

## **Mechanics of Mythology**

The more a story resonates the archetype the more it lingers in society's mind.

#### Abraxas - > Aegipan -> Pan - > Capricorn -> Baphomet



**Aegipan** (Ancient Greek: Αίγίπαν, Αίγίπανος, "Goat-Pan") was a mythological being, either distinct from or identical to Pan. His story appears to be of late origin.

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Illustration from the Nuremberg Chronicle (1493)

#### Mythology [edit]

According to Hyginus he was the son of Zeus (some sources say his son Apollo) and Aega (also named Boetis or Aix),<sup>[1]</sup> and was transferred to the stars,<sup>[2]</sup> Others again make Aegipan the father of Pan, and state that he as well as his son were represented as half goat and half fish, similar to a satyr.<sup>[3]</sup> In Greek art, Aegipan is thus often depicted as a sea goat, the mythical creature represented by the constellation Capricornus. When Zeus in his contest with the Titans was deprived of the sinews of his hands and feet, Hermes and Aegipan secretly restored them to him and fitted them in their proper places.<sup>[4]</sup> According to a Roman tradition mentioned by Plutarch, Aegipan had sprung from the incestuous intercourse of Valeria of Tusculum and her father Valerius, and was considered only a different name for Silvanus.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### Literature [edit]

Later writers such as Pliny the Elder used the terms "Aegipanes", "Aegipans", or "Oegipans" to describe a race of satyr-like wild men said to reside in Libya. [citation needed] This depiction was continued in medieval bestiaries where the terms aegipans and satyrs were sometimes used to describe ape-like or bestial creatures. These are thought to be fanciful descriptions of baboons or monkeys. A reference to oegipans as a species also appears in Edgar Allan Poe's The Fall of the House of Usher.

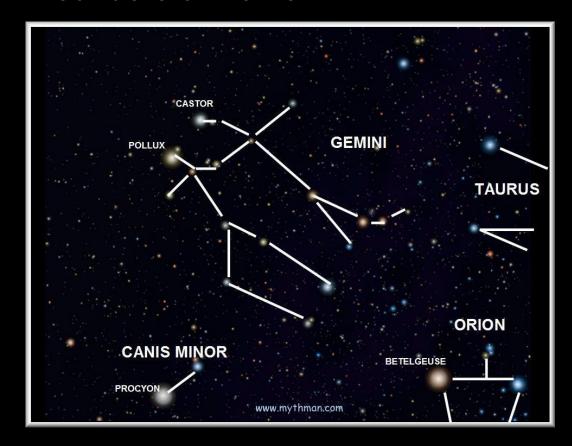
# The Twelve Titans were twins

Oceanus and Tethys
Hyperion and Theia
Coeus and Phoebe
Cronus and Rhea
Mnemosyne and Themis
Crius and Iapetus





# Castor/Pollux (Twin sons of Zeus): Founders of Rome





Double-headed eagle could be seen as a symbol of elite hermaphrodite



I have blessed you by Yahweh of Samaria and his Asherah



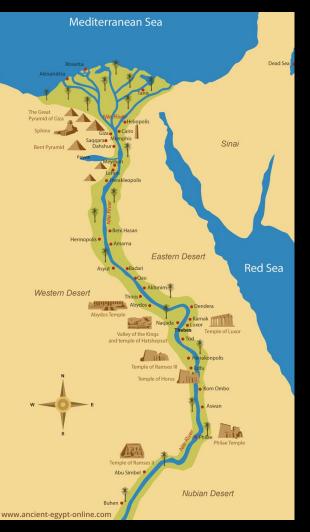
Phoenician script 839 BC Ostraca from Kuntillet Ajrud Pithos "Amariah said to my lord. ... on Pithos jar

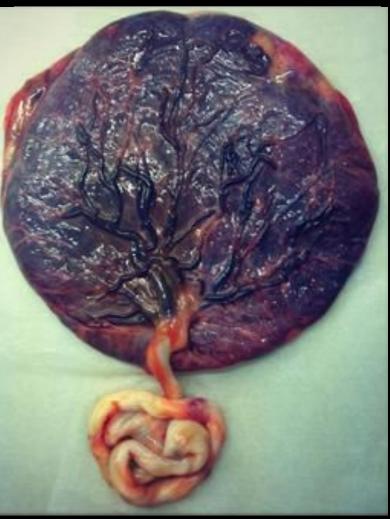
may you be blessed by YHWH [of Samaria] and by his Asherah. YHWH bless you and keep you and be with you ...



