Attilio Mastrocinque examines the intriguing link between magic and Gnosticism. There were two main reasons why Christian thinkers identified Gnosticism with magic: the fact that the roots of Gnosticism lay in the Hellenistic Judaism influenced by the Chaldeans and the Magi, and the need felt by orthodox Christians to distinguish themselves from Christian Gnostics by proving that the latter were magicians.
Studies and Texts in Antiquity and Christianity

Herausgeber / Editor: CHRISTOPH MARKSCHIES (Berlin)

Beirat / Advisory Board
HUBERT CANCIK (Berlin) · GIOVANNI CASADIO (Salerno)
SUSANNA ELM (Berkeley) · JOHANNES HAHN (Münster)
JÖRG RÜPEL (Erfurt)
Attilio Mastrocinque

From Jewish Magic to Gnosticism

Mohr Siebeck

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES
BLOOMINGTON
ATTILIO MASTROCINQUE, born 1952; Graduate of the University of Venice, Faculty of Humanities; 1975–1976 post-graduate studies at the Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici, Naples; 1978–1981 Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche fellowship; 1981–1987 Researcher, Ancient History, at the University of Venice, Faculty of Humanities; from 1992– Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung research fellow; 1987–1995 Professor of Greek History at the University of Trento; 1995–2002 Professor of Greek History at the University of Verona; since 2000 Professor of Roman History at the University of Verona.

ISBN 3-16-148555-6
ISSN 1436-3003 (Studien und Texte zu Antike und Christentum)

Preface

This book has been conceived as a continuation of my study on Mithraism and magic, because I maintain that Pliny the Elder was correct in stating that the two main streams of magic arts in the Imperial Age were the Persian and the Jewish ones. I am also convinced that my previous studies on magical gems and inscriptions could be useful to an understanding of the relationship between magic and Gnosticism.

My work is based on a historical, not a theological approach and uses historiography, epigraphy, archaeology and related disciplines in order to expand and clarify the field of research.

I am especially grateful to the Humboldt-Stiftung for its continuous support for my research in German Universities. The periods of time I have spent at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau at the Seminar für alte Geschichte have been particularly important, thanks to the hospitality of Hans-Joachim Gehrke. I am grateful also to the editors of STAC and to G. Sfameni Gasparro and Mario Mazza, with whom I had the opportunity of discussing the topics of my research.

A.M.
# Table of Contents

**Abbreviations** ........................................... XI

**Introduction** ........................................... 1

**The Marcionite snake** ........................................... 4
§ 1. Terminological introduction and excusatio non petita .......... 4
§ 2. The divine snake in Cyrrhestic villages .................... 7
§ 3. The prayer of Cyriacus .................................. 10
§ 4. The Hymn of the Pearl and the Shepherd Hermas ............ 12
§ 5. The Christianity of Cyriacus and the Pearl .................. 17
§ 6. The false prophet ........................................ 19
§ 7. The journey of Abercius .................................. 22
§ 8. The river and the dragon .................................. 24
§ 9. The Cyrrhestic snake ..................................... 30

**Ophite doctrine** ........................................... 32
§ 10. The Ophite Eucharist .................................... 32
§ 11. Was the snake good? ...................................... 33
§ 12. The serpent-teacher of Gnosis ............................. 37
§ 13. The testimony of Theodoretus .............................. 39
§ 14. Ophitic themes in the biographies of Thomas and Cyriacus . 40

**A snake in the sky** ........................................... 42
§ 15. Gnostics and magic ...................................... 42
§ 16. The Hebrew god in 1st century BC Chaldean wisdom .......... 47
§ 17. Adam in Chaldean writings ................................ 50
§ 18. The Jewish patriarchs and masters of astrology .......... 53
§ 19. Hebraic elements in magic and pagan theurgy ............ 58
Table of Contents

VIII

Chnoubis the serpent God

§ 20. Chnoubis and Chnum ........................... 61
§ 21. He who broke the giants .......................... 64
§ 22. Anoch Chnoubis .................................. 68
§ 23. The leontocephalous god .......................... 70
§ 24. The Christianization of Jaldabaoth .................. 79
§ 25. Gnostic protest or Christian protest? ............... 85
§ 26. The divine brain .................................. 88
§ 27. The divine intestine ................................ 90
§ 28. The divine worm? .................................. 91

The Ophite Diagram .................................... 94

§ 29. The cosmic snake in Judaism ......................... 94
§ 30. The ouroboros snake in Egypt and the Near East ... 95
§ 31. Reconstructing the Ophite diagram .................. 96
§ 32. The tree of life ................................... 101
§ 33. The cosmic Leviathan of the Ophites ................ 106
§ 34. Gnostics and Mathematici .......................... 108
§ 35. Man and the Snake .................................. 121

Asia Minor and Egypt: the roots of Gnosis ................. 122

§ 36. The sign of the serpent in Asia Minor ............... 122
§ 37. The war against the snake ........................... 130
§ 38. Chnoubis and Glykon ................................ 133
§ 39. The children of the snake ........................... 136
§ 40. Sethian and Nicolaitan literature ............. 141
§ 41. Abraham’s descendants and Seth’s descendants ... 145
§ 42. The temple of the ouroboros snake .................. 148
§ 43. The development of Gnosticism in Egypt ............. 153

The Snake at the highest point of the Universe ............. 160

§ 44. The Dragon constellation according to the heretical astrologers 160
§ 45. The Dragon constellation according to the Peratae 161
§ 46. Kronos, Iaò and Proteus ............................. 164

The Decan of the astronomical pole .......................... 173

§ 47. Harpocrates, the Dragon and Gnosticism .............. 165
§ 48. Pagan gods of the cosmic pole ...................... 170

§ 49. Tepiach exorcisms .................................. 173
§ 50. The Decans and exorcisms ........................... 176
§ 51. The Decan Tepiach and his snake .................... 178
§ 52. Tepiach and the Son .................................. 180
§ 53. The mystery of the letter Waw ....................... 183

Aberamentho ............................................ 184

§ 54. The snake-headed god ................................ 184
§ 55. The four aspects of Aberamentho .................... 187
§ 56. The falcon-headed god ................................ 189
§ 57. Jesus Aberamentho .................................. 190
§ 58. The spread of Christological snake doctrine ......... 192
§ 59. The snake on the cosmic navel on a magic gem ....... 195
§ 60. The Orphic-Gnostic cup ................................ 197
§ 61. Solar theology in the Imperial Age .................. 199

Magic and Christianity .................................... 201

§ 62. Observations on Gnosticism and magic ............... 201
§ 63. Gnosticism: religion or magic? ......................... 204
§ 64. The Roman Christian attitude to magic ............... 206
§ 65. Christian magic ..................................... 211
§ 66. Antithesis between magic and Christianity .......... 216
§ 67. The concept of ‘magic’ in antiquity and in the modern era 221

Bibliography ............................................. 223

Indices .................................................. 228
Passages ............................................... 228
Names .................................................. 232
Subjects ............................................... 241
Abbreviations

AAI.R Atti dell’Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (già Accademia d’Italia)
AnCl L’Antiquité Classique
ACFr Annuaire du Collège de France
AGDS Antike Gemmen in deutschen Sammlungen
AIPh Annuaire de l’Institut de Philologie et d’Histoire Orientales
AJA American Journal of Archaeology
ALGM Auführliches Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, ed. by W.H. Roscher, Leipzig 1884–1924
AmA American Anthropologist
ANSMN American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes
ArtAs Artibus Asiae
ASNSP Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa
ARW Archiv für Religionswissenschaft
AMAP Atti e memorie dell’Accademia Patavina di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti. Padova
ASAE Annales du Service des antiquités de l’Égypte
AThD Acta Theologica Danica
BASOR Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research
BCH Bulletin de correspondence hellénique
BCTH Bulletin du Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques
BG Codex Brucianus Gnosticus
BJRL Bulletin of the John Rylands Library
BNTW Beihelfe zur Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft
BoJ Bonner Jahrbücher
BollS Bollingen series
BRGA Beiträge zur Religionsgeschichte des Altertums
BSGW Berichte der (Koeniglischen) Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Philologisch-Historische Klasse
Byz. Byzantion
ByZ Byzantinische Zeitschrift
BZAW Beihelfe zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft
CA Current Anthropology
Carin Carinthia 1. Mitteilungen des Geschichtsverein für Kärnten Klagenfurt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCAG</td>
<td>Catalogus codicum astrologorum Graecorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCEC</td>
<td>Cahiers du Centre d’Etudes Chypriotes. Musée du Louvre-Département des Antiquités Orientales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CChr.SA</td>
<td>Corpus Christianorum, Series Apocryphorum, Turnhout 1893–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEB</td>
<td>Chronique d’Égypte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHJad</td>
<td>The Cambridge History of Judaism. Cambridge 1984–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIG</td>
<td>Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum, 1–2, Berlin 1828/6–1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIL</td>
<td>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinorum, Berlin 1862–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISA</td>
<td>Contributi dell’Istituto di Storia Antica. Università Cattolica di Milano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJ</td>
<td>Classical Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIR</td>
<td>Classical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAI</td>
<td>Comptes rendus de des séances de l’Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSEL</td>
<td>Corpus scriptionum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Wien, Leipzig 1866–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSCO</td>
<td>Corpus scriptionum Christianorum orientalium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DACL</td>
<td>Dictionnaire d’archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie, ed. by F. Cabrol and H. Leclercq, Paris 1924–1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCAH</td>
<td>Delton tes christianikes archealogikes hetaireias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOP</td>
<td>Dumbarton Oaks Papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTCN</td>
<td>Dictionnaire de Théologie catholique, Paris 1903–1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Epigraphica Anatolica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ</td>
<td>Encyclopaedia Judaica, Jerusalem 1971–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRO</td>
<td>Etudes preliminaires aux religions orientales dans l’empire romain, Leiden 1961–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ErJb</td>
<td>Eratos Jahrbuch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erls</td>
<td>Eretz-Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGH</td>
<td>Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker, Berlin-Leiden 1923–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCS</td>
<td>Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten drei Jahrhunderte, Berlin 1917.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMPT</td>
<td>The Greek Magical Papyri in Translation, ed. by H. D. Betz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GöMisz</td>
<td>Göttinger Miszellen. Beiträge zur ägyptologischen Diskussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gn</td>
<td>Gnomon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOF.Ä</td>
<td>Göttinger Orientforschungen – Reihe 4 Ägypten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRBS</td>
<td>Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hess.</td>
<td>Hesperia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hess.S</td>
<td>Hesperia. Supplements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hist.</td>
<td>Historia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>History of Religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTHR</td>
<td>Harvard Theological Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUCA</td>
<td>Hebrew Union College Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUT</td>
<td>Hermeneutische Untersuchungen zur Theologie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>Inscriptiones Creticae, ed. by M. Guarducci, 1–4, Rome 1935–1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGRR</td>
<td>Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes, Paris 1–5, 1901–1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILS</td>
<td>H. Dessau, Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae, Berlin 1892–1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JA</td>
<td>Journal Asiaticum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAC</td>
<td>Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAC.E</td>
<td>Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum. Ergänzungsband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JARCE</td>
<td>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBL</td>
<td>Journal of biblical Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCPH.S</td>
<td>Jahrbücher für classische Philologie. Supplementband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEA</td>
<td>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JECES</td>
<td>Journal of Early Christian Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEH</td>
<td>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGLS</td>
<td>Les inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie, Paris 1929–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNES</td>
<td>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JQR</td>
<td>Jewish Quarterly Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JR</td>
<td>Journal of Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRH</td>
<td>Journal of Religious History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRS</td>
<td>Journal of Roman Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JS</td>
<td>Journal des Savants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSJ</td>
<td>Journal for the Study of Judaism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSST</td>
<td>Journal of Semitic Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWSt</td>
<td>Journal of Theological Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWCI</td>
<td>Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LÄ</td>
<td>Lexikon der Ägyptologie, ed. by W. Helck, Wiesbaden 1975–1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMC</td>
<td>Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LThK</td>
<td>Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche, ed. by M. Buchberger, Freiburg im Breisgau 1938–1967 = 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIBL</td>
<td>Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l’Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAST.M</td>
<td>Memorie dell’Accademia delle Scienze di Torino. Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAMA</td>
<td>Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB</td>
<td>Musée belge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MedAnt</td>
<td>Mediterraneo Antico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFOB</td>
<td>Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale de l’Université Saint Joseph. Beyrouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMAIBL</td>
<td>Monuments et mémoires publiés par l’Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Fondation Eugène Piot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>Numismatica et Antichità Classiche (Quaderni Ticinesi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>La Nouvelle Clio. Revue mensuelle de la découverte historique. Bruxelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHC</td>
<td>Nag Hammadi codices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS</td>
<td>Nag Hammadi Studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIK</td>
<td>Neue Jahrbucher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte, deutsche Literatur und für Pädagogik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT. S</td>
<td>Novum Testamentum. Supplements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCA</td>
<td>Oriantia Christiana Analecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMMRM</td>
<td>Oudehoudkundige mededelingen uit het rijksmuseum van ouheden te Leiden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OrAnt</td>
<td>Oriens Antiquus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OrChr</td>
<td>Oriens Christianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or.</td>
<td>Orientalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PapyCol</td>
<td>Papyrologica Coloniensia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>Patrologia Orientalis, Paris 1907–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Patrologia Syriaca, Paris 1897–1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSBA</td>
<td>Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSBF</td>
<td>Pubblicazioni dello Stuimun Bibliicum Franciscanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTS</td>
<td>Patristiche Texte und Studien, ed. by K. Aland and W. Schneemelcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QVetChr</td>
<td>Quaderni di Vetera Christianorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>Revue Archeologique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAC</td>
<td>Reallexicon für Antike und Christentum, ed. J. J. Döfler, Stuttgart 1950–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RB</td>
<td>Revue Biblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBelge</td>
<td>Revue Belge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDE</td>
<td>Revue d’egyptologie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REA</td>
<td>Revue des Etudes Anciennes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REG</td>
<td>Revue des Etudes Grecques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFI</td>
<td>Rivista di Filologia e d’Istruzione Classica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROV</td>
<td>Religionsgeschichtliche Veruche und Vorarbeiten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGRW</td>
<td>Religions in the Graeco-Roman World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHD</td>
<td>Revue historique de droit francais et eanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHE</td>
<td>Revue d’histoire ecclésiastique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHR</td>
<td>Revue de l’histoire des Religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDA</td>
<td>Revue internationale des droits de l’antiquité</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RivAC</td>
<td>Rivista di archeologia cristiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMP</td>
<td>Rheinisches Museum für Philologie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>Revue de l’Orient Chretien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPh</td>
<td>Revue de Philologie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROQ</td>
<td>Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und Kirchengeschichte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSBN</td>
<td>Rivista di studi bizantini e neoellenici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSR</td>
<td>Recherches de science religieuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBLCA</td>
<td>Society of Biblical Literature. Christian Apocrypha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBLDS</td>
<td>Society of Biblical Literature. Dissertation Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Sources Chrétiennes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>Studia Classica Israelica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAUG</td>
<td>Studia ephemeridis “Augustinianum”, Rome 1967–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secen</td>
<td>The Second Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGG, I</td>
<td>Sylloge gemmarum Gnosticarum, ed. by A. Mastrocinque, I, Rome 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>Studies in the History of Religions. Supplements to Numen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum, ed. by W. Dittenberger, Leipzig 1915–1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJLA</td>
<td>Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMSR</td>
<td>Studi e materiali di storia delle religioni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNG</td>
<td>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, different publishers,1942...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAW, PH</td>
<td>Sitzungsberichte der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Berlin. Philosophisch-historische Klasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSG</td>
<td>Sylloge gemmarum Gnosticarum, 1, ed. A. Mastrocinque, Roma 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAC</td>
<td>Studien und Texte zu Antike und Christentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StPatr</td>
<td>Studia Patristica. Papers presented to the International Conference on Patristic Studies, Berlin 1957–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SyR</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPAPA</td>
<td>Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRE</td>
<td>Theologische Realenzyklopädie, ed. by G. Krause and G. Müller, Berlin 1976–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSECLL</td>
<td>Texts and Studies of Early Christian Life and Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU</td>
<td>Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSAJ</td>
<td>Texte und Studien zum antiken Judentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThZ</td>
<td>Theologische Zeitschrift, Theologische Fakultät der Universität Basel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB</td>
<td>Vestigia Bibliae. Jahrbuch des deutschen Bibel-Archivs, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VetChr</td>
<td>Vetera Christianorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VigChr</td>
<td>Vigiliae Christianae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO</td>
<td>Die Welt des Orients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMANT</td>
<td>Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WUNT</td>
<td>Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZA</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZDMG</td>
<td>Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZKG</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für Kirtengeschichte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZNW</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZPE</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZRGG</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistgeschichte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Our investigation will take us on an absolutely fantastic journey to distant lands, accompanied by the apostle Thomas and Cyriacus Martyr. We will encounter strange peoples and fabulous beasts of the kind described in the Romance of Alexander the Great. Our fellow-travellers will be armed with a divine Word, and will defeat a magical diabolical snake which tyrannized humankind. We, on the other hand, will use the plain weapons of philology and history to study the exploits of the heroes who have brought us to the land of magical serpents and onocentaurs. But first of all, to dispel the notion that these stories were merely the product of the imagination of a few Christians of the late Empire, we will introduce you to a 5th century AD bishop, who actually travelled through a country inhabited by worshippers of the diabolical Serpent, defeated them militarily and destroyed their idol. A role model emerged from that legendary journey, and many Christian leaders interpreted the message of the myth to mean that they had to journey into the lands of the subjects of Satan, who was worshipped in the form of a snake, defeat them by the sword, and overcome the evil idol once and for all. The story was probably repeated over and over again, especially in the 5th century. Further evidence, if necessary, is provided by an archaeological find from Tomis which brings us very close to the tangible reality: a collection of idols, featuring a sacred snake, buried during a mission to combat idolatry.

Sacred snakes: whenever the subject arises in discussions about eastern or other cults under the Roman Empire, it is usually asserted that they were legion and that almost every religious group had at least one. From this point of view, our travelling companions will be of help to us, because the snakes they fought against were mainly those revered by the Gnostics: the inheritors of the heresies of Christianized Judaism, who had reinterpreted the Bible in order to be able to worship divine entities other than the one God, including pagan divinities who had been given a new, biblical gloss. The first person to undertake a journey like Thomas and Cyriacus was Saint Paul. He came across Jews in Asia Minor who, after centuries of exile, practised idolatry and in all probability were snake worshippers. John, the author of the Apocalypse, specifically aimed to repress idolatry and the immoral behaviour of the
Jews in Asia Minor. As we shall see, the mythical journey of our two companions, so difficult to understand at a distance of two thousand years, was inspired by the historic journeys of the first apostles to the land of heretical and idolatrous Jews.

