries of Mithra, in Egypt, among the Sumerians, up to in the Indo-Sarasvatī civilization. Even in today's Spain, the *corrida* bullfight survives maintaining many archaic ritual features. Evidently, the most cruel phase of the Atlantis history coincided with the end of the Bronze Age (*Dvapara yuga*), when the Vernal Equinoctial Point was in Taurus (*vṛṣabha*, 4300-2200 B.C.)

In other narratives, the collapse of Atlantis seems to coincide with the Deucalion Deluge, which inaugurated the current Iron Age (*kali yuga*), dominated by ignorance, anger and greed. The long period of Atlantean degeneration interrupted the transmission of warrior initiations and knowledge and required an exemplary punishment for those who (giants, rebel warriors, *kauravas*, *manuṣya rākṣasas*) had deviated from the right way and the necessity of a return to justice. The punishment was dealt in form of wars of extermination and floods destroying the offspring of the giants: that was the era when Śrī Kṛṣṇa descended at the *Dvapara yuga* conclusion, in order to restore justice in the world².

As we said earlier, Prometheus had been chained by Lord Zeus Eastward on Mount Caucasus, in the Scythian territory (i. e. of the *Śāka* people), while his brother Atlas was relegated Westward, near the Moroccan Atlas mountains, showing in this way the magnitude of the Atlantean conquest of the world. Prometheus relatives were the Amazons³, a fierce people of warrior women.⁴

¹ Hesiod, *Theogonia*, 535-540.

² "... O valiant Prince! Due to lapse of long time, this *Yoga* [for warriors] has disappeared from this world." (*Bhagavad Gītā*, IV.2) "The royal caste sages knew this *Yoga*, thus transmitted it though *kṣatriya paramparā*. Due to lapse of a long stretch of time, the tradition of its transmission has disappeared from this world." (*Bhagavad Gītā Śaṅkara Bhāṣya*, IV.2). "Whenever, scion of Bhāratas, *Dharma* declines and *adharma* prevails, I manifest Myself, for the protection of the virtuous, the destruction of the wicked, and to secure establishment of *Dharma*, I am born in every age." (*Bhagavad Gītā*, IV.7-8).

³ Name derived from the ancient Persian *ha-mazan*, woman-warrior. The connection between Amazons and Scythes is interesting, because it may deal with the origins of Tantrism. Indeed, some *Āgamas* claim the Tantrism as coming from a continent called *Śāka dvīpa*. In some paurāṇic descriptions Mount Meru is in the center of *Śāka dvīpa*, which someone identifies with the so-called Meroe "island" of present Sudan. Pliny and Strabo assert that the ancient Egyptian kingdom of Meroe had always been ruled by women (*see also in the Acts of the Apostles*, VIII, 27). These considerations let us suppose about a common Atlantean origin of Eastern Tantrism and Egyptian Hermetism, doctrines closely related.

⁴ Traditionally, *brāhmaṇas* play the male role and *kṣatriyas* the female one, as in *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* (VIII, 27): "I am that (*male*), you are this (*female*), I am the Heaven, you are the Earth". Since a people composed only by women cannot exist, Amazons had to be a warrior people out of brāhmaṇical control.