# Pregnancy looks like mitosis. The very act of separation is life.





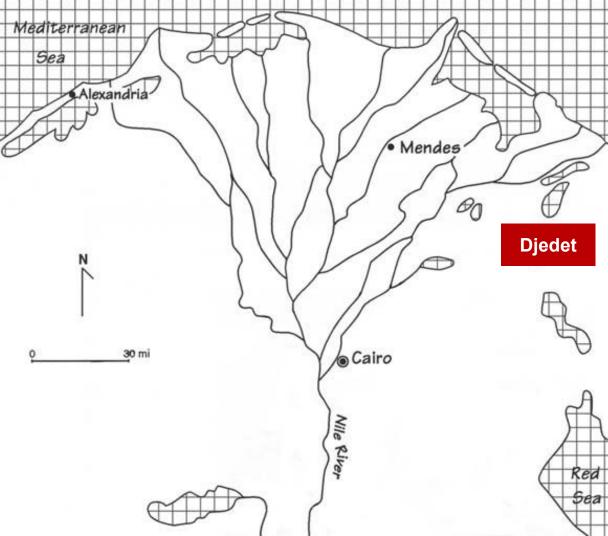


Out of Africa Land of Black Thebes/Karnak = white chapel Memphis/Saqqara = white wall



# Banebdjedet (Ba of the Lord of Djedet),

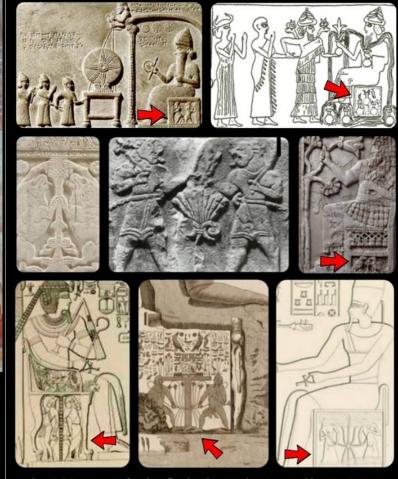




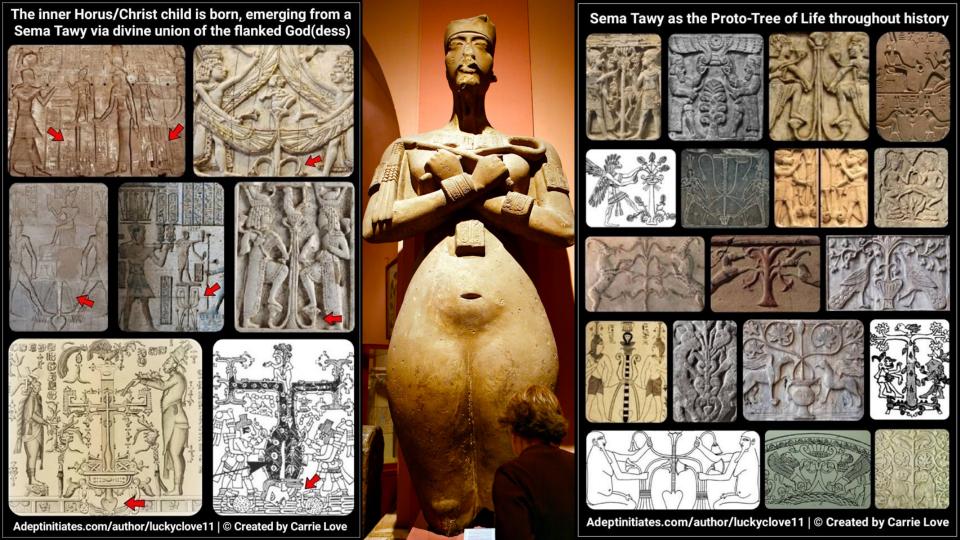


Sema Tawy is a symbol from Ancient Egypt said to represent the union of Upper and Lower Egypt, composed of two heraldic plants. One being the papyrus representing Lower Egypt, and the other a lotus flower representing Upper Egypt, tied together with the hieroglyph symbolizing their union. The act of tying the two plants together was performed by two gods, often Hapi, the double hermaphroditic divinities of the Nile, but could also be depicted with Tot (Thoth) and Horus, or the duality of the antagonistic gods Horus and Seth.

Sema Tawy and the Flanked Lion Throne of the God(dess)



Adeptinitiates.com/author/luckyclove11 | © Created by Carrie Love



Banebdjedet was the Ba of Osiris, and his consort, the fish goddess Hatmehit. With their child Har-pa-khered ("Horus the Child"), they formed the triad of Mendes.