The study of Judaic and Gnostic heresies is an arduous task, because most of the texts we have were written by Christian heresiologists for polemical reasons, not in a spirit of scientific enquiry; on the other hand the books written by Gnostics, preserved in Egyptian codices, are in a difficult and at times cryptic language. We will follow the direction indicated by the figure of the snake, which seemed to be a characteristic of many religions under the Roman Empire. In general scholars have preferred to avoid this problem, because it is too vast, ill-defined and ambiguous. The Gnostic doctrinal or Gnostic-related elements in magical papyri and gems have frequently been ignored on the grounds that they come under the heading of magic, not Gnosticism. It is easy to label magic gems and papyri as uncertain documents and put them aside. On the whole, the few scholars who have conducted research in this area have made good progress, especially as regards papyri, while gems have always been regarded as an unimportant field of research. This has often been a convenient position to take: the study of gems is problematical because the iconography is disconcerting and the inscriptions are hard to read. For this reason an enormous mass of documentation, bringing us face to face with individuals who expressed their religious convictions in a very concrete way, has been excluded from research into Gnosticism.

Our project will take us in the footsteps of the apostles who fought the diabolical snake, in order to discover who its worshippers were, where they lived, where they came from, what they believed, and what links they had with other religions. Our guides will lead us to Asia Minor, Babylonia, Syria and Egypt, lands where the diaspora Jews had developed forms of Jewish heresy that would be the foundation of Gnosticism. Thomas and Cyriacus will take us to some of the least respectable milieus: worlds dominated by the magic of a demonic snake and its followers. Words that are magical not in the modern sense of the term, but dark and deceptive, ruled by a deity known as the Soul of Darkness, the Son of Darkness. We will exercise caution in our attempt to find out who this deity was, but it must be

1 See A. Dieterich, E. Peterson, C. Bonner, H. Jackson, R. Kotansky. In the 19th century the problem had been examined in two works that are now totally discredited: J. Matter, Histoire critique du Gnosticisme, Paris 1828 and C. W. King, The Gnostics and their Remains, London 1887, which studied all magical gems (but also defixiones and other magical texts) as documents of Gnosticism.

said from the outset that its serpent nature will live up to its reputation, and it will try in every way to deceive us and to conceal its true self. So we will have to be content with the information gleaned either from its adulators or its detractors, since at that time it was not the subject of impartial scientific investigation. But we will see that there is far more documentation on the subject than expected, thanks mainly to Gnostic gems: those little stones viewed with condescension and sometimes irony by most Classicists and Christianists. We will strive to bring some scholarly zeal and critical thinking to the study of iconographies and Judaizing voces in magical gems, papyri and lamellae. Until now, the issue has frequently been evaded, and Ïao, Sabaoth and other theonyms of Judaic origin have been dismissed as simply the voces magicae that accompany any type of iconography or formula to increase their efficacy. The presence of such words has its own raison d'être, which we will try to identify; it is not true that they typify any magical document whatsoever. The instruments for classifying the available material will be found en route, with the help of our guides, who will provide us with sufficient information to identify those "magical" rites practised in the shadow of the snake as Gnostic cults. We will examine in detail the kinds of magic the snake worshippers actually performed, and we will also try to understand why they were defined as magic and not in any other way. In the worlds visited with our guides we will not have the good fortune—or misfortune—to witness wonders being worked that might enable us to evaluate the specific type of magic concerned. But we will, on the other hand, be able to make up for this lack by discovering that in the land of the magic snake people read the works of Zoroaster, who was regarded as the founder of magic and the first Magus. We will learn that Judaic astrological doctrines flourished under the influence of the snake, and that ancient Chaldean wisdom was a very rich source of inspiration. This suggests that, in the regions visited with Thomas and Cyriacus, magic and its sister, astrology, were taken very seriously.

By frequenting Gnostic and Gnostic-inspired magic circles we run the risk of becoming confused and unable to tell the bad snake from the good one. One reason is that our guides, like the apostles and the Christian apologists, confine their information to certain Gnostic circles and certain periods in history. But we know that the doctrines changed over time, as did the people and the places. The Gnostic snake is revealed to us through a play of mirrors, in which its values are reversed, or grafted on to similar or totally different snakes. But eventually the tangled knot will start to unravel, and it will be possible to classify some of the images of this deity, venerated or abhorred in various ways in the vast panorama of Judaic-inspired doctrines in the Imperial Age.
The Marcionite snake

§ 1. Terminological introduction and excusatio non petita

Some of the readers following us on our journey will probably be disgusted by the misuse of the terms Gnosticism and magic, not for the same reasons that disgusted Thomas and Cyriacus; but because for the last two centuries every school of thought and just about every scholar have had their own ideas on the meaning of these words. The fact is that there are no alternative expressions, and even those who most strongly deny the existence of Gnosticism or magic use these terms.

The term Gnosticism will be used to designate various Christian heresies under the Roman Empire, in the awareness that many scholars have tried to circumscribe and define the actual sphere of Gnosticism and others have demolished their definitions. Consequently, there is now reluctance even just to use the word, lest this be taken as support for the existence of a religious movement called Gnosticism. In this work, the word Gnosticism will be used as a synonym for the heresies addressed by Irenaeus and related heresies of a similar nature. In fact the work of Irenaeus was entitled Exposé and overthrow of what is falsely called knowledge.

Gnostikoi, or followers of Gnosis, have been described as the followers of Prodicus; certain libertine sects, the Naassene Ophites and the followers of Justin, the sects led by Nicolaitus and the Nicolaite, the Valentinians and those who instructed the Valentinians, those who were trained by the followers of Simon Magus, the Carcopratians, the Basilidians and the Cainites. The word Gnostikoi in itself was not a specific term: it meant "the wise ones", and even the Catholic Clement of Alexandria used to describe himself as Gnostic. The Mithraists called themselves the wise ones, which is very nearly a synonym of Gnostikoi. However, all the heresies opposed by Irenaeus disparaged the work of the creator god and tried to distinguish him from the supreme god. This is an important doctrine, which characterized the galaxy of sects opposed by Irenaeus. There are enough elements to justify treating Naassenes, Ophites, Valentinians, Basilidians and Carcopratians as one large group and calling them, as they always have been called, Gnostics. The term Gnostic doctrines, therefore, will be used to mean the

5 Eus., h.e. V 7,1 (GCS Eusebius II/1, 440 Schwartz). In haer. I 29,1 (SC 264 358 Rousseau, Doutreleau) he uses Gnostici as a collective term for all heretical sects issued from the heresy of Simon. 6 Clem., str. III 4,30 (CGS Clemens II, 209 Stählin); cf. Tert., Scorp. 1 (CSEL 20, 145 Reifferscheid, Wissowa). 7 Clem., str. III 18,109–110 (II, 246–7 Stählin). 8 Hipp., haer. V 2 (CGS Hippolytus III, 77 Wendland); 6,4 (78 Wend.); 8,1 (89 Wend.), 29 (94 Wend.; 11,1 (104 Wend.); 23,3 (123 Wend.). 9 Hipp., haer. VII 36,2 (223 Wend.). 10 Iren., haer. I 5,1 and 3; 11,5 (SC 264 74–80; 178 Rouss., Dout.); on the gnos is or orphani of the Valentinian Marcus, see: I 13,2; 16,2; 21,2 and 4; SC 264, 192; 260; 296; 302–4 Rouss., Dout.). An excellent argument that has been made in the modern debate on Gnosticism is the definition of Valentinus as a Gnostic; in fact the parameters proposed at the Messina Colloquium do not fit with Valentinus' doctrines: Chr. Markschies, Valentinus Gnosticus?: Untersuchungen zur valentinianischen Gnosis mit einem Kommentar zu den Fragmenten Valentinus, WUNT 65, Tübingen 1992, esp. 402–407. 11 Iren., haer. I 16,3; cf. II 1,1 (SC 264 260–4 and SC 294, 26 Rouss., Dout.); "the multitude of these gnostics who descended from him (Simon)". 12 Iren., haer. I 25,6 (SC 264, 342 Rouss., Dout.); Eus., h.e. IV 7,9 (II/1, 311 Sch.). 13 Iren., haer. II 13,8; 31,1; 35,2 (SC 294, 122 326; 362 Rouss., Dout.). 14 Iren., haer. I 31,1 (SC 264, 386 Rouss., Dout.) (the Cainites said that only Judas had true gnostics. 15 Ps. August., Quaest. veteris et novi Test. 94,12 (CSEL 50, 309): se sapientes appellant. On Clement: str. VII 1,5 (CGS Clemens III, 4 Stählin and other passages, cf. Clemens IV Register, 311–318). 16 On Gnosticism as the whole group of sects described as gnostic: B. Layton, Prolegomena to the Study of Ancient Gnosticism, The Social World of the First Christians,
doctrines professed by these sects and sects with very similar beliefs. We will gladly leave the difficult task of defining more precisely what Gnosticism was or was not to the scholars who are good at discussing nomenclature rather than substance; the accounts of the ancients of sects defined as "gnostic" and the few things they had in common are enough for us to go by. For Marcion it would not have been important to define himself as ‘gnostic’ or ‘non-gnostic’; the essential thing for him was that the creator was an evil god and that it was necessary to embrace Christianity. Marcion’s case is clear proof of the futility of names: was he or was he not a Gnostic? What is important is not to define Marcion as one thing or another, but to understand his doctrine.

The mere mention of magic entails the risk of immediate censure, because disputes about the definition of this concept have resulted paradoxically in exactly the same embarrassment about using this word as about the word Gnosticism. It is also embarrassing to read other writers’ opinions on magic, because each author is convinced that he or she is the repository of truth on the subject and is wary of any heresy. Our conception of magic, and of Gnosticism, is a modern one, even though magic is firmly rooted in Imperial Age tradition. In this work the term magic will be used in a similar spirit to that of Thomas and Cyriacus. Although we will try to be less negative in our judgments than they were, at the same time we will not be too admiring, as the deceitful serpent would urge us to be. Christian polemicists used the concept of magic to indicate religious trends that were the antithesis of true religion; we will avoid this dialectic, which has little to commend it scientifically, and much that is controversial.

Few notions in the history of religion are as controversial as magic. Magic was a term that denoted the religion of the Persian Magi and was later used by the Greeks and Romans to indicate forms of religion that resembled the popular stereotyped image of the Magi’s religion. For the time being we will assume that magic was a form of behaviour similar to the practices ascribed to the Magi and the Chaldeans in Hellenistic-Roman times.

§ 2. The divine snake in Cyrrhestic villages

Modern scholars have also raised doubts and objections to other names, such as Nicolaus and the Nicolaitan sect, and what is known as the Sethian group of heresies. Occasionally modern scholars point out the inadequacy of the accounts of Christian heresiologists and their biased attitude to certain sects or groups of sects, so that one is easily led to believe that these sects never existed, despite the evidence to the contrary in ancient authors.

The main objectives of this study will be to understand the condemnation of the creator by the heretics described by Irenaeus (Gnostics, if we may refer to them as such), to evaluate the importance of the doctrines of the Chaldeans and Magi in the development of Gnosis, and to learn more about a central figure in gnostic doctrines, the snake. We will also seek new elements that will enable us to place Gnostics in their social context. Let us then, just for once, leave aside the endless and often fruitless arguments about method17 and abstract philosophical concepts, and concentrate on ancient texts and monuments. This procedure carries with it a risk of error, of course. Personally I admire the errors made by great scholars such as K. Reitzenstein, W. Bousser or A. Dieterich, who have taken risks in order to open up new fields of inquiry and to advance research, far more than the sensible and impartial critiques and discussions on method of so many others.

Only at the end of our journey will we try to clarify, to some extent at least, the nature of the link between these two phenomena, Gnosticism and magic. I have addressed the relationship between Mithraism and magic in a previous book18; in this work I will examine the relationship between Gnosticism and magic, in the firm belief that most of the magical phenomenology of the Imperial Age developed within and around these two great religious movements: heretical Hebraism and heretical Zoroastrianism, that is Gnosis and Mithraism.

§ 2. The divine snake in Cyrrhestic villages

In this section we will first examine a series of testimonies to the fact that some Gnostics revered the image of the *ouroboros*, the snake devouring its own tail; we will then study the images of the *ouroboros* which have actually been preserved and are inspired by Gnostic ideas.

The departure point of this investigation will be a passage from *Religious History*, a history of Syrian monks by Theodoretus of Cyrrhus dedicated

---

17 There is, of course, only one method...

also to James, a holy man who lived at the time of Theodoretus. This work was written in around 440 AD. In Chapter XXI, Theodoretus writes that in the Cyrrhus area Marcion had sown “the many seeds of his errors” and the followers of his heretical gnostic church were still active in the 5th century.

Theodoretus and James, having failed to convince the heretics, used force, but the largest of the villages contaminated by the Marcionite heresy resisted valiantly; then Isaiah, Theodoretus’ right-hand man, told him of a vision that had come to him:

“As soon as the singing of the psalms began, I saw over those villages stand a serpent of fire gliding through the air from West to East. After praying three times, I saw it once again, coiled in a circle, so that its head was joined to its tail. I recited more prayers and saw that it had divided into two parts and dissolved into smoke.”

Theodoretus goes on: “Then we saw that the prophecy had come true. In the morning the followers of the serpent, the source of all error, and its supporters, claiming to belong to the apostolic phalanx, appeared from the West with swords unsheathed. By the third hour they were in serried ranks, on the defensive, like the snake when it covered its head with its tail. At last, at the eighth hour, they dispersed and left the path into the village to us. I immediately found the bronze snake they adored as the enemy of the Creator of the universe, against Whom they had openly decided to wage war.”

In the years when Theodoretus was writing his Religious History a heresiological work was published in Rome, known as Praedestinatus, which asserted that bishops Theocritus of Calcedonia and Evander of Nicomedia rose up in Bithynia against the snake-worshipping Ophites, and publicly refuted Ophitism, eliminated the Ophite priests and killed all their snakes. In this instance they were Ophitic Gnostics, who, according to the well-known description by Epiphanius and the Praedestinatus, worshipped the snake as a Eucharistic manifestation of Christ.

Of course Theodoretus’ polemizing could have led him to distort somewhat his description of the heretics, but he could hardly be accused of being wrong in describing the heretics of the villages near Cyrrhus as Marcionites and in saying that they venerated the serpent that devours its own tail. Prudentius also accused the Marcionites of worshiping Satan—who was probably the “Creator’s enemy” in the polemics of Theodoretus. Theodoretus’ description of the hostility between the ouroboros and the Creator cannot be accepted uncritically. Tertullian gives the following concise definition of the God worshipped by the Marcionites: “Marcion’s god is not

---

21 Which is attributed to the years 432–440 and to the pen of a Pelagian predestinationist.

22 Praedestinatus I 17 (Pl 53, 592).

23 XXXVII 5,1–7 (II, 57–58 Holl).

24 In the introduction to his chapter on the Marcionite heresy, Epiphanius (haer. XLI 1, 1; II, 93 Holl) describes Marcion as the “great serpent”; Hippolytus (haer. V 11, 1; 104 Wend.) and Epiphanius (haer. XXVI 3,5; LXIV 55,1; LXIX 81, 1–2; 6: I, 279; 333, II, 486; III, 228–9 Holl), speaking of the multiplicity of Gnostic sects, compare them to a many-headed snake, like a Hydra. Cf. A. Quacquarelli, Il leone e il drago nella simbolica dell’eta patristica, QVetChr 11, Bari 1975, 38. The Hydra image was also used by pagans: SHA Alex. Sev. 15,2; Jul., Ep. 28; 29, 33,2.

25 In 374 AD Epiphanius (haer. XLI 1, 2; II, 94 Holl) meets Marcionites in Syria, as well as in Rome, in Italy, Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Cyprus and Persia. Praedestinatus 21 (Pl 53, 594) states that they had spread throughout the East, then were confuted by Ori­gen and condemned in every city, and after a few years moved to Africa. An inscription dating to 318–319 from Deir-Ali, in the Damascus area, attests the presence of a Marcionite community that enjoyed freedom of worship (supra mill e animas Mar­cio­nis Hamartigenia 129; 502. 

26 Which is attributed to the years 432–440 and to the pen of a Pelagian predestinationist.

27 Praedestinatus I 17 (Pl 53, 592).

28 XXXVII 5,1–7 (II, 57–58 Holl).

29 In the introduction to his chapter on the Marcionite heresy, Epiphanius (haer. XLI 1, 1; II, 93 Holl) describes Marcion as the “great serpent”; Hippolytus (haer. V 11, 1; 104 Wend.) and Epiphanius (haer. XXVI 3,5; LXIV 55,1; LXIX 81, 1–2; 6: I, 279; 333, II, 486; III, 228–9 Holl), speaking of the multiplicity of Gnostic sects, compare them to a many-headed snake, like a Hydra. Cf. A. Quacquarelli, Il leone e il drago nella simbolica dell’eta patristica, QVetChr 11, Bari 1975, 38. The Hydra image was also used by pagans: SHA Alex. Sev. 15,2; Jul., Ep. 28; 29, 33,2.

30 In 374 AD Epiphanius (haer. XLI 1, 2; II, 94 Holl) meets Marcionites in Syria, as well as in Rome, in Italy, Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Cyprus and Persia. Praedestinatus 21 (Pl 53, 594) states that they had spread throughout the East, then were confuted by Ori­gen and condemned in every city, and after a few years moved to Africa. An inscription dating to 318–319 from Deir-Ali, in the Damascus area, attests the presence of a Marcionite community that enjoyed freedom of worship (supra mill e animas Mar­cio­nis Hamartigenia 129; 502. 