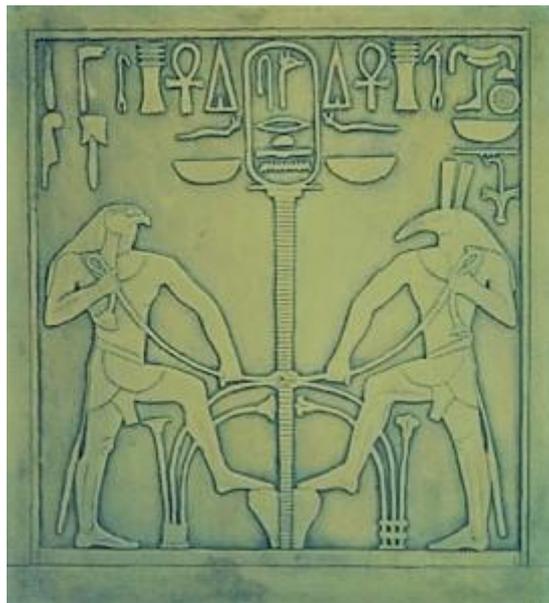




Regarding Atlantis we do not only have information from Plato. The Greek Historians *Hecataeus* of Miletus and Herodotus called "Atlanteans" the Berbers living on the slopes of the Atlas plateau. It is also important the testimony of the Greek Historian Marcellus (recalled by the neo-platonic Proclus) that, referring to older historians, says that in the outer Atlantic Ocean there were seven small islands, consecrated to Proserpina (Greek: Persephone)⁵, and three greater ones, one of which was sacred to Lord Poseidon, God of Sea.

b) Egyptian sources:

From many epigraphic texts we know that Egypt has been repeatedly attacked for more than a century by a coalition of many populations proceeding from the western coasts of Africa and Europe. Egyptians called them "Sea Peoples". The Greeks also called them Pelasgians⁶. It has been a strategic venture of gigantic proportions: a part of the Sea Peoples invaded all Europe, whereupon they crossed the present Turkey, Palestine, finally attacking Egypt from the East. Another part of the Sea Peoples invaded the whole of North Africa to attack Egypt from the West. Their powerful fleet⁷ finally conquered all the Mediterranean islands and attacked the Egyptian coast from the Northern side. During this perfectly coordinated pincer movement, which lasted more than a century, many ancient kingdoms collapsed: Malta, Crete, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, the Hittite Empire, the Ugarite Kingdom, Palestine etc. Finally the Egyptian Pharaoh (Emperor) defeated the coalition near the city of Sais⁸, about the 1180 BC.



***Samudramathana* performed by Horus and Seth**

However, all the countries invaded by the Sea Peoples underwent to their influence. Even Egypt was later governed by two Libyan dynasties belonging to Sea Peoples (10th-8th century BC). There is no

⁵ Wife of Hades, the dead kingdom's God.

⁶ *Viz.* In Greek "Peoples of the Sea". The Greeks occupied Greece later than the Pelasgians. They told us that the Pelasgians had destroyed the previous Cretan and Mycenaean Realms, powerful nations of the past.

⁷ Plato had written that just one of the ten fiefs composing the Atlantis Kingdom had a fleet of one thousand and two hundred warships.

⁸ This is the reason why we previously argued that ancient Athens had been the Egyptian Sais.



doubt that the Sea Peoples were the descendants of the Atlantean colonies, who were continuing their evil conquest plan of whole the world. The Egyptians called themselves Rutennu, the red people, and red men is the meaning of the Phoenician name, the ancient inhabitants of today's Lebanon, one of the "Sea Peoples". The Atlantean tradition was precisely the civilization of the red race, the color of the sun when it is setting and empurpling the Western sky; and color of the victim's blood that the Atlanteans drank in their rites⁹. Even the worship of the red donkey, which we are discussing later, shows this disturbing presence in the Egyptian tradition. This demonstrates to what extent the Egyptians were influenced by Atlantean civilization.



Egyptian priest

Indeed, in the oldest period, Egypt was divided into two kingdoms. The southern Kingdom, or upper Egypt, was devoted to the worship of Seth, the donkey headed anti-God (*asura*), while the northern Kingdom, or lower Egypt, had as the main deity Horus, the hawk headed god. The Pharaoh Meni¹⁰ unified the two kingdoms and gave common legislation around 3500 AD. However in Egyptian Tradition two streams continued to live: the first of Atlantidean origin, corresponding to witchcraft worship of Seth, and the second one, the Horus sacred *Dharma* of Hyperborean origin. According to Egyptian mythology, the latter had arrived on the coasts of Africa from an Eastern country beyond the sea. It is fair to think that it was India. There are many clues proving this origin, as the form in which

⁹ Everywhere in the world red is the color of the Kings as well as in India it is the color of *kṣatriyas*

¹⁰ As often it happens, the founder of a new civilization assumes a name that reminds Manu, the first man.