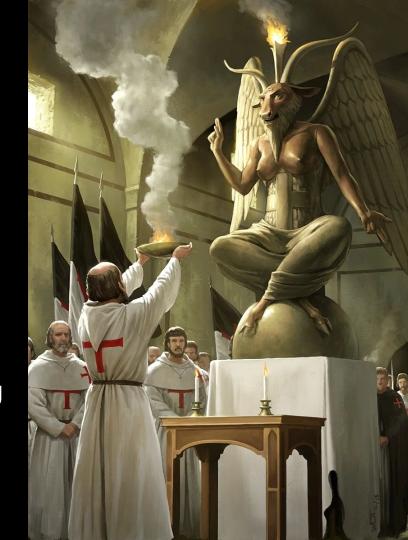








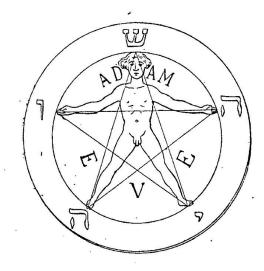
How does the **Knights** Templar, a group in quest for the grail of eternal life, end up worshipping the Baphomet?



## AEdam

Sun and Moon united

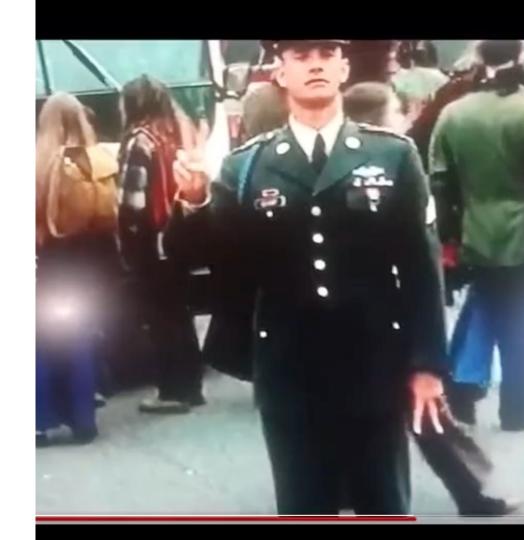
The sacred hermaphrodite



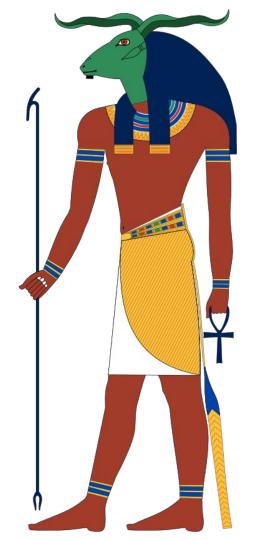


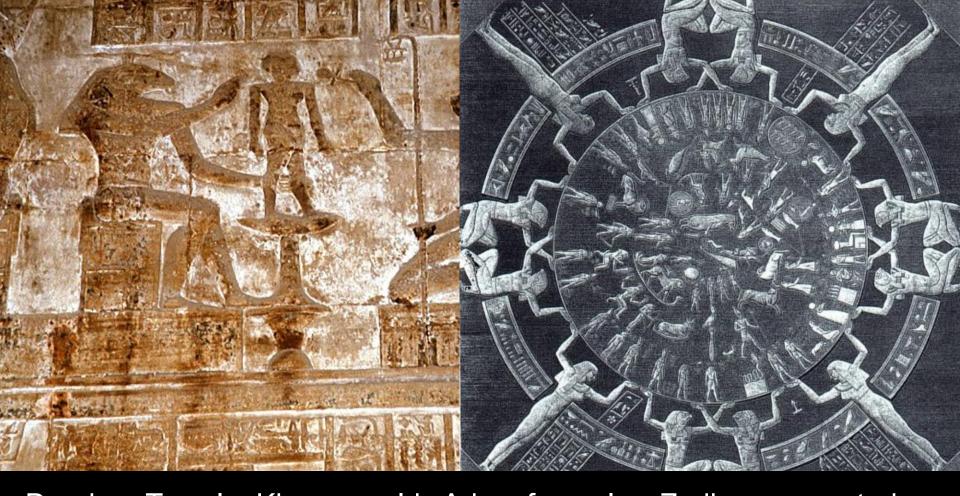






Khnum or also romanised Khnemu (/kəˈnuːm/; Ancient Egyptian: ြည်း hnmw, Koinē Greek: Χνοῦβις) was one of the earliest-known Egyptian deities, originally the god of the source of the Nile. Since the annual flooding of the Nile brought with it silt and clay, and its water brought life to its surroundings, he was thought to be the creator of the bodies of human children, which he made at a potter's wheel, from clay, and placed in their mothers' wombs. He was later described as having moulded the other deities, and he had the titles "Divine Potter" and "Lord of created things from himself".