31 Damascus recounted (fr. 98 Zitizen) that one day the wife of the Emperor Leo I (457–474) prayed to the sun and saw clouds in the sky forming a lion and a man who was being eaten by the lion, and this was taken as a prophetic sign that the emperor would overcome the Goths and Aspar, who was actually killed. So it seems that this type of vision was common at the time. Purely for the sake of curiosity, it is interesting to note that Amin. Marc. XVI 12,39 narrates that on the purple standard of the cavalry squadron escorting Julian the Apostle there was a dragon changing its skin; obviously a symbol of the perpetual renewal of time.
known by natural means, and has never been revealed, except in the Gospel". According to Marcion, the supreme god seen in opposition to the Creator was unknowable and outside creation; it is unlikely therefore that he could have the form of a snake, which is not mentioned in the Gospels. The snake, on the other hand, could have been a representation of Christ, derived from Gnostic speculation after Marcion. In his work on heresies Theodoretus states that the Marcionites had the audacity to claim that the serpent of the Garden of Eden was superior to the creator, because it enabled men to attain knowledge, and that some of them worshipped this serpent. He then states that he discovered the Marcionites’ bronze serpent, inside a box (kibotion), together with their abominable mysteries (mousarōn mysteriōn). Before attempting to analyse the testimonies presented here, it must be stated that from the preaching of Marcion to the age of Theodoretus three centuries had elapsed, during which the original doctrine may have evolved, like all other doctrines of the Imperial Age.

§ 3. The prayer of Cyriacus

Another two important texts discuss the snake that devours its own tail, but they do not explain which doctrinal movement this animal belonged to: the Prayer of Cyriacus and the Hymn of the Pearl, which is contained in the Apocryphal Acts of Thomas. Exegetes of these texts have neglected their connection with the account given by Theodoretus, and therefore have not discussed whether there might actually have been an ouroboros snake cult in Syria or Mesopotamia under the Roman Empire.

We will start with the Prayer of Cyriacus, which is part of the Acts of the Passion of Cyriacus and Julitta, since more explicit mention of the cult is made in this work. We will then move on from this later and more elaborate version of events to older and less complex versions.

Blessed Cyriacus — the Acts tell us — was sent by his mother Julitta to a foreign land and after many wanderings reached the country of darkness. He began to pray, remembering that his mother had given him a garment decorated with pearls, and keeping with him always, “as a sign, the letter (epistle) of the spirit”. Then he came to a river which was only crossed on Saturdays and which flowed from the abyss. At last the hero came to the city of “Limnothalassa” (which means “sea-marsh”, or perhaps “marshy sea”), which is confused with Babylon (in the Slavonic version it is simply Babylon), and here he met the serpent god. In the city of darkness there were monstrous animals (onokentauroi, hippokentauroi), enormous magic snakes, many demons and “the king of the earthly worms whose tail is in its mouth.” The monster, which had teeth like swords, bronze sides, an iron spinal column and eagle’s claws, lay on a bed of spears, ate papyri and hay, breathed smoke from its mouth and was swallowing up the Jordan. The text of the Prayer goes on to say that it was the serpent that had led the angels and then Adam astray through their passions, who had inflamed Cain and driven him to evil, so that God had sent the Flood; the serpent had also extinguished the hearts of the giants, and had instilled evil into the minds of many of the protagonists of biblical tales and instituted the cult of idols. The serpent then tried to swallow Cyriacus, but the hero closed its mouth with the letter he had with him and was saved.

PH 1887, 339–56; R. Reitzenstein, Das iranische Erlösungsmysterium, Bonn 1921, 77; H. Jonas, Gnosis und spätantiker Geist, I, Göttingen 1964, 332, n. 4. Julitta and her son Cyriacus (completely legendary characters) are said to have been martyred at the time of the Emperor Maximinus; the Acts of their martyrdom must have been written just before 500, and expurgated to bring them into line with more orthodox Christian thinking in about 500; cf. H. Stocks, Ein Alexanderbrief in den Acta Cyriaci et Julitiae, ZKG 31, 1910, 29–40.

A gloss explains that the mother was the Church, the pearls divine words and the robe the teaching of the Holy Spirit. In Macarius, Hom. 23 (PTS 4, 195–6 Dörries, Klostermann, Kroeger) the pearl decorates the crown of Christ and his followers.

He is called Madiam in the Slavonic version.

Note that in the Book of Wisdom, a pseudepigraphon of Apollonius of Tyana which is difficult to date, containing all the magical-astrological wisdom, is addressed to a disciple called Deoutosamou Thalassos: cf. M. Levi Della Vida, La dottrina e i dodici legati del M. Dzielska, Apollonius of Tyana in Legend and History, Rome 1986, 103–4. In a Byzantine exorcism text edited by L. Delatte, Un office byzantin d’exorcisme (Ms. de la Lavra du Mont Athos, Q 20), MAB.L.52, Brussels 1957, 37, line 11, God is invoked as the one who opened the abysses, destroyed the wicked giants and brought down the tower of Babel.
The long series of statements explaining who the ouroboros snake was and what it had done corresponds perfectly to an account in the Apocryphal Acts of Thomas\textsuperscript{36}, which tells of a dragon that appeared to the apostle in India and explained its lineage with these words: "I am son to him that sitteth on a throne over all the earth that receiveth back his own from them that borrow: I am son to him that girdeth about the sphere: and I am kin to him that is outside the ocean, whose tail is set in his own mouth." The serpent went on to say that it was he who had corrupted Eve, incited Cain to murder his brother, led the angels astray and was responsible for all the other evils listed in the Prayer of Cyriacus. Clearly the Acts of Cyriacus drew inspiration from the Acts of Thomas\textsuperscript{37}, while the description of the city populated by demons and monsters, lying beyond the sandy river that was the boundary of the human world, the description of the king of the worms and the royal robe prepared by the mother are inspired by a letter from Alexander the Great mentioned in the Romance of Alexander\textsuperscript{38}. The Romance is also the source of the monstrous animals and the gigantic serpent that swallowed huge-mouthfuls (Alexander saw a similar creature in the Ganges, able to swallow an elephant). However the fact that the serpent was swallowing up the Jordan specifically links it to Behemoth, the monster prepared with Leviathan in the Book of Job\textsuperscript{39}.

\section{The Hymn of the Pearl and the Shepherd Hermas}

We now come to the Hymn of the Pearl, in chapters 108–113 of the Acts of Thomas\textsuperscript{40}, composed probably around 225 AD, in or not far from Edessa\textsuperscript{41}.


\textsuperscript{37} Cf. Stocks, Ein Alexanderbrief (n. 31), 4–5.

\textsuperscript{38} Recensio A, II 21–38; cf. Stocks, Ein Alexanderbrief (n. 31), 1–47. On 23–9 Stocks studies the versions given by Pseudo-Callisthenes and in two legends about Alexander, one Syrian, the other Ethiopian, which say that Alexander reached the ends of the earth, to keep out the evil hordes (the Huns) until the end of the world. In the Ethiopian version, Alexander sealed the door with phylacteries.

\textsuperscript{39} Job 40,18. In rabbinic literature it was Leviathan that was swallowing up the Jordan: I. Broyd, Art. Leviathan und Behemoth, JE VIII, New York 1925, 38.


\textsuperscript{42} Cf. Klijn, The Acts of Thomas (n. 40), and Quispel, Makarius (n. 40), 38–53 (based on comparisons with Bardesanes and Syrian Christianity, even if the Acts show the influence of Roman orthodoxy). The Hymn must have been written in Syriac and then translated into Greek: Klijn, The Acts of Thomas (n. 40), 273–4. On the importance of the figure of Thomas in northern Syria, see the Gospel of Thomas, written in about 140, or near Edessa, by an Encratite Christian, and then used by Tatian about 170 AD, possibly in Edessa; cf. G. Quispel, Tatian and the Gospel of Thomas: Studies in the History of the Western Diatessaron, Leiden 1975, 82–7.

\textsuperscript{43} On the letter of Jesus to Abgar of Edessa (Acta Apostolorum apocrypha, I, 281 Lip., Bonn.) the Saviour sends Abgar, who is sick, a letter with his seal, consisting of 7 signs. According to Origen, in Joh. 6,48 (SC 157, 316–18 Blanc), the Nile was the kingdom of the dragon, who lived in it. On the Nile conceived as a snake: D. Wortmann, Kosmogonie und Nilflut, BoJ 166, 1966, 89–90.

\textsuperscript{44} Possibly an allusion to Jesus: Thomas was believed to be his twin brother: E. Preuschel, Zwei gnostische Hymnen, Giessen 1904, 47 and 51; Klijn, The Acts of Thomas (n. 40), 161 thinks it means the Spirit, which is like a spiritual brother (cf. Tat., orat. 12; Tatian, Oratio ad Graecos and Fragments, ed. by M. Whittaker, Oxford 1982, 26–28).
and his mother's name. He took the pearl, returned to his Father's kingdom in the East and once again donned the robe of glory and the cloak.

Gilles Quispel⁴⁴ has refuted the theory that the Hymn is testimony to a pre-Christian Gnosticism in the Acts of Thomas, a theory upheld chiefly by A. Adam and also, to some extent, by Hans Jonas⁴⁵; furthermore Quispel has shown that the text came from the pen of a Syrian Encratite Christian. The episode based on the symbolism of the pearl, which recurs in Matthew 13.45, was frequently commented on in Syrian Christian circles; in that passage Jesus explained that on the Day of Judgement the angels would cast the wicked down to hell, and compared the search for the kingdom of heaven to a search for a pearl of great price by a merchant. The theme of the glorious robe and the human robe is also explained, without recourse to Naassene and Mandaean doctrines, through a Platonic and then a Christian comparison between the body and the garment that clothes the soul. The pearl was therefore the treasure of the Christian Word⁴⁶. Poirier has continued to explain the words of the hymn in the light of Syrian Christianity, and has stressed that in this milieu the pearl symbolized Christ, the word of God, faith⁴⁷. It should be added that Theodoretus, bishop of Cyrhrus⁴⁸, to say that the holy Theodosius embraced the Christian faith, states that "he bought the pearl of great price spoken of in the Gospel".

---

⁴⁴ Makarius (n. 40).
⁴⁵ Cf. note 40. Hans Jonas also connects the hymn with Iranian traditions and, in particular, compares it with ch. 133 of Mani's Kephalaia (A. Böhlig and H. Polotsky, Kephalaia, Stuttgart 1940, 204, according to which drops (of the living soul) fall from the sky into the sea, become pearls, and are taken by fishermen to kings. According to Jonas, the pearl is more closely linked to Gnostic (cf. the Naassenes of Hipp., haer. V 8.32; 95 Wend.) or Mandaeans (Ginza of left III 8; 517 Lidzbarski) or Manichaean contexts. Recently S. Parrola, Mesopotamian Precursors of the Hymn of the Pearl, in: Mythology and Mythologies, Melammu Symposia, 2, Helsinki 2001, 181–93, has looked for the source of the hymn (believed to be pre-Christian) in Mesopotamian myths concerning princes who defeat a monstrous being.
⁴⁶ In Iranian tradition the pearl certainly symbolized the soul: G. Widengren, Iranisch-semitische Kulturbegegnung in parthischer Zeit, Cologne 1960, 27; Der iranische Hintergrund der Gnosis, ZRGG 4, 1952, 97–121; cf. further bibliography in G. Sfameni, I miti cosmogonici degli Yezidi, Numen 21, 1974, 64–5. For this reason many scholars have interpreted the pearl as a metaphor of the soul or of the divine spark in the soul. In the Romance of Alexander (II 38) the king tried to take some pearls from the sea bed, but a sea monster prevented him.
⁴⁷ L’Hymne de la perle (n. 40), 418–9, especially on the basis of Aphraates, Demonstrat. 17,11 (PS 1, 813, 22 Parisiot), and 17,2 (ibid. 788, 8): 22, 26 (1048, 5–7 Parisiot); Ephraem, Hymn. contra haereses 41.2 (CSCO 169, Syr. 76, 165, transl. CSCO 170, Syr. 77, 146 Beck); cf. Ephraem, Sermones, II, 4.9–10 (CSCO 311, Syr. 134, 78, transl. CSCO 312, Syr. 135, 99 Beck).
⁴⁸ L’Hymne de la perle (n. 40), 418–9, especially on the basis of Aphraates, Demonstrat. 17,11 (PS 1, 813, 22 Parisiot), and 17,2 (ibid. 788, 8): 22, 26 (1048, 5–7 Parisiot); Ephraem, Hymn. contra haereses 41.2 (CSCO 169, Syr. 76, 165, transl. CSCO 170, Syr. 77, 146 Beck); cf. Ephraem, Sermones, II, 4.9–10 (CSCO 311, Syr. 134, 78, transl. CSCO 312, Syr. 135, 99 Beck).

§ 4. The Hymn of the Pearl and the Shepherd Hermas

R. Reitzenstein⁴⁹ has noted the many precise comparisons with the hymn in an Egyptian demotic papyrus dating to the period from the second to the third century AD, so it may even be that an ancient narrative core, which spoke of an Oriental king and queen and their son, originated in Egypt, probably in the Hellenistic age, and had later influenced Judaism and Syrian Christianity.

The attribution of the work to an orthodox Christian writer does not mean that its content conformed to Roman Christian doctrine. Quispel⁵⁰ has stressed that Syrian Christianity, which had its main centre at Edessa, had developed its own characteristics, based on the doctrine of St Thomas, who was buried at Edessa. It was a form of Christianity that sprang directly from the first Jewish disciples in Jerusalem, and not from the preachings of St Paul, and therefore had its own Gospels and sacred texts, which differed from those of the Roman Church. We do not, however, agree with Quispel's underestimation⁵¹ of the spread of Gnosticism in Syrian circles; the biography of Abercius, which we will shortly be examining, bears witness to an early spread of Marcionism in Syria (no later than the last decades of the 2nd century AD, but more probably towards the middle of the century); this spread signified, among other things, a distancing from Roman dogmatics and an acceptance of greater freedom of thought. The same antagonism towards Marcionism by Tatian⁵² and his pupil Rhodon⁵³, the bishop

---

⁵¹ Gnosis and the new Sayings of Jesus (n. 50), 198–200, which, summarizing the information we have on Christianity in Edessa, points out that Bardesanes wrote works against the Marcionites, that there were Valentinians in 363 (Jul., Ep. 115), that the heretic Diodorus spoke of an early spread of Marcionism in Syria (no later than the last decades of the 2nd century AD, but more probably towards the middle of the century); this spread signified, among other things, a distancing from Roman dogmatics and an acceptance of greater freedom of thought. The same antagonism towards Marcionism by Tatian and his pupil Rhodon, the bishop...
of Antioch, Theophilus\(^{54}\), and above all by Bardesanes of Edessa\(^{55}\) proves how firmly heresy had taken root on Syrian soil, and Eusebius of Cesarea\(^{56}\) completes the picture by reminding us that at the time of Marcus Aurelius various heresies spread throughout Mesopotamia.

But some elements of the *Hymn* should immediately arouse perplexity in those who maintained that the text had nothing whatsoever to do with Gnosticism: for example, Thomas was said to have lulled the serpent to sleep with spells consisting essentially of pronouncing the name of God. But most of all a very clear distinction must be made between what is condemned in the *Acts of Thomas* and the behaviour of Thomas himself. The religion and the morals that are condemned do not seem to be just any form of pagan idolatry\(^{57}\), because some elements appear to be linked to the religious forms that subsequently Theodoretus physically battled against on Syrian soil. For example, the expression “I am son to him that girdeth about the sphere”, used by the snake encountered by Thomas, is not easy to construe, because it refers not to an emperor or even the “beast” of John’s *Apocalypse*, but to the god ruling the cosmos, the kosmokrator, who, in addition to assuming the form of the *ouroboros*, sits on a throne, just like the Hebrew god and the Jaldabaoth of Gnosticism\(^{58}\). If anything, the snake’s father corresponds to the red dragon of the *Apocalypse*, who empowered the beast and is equated with Leviathan\(^{59}\).

The equation of the Hebrew god with a serpentiform cosmic god was peculiar to Gnosticism, and so in the next chapters we will examine the theory that the religion condemned was a form of Gnosticism.

Some of the elements in the stories of Cyriacus and Thomas recur in a work, datable to the middle of the second century AD, known as the *Shep-

\(^{54}\) h. e. IV 30 (II/1, 392 Sch.); cf. Drijvers, Syrian Christianity (n. 50), 126.

\(^{55}\) Circa 400 AD, it seems that the definitive version of The Teaching of Addai, a work on the sayings of Addai (identified with the disciple Thhaddeus), was completed at the court of Abgar, ruler of Edessa. It describes the wicked idolatrous practises of the citizens of Edessa, and also those of neighbouring cities, and lists the pagan gods they worshipped: Taratha (Atargatis), Nebo, Bel, the Eagle, the Sun, the Moon: The Teaching of Addai, transl. by G. Howard, Chico 1981, 48–9. The paganism of this region is described in the same terms, in the 5th century, by Jacob of Sarug: Discourse de Jacques in: Patrum Opera, III, Leipzig 1877; M. Whittaker, Der Hirt Hermas, GCS 48; French transl.: SC 53 by R. Joly; comment by D. Völter, Clemens, Hermas, Barnabas,

\(^{56}\) 149 and 11; 15,2; 16,2; 18,2; 19,20; 20,4. In 12,3 it is an enormous, fiery-red dragon with 7 crowned heads and 10 horns; in 13,1 it is a creature from the sea with 7 heads with blasphemous names written on them and 10 horns with crowns; in 17,3 it is a scarlet beast

\(^{57}\) 14–18, 9, 33, 51, 58, 10, 11

\(^{58}\) 149 and 11; 15,2; 16,2; 18,2; 19,20; 20,4. In 12,3 it is an enormous, fiery-red dragon with 7 crowned heads and 10 horns; in 13,1 it is a creature from the sea with 7 heads with blasphemous names written on them and 10 horns with crowns; in 17,3 it is a scarlet beast

\(^{59}\) 149 and 11; 15,2; 16,2; 18,2; 19,20; 20,4. In 12,3 it is an enormous, fiery-red dragon with 7 crowned heads and 10 horns; in 13,1 it is a creature from the sea with 7 heads with blasphemous names written on them and 10 horns with crowns; in 17,3 it is a scarlet beast

\(^{59}\) Leiden 1904; M. Dibelius, Die apostolischen Väter IV: Der Hirt des Hermas, Tübingen 1923; N. Brox, Der Hirt des Hermas, Götttingen 1991.