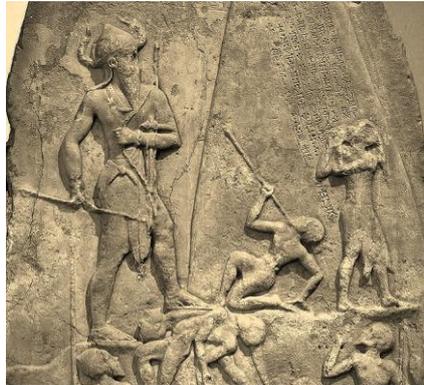


the Horus priests appeared: they had a *sikhā* on their shaved head, and wore a white *dhoti* under a leopard skin, as the *śaiva* ascetics. Instead, Seth's evil cult transmitted a witchcraft *sādhana* to all other western civilizations¹¹. That is the root of the any evil afflicting still today the West and which is propagating throughout the whole planet.

The red donkey headed Seth was the *asura* of the burning storms of the African desert. The Greeks called him Typhoon, (Gr .: Τυφώεϋς read *Typhéus*), the burning one¹². When Egyptian tradition extinguished, its wisdom continued in the other Mediterranean Religions under the shape of Hermeticism or Alchemy¹³. And in its bosom hiddenly propagated the Sethian seed.

c) Biblical sources:

In the Bible God created the first man of red clay and called him Adam, whose exact meaning in Hebrew language is "made of red clay". This proves that Adam was connected with the Atlantis tradition. In fact, the Hyperboreans had white as symbolic color, like the *brāhmaṇas* of India. The Jewish esoteric tradition, the Kabbalah, actually mentions a first human couple that lived before Adam and Eve, not remembered in the Bible: a first "Adam" and his wife Lilith. Is this perhaps a reminder of Hyperborean humanity? However, Adam and Eve also generated their first children only after they lost the Earth's Paradise. Ten were the generations of Adam descendents, as ten were the Kings of Atlantis.



***Nephilim* giant in Sumerian art**

Their first daughters were so beautiful that the angels (Hebr.: *Ben Elohim*, God's sons)¹⁴ fell in love with them and from those unions terrible giants (Hebr.: *nephilim*) were born. Those giants were empious, violent and arrogant with God and it is easy to recognize in them the race of the Atlanteans. God therefore sent a flood to make perish all them. He commanded to the only right man among them, Noah, to build an ark to save himself so humanity would continue in his offspring after the universal

¹¹ According to a legend, Seth had two children, Hierosolymus and Judeus. The mount of the biblical prophets as well as of Jesus Christ was the donkey. According to the *Sīra* of Ibn Ishaq, the Burāq who brought Muhammad to the heavens was an animal "between the mule and the donkey". This connects the donkey to some dark aspects of Jewish, Christian and Islamic religions. In India, also the disquieting Goddess Śītala rides a donkey.

¹² Native Mexicans of Antlantiedan origin, called the same anti-God Hurricane (Taino: *Hurakàn*).

¹³ *Kemī*, "Black Earth", ancient name of Egypt; later *al-kīmiyā* in Arabic.

¹⁴ As we shall see later, these angels were not *Devas*, but *Asuras*.



Deluge. The Jews took this story from a previous Sumerian myth¹⁵. And this Sumerian myth probably had the same origins of the Manu's story. Humanity was destroyed, but the evil seed of giants passed in to the new cycle through Cam, one of Noah's three sons. In his offspring there was King Nimrod, who desired to conquer the whole world. He even wanted to conquer the heavens and expel God from his throne. He built a very tall tower to reach the sky. But God sent such a violent storm (Typhoon?) that after men could no longer communicate with each other. In this manner Humanity has been divided by language, nation and religion. This is how the Bible narrates the beginning of *kali yuga*, in which mankind has been divided in races, languages, and civilizations, and how the historically founded religions were created.