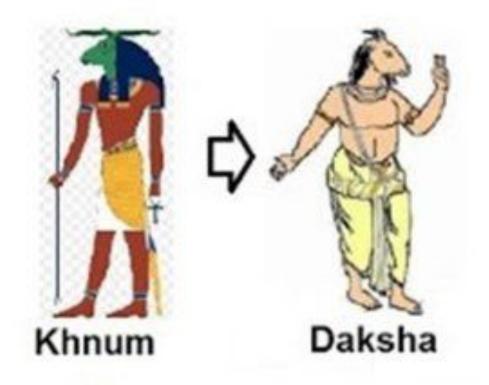




Dendera Temple. Khnum molds Adam from clay. Zodiac we use today.

## Daksha the Prajapati

"praja" (creation, procreative powers) and "pati" (lord, master)







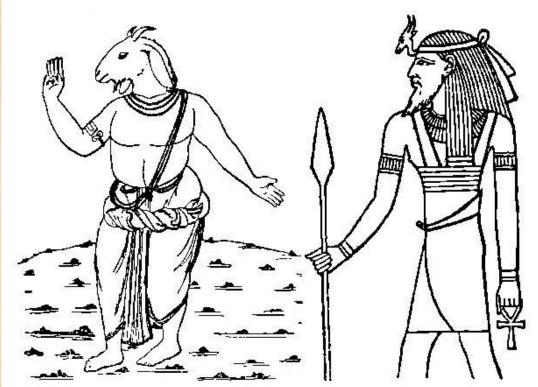
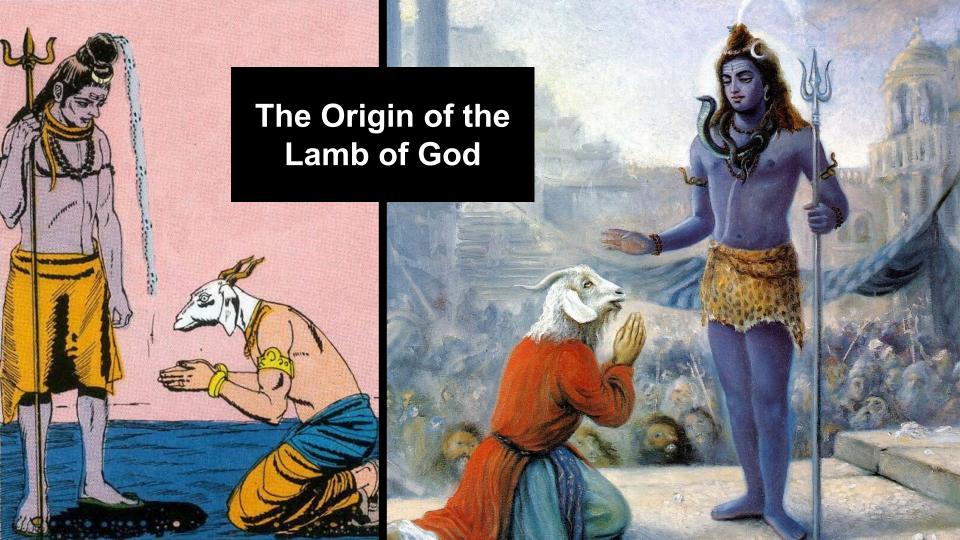


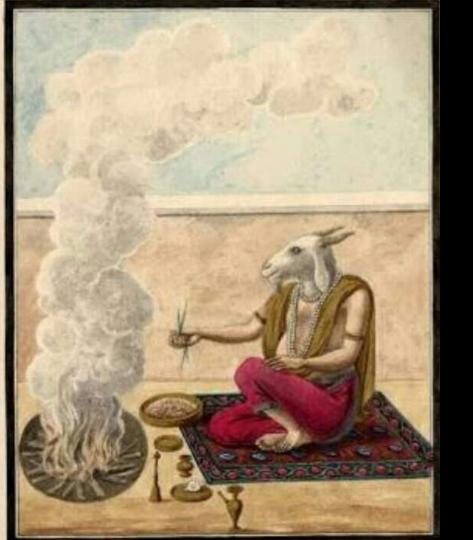
Fig. 70.—Tascio or Taxi as "Daxa," Vedic Hindu Creator-god. (After Wilkins.)<sup>3</sup>

Note his Goat's head, and standing in field of Food-Crops and giving his blessing.