\(^{60}\) On the problems raised by this name and possibly amending it to Segri cf. Brox, Der Hirt des Hermas (n. 60), 174. The monster encapsulates the tetramorph animal and the red dragon of the Apocalypse, the four animals in Daniel’s vision and the biblical Leviathan: B. Teyssèdre, Naissance du Diable, Paris 1985, 185–6.


\(^{62}\) 94 (II/1, 197 Lip., Bonn.).

\(^{63}\) 8 (I, 55 Lip., Bonn.). On the importance of these two passages, see: J.-D. Kaestli, L’interprétation du serpent de Genèse 3 dans quelques textes gnostiques et la question de la gnose “ophite”, in: Gnosticisme et monde hellénistique (n. 40), 116–7.

\(^{64}\) 3,4; 6,11; 7,9; 16,15; 22,14.

\(^{65}\) § 5. The Christianity of Cyriacus and the Pearl

After crossing the sabbatical river, Cyriacus is said to have gone to a country ruled by the wicked snake. These two elements should be compared to the affirmation in the *Acts of John*\(^{65}\) that Jesus was taken prisoner “by lawless Jews, who were governed by a lawless snake”, and to the statement in the *Acts of Peter*\(^{64}\) that Jesus was captured by the Jews at the snake’s instigation.

Going back in time, we find another text — which I do not think has been included in the discussion until now — which clarifies the premises of the *Hymn of the Pearl* and the *Prayer of Cyriacus*: John’s *Apocalypse*. In the *Apocalypse* there is frequent use of the symbolism of the white robe, associated with baptism and worn by the blessed\(^{53}\), and one of the central motifs in the work is the beast: a dragon standing guard over an abyss and protect-
ing the harlot. The harlot symbolizes the city corrupted by idolatry and fornication, the city of those who were branded with the mark of the beast and adored its statue. This city is identified with Babylon, and the dragon with the devil, who at the end will be driven out by an angel and “sealed” inside the abyss, while Babylon, the home of all fiends and unclean spirits, will be destroyed. In the Apocalypse the theme of the “kings of the east” is found again: the Euphrates river will dry up to prepare their way. In the Apocalypse, then, we find all the fundamental themes of the Hymn of the Pearl and the Prayer of Cyriacus: the corrupt city, the den of all kinds of demons, peopled by worshippers of the dragon – the devil – whose statue was adored; the river near the city, which could be crossed when it was dry; the final defeat of the beast, thanks to the seal; the home of the kings of the east as an image of the kingdom of heaven; the white robes worn by Christ’s followers. In the Hymn of the Pearl and the Prayer of Cyriacus two different connotations of the sinful city recur: in one story it is Egypt; in the other it is Babylonia. In both cases they were biblical themes, evoking the Hebrews’ places of exile. The beast in the story of the Shepherd Hermas is also identified with the enormous snake mentioned in the other works under examination and with the beast of the Apocalypse. In John’s vision the fifth angel opened the abyss and a swarm of locusts flew out and attacked the wicked with their scorpion stings. In the Shepherd Hermas the locusts poured out of the monster’s mouth, which was sealed by the angel, as in the Apocalypse.

The Hymn of the Pearl, the Prayer of Cyriacus and the Shepherd Hermas were probably inspired by the same theme in the Apocalypse. The Apocalypse was written between the rules of Nero and Domitian and had a very wide circulation and an extraordinary resonance. It is also probable that the apocalyptic stream as a whole originated in Jesus’ teachings on the Day of Judgement and the damming of the wicked by the angels, a doctrine alluded to in Matthew’s Gospel in the passage about the pearl.

There are also Gnostic versions of the “sealing” of the dragon. In the Gnostic text of Nag Hammadi entitled Nature of the Archons or Hypostasis of the Archons (NHC II,4, 95), the satanic beast is identified with the Hebrew god, called Jaldabaoth, whom Zoë, a divine emanation like Sophia, orders one of her angels to banish to Tartarus, at the bottom of the abyss.

§ 6. The false prophet

Chapter 19 of the Apocalypse describes Christ appearing on horseback at the head of an army to fight the beast, the kings of the earth and their armies. In Chapter 19,20 the prophetic text asserts that “the beast was caught and with it the false prophet, who had performed in its sight the signs by which he led astray those who had accepted the mark of the beast and those who had worshipped its image”. It then tells how the beast’s followers were eliminated and an angel sealed the abyss and chained the dragon up inside it. The prophecy about the dragon’s defeat goes back to Isaiah (ch. 27), which states that the Lord will slay the serpent Leviathan with his sword.

The scene from the Apocalypse resembles too closely the account of the battle fought by Theodoretus and James against the Cyrrhestic village inhabited by Marcionites, who worshipped the snake that devours its own tail and were followers of the false prophet. The vision before the battle suggests that the episode in Cyrrhesticë was the Apocalypse actually taking place; in John’s vision the red dragon stood at the entrance to heaven, from where Michael cast him down to earth. For Theodoretus, the Marcionites were like the fornicating idolaters mentioned in the Apocalypse, and the image of the ouroboros snake they worshipped was identified with that of the dragon in John’s Apocalypse. The false prophet accompanying the beast became Marcion, or Marcion’s successor, who at the time led the heretics.

The ending of the Apocalypse also matches the story of the Cyrrhestic villages, because in both cases the idolaters were brutally exterminated. Here there is a contradiction with the Hymn of the Pearl and the Prayer of Cyriacus, in which the idolaters were not defeated, nor was the snake with its tail in its mouth fought with weapons. In both texts, the protagonists simply shunned the corrupt peoples and refrained from imitating them, while the ouroboros snake was charmed with prodigious formulae. These differences can probably be interpreted as a different mythical setting for two different phases of the apocalyptic vision: first the dragon is sealed but not destroyed,
then, in the final phases, it appears again on earth, accompanied by the false prophet, and only at the end is finally defeated. The *Hymn of the Pearl* and the *Prayer of Cyriacus* mention an intermediate phase before the end of time and after the coming of Christ, who made it possible for the dragon to be “sealed”, while the Cyrrhestic war, in Theodoretus’ interpretation, took place at the end of time, when the dragon was to be vanquished for ever and no longer “sealed” with spells. This reading is confirmed by a passage from the *Acts of Thomas*72 about a woman possessed by a devil, which was exercised by the apostle; the demon complained that the time had not come for devils to leave the world, yet accepted that it had to obey in the name of Christ.

A bronze statue of the snake that was able to come to life was attributed by Christian propaganda73 to the rites practised by Simon Magus, considered the founder of Gnosticism.

In the *Life of Severus of Antioch*, written in the 6th century AD by Zacharias Scholasticus74, a complex story is told of repression of idolatry in the Canopus area in Egypt. In the village of Menouthis a group of monks discovered a secret place of worship used by pagans, who concealed many idols in a cavity wall. Among these a wooden snake75 was found, which roused the monks’ fury. Zaccaria’s account of the monk’s raid on the secret place says: “He held out the rebellious dragon. His idol was made of wood and I think that those who adored this snake – or rather because this was how the snake wished to be adored – were commemorating the rebellion of the first creatures, which came about through wood (the tree), at the promptings of the serpent”. A general inquiry was held. Among those questioned was the man accused of having sacrificed to the idols: “the priest confessed to the sacrifices he had dared to offer, and declared that the wooden dragon was

---

74 An archaeological find at Tomis, in Romania, is a perfect example of a cache of pagans’ relics at a time of conflict between Christianity and polytheistic paganism: L. Robert, A travers l’Asie Mineure, Paris 1980, 397-8. In addition to statues of anthropomorphic divinities, the cache also contained a statue of the serpent Glykon, which, as we will see, was sometimes identified with the sacred serpent of the Gnostic Ophites. The items in what was perhaps a mithraeum in Sidon (CIMRM, II, no. 74-87) come from a sealed underground area where different groups of statues of mithraic deities were placed towards the end of the fourth century AD; cf. recently M. Baratte, in: Mithra. Colloque Maison de l’Orient Méditerranéen, Lyon 18 Nov. 2000, in print.

---


77 Aronen, I misteri di Ecate (n. 76), 79, has underlined the importance of the account given by Jo. Mal. 307, which states that Dioscletian had a temple of Hecate built in Antioc, with 365 steps.

78 Paul., Eph. 6,11-17; 1Cor. 10,20-22.
which, unlike the Canopus area cults and the Forum and Capitol cults in Rome, were not the target of widespread accusations of idolatry.

§ 7. The journey of Abercius

In 1883, two fragments of a metric tomb inscription alluding to Abercius' Christian faith were found in Hierapolis, near Synnada, in Phrygia. The text had been used to compose the beginning of another Christian funerary inscription from Kelendres, the former Hierapolis, not far from Synnada. The inscription, for one Alexander, dates to 216 AD, and so Abercius' epitaph is datable to the 2nd century AD. Abercius can be identified as the bishop of Hierapolis, the protagonist of the Life of Abercius, an account datable to the late 4th century and subsequently expanded; Abercius is probably Avirkios Markellos, to whom, according to Eusebius, an anti-Montanist letter had been addressed. The story of the life of Abercius is inspired by the funerary inscription, reproduced in its entirety, though it could only be understood by the faithful followers of Christ, as the Life admits. Here is the translation of the epitaph:

As the citizen of a chosen city I have made this tomb in my lifetime in order to have a resting-place for my body when the time comes. My name is Abercius, and I am the disciple of the pure shepherd, who leads his flocks to graze on the mountains and plains; he has great eyes that behold all things. It was he who taught me all the faithful writings, and sent me to Rome to see a palace and to see a queen with a golden mantle and golden sandals. There I saw a people with a shining seal. And I saw the plain of Syria and all the cities, even Nisibis, after crossing the Euphrates. Everywhere I found brethren in faith and Paul was in my chariot. Everywhere faith led me and gave me as food the great, pure fish from the spring, conceived by a chaste virgin. And always (faith) gave it to the friends to eat, with excellent wine to drink with bread. In truth I, Abercius, as witness, have dictated these things, in my seventy-second year, so that they may be written down. May all the religious community, understanding these words, pray for Abercius. And no one shall place another in my tomb; but if so shall pay 2000 gold pieces to the Roman treasury and 1000 gold pieces to my illustrious native city, Hierapolis.

The Vita Abercii tells an amazing story. Lucilla, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, was possessed by a devil, which only Abercius was able to drive out. As punishment Abercius ordered the devil to carry a large stone from Rome to Hierapolis. The epitaph was then inscribed on the stone. Abercius' journeys to Syria, it is said, were undertaken to deal with the Marcionite schism and enabled him to meet Bardesanes, who was also hostile to the Marcionites.

In actual fact there are glaring inconsistencies in the epitaph, if we take everything it says literally. So, as stated in the Vita Abercii, clearly they were
allegories which could only be understood by Christians. The epitaph itself refers to “those who understand” (ταυτον δο κοινωνον).

The correct interpretation of the epitaph was proposed for the first time by Dölger: the shepherd is Christ, the seal is baptism, the writings worthy of faith are Christian sacred scriptures, the queen is the Church, the virgin is Mary, the fish is the eucharistic Jesus. The comparisons used by Dölger leave no room for pagan interpretation of the text and open the way to further comparisons with the Hymn of the Pearl and the Prayer of Cyriacus. An Eastern king and queen, in the Hymn, and a mother, in the Prayer, had sent their respective sons on long and dangerous journeys which led them to a river that was difficult to cross, identified with the Euphrates or some hostile river in the Near East. The Acts of Thomas explain that the mother who sent the saint to Egypt was the Church. In the Shepherd Hermas also, at the end of the fourth vision, a young woman dressed in white appears, symbolizing the Church. The journey or journeys of Abercius, which were the theme of hagiographies, may therefore have been taken as a model to describe imaginary journeys by other Christian heroes such as Thomas and Cyriacus. The Acts of Thomas were written shortly after Abercius’ epitaph, and it may be that the first allegorical speculations on Abercius’ journeys to the East influenced other biographies of saints such as Thomas and Cyriacus. Or perhaps, from the very beginning, Abercius, in alluding to the journey to the East, intended to convey an allegorical message about the dangers to be faced on the journey to salvation, a journey during which demons and heretics had to be faced. Abercius’ journey to Marcionite Syria, in this case, would not be so different from a journey to an East ruled by snake worshippers, as described in the tales of Thomas and Cyriacus. Lastly, the military campaigns conducted by Theodoretus led to real Marcionite villages inhabited by snake-worshippers. If we accept an allegorical interpretation of Abercius’ journey to Syria, the inference to be drawn is not that he never made those journeys, but that later, as he neared the end of his life, he invested them with a deeper significance, like the meaning that would be given to Thomas’s journeys to the East. In fact, the Life begins by saying that Abercius was considered to be “the equal of an Apostle”.

§ 8. The river and the dragon

In hagiography concerning Cyriacus the crossing of the Euphrates, mentioned also in Abercius’ epitaph as the last important stage in the journey, symbolizes victory over a demonic entity obstructing the hero’s path.

Let us return then to the episode in which Cyriacus crosses the river and goes to the residence of the king of the snakes (or worms) with its tail in its mouth. The Acts of Cyriacus recount that the hero reached Babylonia, on the banks of “the sandy” (or “the terrible”) river, which human beings could only cross on Saturdays. Instead of water, it flowed with sand. The Slavonic version adds that, with the Lord’s help, the river could be crossed on Thursdays. This mention of a river of sand enabled H. Stocks to pinpoint a definite link between the Acts and the Romance of Alexander. In the Romance, the description in a letter to Olympia of the Macedonian leader’s travels to the ends of the earth mentions a river that for three days flows with water, and for the next three days with sand, in a continuous alternating cycle.

The river crossed by Cyriacus, however, was one of the “sabbatical” rivers, dry for six days and filled with water on the seventh, like the river in northern Syria known as the Nahr Sebti, “seventh day river”, which has its origin in the spring of St George and is mentioned by Flavius Josephus. But there was also an opposite kind of river that flowed impetuously with water for six days and could only be crossed on the seventh day, Saturday, when it was dry. This river was described, on the basis of Judaic sources, by Pliny. A sandy river known as Sambaton, which only ceases to flow on Saturday, is also found in Judaic sources, which state that it separates ten lost tribes

89 As translated by Dillman.

90 Stocks, Ein Alexanderbrief (n. 31), 16.
91 Recensio A II 29.
92 Jos., BJ VII 96–9; cf. Stocks, Ein Alexanderbrief (n. 31), 6–9. A. Neubauer, Where are the Ten Tribes?, JQR 1, 1889, 20, mentions on this subject the Nahar-al-Arus, between Arka and Raphanea, which flowed every third day. Dillmann, Über die Apokryphen Märtyrergeschichte des Cyriacus (n. 31), 352–3, has noted that the Acts of St George, condemned by Gelasius together with the Acts of Cyriacus, also had various elements in common with the story of Julitta and Cyriacus, including the search for martyrdom and a number of magic elements. It should also be noted that originally one of the salient points in the episode of St George was the baptism performed by the saint with water that he had caused to flow. On the legend of St George and the dragon, see: A.-J. Festugière, Sainte Thècle, Saints Côme et Damien, Saints Cyr et Jean (extraits), Saint Georges, Paris 1971, 320–5.
93 Plin., Nat. XXXI 2.
94 In Jer. 31:9 the prophet says that they will return across the river by a straight path. On 4Esra: CGS Die Esra-Apokalypse (IV. Esra) by B. Violet.
95 AJ XI 5.2.
The river and the dragon

§8. The river and the dragon

The idea that the land promised by God was on the other side of a river that was difficult to cross was rooted in the minds of the Jewish people, who crossed the dry bed of the Red Sea to reach the land destined for them. According to Samaritan tradition, Joshua caused the Jordan to cease its flow and the Hebrew people crossed its dry bed to the promised land.

The river surrounding the lands assigned to humankind, or the promised land, or paradise, was considered a diabolical creature, and perhaps it is no coincidence that the Prayer of Cyriacus describes the enormous snake as swallowing up the Jordan.

Texts that speak of this river as a boundary imposed on humankind sometimes identify it implicitly with the “river Oceanus” of Greek tradition. In the Romance of Alexander, instead of the Oceanus Alexander sees an enormous serpent at the highest point of the sky whose coils enclose a disc, representing the earth inhabited by mankind.

The link or identification of the river with the dragon was typical of the Syrian milieu, in which Orontes, which is swallowed up by the land between Antioch and Apameia, was called Charybdis, or Typhon, because it was said that Typhon had sought shelter in its underground channel from the thunderbolts of Zeus, or was known as Drakon or Ophites. Typhon’s dwelling place was also the cave of Coricus, near the Calicadnos river, in Cilicia, where the river seemed to be swallowed up by the rock. The idea

from the world. Book IV of Esra (written some time after 70 AD), ch. 13, speaks of the vision of the Messiah who will destroy his enemies and gather round him the peace-loving nine and a half tribes deported in the time of Salmanasar, who crossed the Euphrates because God had arrested its course; they lived in obedience to the Law until God dried up the Euphrates again and allowed them to return to the human world. The Apocalypse of John also says that the Euphrates will dry up to open the way to the East.

Flavius Josephus states that Esra sent for the tribes living in Media because Artaxerxes had given them permission to return to Judea, and some of them joined sides with Esra. In the Apocalypse of Baruch (written around 100 AD) the prophet writes a letter that becomes an eagle, flies across the Euphrates to the nine and a half tribes who have remained in the East and urges them to obey the Law. The river and the eagle both recur in the Hymn of the Pearl, in an apocalyptic context similar to the one that inspired the apocryphal book of Baruch. Rabbinical tradition also mentions the ten tribes that remained on the other side of the river, known as the Sambatyon, which only ceases to flow on the sabbath day, and on the other six flows with sand and stones and spits out fire. Commodianus says that the Jews of the nine tribes and a half were cut off by a river beyond Persia. In the Legend of Prester John (12th century AD) the river of stones which only stops raging on Saturdays marked the boundary of the nine tribes and sprang from paradise.

In some cases, then, the uncrossable river separates a people who rejected God’s Law from our world; in other cases it cuts off paradise.

90 Midrash on Gen. 73.6 (Midrash Rabbah, ed. by H. Freedman, M. Simon, I/2, London 1939, 671); Talmud, Sanhedrin VII 7 (Der babylonishe Talmud, transl. by L. Goldschmidt, VIII, Berlin 1933, 723).