d) The Book of Enoch:

The Book of Enoch is a canonical text of the Coptic Ethiopian Church. In it the visions of Enoch (prophet of the sixth generation after Adam) are described. Enoch tells that a group of angels rebelled against God's wishes because they desired to marry the beautiful "daughters of men". Since then they were called Egregors (Gr. Ἐγρηγόροι, read *egrégoroi*), the Vigilants, *rākṣasas*¹⁶. Their children were the *Nephilim* giants, strong and glorious men. But with the succession of generations, their divine origin declined and their increasingly violent, degenerate and diabolical temper emerged. They discovered the use of metallurgy and of the magic powers coming from it. In this way they discovered the witchcraft sciences and the use of black magic. For this reason God sent the Universal Flood in order to destroy that damned race. But through one of Noah's sons the evil inclinations of the *Nephilim* overcame the Deluge barrier.

e) Indian sources:

When Rāvaṇa, the King-demon of the celebrated *Rāmāyaṇa* Epic, when is depicted in his rage with ten heads and twenty arms, often he shows an eleventh donkey head erging over the others. Rāvaṇa's great-grandfather was Yātudhāna or Nairṛta, names meaning "full of evil" and "son of the destruction". Nairṛta's mount was a donkey and he was the genius ruling the Southwest cardinal point.

As he came from there when he invaded Laṅkā and exiled his brother-in-law Kubera, Rāvaṇa was called Nairṛtapatih, Lord of the Southwest. Therefore, he came from the sea, from somewhere to the west of India, probably from islands such as Maldives or Laccadives, or farer, from the Seychelles. Hence, he possessed a powerful fleet to sail safely and carry numerous troops: in fact *Rāmāyaṇa* tells us that his subjects, the *rākṣasas*, extended their domains proceeding from the coasts.

The *rākṣasas*¹⁷ are demons that appear in human form, of black or reddish complexion, able to generate children indifferently with *asurī*, *yakṣinī* or women. With these latter they generated human *rākṣasas*, likewise the Ben-Elohim of the Bible, joining with the women, fathered the *Nephilim*, the giants. According to the *Rāmāyaṇa*, *rākṣasas* were human beings who had betrayed their *svadharma* and therefore had been banned from the human state and degraded to *rākṣasatva* condition. For the same

¹⁵ The story of the Flood of Utnapishtim lies in the Gilgames epic poem (2500 B. C.).

¹⁶ Let us remember that also the antediluvian warriors of Athens and Atlantis were called Vigilants.

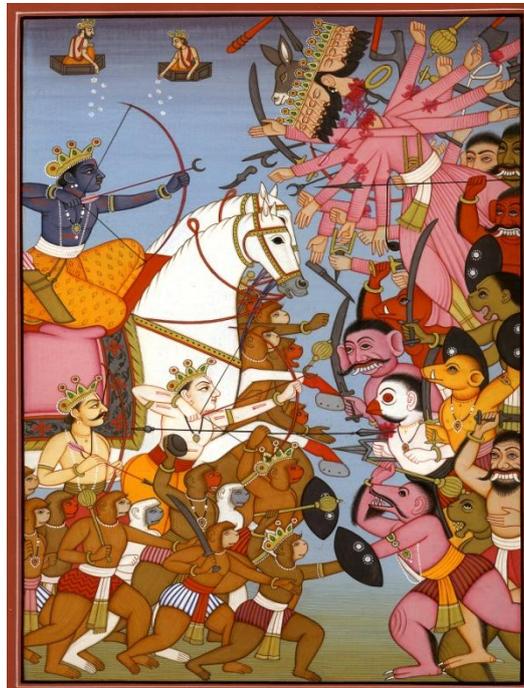
¹⁷ Usually it is considered that the name *rākṣasa* comes from *rākṣas*, vigilante, with the same meaning of the Egregors of the Book of Enoch. However, it is possible to have another etymological origin from *raka* (menstruum) and *rakta* (blood, red).