Fig. 69.—Tascio in Egypt as "Resef," or Corn-Spirit.
(Alter Renan.)\*

Note his Goat's head chaplet and handled Cross-of-Life, and Spear.

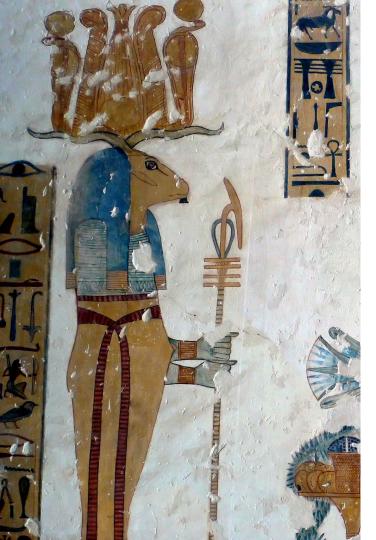






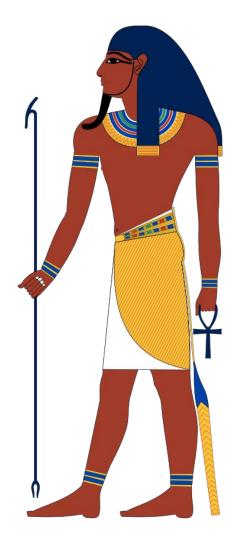
The djed is an ancient Egyptian symbol for stability which features prominently in Egyptian art and architecture throughout the country's history. 'Stability' should be understood to mean not only a firm footing but immutability and permanence.





The god Banebdjedet (Baphomet) with a scepter combining the was and djed with the ankh

King's Valley (KV) tomb No.19 belongs to Prince Mentuherkhepsef, a son of pharaoh Ramesses IX. It was originally designated to be the burial place of pharaoh Ramesses VIII until this king's premature death aborted this plan. KV19 is only partly decorated but it features some of the finest reliefs dating to the Late New Kingdom period of Egypt.



### Baphomet before the Scarab

What scarab symbolizes?

Scarabs Represented Resurrection in Ancient Egypt

Like the dung beetle's revolving ball, the scarab became a symbol of **birth, life, death, and resurrection**. Since the sun was believed to die each night and reborn each morning as a beetle, the scarab took on significant regenerative powers. Aug 20, 2021



## **Egypt**

#### Vatican

### Greek



Why is the Vatican named after Vatica, the goddess of the underworld?











Dolly's birth was transformative because it proved that the nucleus of the adult cell had all the DNA necessary to give rise to another animal, says stem cell biologist Robin Lovell-Badge, head of the Division of Stem Cell Biology and Developmental Genetics at the Francis Crick Institute in London. Previous researchers had derived adult frogs from embryonic frog cells or embryonic frog cells from adults—at which point their development stalled. "Dolly was the first example of taking an adult cell and getting an adult," Lovell-Badge says. "That meant you could reprogram an adult cell nucleus back to an embryonic stage."

Dolly <u>died on February 14, 2003</u>, at age six from a lung infection common among animals who are not given access to the outdoors. It probably had nothing to do with her being a cloned animal, says Wilmut, now an emeritus professor at the The Roslin Institute at the University of Edinburgh where he did his initial work.

The sheep, made from breast cells, was famously named after Dolly Parton, the American singer known for her large chest as well as her voice.



This pig embryo was injected with human cells early in its development and grew to be four weeks old. The experiment made headlines when it was announced in early 2017; now, researchers have improved the procedure and tested it on sheep.

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY JUAN CARLOS IZPISUA BELMONTE

#### NEWS

## Sheep-Human Hybrids Made in Lab—Get the Facts

The breakthrough moves researchers a small step closer to growing human organs for medical transplant.

BY MICHAEL GRESHKO



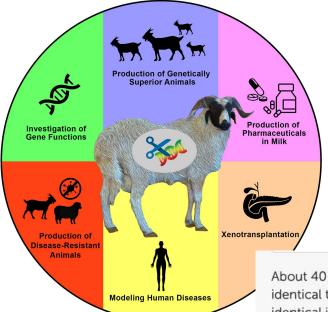




PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 18, 2018 • 5 MIN READ

Building on a controversial breakthrough made in 2017, scientists announced on Saturday that they have created the <u>second successful</u> <u>human-animal hybrids</u>: sheep embryos that are are 0.01-percent human by cell count.