91 Midrash on Gen. 11 and 73 (I/1, 84; I/2, 671 Fredman, Simon); Eldad haddani (work dated to circa 850 AD, which is inspired by an older Hebrew Apocalypse and has a number of similarities to the Prayer of Cyriacus and the Hymn of the Pearl), in Neubauer, Where are the Ten Tribes?, (n. 92), 102. On these matters, see: Stocks, Ein Alexandrbrief (n. 31), 7–9; cf. W. Bouset, Die Religion des Judentums im neutestamentlichen Zeitalter, Berlin 1906, 273.


93 L. Moraldi, L’aldila dell’uomo nelle civiltà babilonese, egizia, greca, latina, ebraica, cristiana e musulmana, Milan 1985, 13: the Sumerians believed that the other world, Kur, was reached by crossing the “man-eating river” or the Oceanus, in the boat piloted by the “boatman”. Similar ideas were widely held in Egypt and in Greece.

94 V. 7.39 (88 Wend.). J. Montserrat-Torrents, La notice d’Hippolyte sur les Naassènes, in: StPat 17, ed. E.A. Livingstone, Oxford 1982, 231–42, has shown that Hippolytus’ lengthy account of the Naassènes, from haer. V 6.3 to V 11 (77–104 Wend.), contains a long section (up to V 9,11) that deals with unspecified Gnostikoi, identified as Valentians by Montserrat-Torrents, who believes that there was a mistake in Hippolytus’ text.

of the Other World separated from the human world by a devouring river was rooted in Mesopotamian thinking\(^{107}\).

In Gnostic thinking we also find the theme of waters flowing periodically. In Naassene doctrine, according to Hippolytus\(^{108}\), the tidal flow of the ocean is rooted in Mesopotamian thinking\(^{107}\). Hippolytus adds that the great Jordan prevented the children of Israel from fleeing from Egypt (from the mingling of spirit with flesh) and Jesus made it flow upwards\(^{109}\). In the Psalms it was God who had made the Jordan change its course\(^{110}\). A leaden exorcistic table found at Traù, in Dalmatia\(^{111}\) claims to drive away the demon by saying that the demon too had been prevented from crossing the Jordan by a fiery current\(^{112}\); and therefore it could be inferred that Jesus, after the baptism in the Jordan, had transformed this river into an insurmountable barrier to thwart the demon.

According to the disciples of Marcus the Valentinian, salvation was achieved through a descent into the depths of the abyss\(^{113}\) and the Valentinian tractate from Nag Hammadi On baptism\(^{114}\) explains that the Jordan takes its name from the verb yarad\(^{\text{a}}\), “go down”, and is connected with the doctrine that reunion with god is through a going down, which is an “exodus”\(^{115}\). The celestial Jordan recurs in Mandaean thinking – linked to Manichaeism – according to which the soul receives baptism after dying in that river\(^{116}\).

The Naassene doctrine came from Plato's Phaedo. In this dialogue\(^{117}\), Socrates describes the form of the earth and the nature of rivers. He states that all rivers flow down to Tartarus: “the regions into which these rivers flow are filled up with them; and the cause of all these rivers flowing up and down is an underground swinging motion, due to the fact that, of the many whirlpools of the earth, there is one, the fastest of all, that pierces right through the earth”. The rivers are also compared to the snake: “There are some, then, that after having encircled the earth with one or more coils, like snakes, descend so deeply that they come out at the lowest point of Tartarus”. The most important fact is that, according to Plato, souls flowed into the four great rivers, depending on their merits or the sins they had to expiate. The destiny of the best souls is described as follows: “Those, however, who are remarkable for having led holy lives are released from this earthly prison, go to their pure home above, and dwell in the true earth. And those especially who have purified themselves through philosophy live free of all bodily attachments, for all eternity, and indeed go to places even more beautiful than these”.

A synthesis seems to have developed explicitly in Naassene thinking, and implicitly in the life of Cyricus, between the Platonic concept of underground rivers as the home of damned souls, from which only the best escape, the geography of the Near East and the Christian allegory of the river as a physical barrier impeding the spirit’s release.

Many of the speculations of the Peratic Gnostic sect, which we know of thanks to a passage from the Refutatio of Hippolytus of Rome\(^{118}\), probably arose from the contamination of Middle Platonist ideas with Babylonian astrology. This Gnostic sect had appropriated the science of the astrologers and was striving, by arcane means, to break out of the cycle of birth and death. The negative principle in both birth and the corruption of matter was identified by the Peratae with water, whose god was Kronos\(^{119}\) (equated by many Gnostics with Yahweh-Jaldabaoth). Thanks to their gnosis, they were able to “go beyond (τεταχωμαι) corruption, and corruption is water”. Some
episodes in the *Pentateuch* were interpreted by the Peratae in an allegorical sense: the exodus from Egypt in particular was seen as the release of the physical body, and the crossing of the Red Sea as overcoming Kronos the water god. The idea of Egypt is similar to that in the *Hymn of the Pearl*, while the crossing of the Red Sea corresponds to the idea of crossing over the dragon-river encircling the physical world, which the Peratae crossed unscathed thanks to gnosis and faith.

Lastly, some magic streams, linked perhaps to Gnosticism, identified the Hebrew god with the abyss itself, which had swallowed the great snake. A magic papyrus says: “Thou who hast swallowed the immortal serpent and every day liftest the sun’s disc and the moon’s disc, thou whose name is ithiô ei Arbathaio ê”\(^{120}\). Arbathaio means “Fourfold Yahweh” (from the four-letter name)\(^{121}\).

§ 9. The Cyrrhestic snake

To all schools of Gnosticism, including the Marcionites, the biblical creator was the architect of evil, while the supreme deity, incorporeal and remote from creation, was considered as pre-existing and immutable; the spiritual person was to strive to reach him, and avoid the temptations of the created world. Perhaps, then, the figure of the snake devouring its tail in the *Hymn of the Pearl* and the *Prayer of Cyriacus* did not only represent the devil, as it did in the *Apocalypse* and the *Shepherd Hermas*. Could it also have been the manifestation or emanation of the creator god, the Hebrew god, as perceived by the Gnostics? In the *Apocalypse* and in the *Shepherd Hermas*, moreover, there is no specific mention of the snake devouring its tail, although this was a typical figure in Gnosticism and Egyptian tradition. In Gnosticism and magic the creator and lord of the cosmos was perceived as a snake eating its tail; this snake sometimes had a lion’s head and sometimes was identified with the Egyptian Decan Chnoubis: a lion-headed snake.

But if we were to assume that the Cyrrhestic snake was the creator or an emanation of the creator, this would mean that Theodoretus had completely misunderstood the Marcionite cult, since he states that this snake was the creator’s enemy. Also, Marcion had noted a contradiction between the order given to Moses to make a bronze serpent and the second commandment, which forbade images of animals\(^{122}\), and he had also maintained that Christ had given the power to trample on serpents and scorpions\(^{123}\), so it is most unlikely that orthodox Marcionism envisaged adoration of a divine serpent. In order to accept Theodoretus’ account, we should have to assume that those Marcionites had appropriated the ideas of other Gnostic sects, particularly the Ophites and Peratae. Indeed, these and other Gnostic sects revered Jesus in the form of a snake. Alternatively, we would have to assume that various Gnostic sects in Syria had come close to or had merged with Marcionism, which was the only movement with a solid ecclesiastical organization able to oppose the great Roman Church\(^{124}\).

\(^{120}\) PGM IV, 23–7. Sun and Moon praise God in Ps. 148,3 and Dan. 3,62; the sun obeys God by rising at his command: Ps. 104,19.


\(^{122}\) Tert., contra Marc. IV 22 (CSEL 47, 491–6 Kroymann).

\(^{123}\) Tert., contra Marc. IV 24 (502 Kroy.); cf. Lk. 10,19.

\(^{124}\) The laws of Theodosius against the Marcionites describe them as organized into churches, bishops, presbyters, deacons; cf. Harnack, Marcio (n. 20), 288. On the lack of hierarchies among the Gnostics in general, see: Apoc.Petri (NHC VII, 3) 72. In Syria there was another Christian Gnostic sect of “Serpentarii” (in Syriac Ḥεῳῳyəẏ), mentioned by Theod. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 31 (226 Hes., Dr.; cf. XI 78, 250–1 Hes., Dr.), who identifies them with the Ophites and gives a doctrinal profile that differentiates them from the Marcionites; cf. E. Albrile, *Il firmamento magico e l’eresia del serpente*, Studi sull’Oriente Cristiano 7, 2003, 9–37.
Ophite doctrine

§ 10. The Ophite Eucharist

Epiphanius explains the Ophite doctrine which praised the serpent in the Garden of Eden for having shown Adam and Eve the truth, and then goes on to write: “It is said that Jaldabaoth did not want men to remember the Mother on high and the Father. But the serpent persuaded them and gave them knowledge, and taught the man and the woman all the mysteries of the heavens. His father Jaldabaoth, angered that knowledge had been imparted to humankind, hurled him down from heaven. For this reason those who possess the serpent’s part, and nothing else, call the serpent “king of heaven”. Therefore they glorify him for this knowledge, they say, and offer him bread. Indeed they keep a live snake and keep it in a kind of basket. When it is time for their mysteries they take it out of its hiding place, put loaves on the table and call the snake; when the basket is opened it comes out. And thus the snake – which has grown deceitful and cunning, as is its nature, and knows how foolish they are – climbs on to the table and writhes over the loaves. They say that this is the perfect sacrifice. And so – I have been told – not only do they break the loaves touched by the snake’s writhing body and offer them to those who are to eat them, but each one of them kisses the snake. The snake has been tamed, either by a magic spell, or placated for the purposes of trickery by some other work of the devil. Yet they worship this creature and call the bread consecrated by its writhing body “the eucharist”. And they sing a hymn to the father in heaven – once again through the snake, they say – and thus they conclude their mysteries.”

§ 11. Was the snake good?

Let us now move on to examine Irenaeus’ account of Ophitic doctrines concerning the snake. They maintained that Jaldabaoth – the Hebrew creator – seeing and desiring the dregs of matter down below – generated Nous, or Intellect, that is to say the snake that has the coiled form of the brain, from which pneumatic and psichic elements sprang, but also Oblivion, Wickedness, Jealousy and Death. The divine Mother used the serpent to make Adam and Eve disobey Jaldabaoth’s orders and acquire knowledge, thereby inciting the wrath of Jaldabaoth, who cast the serpent into the lower world, together with Adam and Eve. Then the serpent subjugated the angels who were there, and generated six children, in order to create a Hebdomad like that of his father Jaldabaoth and the planetary demons. From then on the serpent and his children incessantly opposed human beings on earth. First of all the serpent, whose name was Michael and Samael, breathed Oblivion into the soul of Cain and drove him to murder Abel, and thus it was that Jealousy and Death appeared.

The Barbelo-Gnostics taught a similar doctrine. They held that the divine Sophia assumed the form of a snake and taught gnosis.

The fact that the Ophite snake was called Michael and Samael is significant: they are the names of an archangel and a devil, which can hardly be equated with each other, because Michael was the one who hurled Lucifer (i.e. Samael) down to Hell, and therefore was his adversary. Michael and Samael are a bipolar pair representing the positive side and the negative side of the same divine or angelic power, according to a belief that is also alluded to in Origen’s Contra Celsum, on the subject of Ophitic or Barbeloite doctrines. In the Ophite scheme of things, it was necessary for the good side of a divine Power to triumph over the bad side.

---

126 haer. I 30,5-9 (SC 264, 368-376 Rouss., Dout.).  
127 haer. I 30,5 (SC 264, 370 Rouss., Dout.).  
128 haer. I 30,8 (SC 264, 374 Rouss., Dout.).  
129 haer. I 30,9 (SC 264, 376 Rouss., Dout.).  
130 Iren., haer. I 30,15 (SC 264, 384 Rouss., Dout.).  
131 As A. J. Welburn has very clearly demonstrated: Reconstructing the Ophite Diagram, NT 23, 1981, 270-1. See: Orig., Cels. VI 30 and VI 31 (CGS Origenes II, 100-2 Koetschau).  
132 According to a widely held Christian concept, the twelve Apostles replaced the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and released humanity from the rule of the kosmokratores,
There is, or at least appears to be, a contradiction between the description given by Epiphanius (in the second half of the 6th century) and that given by Irenaeus (in the second half of the 2nd century): in Epiphanius the snake is king of heaven, the origin of the pneumatic part of creation and is identified with the serpent of the Garden of Eden; it is also the image of Christ, who consecrates the eucharistic bread during the mysteries. In Irenaeus, however, the serpent is the architect of great evils for humankind and bears no resemblance to Jesus, whose coming down to earth is described in other terms. And if once only, in the earthly Paradise, the snake acted wisely, it was at the wish of the heavenly Mother. The same doctrine returns in the Apocryphon of John, in which Jesus reveals that he persuaded Adam and Eve to eat the fruit, while the serpent taught them procreation.

It would be foolish to conclude from this apparent contradiction that the snake cult was merely a theme used in propaganda against heretics by the great Roman Church and its heresiologists. They could be the doctrines of identified with the animals of the zodiac: Clem., exc. Thdt. 25, 1-2 (CGS Clemens III, 115 Stahlin); Hom. Clem. II 23 (12 (CGS Die Pseudepigraphen I. Homilien, 44 Rehm, Strecken); Orig., comm. in Mt. 15, 24 (CGS Origenes X I , 421 Klostermann); Pistis Sophia I 50 (Pistis Sophia ed. by C. B. MacDermot, trans. by V. MacDermot, NHS 9, Leiden 1978, 90); J. Daniélou, Les symboles chrétiens primitifs, Paris 1961, 136-7; W. Hübner, Das Horoskop der Christen (Zeno 1,38 L), VigChr 29, 1975, 120-137. Again, as in the case of Michael-Samael, a good power has to replace its negative counterpart. This is also the principle of exorcism: the angel invoked by Solomon subjugates the devils paired with him, or the sign of God and Christ drives out the demon.

This is the meaning of Epiphanius' words “those who possess the snake’s part and nothing else call the snake ‘king of heaven’.”

Epiph., haer. XXXVII 2,6 (II, 53 Holl) is very clear: λέγει γὰρ κατοῦν εἶναι Χριστὸς ὁ τῶν αὐτοῦ χριστός εἰς; similarly Praedestinatus, 17 (PL 53, 592): quiem colubrum sium Christum appellat. There is a problem about the statement in Orig., Cels. VI 28 (II, 98 Koet.), that the Ophites had to curse Jesus before being accepted into the sect; it is not certain that Origen invented this, and may be an Ophite attitude to Christianity in a different era.

haer. I 30,12-13 (SC 264, 370830-2 Rouss., Dout.).


J-D. Kaestli, L’interprétation du serpent de Genèse 3 dans quelques textes gnostiques et la question de la glose “ophite”, in: Gnosticisme et monde hellénistique (n. 40), 116-130, esp. 125, says that not even the Ophites worshipped the snake. To demonstrate this, the author is forced to make a drastic (and quite improbable, not to mention para-
god, who from the unbegotten radiance above, and from the spirit, is borne down into human nature as into a temple, by the impulsive power of Nature, and by the motion of the wind. And it is produced from water being commingled and blended with bodies (...).

Every thought, then, and solicitude actuating the supernal light is as to how and in what manner mind (nous) may be liberated, by the death of the depraved and dark body, from the Father that is below, who is the wind that with noise and tumult uplifted the waves, and who generated a perfect mind (nous), his own son; not, however, being his own peculiar (offspring) substantially (...).

But the wind, at the same time fierce and formidable, whirling along, is in respect of its hissing sound, like a serpent. First then, from the wind — that is, from the serpent, has resulted the originating principle of generation in the manner declared, all things having simultaneously received the principle of generation. After, then, the light and the spirit had been received into the polluted and baneful (and) disordered womb, the serpent — the wind of darkness, the first-begotten of the water — enters within and produces man: and the impure womb neither loves nor recognizes any other form.

The perfect Word (logos) of supernal light, being therefore assimilated (in form) to the beast, that is, the serpent, entered into the defiled womb, having deceiving (the womb) through the similitude of the beast itself, in order that (the Word) may loose the chains that encircle the perfect mind (nous) which has been begotten in the impurity of womb by the primal offspring of water, (namely) serpent, wind (and) beast."

From this description it emerges that the creator deity, the first being ever generated, who in other texts is called Jaldabaoth, has the form of a winged snake rising from the waters, and has the power of the wind that provokes storms. Clearly this is Leviathan, which, as we have seen, was a large sea snake that causes storms. His son is Nous, intellect, which corresponds to the serpent of the Garden of Eden, the so-called “instructor”, urged by his Mother Sophia to reveal Gnosis to Adam and Eve. Leviathan’s son was therefore the divine snake of Nous, who was different in nature from Leviathan. He was cursed and hurled down by the biblical god for having revealed wisdom to the first two human beings. Because of the knowledge he imparted, however, it became necessary for human beings to die. His nature then, however devious it may have been, had a positive side.

§ 12. The serpent-teacher of Gnosis

We now come to other testimonies that very probably refer to the same theme of the serpent, who was the son and then became the first enemy of the evil Creator. Since these are less explicit ideas than those discussed until now, they need to be examined separately.

Two important “Sethian” texts from Nag Hammadi, the *Hypostasis of the Archons* and the *Origin of the World* agree that Sabaoth was the only one of Jaldabaoth’s children to condemn his father’s action and to sing a hymn to Sophia; the spiritual god rewarded him for this by placing him in the seventh heaven, the highest of all, and establishing his royal throne above the “twelve divinities of chaos”, above the Zodiac. The *Hypostasis of the Archons* also adds that Zoe—a divine manifestation similar to Sophia—*instructed* Sabaoth after his repentance.

In the light of most of the works mentioned, the story of Sabaoth, the Creator’s repentant son, would seem to have a great deal in common with the story of the serpent of the Sethians, Peratae, Naassenes and Ophites: 148

---


143. *Hypostasis of the Archons* (NHC II,4) 89–90; *Testimony of Truth* (NHC IX,3) 47,1–4; on its belonging to the older Ophitic stream cf. B. A. Pearson, Gnosticism, Judaism, and Egyptian Christianity, Minneapolis 1990, 43. In Origin of the World (NHC I,5) 113 the serpent’s mother is Eve-Zoe, daughter of Sophia, who spoke to Adam and Eve through the mouth of the serpent. Pearson, 45, has pointed out that behind the narrative is a paretymological speculation on the three Aramaic words, *hewya, hawah, hawa*, meaning “Eve", but also “life" (in Greek: *Zoe*), “the beast" (obviously the serpent of the Garden of Eden), and the verb meaning "to show", “to teach".