reason when the *kṣatriyas* commit sacrilegious acts and bloodbaths and hence are cursed by some *ṛṣi*, they are said to turn into *rākṣasas*. Such as sacrilegious acts recall the terrible mass human sacrifices performed by Aztecs in ancient Mexico or the cannibalism acts of the Biblical giants. In *Rāmāyaṇa* very often it is emphasized that the *rākṣasas*, , eat the flesh of their enemies (*nāra māṃsaśīlah*) and drink their blood (*śoṇita bhojanaḥ*), as the Atlantis Kings drank the blood of their victims.

In Laṅkā the principal Goddess of the *rākṣasas* was *Nikumbhila*¹⁸, terrific aspect of Bhadrakālī, worshipped with human sacrifices, orgiastic dances, wine¹⁹ and blood libations. The *rākṣasas* follow their *dharma*, they even perform asceticism, but just in order to gain power and *siddhis* for evil purposes. They are divided into castes: Rāvaṇa and his brothers belonged to the Brāhmanical caste. Their *dharma* includes marriage for abduction of indifferently unmarried or married women. They follow their instincts without restraint and represent all that is irrational, dark and destructive in the human soul.



Donkey headed Rāvaṇa

Another resemblance with the Atlantis myth is represented by the description of Laṅkāpura, the capital of Laṅkā: the city was built in the centre of the island on a mountain with three peaks, *Trikūṭa*; on the central peak there was the fortress of the Ruler, surrounded by a triple circle of metal walls, the most internal of which was of blazing gold.

The *rākṣasas* wore glittering armors, demonstrating their ability in metallurgy, and they were experts in the magic arts they used widely for their purposes.

¹⁸ Literally it means "intricate wood of wild cotton plants," where secretly sacrifices are cruelly performed.

¹⁹ Tantric tradition has many similarities with this *rākṣasa dharma*. When Tantrism is out of Brāhmanical control and the search for powers prevails, a certain Atlantean component emerges.



During a council with the ministers, Malayavan, Rāvaṇa's Grandfather and Advisor, reminded him that in the world there are two categories of conscious beings, the divine and the demonic ones. *Dharma* is the hallmark of the first category, the *adharmā* of the second one. Rāvaṇa and *rākṣasas* are the representatives of the *adharmā*, just like the *Nephilim*, the Atlanteans and their descendants who are scattered all over the West and the whole Earth.

The rebellion against the divine laws accelerates the ruin and the unrestrainable decay of the cycle and the *rākṣasas* certainly are conscious about it. They are the *manuṣya rākṣasas*, counter-initiation agents and some among them even are *rākṣasa-avatāras*, *adhārmika* incarnations of counter-initiation. All these many similarities and incredible coincidences show an undeniable influence and a clear descent of Laṅkā kingdom from Atlantis. Laṅkā means "branch". Perhaps was it not a branch of the Atlantis-Nirṛti Empire in the East?

Mind to not be fooled by the apparent historical discrepancies. The reader of this Website has already been informed about the historiographical prejudice. The traditional stories follow a cyclical trend, but all have the same meaning. The fight of Paraśurāma against the *kṣatriya*'s rebellion; Rama's expedition versus Laṅkā; Kṛṣṇa's descent as a punishment for the Kaurava are different episodes of a single story. The story of the struggle between *devas* and *asuras*, between *Dharma* and *adharmā*.

We inform the readers that in 1995 the site of Göbekli Tepe dated to 11000 BC has been discovered in Southeastern Turkey. It is a complex of fifteen megalithic shrines adorned with fine bas-reliefs. The discovery is very embarrassing for the archaeologists. In fact, according to their evolutionary prejudices, the menkind of that millennium should have been still wild, feeding with berries and game, living as naked, ravenous and bestial nomads. The entire complex was buried around 8000 BC. It seems that, after the defeat of the Atlanteans mentioned by Plato, the winners wished to erase even the memory of their former dominators.

Durgādevī