The embryos, which were not allowed to develop past 28 days of age, move researchers a small step closer to perhaps growing human organs for medical transplant.



- Xenotransplantation
- Multiplets
- Chimerism
- Modeling humans
- Genetically superior animals

About 40 years ago, a set of basic techniques were applied to sheep embryos with the desire to generate identical twins, multiplets, and chimeras. The further development of these tools has led to the generation of identical individuals by embryo splitting (Willadsen, 1979), chimeras by aggregating embryonic cells (Fehilly et al., 1984b), and even the first cloned sheep prior to the famous *Dolly* from undifferentiated embryonic cells (Willadsen, 1986). During that time, in 1985, the first report about the generation of transgenic farm animals (including sheep) *via* pronuclear injection (PNI) was published, announcing the first procedure for the production of transgenic farm animals (Hammer et al., 1985). About 10 years later, in 1996, success of cloning sheep from more differentiated embryonic cells has been reported (Campbell et al., 1996). One year later, the same group announced unprecedented success by cloning the sheep *Dolly* from adult somatic cells (Wilmut et al., 1997). In the same year, another remarkable advance had been achieved by using transfected fetal fibroblast cells for the generation of the first transgenic cloned sheep (Schnieke et al., 1997). Based on these advances, somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) has been established as an essential tool for the creation of transgenic animals. Using these two approaches (PNI and SCNT), a large number of transgenic sheep and goats have been made for various purposes (Tables 1 and 2). From that time, various strategies have been applied to facilitate the



## God of Fertility

Scientists have created goats with human genetic characteristics after injecting the animal embryos with stem cells, the Metro UK website reported.

Thirty nine bleating beasts, which look no different from normal goats, but have the blood and internal organs similar in DNA to humans, are being reared on an experimental farm in China, Chinese news agencies reported.

A team led by Prof Huang Shuzheng, of Jiao Tong University in Shanghai, spent five years transplanting stem cells from human umbilical cords into goat embryos. Their research confirmed that stem cells could be taken from one organism and transplanted into another without rejection.

Scientists seek to use animals with human cellular characteristics in order to better understand how to combat diseases and test new drugs. This experimentation, called "animals containing human material" or (ACHM) includes implanting mice with human tumors to test new anti-cancer drugs, and now, inserting human genes into the DNA of goats to treat human blood clotting disorders, the International Business News reported.

"Stem cells may have more plasticity than was previously known," Dr. Paul Fairchild of Oxford University said.

A spokesman for the Royal Society added, "This is not as controversial as taking stem cells from human embryos. It is better to use animals to begin with."

Why would a goat (Pan) be associated with fertility?





Pan - the son of Hermes and a wood nymph. (Hermaphrodite)

Pan in Greek means "All"

Pan's name is thought to derive from 'paean', the ancient Greek verb meaning 'to pasture'.



#### "The Great God Pan is dead" [edit]

According to the Greek historian Plutarch (in *De defectu oraculorum*, "The Obsolescence of Oracles"),<sup>[45]</sup> Pan is the only Greek god who actually dies. During the reign of Tiberius (AD 14–37), the news of Pan's death came to one Thamus, a sailor on his way to Italy by way of the Greek island of Paxi. A divine voice hailed him across the salt water, "Thamus, are you there? When you reach Palodes,<sup>[46]</sup> take care to proclaim that the great god Pan is dead." Which Thamus did, and the news was greeted from shore with groans and laments.

Christian apologists, including Eusebius of Caesarea, have long made much of Plutarch's story of the death of Pan. Due to the word "all" in Greek also being "pan," a pun was made that "all demons" had perished.<sup>[47]</sup>

In Rabelais' Fourth Book of Pantagruel (16th century), the Giant Pantagruel, after recollecting the tale as told by Plutarch, opines that the announcement was actually about the death of Jesus Christ, which did take place at about the same time (towards the end of Tiberius' reign), noting the aptness of the name: "for he may lawfully be said in the Greek tongue to be Pan, since he is our all. For all that we are, all that we live, all that we have, all that we hope, is him, by him, from him, and in him." [48] In this interpretation, Rabelais was following Guillaume Postel in his *De orbis terrae concordia*. [49]

#### **Decline in Ages at Death**