144. Hipp., haer. V 16 (111–4 Wend.). The doctrines of the Peratae will be examined in greater detail in §§ 45 e 52.

145. haer. IV 47–8 (69–73 Wend.).

146. NHC II, 95.

147. (NHC I,5) 103–104. According to the Archontics Sabaoth rules the seventh heaven and is the Hebrew god, the tyrant of all the other heavens: Epiph., haer. XL 2,6 (II, 82–83 Holl.). On these doctrines: F. Fallon, The Enthronement of Sabaoth, Leiden 1978. G. Filoramo, Aspetti del dualismo gnostico, MAST M 5/2, 1978, 239–309, esp. 306–7, supposes that the Origin of the World was influenced by Valentinian ideas.

148. It must be remembered, however, that, in the account given by Iren., haer. I 30,5 (SC 264, 368 Rouss., Dout.), the Ophites imagined that Jaldabaoth had first of all gener-
he was the Creator’s son, endowed with wisdom, thanks to Sophia’s intervention, and he countered Jaldabaoth’s obtuse tyranny with his gnosis. Also, the assumption of Sabaoth into the highest heaven makes him similar to the serpentiform deity that rules over the heavenly pole, the Dragon of the Peratae or the Proteus of the Naassenes, a multif orm god who stood on the pole of the cosmos.

The Pistis Sophia calls him “good Sabaoth”, but also recounts a myth that differs from other Gnostic doctrines: Sabaoth Adamas ruled over 6 Aeons and his brother Iabraoth over another 6. Sabaoth Adamas persevered with sex and procreation, while Iabraoth repented and Jeu, grandfather of Jesus, took him to the realms of light ruled by the invisible god, then joined young Sabaoth’s strength with that of the good Zeus, and made him helmsman of the planetary order, located in the “middle places”, while a third Sabaoth, the older one, is in the right-hand places, on high, among the higher deities.

In Valentinian mythology Iao was redeemed thanks to Christ; here the story of the repentant Archon is based on a former Christian doctrine and directly concerns YHWH.

Another tradition, even more cryptical and indecipherable, is found in the Apocalypse of John, in a passage we have already mentioned, which says that a woman clothed in the sun, and with the moon under her feet, was about to give birth to a son; before her stood the great dragon, the red serpent with seven heads and ten horns, whose tail had thrust down to earth a third of the stars in the sky; it wanted to devour the woman’s son, but God carried the son up to heaven, to his throne, while the woman fled to the wilderness. Here the element that connects the apocalyptic passage with Sethian and Ophitic doctrines is the enthronement of the son, who has escaped the monstrous dragon.

In the multicoloured panorama of Gnostic doctrines, therefore, the serpent often plays a positive role, as agent of the heavenly Mother and revealer of Gnosis, or as the deity of light placed by the Mother at the highest point of the cosmos, whose redemptive tasks range from the revelation of Gnosis to identification with Christ. In some sects his revelations are merged with the negative aspects typical of the serpent of Eden.

Theodoretus of Cyrrhus has this to say about Marcionite doctrine:

“They dare to say that the serpent is better than the Creator. In fact the Creator forbade men to eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge, while the serpent exhorted them to eat it. But these sinners do not know that the serpent’s advice generated death. And so some of them worship the serpent. And I myself found that they had a bronze serpent, kept in a kind of box together with their nefarious mysteries.”

Theodoretus adds that the Marcionites not only insulted the Creator, but also the biblical patriarchs and prophets, obviously because the latter were the Creator’s representatives, while they believed that Cain and the Sodomites had followed Jesus out of Tartarus when he descended into Hell. This was an Ophite doctrine which, according to Irenaeus, taught that the various prophets of the Bible belonged to the sphere of influence of one or other of the seven evil planetary Archons.

Theodoretus, therefore, attributes Ophitic doctrines and cultic practices to the Marcionites of his time. The only reason that can be given for this is that elements of Sethian, Ophitic and Peratic Gnosticism had merged with Marcionism. Otherwise it would not be possible to explain why some Marcionites detested water because it was produced by the Creator. The notion that water was an element of the evil Demiurge, equated with Kronos, was characteristic of Sethian and Peratic-Ophitic thinking. Over the centuries Marcionite doctrine must have been modified and enriched. For example, we know that Apelles the Marcionite added to the master’s doctrine the view that Christ did not have a human body, but was made of cosmic substance, and, according to a Syrian manuscript in the British Museum, Marcion held that Jesus was not born of a woman, but usurped the Creator’s role and appeared between Jericho and Jerusalem.

\[\text{\textsuperscript{155} Theodoretus talks of a } \textit{kibotion}, \text{while the live snake mentioned by Epiphanius was inside a } \textit{kiste}. \text{Also Theod. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 31 (226 Hes., Dr.) wrote that the Serpentarii kept a live serpent in a box.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{156} In haer. XLII 4,3 (II, 99 Holl) Epiphanius adds that Kore was also saved by Christ.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{157} haer. I 30,11 (SC 264, 378 Rouss., Dout.).}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{158} According to Thdt., haer. I 24 (PG 83, 376); cf. Harnack, Marcio (n. 20), 292, a Marcionite used spittle instead of water to wash himself, because he refused the need for a creator and water was produced by the Creator. On the refusal to wash or drink and on the choice of "dryness" cf. P. Brown, The Making of Late Antiquity, Cambridge 1978, 44-45.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{159} Thdt., haer. I 25 (PG 83, 376).}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{160} Harnack, Marcio (n. 20), 283.}\]
It would appear from Theodoretus that only some Marcionites, not all of them, celebrated the serpent mysteries. From this we could extrapolate a potential explanation of the problem. It may be that certain communities or villages in Syria still believed in Ophitic Gnosticism, but were linked to Marcionite communities and their ecclesiastical authorities, who in this case would have to be imagined as being fairly tolerant and flexible. And thus we have ascertained – albeit to a very limited extent – that Ophitism was firmly established in northern Syria.

§ 14. Ophitic themes in the biographies of Thomas and Cyriacus

The Acts of Thomas and the Life of Cyriacus and Julitta were written in or not far from northern Syria. It is clear from a careful reading that the serpent who corrupted Cain, described by Irenaeus, is the same as the one in the Acts of Thomas (“I am son to him that sitteth on a throne over all the earth … I am son to him that girdeth about the sphere: and I am kin to him that is outside the ocean, whose tail is set in his own mouth”) and in the Prayer of Cyriacus (“he who led the angels and also Adam astray through their passions, the one who inflamed Cain and drove man to evil, and had extinguished the giants’ hearts”). So the snake encountered by Thomas and Cyriacus had the characteristics of the Ophite snake. And perhaps the theme of oblivion, which characterized the Hymn of the Pearl, coincides with the theme of Oblivion, the serpent’s child, in Ophitic doctrine. The figure of the mother, who in the

---

161 More than two centuries before Theodoretus, in the age of the Severi, Tertullian stated that most heretics – that is Gnostics – did not have “even a church, or a mother, or a location, were unbelievers, vagabonds, derided wherever they went”: Tert., de praescr. 42, 10 (SC 46, 149 Refoulé, de Labriolle). Celsus (Orig., Cels. V 63, 11,66 Koet.) described certain Gnostic leaders as follows: “some of them have found one master and demon, some another one, and they wander around in wretched poverty and they roll around in the deepest darkness, perpetrating more misdeeds and acts of impiety than the Egyptian thiasi of Antinous”. The case of the Gnostics of Syria must however have been different, if we bear in mind Theodoretus’ account and the fact that an inscription attests the existence at least of one Gnostic village. On the organization of Gnostic villages as thiasi with their own spiritual leaders, cf. K. Rudolph, Die Gnosis, Göttingen 1977, 228–31.

162 It may be that the theme of Thomas’ deep sleep in Egypt and the sleep of the serpent was influenced by the episode of the lotus eaters in Book IX of the Odyssey, linked to Gnostic beliefs concerning deep sleep. See: F. C. Conybeare, The Idea of Sleep in the ‘Hymn of the Soul’, JThS 6, 1905, 609–10; on sleep and Gnosticism, see: G. McRae, Sleep and Awakening in Gnostic Texts, in: Le origini dello Gnostiscismo, SHR 12, Leiden 1970, 496–507; on the use of Homer by the Church Fathers and Gnostics: J. Daniélou, Message évangélique et culture hellénistique, Paris 1960, 73–101.

Hymn is the Church and in the Life of Cyriacus is Julitta, performs a similar function to that of the heavenly Mother, or Sophia-Prunicus, of the Ophites. The Acts of Thomas and the Life of Cyriacus and Julitta, then, present concepts that are typical of Ophitic doctrines, chiefly to describe the world of Evil and the Devil. They are not, therefore, Gnostic or Gnostic-influenced works, but Christian works hostile to Gnosticism.

This will be confirmed later (§ 37). We will show that these accounts were inspired by the travels of the Apostles, particularly Paul and the author of the Apocalypse, to areas where Jewish heretics adored the snake and practised magic.
Menander reached the zenith of magic arts (ad summum magiae pervenit)\textsuperscript{166}. The Sethians are accused by Epiphanius\textsuperscript{167} of all kinds of misdeeds, among them a “mania for idols and sorcery (goeteia)”. Marcus the Valentinian was considered a master of magic arts, whose secrets the heresiologists delighted in revealing\textsuperscript{168}, and the insistence of Christian authors on Marcus’ magic practices suggests that he was far more versed in the subject than many other Gnostics. On the subject of the Carpocratians Irenaeus writes\textsuperscript{169}: “They too have recourse to magic arts, spells, philtres and rites to obtain grace, familiar spirits, dream-sending spirits, and other abominations. They say they have the power to rule the Archons and the Creators of this world”\textsuperscript{; he also states that they used idols and statues. The Basilidians used images, spells, invocations and other arts; they followed the ideas of the mathematikoi, that is the astrologers, and speculated on the magic name of Abrasax\textsuperscript{170}. The heretics critiqued by Irenaeus also used children, to whom they made spirits appear\textsuperscript{171}, invoked angels and cast spells\textsuperscript{172}. The two Books of Jub\textsuperscript{173}, from the codex Bruciianus, describe a series of Gnostic baptismal rites that Christ is said to have taught the Apostles in 43.

§ 15. Gnostics and magic

Before examining the concept of Christ as a divine snake, let us attempt to study in greater detail the cosmic serpent encircling the earth and the sky, and let us consider the fact that Saint Thomas lulled the snake to sleep by reciting a formula and that Cyriacus sealed its mouth with words of divine origin\textsuperscript{163}. We know that the Christians, especially those belonging to Gnostic sects, were convinced that human salvation depended on the ability to avoid or neutralize the great snake by means of spells, formulae and “seals”. Many ancient authors, both Christian and pagan, frequently assert that the Gnostics practised magic\textsuperscript{164}. Magic was in fact the essential means to avoid the malevolent influence of the creator god and his Archons, in order to reach the sphere of the spiritual god. Menander, successor to Simon Magus, is said to have promised his followers “the knowledge to defeat the very angels who created the world”. This victory would be achieved “thanks to the magic taught by him”\textsuperscript{165}. The heresiologist Irenaeus of Lyons adds that

\textsuperscript{160} Iren., haer. II 23,5 (SC 264, 320 Rouss., Dout.); cf. Just., I apol. 26,4 (Saint Justin, Apologies, ed. by A. Wartelle, Paris 1987, 132); Theod. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 16 (223 Hes., Dr.).

\textsuperscript{161} Iren., haer. I 25,3 (SC 264, 336 Rouss., Dout.); Tert., de praescr. 43 (149 Refoule, de Labriolle). For an excellent and very thorough analysis of all heresiological views on magic, see F. C. R. Thee, Julius Africanus and the early Christian view of magic, HUT 19, Tübingen 1984, 346–417. On Gnosticism and magic cf. the recent studies by G. Sfameni Gasparro, Tra gnosi e magia: spazio e ruolo della prassi magica nell’universo religioso dello gnosticismo, in: II tardoantico eretici e magi (n. 16). A. H. Logan, Magi and Visionaires in Asia Minor, in which Marcus is described as a “creator of idols, interpreter of prodigies, expert in astrology and magic”, and the son of Satan, who helps him through the angelic power of Azaezel; cf. Förster, 18–26. According to Agapius, bishop of Hierapolis in Syria in about 942 AD (Mahbub ibn Qustantin, Kitab al-‘ Unwan, cf. Forster, 44–52), Marcus taught that there were 360 gods, clearly referring to the Chaldean system of the 360 degrees into which the Zodiac circle is divided; cf. Förster, 49.

\textsuperscript{162} Iren., haer. II 32,3 (SC 294, 338 Rouss., Dout.); similarly Hipp., haer. VII 32,5 (219 Wend.). Eus., h. e. IV 7,9 (II/1, 310 Sch.); Epiph., haer. XXVII 4,7 (I, 305 Holl); Thoed. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 21 (224 Hes., Dr.); on the Carpocratians, cf. a recent work by R. M. Grant, Carpocratians and Curriculum: Irenaeus’ Reply, HThR 79, 1986, 127–36.

\textsuperscript{163} Iren., haer. I 25,3 (SC 264, 336 Rouss., Dout.); similarly Hipp., haer. VII 32,5 (219 Wend.). Eus., h. e. IV 7,9 (II/1, 310 Sch.); Epiph., haer. XXVII 4,7 (I, 305 Holl); Thoed. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 21 (224 Hes., Dr.); on the Carpocratians, cf. a recent work by R. M. Grant, Carpocratians and Curriculum: Irenaeus’ Reply, HThR 79, 1986, 127–36.


\textsuperscript{165} Iren., haer. I 25,3 (SC 264, 336 Rouss., Dout.); similarly Hipp., haer. VII 32,5 (219 Wend.). Eus., h. e. IV 7,9 (II/1, 310 Sch.); Epiph., haer. XXVII 4,7 (I, 305 Holl); Thoed. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 21 (224 Hes., Dr.); on the Carpocratians, cf. a recent work by R. M. Grant, Carpocratians and Curriculum: Irenaeus’ Reply, HThR 79, 1986, 127–36.

\textsuperscript{166} Iren., haer. I 25,3 (SC 264, 336 Rouss., Dout.); similarly Hipp., haer. VII 32,5 (219 Wend.). Eus., h. e. IV 7,9 (II/1, 310 Sch.); Epiph., haer. XXVII 4,7 (I, 305 Holl); Thoed. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 21 (224 Hes., Dr.); on the Carpocratians, cf. a recent work by R. M. Grant, Carpocratians and Curriculum: Irenaeus’ Reply, HThR 79, 1986, 127–36.

order to subjugate the Archons of the cosmos, who try to capture human souls. In this book Christ reveals a series of charakteres, i.e. seals — when synonymous with baptisms — by means of which Jaldaboath, Chouchô (god of darkness) and all the other lords of the cosmos could be “sealed”, or rendered harmless.

The other books in the codex Brucianus, namely the Anonimus Brucianus, as well as the Pistis Sophia of the codex Askewianus, also give instructions on the use of magic to neutralize the Archons ruling the world.

Heresiologists such as Irenaeus, Hippolytus and Epiphanius undoubtedly accused the Gnostics of magic in order to discredit them, and therefore their words cannot be accepted unquestioningly; yet the charakteres and magic words used by Gnostics and handed down in their original texts are also used in magical gems and papyri. Also, the testimonies of pagans, especially Plotinus and Porphyry, confirm similar forms of Gnostic religiosity: these Christians used incantatory formulae, spells, persuasive words, songs, cries, blowing and hissing to attract the higher entities and draw them to themselves. Gnostics performed exorcisms, in the belief that illnesses were the work of demons, who could be driven out by means of incantations.

Therapeutic exorcisms could be seen as part of a coherent system, in which the diabolical serpent ruled the world through its demons (who are sometimes identified with pagan gods). Christ had introduced baptism, by means of which the cosmic serpent and the demons afflicting humankind could be sealed. All this would continue until the end of time and the final victory over the Devil. These beliefs were widely held by all branches of Christianity.

Magic and Gnosis (or, at least, some streams of these types of heresy) were therefore closely interlinked and inseparable from each other. Gnostic texts made explicit reference to the writings of Zoroaster, who was considered initiated into Gnosis and did not know how to protect themselves. On these and similar Gnostic doctrines and practices cf. M.G. Lancelli, Gli Gnostici e il cielo. Dottrine astrologiche e reinterpretazioni gnostiche, SMSR 66, 2003, 83–4.


175 Plot., Emm. II, 9, esp. 14; Porph., Vita Plot. 16; cf. Sfameni Gasparro, Tra gnoSI e magia (n. 164).

176 Porph., Vita Plot. 16.

177 Plot., Emm. II, 9.


§ 15. Gnostics and magic

the founding father of the line of magi and of magic arts. We are therefore right in thinking that not enough importance is given to this fact by Morton Smith, who suggests that Simon was described as a magus in the pejorative sense of the term by hostile Christians wishing to bring into disrepute the leader of the new sect, who claimed to be a god. Hostility and an attempt to discredit are indeed very apparent in the Acts of the Apostles and the writings of heresiologists, but this does not mean that Simon and his disciples did not actually celebrate rites that Greek and Roman public opinion would have described as magic.180

Howard Jackson attributes the extensive use of magic words, formulae, symbols and rites in Gnostic texts, which are also found in magic papyri, gems or lamellae, to Gnostic imitation of the magi’s texts and doctrines, since those magic words and formulae had a meaning in magic texts that later was lost in Gnostic texts and rites. Although this is true in general, it must not be forgotten that magic words were not part of a religion that can be labelled as “magic”, because there was no such thing. Those who practised magic worshipped Isis, Sarapis and Horus, or Hecate and Apollo, or the Hebrew god, or the saviour-Messiah, and frequently worshipped all these gods together. In this sense, Dieterich’s theory that the papyri retain traces of Gnosticism is still totally valid. Furthermore, in the Coptic magic repertoire there are very clear elements that can be traced back to Gnosticism. Also there were certainly magi who were Gnostics or close to Gnosticism, to whom — as we shall see — some of the recipes in magical papyri or some of the magic figures on gems can be traced. Gnostic magi, of course, must also have drawn on the religious (and “magic”) heritage of Egypt or of the Greek world, but first of all they will have drawn on the traditions of the

str. 1 15,69 (II, 44 Stählin). Priscillianus was Zoroastris magi studiosissimus et ex mago episcopus: Hieron., Ep. 133,4 (CSEL 56, 248 Hilberg). The Apocryphon of John, moreover, opens by mentioning a Pharisee who was disparaging Jesus; the Pharisee was called Arianarios, the name of the Zoroastrian antagonist of Ahura Mazda.


180 The fact that there were indeed links between Gnosis and magic, aside of the polemical aspects in Irenaeus, is reiterated by Sfameni Gasparro, Eretici e magi (n. 16).

181 Jackson, The Origin in Ancient Incantatory voces magicae (n. 174), 69–79. J.-M. Sevrin, Le dossier baptismal Sethien, Quebec 1986, 280–4, maintains on the other hand that it is difficult to distinguish philosophical gnosia from popular and magical gnosia.

182 Abraxas, Leipzig 1891, esp. 150–2.


184 There is a risk here of acting like the serpent swallowing its own tail, in maintaining that the Gnostics used the material of the magi, who may however have been Gnostics.
Near East, and particularly on those Magi and Chaldeans who, at least during the final phase of the Republican age, also speculated on the Hebrew god’s nature and powers. 

Ophites and Peratae identified the serpent of the Garden of Eden with the bronze serpent made by Moses and the serpent into which the rod of Moses had been transformed: it was the god who had given humankind the gift of Gnosis and, at the same time, the science of magic. Magic and Gnosis were forms of knowledge that were not dissimilar from each other, because Gnosis drew to a certain extent on the wisdom of the Magi and Chaldeans. I believe that, starting from some point in history (perhaps from the 2nd century AD), another issue gave some Gnostics further reason to turn to magic. The most important, defining characteristic in complex Gnostic doctrines was contempt for the Creator’s work and, to some extent, for the Creator, who was distinguished from the higher god remote from matter. Accordingly, many Gnostics disdained the Creator’s precepts and extolled biblical figures who had disobeyed him, such as the serpent of Eden or Cain. The Marcionites actually relegated the Old Testament prophets to Hell, because of their relationship with the biblical god. The biblical god had unconditionally condemned magic and divination, which were equated with worship of foreign gods. Deuteronomy, for example, states: “When you have come into the Land which the Lord, your God, is giving you, you shall not learn to imitate the abominations of the peoples there. Let there not be found among you anyone who immolates his son or daughter in the fire, nor a fortune-teller, soothsayer, charmer, diviner or caster of spells, nor anyone who consults ghosts and spirits or seeks oracles from the dead. Anyone who does such things is an abomination to the Lord”. And in Leviticus, “Any man or woman among you who practises necromancy or divination must be put to death; they shall be stoned”; in Exodus, “You shall not permit a witch to live”. The Judean kings who yielded to the temptation to worship the gods of other peoples were accused of having practised magic. The prophets disowned and condemned magi and astrologers; Isaiah, for example, inspired by the Lord, said, “It is I who bring to nought the omens of fortune-tellers, who make fools of diviners, I turn wise men back and make their knowledge foolish”; and Jeremiah, “A sword is on the Chaldeans and on the people of Babylonia, and on her rulers and on her wise men! A sword is on the soothsayers, and they will become foolish!”.

In Gnostic thinking, therefore, the science of the Chaldeans was bound to be valued as a form of knowledge, precisely because it had been forbidden by the creator.

§ 16. The Hebrew god in 1st century BC Chaldean wisdom

Tertullian states that “the Marcionites very frequently are astrologers, and are not ashamed to live by the Creator’s stars”. Ephraem the Syrian attacks the practice of magic in his polemic against the heretics, particularly Marcionites, Manichaeans and the disciples of Bardesanes. Hippolytus devoted the whole of Book IV of his Refutatio to the Chaldeans, magi and astrologers, as the source of inspiration to Gnosticism; his conviction is supported by other authors, especially pagan authors, whose writings are therefore devoid of the polemical virulence of the heresiologists.

First of all there are two documents that differ from each other: a fragment of Varro and a magic lamella, which appear to give a uniform indication of
the presence of Hebraic religious elements in the doctrines of the Chaldeans. Varro, in the time of Caesar, wrote that the Chaldeans studied the nature of the Hebrew god in their secret writings. We do not know exactly what Varro meant by "Chaldeans": they could have been the Babylonian astrologers or the astrologers and magi of the Near East in general, or the fortune-teller astrologers who travelled around the world; but whether they could also be Jewish it is not clear. The founders of Hebraism were considered Chaldeans or at least Chaldean speakers, but the text of Lydus with the passage from Varro distinguishes Jews from Chaldeans. A passage from Valerius Maximus also distinguishes Jews from Chaldeans, who were lumped together in one category and repressed in 139 BC by the Roman authorities, as they were on another occasion during the age of Augustus.

On the other hand, we know of a magic lamella, from Emesa, dated, on a palaeographic basis, to about the early 1st century BC. The lamella depicts an ouroboros snake containing a complex system of hebraizing magic words and theonyms, of the kind we are very familiar with from magic texts and monuments of the Imperial Age. The image is defined as ζωγράφημα τοῦ θεοῦ, meaning "drawing of god", or perhaps "hieroglyph of god".

Varro and the lamella from Emesa helped to prove that before Simon Magus and before the spread of Gnosticism there was a Near Eastern form of magic that placed the Hebrew god at the centre of its doctrinal system; it is precisely this kind of magic that must have been drawn on by Simon and

---


201 On whom cf. Cat., Agr. 5.4. On the word Chaldeans, which first indicated a people, then the Babylonian clergy who studied astronomy, and then astrologers in general, cf. F. Cumont, La théologie solaire du paganisme romain, MAIBL 12/2, Paris 1909, 23, 4.

202 Abraham: Philo, Gig. 62; Somn. I 161; Moses: Philo, Mos. I 5.

203 Epit. of Julius Paris and of Ianarius Nepotianus I 3.3 ed. by Kempf, 16–7; Liv., Periochae Ox. 54, col. VIII (who only mentions the Chaldeans). On the problems, mainly textual, raised by the mention of Jews in this context, cf. infra, n. 212.


208 T. Tiberius 13, 18: Saturni sacram me tenuisse diem. On "Saturn's day" cf. also Frontin., Strat. I 1, 17, Tert., apol. 16, 11 (CSEL 69, 44 Hoppe); Marc. Emp. II 13, 79 Lichtenhan; Cass. Dio XXXVII 16, II, 17; 3, 21; XLIIX 22, 4; LXVII I, 7.

209 Juv. XIV 96; 105–7; Porph., in Hor., S. 19, 69.

210 Hor., S. 19, 69; Ov., Ars. I 415–6; Rem. 219–20; Pers. V 184.

which was being spread by the Jews of Asia Minor212 at the time when confraternities of Sabbatistā213 were active.

§ 17. Adam in Chaldean writings

In one of the chapters on Naassenes214, Hippolytus quotes a sermon which, in a part of it written perhaps around 100 AD215, lists figures of the primordial

212 Val. Max., Epit. by Iulius Paris I 3,3 (Kempf, 16—7); Liv., Per. Ox., 54, col. VIII; cf. F. Cumont, Les mystères de Sabazius et le Judaïsme, CRAI 1906, 63—79; Id., Les Religions orientales dans le paganisme romain, Paris 1929, 102—3. E. Bickerman, The Altars of Gentiles. A Note on the Jewish "Ius sacrum", RIODA III, série, 5, 1958 — Studies in Jewish and Christian History, II, Leiden 1980, 324—346, esp. 330—5, states that the measure was applied chiefly in Asia Minor. On the problems raised by the passage from Valerius Maximus cf. E. N. Lane, Sabazius and the Jews in Valerius Maximus, JRS 69, 1979, 35—38; Id., Corpus cultus Iovis Sabazii, Vols. 2—3, EPRO 100, Leiden 1985 and 1989, whose criticism is based on the fact that the main evidence of the relationship between Jews and Sabazius is the passage from Valerius Maximus, or rather a varia lection of this passage, considered corrupted or the result of a gloss. In actual fact, Cumont, A propos de Sabazius et du Judaisme, MB 14, 1910, 56, had already replied to the same criticism against him by A. Jamar with these words: "il est contraire à une saine méthode d'attribuer une sottise à un écrivain ou de supposer une corruption d'un manuscrit quand un renseignement transmis par la tradition n’est pas manifestement faux". Cumont, 57, demonstrates that the epitome of Iulius Paris (which provides information on the Jews and Sabazius) is preferable to the later Christian version of Nepotianus. Cf. a recent work on the problem: M. Bodinger, Deux problèmes d’histoire des religions au monde antique. I. Le dieu Sabazios et le Judaïsme, Archaemia 6, 2002, 121—139. 213 Cf. for instance F. Sokolowski, Lois sacrées de l’Asie Mineure, Paris 1955, no. 80; M. P. Nilsson, Geschichte der griechischen Religion, II, Munich 1950, 638; Bickerman, The Altars of Gentiles (n. 212), 338. On a Sambathike synodos see for instance W. Horbury and D. Noy, Jewish Inscriptions of Graeco-Roman Egypt, Cambridge 1992, no. 26. 214 Lac., V 7 (80 Wendl). 215 Three contributions have been noted in the sermon: a hymn to Attis (cf. earlier U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, Leséfrireth, Hermes 37, 1902, 328—31) with a pagan commentary, a treatise on the Anthropos dating back to an Alexandrian Gnostic circa 100 AD, and a final Roman Valentinian edition, circa 180 AD: J. Frickel, Hellenistische Erlösung in Christlicher Deutung, Leiden 1984. M. Simonetti, Qualche osservazione su presunte interpolazioni nella Predica dei Naasseni, VetChr 7, 1970, 59—68 shows that the Christian contribution to the sermon was quite old and could not be separated as an interpolation; J. Montserrat-Torrents, La notice d’Ippolyte sur les Naassenes, in: StPatr 17, ed. by E.A. Livingstone, Oxford 1982, 231—42, rejects the attribution of the passage from Hippolytus to Naassene doctrine and attributes it to Valentinian gnosticism. But it is preferable to attribute only the final version of the hymn to the Valentinians. A survey of the main theories on the genesis of the sermon, see M. G. Lancellotti, The Naassenes. A Gnostic Identity among Judaism, Christianity, Classical and Ancient Near Eastern Traditions, Münster 2000, 10—16. The paganisation of the hymn and of the commentary could perhaps be an illusion, because the Naassenes may have created the impression of being pagan, given their open-minded use of gentile polytheistic religion. Only recently, indeed, they were considered pagans (initially as "interpreters of the naos", and later as Naassenes) by E. J. Edwards, The Naming of the Naassenes: Hippolytus, Refutatio V 6—10 as Hieros Logos, ZPE 112, 1996, 74—80. 216 The creation of man by the Archons, as in the Apocalypse, is attributed by Theodor to an Apocalypse by the heretic Audi, who is supposed to have drawn his inspiration from Chaldean sources: Liber scholiorum XI 63 (CSCO 432, II, 239 Hes., Dr.); cf. H.-Ch. Puech, Fragments retrouvés de l’Apocalypse d’Allogène, in: Mélanges François Cumont, AlPh 4, Brussels 1936, 939; G. Quispel, Der gnostische Anthroopos und die Judische Tradition, Erzb 22, 1953, 195—234 = Gnostic Studies, I (n. 50), esp. 180, n. 17; on 181 Quispel maintains, quite rightly, that heterodox Jews interpreted the creation of man in astrological terms, and points out traces of this view in the Babylonian Talmud. 217 Zosim., Comm. de litt. Omega 8 (Les alchimistes grecs, IV, ed. by M. Mertens, Paris 1995, 4). 218 Ez. 1,26; cf. G. Quispel, Anthropos und Sophia (n. 203), 176—83. 219 R. du Mesnil du Buisson, Etudes sur les dieux phéniciens hérités par l’empire romain, Leiden 1970, 34.
A snake in the sky

or dreams; on earth he was comparable to a king and was also identified with the spirit of the dead king220. Given the chronology, it is likely that the Jewish concepts came from Mesopotamian thinking, rather than vice versa. It seems that the dialogue with Mesopotamian culture continued during the Hellenistic Age and the early Empire, when the books of Daniel, the *Apocalypse of Esra* (*4Esra*) and the books of *Enoch*, in which the visions of the celestial divine Man are particularly important, were written. In Babylonian Judaism of the first centuries of the Empire speculations flourished on the visions of Ezechiel, which, in addition to being the prime source of Hebraic mystical and astrological doctrines and those reflected in the *Dura Europos synagoge*221, were also a starting point for the Gnostic doctrine on the Anthropos, the anthropomorphic manifestation of God.

The Gnostic theme of the mirror was probably inspired by Mesopotamian and possibly Chaldean cosmogonic concepts. According to an ancient and well established doctrine, Sophia (or the Anthropos) looked down from on high at the watery matter reflecting her own image; she was attracted by it and her erotic reaction generated Jaldabaoth222, according to another, similar doctrine, the divine Anthropos manifested himself in the sky and the Archons recreated his image in the form of the first man223. The idea of the mirror existed earlier in Assyrian cosmogony, in which Assur created, as his own emanation, Anu, the sky, to “mirror” his existence in the world224.

The idea of magically “sealing” the demon under the earth, found in orthodox and Gnostic Christianity, was part of Chaldean wisdom225.

### § 18. The Jewish patriarchs and masters of astrology

There was also contact between Babylonian traditions regarding the Flood, quoted by the Chaldean Berossos226, and Jewish traditions concerning Noah, which, given the very close narrative similarities, dated back to the common Mesopotamian origin of the *saga*227. Flavius Josephus228 states that Berossos was referring to Abraham, though he did not mention his name, when he spoke of a great and righteous man, “versed in the heavens”. Around 220 a pupil of Callimachus, Hermippus229, and later Firmicus Maternus230, in the 4th century AD, consulted books on astronomy ascribed to Abraham. Between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, Artapanus231, an Egyptian Jew, maintained that Hermes Trismegistos was actually Moses, who had taught the Egyptians religion, whereas Abraham taught the Egyptian priests astrology; this view was endorsed in a work attributed to Eupolemus232 (first half of the 2nd century BC), who said that astrology had been discovered by Enoch (identified with Atlas) and then handed on by him to the Babylonians.

220 H. S. Kvanvig, *Roots of Apocalyptic. The Mesopotamian Background of the Enoch Figure and the Son of Man*, WMANT 61, Neukirchen, Vluyn 1988, Part 2, 345–599.


223 Apocryphon of John (NHC II,1; III,1; IV,1; BG 8502,2) 14; Hypostasis of the Archons (NHC II,4) 87; Origin of the World (NHC II,5) 114 etc.

224 S. Parpola, *The Assyrian Tree of Life: Tracing the Origins of Jewish Monotheism and Greek Philosophy*, JNES 52, 1993, 191, who also stresses that the cabbalistic doctrines of the Keter, as the “mirror” of God, are derived from this idea.

225 Amm.XXIII 6,24 states that Lucius Verus’ generals (165 AD) tore down the statue of Apollo Conaeus from Seleucia on the Tigris and took it to the temple of Apollo on the Palatine; the soldiers also found a narrow hole in the temple, sealed by the religious rites (arcana) of the Chaldeans, and they opened it thereby spreading the plague that was to afflict the Roman empire.

226 FGH 680, F 4, 14.

227 Berossos, *FGH* 680, T 3; F 4c and 8d.


229 In Vettius Val. II 28, 96 Kroll.

230 VIII 3,5; cf. IV, proem. 5; IV 17,2; 18,1. On Abraham as an astrologer in pagan authors: Jeffrey S. Siker, *Abraham in Graeco-Roman Paganism*, *JSJ* 18, 1987, 188–208.

231 In Eus., *PE* IX 18,1; 27 (CGS Eusebius VIII/1, 504 and 519–24 Mras) = *FGH* 726, F 3.

Eusebius certainly based his view on *Genesis*, which states that Abraham came from the land of the Chaldeans. After Eusebius, other authors continued to look upon Abraham as an astrologer. Medieval tradition held that Abraham had taught Zoroaster astrology, or that, vice versa, he had been taught by Zoroaster, and Abraham himself was considered a Chaldean. This was, therefore, a well-established tradition, whose origins may have been pagan, but are more likely to have been Jewish. Clearly, Eusebius feels some pride in attributing the invention of astrology to the Jews, and not the Egyptians.

On the subject of Gnosticism, it is extremely interesting that a Byzantine astrological treatise attributes the invention of astrology to Seth, Adam’s son; Seth was considered by many Gnostics as their founder, able to make revelations to them, like those in the Nag Hammadi treatise *The three steles of Seth* (NHC VII,5). Flavius Josephus, writing in the Flavian age, stated that Seth left a progeny of just, peace-loving men, who understood the secrets of the stars and, since Adam had predicted the Flood and other disasters, inscribed their doctrine on two steles.

The astrological books of Abraham have come down to us; they are also books on astronomy, revealed directly by angelic powers during visions and ascensions to heaven, books written at the time of the Maccabees and the late Hellenistic period of the Hasmoneans. Some parts of the revelations of Enoch, and especially the *Book of Watchers* (*JEnach* 1–36), are considered even more ancient.

For many years now scholars of Gnosticism have found in Enochic literature the oldest streams of the doctrines that the Gnostics would later appropriate, in particular the doctrine of the angels who came down to earth to take women as their wives and reveal to them the secrets of astronomy, magic and the natural elements. The same myth recurs in the untitled text of Nag Hammadi, known as the *Origin of the World*. *Enoch* is arguably the most important evidence of the Hebrew and pre-Christian roots of Gnostic doctrines. But it has also been noted that the outline for the narrative in *Enoch* was inspired by the Babylonian myth of Enmeduranki, seventh king of Sippar before the Flood, to whom the gods Shamash and Adad revealed all divine secrets and dictated the tables of the kings; Enmeduranki subsequently handed down these mysteries to his children.

*Qumran*:


§ 18. The Jewish patriarchs and masters of astrology
The influence of Chaldean astrology was probably also felt by the Palestinian Jewish world, especially during the Hasmonaean age, when Daniel's prophecies to the Babylonian king were celebrated. During the time of Herod, a Judean king would no doubt have been proud to welcome into his court the Magi astrologers who followed the comet from the East. The second chapter of Matthew's Gospel, with its description of the Magi, proves that the Jews had a high regard for the science of the stars.

From the age of the Hasmonaens Zodiatical figures were depicted in Palestinian synagogues. In Hellenized Jewish milieus the Judaic god and the sun (or their images, at least) were equated, as attested by the Sepher ha-Razim and the mosaic in the Beth Alpha synagogue depicting Helios in a chariot in the middle of the Zodiac, and by other documents. These processes of identification were echoed in the Hebraic theonyms attributed according to which the 12 stones on the breastplate of the high priest represented the Zodiac and the twelve patriarchs, in groups of four indicating the seasons. The Essene sect believed in the power of the stars, and eight of the Qumram manuscripts contained apocrypha of Enoch. One of these discusses the interpretation of thunder by using the Babylonian Zodiac.

In the early Imperial Age, no doubt, Jewish astrological pamphlets containing revealed wisdom proliferated; examples are found in magic manuals such as The sword of Moses (2nd to 3rd c. AD), the Eighth Book of Moses, the Wisdom of the Chaldeans; the Hekhalot, with its descriptions of ascensions to heaven, are also part of this literature. A slightly later work, the Sepher ha-Razim, or Book of Mysteries, containing the revelation of Raziel to Noah, was probably written in the early 4th century AD.

A very rich stream, especially as regards the demonic and natural magic based on the properties of substances and living beings, is found in the many apocryphal works of Solomon, particularly the Testament of Solomon, a manual on the subjugation of demons written during the early Imperial era, and in the Hygromanteia Salomonis or Letter from Solomon to Roboam, a treatise on magic and astrology probably written between the first and early second centuries AD. The writings of Solomon were used by the Gnostics, who refer to them in the Testimony of Truth (NHC IX, 3), in the Apocalypse of Adam (NHC V, 5) and the Origin of the World (NHC II, 5 and XIII, 2). The Treatise of Shem, an astrological work attributed to Sem, Noah's son, probably written in the 1st century AD, must also have been relatively old.

---

253 The Sword of Moses, ed. by M. Gaster, London 1898.
254 In PGM XIII.
We could continue to discuss the astrological and magical revelations attributed to angels, and to Adam, David, Daniel and Esra, for some time, but, even if we stop here, I think it is sufficiently clear that Mesopotamian Chaldean knowledge was widely shared by Hellenistic Jews, who assiduously pursued astrological speculations.

Both Book I of Enoch and the books of Daniel and the book of Jubilees (perhaps 2nd century BC) either condemn Babylonian astrology as a diabolical science, or stress its inferiority to wisdom directly revealed by God. This is certainly the dominant trait in Jewish astrology that distinguishes it from the "scientific" astrology of Babylonian Chaldeans. Gnostic astrology continues to follow the same path traced by Judaic revealed astrology. In Gnostic works it is Seth, Jesus or Mary who reveal to the faithful the truth about the planetary spheres and the deities who rule them. On closer inspection, we see that the early Empire was a time of great flowering of Judaic astrological literature, and many Gnostic treatises are the Christian continuation of this.

In § 36–37 we will return to the relationship between Chaldeans and Jews, and we will study the question of the Jews of Babylonia and their descendants who moved to Asia Minor.

§ 19. Hebraic elements in magic and pagan theurgy

Anyone who still has any doubts on the role of the speculations of magi and astrologers on the Hebrew god has only to read the magic papyri and lamellae and study magic gems: documents that bear witness to numerous Hebraic elements in astrological speculation. It would be impossible to attribute all these Hebraizing formulae to Jewish magi, and so it is certain that there were also non-Jewish magi and astrologers who speculated on the Bible.

This point has been made by many scholars, particularly M. Smith, who insists that the forms of magic in Judaism, in Christianity – both Gnostic and non-Gnostic – and in pagan polytheism derived from a common Hellenistic matrix. Other scholars have noted similarities between the Zoroastrian tradition of the ages of the world and the "Sethian" Gnostic tradition.

In practice, then, Jewish astrologers could have passed themselves off as "Chaldeans", even though their science, like the books of Hermes Trismegists, owed more to revelations by God and the angels than to an empirical study of the sky.

Judaic, Semitic and Persian belief in angels was shared by the Chaldeans and very soon spread through the Greek and Roman worlds. The Hebraic or Hebraizing beliefs and practices of magi, philosophers and theurgists of the Imperial Age probably sprang from Chaldean tradition. Origen remarks that "many of those who recite formulae to drive away demons use expressions such as: "the God of Abraham"... Even if these names are recognized by everyone as Jewish, they are often included by the Egyptians in magic formulae (ὕψωσαν ὁμολογομένους ἐβραίων ἄγγελοι πολλοί τοῖς Ἀγαθοίς ἐπικεφαλήμονες ἐνεργεῖν τινα ἑνέσπαστος μαθηματικῶς); he then stresses that "the formula "the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob", is used not only by the members of the Jewish nation in their prayers to God and in exorcisms of demons, but also by nearly all those who practice spells and magic. The author testifies to the great interest shown by the Platonist Numenius of Apameia in Judaic literature. According to the Life of Isidore by the neo-Platonist Damascius, the wise Theosebius drove a demon out of a woman's body by forcing it to make an oath (horkise) in the name of "the sun's rays and the God of the Jews". Exorcisms were in fact also carried out by non-Jewish magi. In one magic papyrus there is a spell described as "Jewish" but used, in all probability, by non-Jews, since it had to be "labelled" by indicating its Jewish origin. For curses, too, magic, and the Stars in the Ancient and Late Antique World, ed. by S. Noegel, J. Walker, B. Wheeler, Pennsylvania University Park 2003, 69–82, seek to minimize the Hebraic voces magicae.

263 There is an excellent exposition in W. and H. G. Gundel, Astrologoumena, Wiesbaden 1966, 51–59, where there is a bibliography; cf. the recent vast work by K. von Stuckrad, Das Ringen um die Astrologie (n. 245), esp. chapters 3–7.

people turned to Hebraic tradition. In magic, non-Jewish divinities were sometimes attributed the characteristics of the Hebrew god. Jews living under the Empire were well aware that Theurgists and other magic specialists used the name of the Hebrew god, and we know, as already stated, that the Theurgists were considered the inheritors of Chaldean wisdom. The Chaldean Oracles have been considered a form of pagan Gnosis.

Two inscriptions dating to the middle of the 3rd century AD from Acmonia (MAMA VI, 335; J. Gager, Curse Tablets and Binding Spells from the Ancient World, New York, Oxford 1992, no. 91) use the “Deuteronomy curses”; the first of these probably was not invented by a Jew, the second is uncertain. It must be remembered that many Jews had been living in Phrygia since the late 3rd century BC.

For instance: PGM XIII, 1061: ὁ ὀνομάτων Βαλκόναμι, in which the Hebrew God is identified with the Syrian Baalshamin; cf. infra, note 734.

In works that describe visions of the divine world such as Hekhalot Zutreti (2nd–3rd c. AD) and Re'uyot Ye'ezkel (“Visions of Ezekiel”, 4th to 5th c. AD) Jewish authors claim to know the correct form of God’s name, unlike the theurgists and magi who used it wrongly; cf. G. Scholem, Über eine Formel in den koptisch-gnostischen Schriften und ihren jüdischen Ursprung, ZNW 30, 1931, 170–176; I. Gruenwald, Apocalyptic and Merkavah Mysticism, Leiden, Cologne 1980, 145.

Chnoubis the serpent God

§ 20. Chnoubis and Chnum

So far we have only partly resolved the contradiction between the Ophitic doctrine presented by Irenaeus, which distinguishes the snake from Christ, and the Ophitic mystery ritual described by Epiphanius, which equates the sacred snake with Christ. And we have still more arguments to submit which prove that worshippers of Ialdabaoth’s son, the tempter serpent, really did exist, as asserted by heresiologists and hagiographers. These may be insoluble problems, but even so we need to collect and examine all the evidence, which consists not only of literature but also engraved stones and other monuments, and cannot simply be regarded as a cultural dialogue between Palestine and Alexandria. We will then examine an important Gnostic doctrine concerning the serpent of Nous, in which elements of Anatolian and Egyptian religions converge.

Chnoubis/Chnoumis was one of the 36 Egyptian Decans, each of which occupied 10 degrees of the Zodiac. His image consists of two elements: a snake’s body and a lion’s head emanating rays. A similar god was raised to the status of supreme deity by doctrinal circles close to Gnosticism. The idea that the supreme god had the form of a lion and a snake was, as we have seen, held by gnosticizing non-Christian magi, who invoked him with the words: χαῖρε δόξον, ἀκαματε λέων (“hail, serpent, indomitable lion”).

In their passionate quest for the true image of the Hebrew god, Bible scholars must have noticed that the word YHWH resembled the Aramaic HYWAH, “animal”. There are traces of this thinking in Gnostic treatises, in which

273 Two inscriptions dating to the middle of the 3rd century AD from Acmonia (MAMA VI, 335; J. Gager, Curse Tablets and Binding Spells from the Ancient World, New York, Oxford 1992, no. 91) use the “Deuteronomy curses”; the first of these probably was not invented by a Jew, the second is uncertain. It must be remembered that many Jews had been living in Phrygia since the late 3rd century BC.

274 For instance: PGM XIII, 1061: ὁ ὀνομάτων Βαλκόναμι, in which the Hebrew God is identified with the Syrian Baalshamin; cf. infra, note 734.

275 In works that describe visions of the divine world such as Hekhalot Zutreti (2nd–3rd c. AD) and Re'uyot Ye'ezkel (“Visions of Ezekiel”, 4th to 5th c. AD) Jewish authors claim to know the correct form of God’s name, unlike the theurgists and magi who used it wrongly; cf. G. Scholem, Über eine Formel in den koptisch-gnostischen Schriften und ihren jüdischen Ursprung, ZNW 30, 1931, 170–176; I. Gruenwald, Apocalyptic and Merkavah Mysticism, Leiden, Cologne 1980, 145.


278 Cf. A. Böhlig, P. Labib, Die koptisch-gnostische Schrift ohne Titel aus Codex II von Nag Hammadi, Berlin 1962, commentary to 114; Stroumsa, Another Seed (n. 203), 52. The Hebraic form was ֶלֶוֶו (ʿish畅通).

279 Cf., for instance, Origin of the World (NHC IL5) 114; 119; Origen, Cels. VI 30 (II, 100 Koet.).
the Hebrew god, Jaldabaoth, together with the other Archons of the planetary spheres, had the form of an animal, especially that of a lion.\(^{280}\) It was widely believed by Gnostics that the Kosmokrator, the Lord of the World, had the form of a snake.\(^{281}\) In the Apocryphon of John (NHC II, I; III, I; IV, I; BG 8502, 2, 10) we read that Jaldabaoth "had the form of a dragon, the face of a lion with fiery eyes darting lightning and flames... and (Sophia) wrapped him in a shining cloud...". This corresponds exactly to a description of Chnoubis, as does that of the indomitable lion-serpent, to whom however prayers were offered.

We will now examine the Egyptian interpretation of the Gnostic serpent, in the form of the leontocephalous snake Chnoubis/Chnoumis. On gms his name often appears as Chnoumis, undoubtedly because this god was identified with the Egyptian creator god Chnum. In Egypt Chnum was worshipped mainly in Syene as the god of the Nile flood\(^{282}\), which began under his influence in the sign of Leo\(^{283}\). Furthermore the *vox magica* Harpunchouhis is well-attested; it is a variation of Harperchounphui, a title given to Horus

\(^{280}\) Cf. particularly Origen, Cels. VI 30–1 (II, 100–1 Koet.); many Gnostic texts speak of the leonine nature of this god: cf. for instance: The Hypostasis of Archons (NHC II, 4) 94; On the Origin of the World (NHC II, 5) 100; Apoc. John (NHC II, I; III, I; IV, I; BG 8502, 2) 10; Pistis Sophia, 131–32; 39; 50 (Schmidt, Madernroig, 46–47; 63; 91); cf. H. M. Jackson, The Lion becomes Man. The Gnostic Leontomorphic Creator and the Platonic Tradition, Atlanta 1985 (according to which the leontocephalous form of the Gnostic demiurge had its origin in certain biblical verses, but was above all Egyptian-inspired, and the leonine iconography of Chnoubis came from the identification of the creator god Chnum with Yahweh, and of Yahweh with Egyptian leontocephalous gods such as Bastet and Mios). E. Aydeet Fischer-Mueller, Yaldabaoth: the Gnostic Female Beast.

\(^{281}\) J. B. Pritchard, Texts from Babylonian and Egyptian Cuneiform Inscriptons, 1955, p. 102.

\(^{282}\) Petosiridis, De lapidibus 35 (170 Halleux, Schamp): "white onyx, completely translucent, like air... inscribe on it the coils of a serpent whose front part is the head of a lion emanating rays. When worn, this stone completely stops stomach pains, and whatever you eat you will digest well"; Hephastion IV 1 (II, 143 Pingree: "protection of Proclus’s stomach")\(^{281}\), another bears the inscription: *typhoym 1 Χνουμίς (sic)*\(^{281}\) ("of the stomach (scil. amulet) or Chnoubis").


\(^{284}\) Nouphi (= nephē) meant "good", "perfect".

\(^{285}\) Cf. Mastrocinque, Studi sul Mitrainsmo (n. 18), 69, n. 224.

\(^{286}\) St. John Chrysostom, Homilies on the Apocalypse, 44, 80. 1: "It may well be that a number of magi and amulet wearers perceived Chnoubis as a great Egyptian astral god, but in all probability in other religious spheres his figure was the subject of further speculation, mainly biblical in nature.

The image of Chnoubis, the serpent with a lion’s head emanating rays, was reproduced over and over again on emerald-green stones. Chnoubis was certainly one of the figures most often seen on magical gems. The rays encircling his head have always been considered proof that Chnoubis was a sun-god. This has a positive connotation, evoking the luminous nature of the Gnostic and astrological god of the pole, who had the form of a snake or a lion.\(^{286}\)

Many gemstones with the image of Chnoubis were amulets against stomach diseases. The symbol that frequently accompanies his image, a crossed triple S, was recommended for the same purpose\(^{287}\). One of these gems is inscribed with the words φυλάξων ὑπήκοος στόμαχος Πρόσκολο ("protect the health of Proclus’s stomach")\(^{281}\), another bears the inscription: *στόμαχον Ἡ Χνουμίς (sic)*\(^{281}\) ("of the stomach (scil. amulet) or Chnoubis").
Chnoubis the serpent God

on one agate the god's image is accompanied by the inscription “great god of the stomach”296; and on two other gems the command πεισον (digest!)297 is repeated. Sometimes the image of Chnoubis was reproduced on gems depicting the womb, an organ controlled and placated by the god295, together with Isis, Osiris and other Egyptian deities. The Chnoubis amulets also assisted to regulate menstruation, stimulate the flow of breast milk, and stop haemorrhaging, bleeding ulcers and abnormal digestive juices in the stomach.

Just who were these pro-magic doctors who prescribed this type of amulet? On the “uterine” gems Chnoubis is accompanied by groups of Egyptian gods. It is quite possible, therefore, that the specialists prescribing the use of this specific image were predominantly pagan and influenced by Egyptian religious beliefs. There is no doubt that many Chnoubis amulets were designed and used by pagans who were fascinated by Egyptian mythology and astrology. Also, the depiction of the snake, raised on two coils in the form of an 8 lying on its side, with its head emitting rays and surrounded by a nimbus294, is typical of gems of Egyptian provenance295, and certainly of pagan origin. Galen’s account296 indicates that even Hippocratic medicine was, after all, the symbol of Asclepius.

§ 21. He who broke the giants

Another problem is posed by recurring inscriptions describing Chnoubis as the conqueror of giants: Γιγαντοφόρητα, Γιγαντονικτοφόρητα, Γιγαντοφόροντα, vel similia298: “he who breaks giants”, “he who stiles and breaks giants”, “he who kills giants”299.

In a complex “Hebrew” exorcism performed in the name of the Hebrew god, attributed to the Egyptian magus Pibechis, the Hebrew god Sabaoth is invoked and hailed as “he who destroyed the giants with lightning”300. Several parts of this text are inspired by Rabbinic tradition301, confirming how deeply rooted the theme of giants and of Chnoubis gigantorekta was in Judaic doctrine. In another magical prescription, of essentially Greek tradition, the supreme sun god is flanked by 16 giants302.

The identification of Chnoubis with the Hebrew god explains the title “he who broke (or stifled) the giants”: the divinity of Elephantine, Chnum, was the god who brought the Nile flood, who ruled over water and all liquid elements303, and therefore had also sent the Flood. The Bible frequently

165

291 Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 59.
293 Socrates et Dionysius, de lap. 36 (171 Halleux, Schamp).
294 Cf. SGG, I, 158.
296 Cf. above, note 287.
299 Note that the image of Chnoubis is hardly ever accompanied by that of the snake-footed rooster (extensively used on magic gems), that is to say the giant and the giant slayer are never seen facing each other, even though the snake-footed rooster is depicted alongside many divinities, both Egyptian and Greek. One such stone (SGG, I, 252) depicts a snake-footed lion and, on the reverse, bears the inscription ΙΙΙΤΑΝΤΟΠΗΚΤΑ; in the work by Delatte-Derchais on the gem, no. 12, the snake-footed rooster is accompanied, on the reverse side, by the same inscription. The gem depicting Chnoubis and a snake-footed rooster from Bombay (cf. J. H. Middleton, The Lewis Collection of Gems and Rings, London 1892, 79), examined by Delatte, Derchain, Les intailles (n. 288), no. 87, is probably false: M. Smith, Rev. of Delatte, Derchain, AJA 71, 1967, 418; cf. also note to SGG, I, 234. On the subject of Gigantorekta (“he who destroys giants”) the expression rumpere serpentes; used by Ps.Quintil., Decl. X 15, describes one of the operations that magi were able to perform. The verb is also used in another well-known expression: rumpere invidiae.
300 PGM IV, 3007–86, esp. 3059; Jesus is also invoked together with the Hebrew god. This reference to the killing of giants recurs in two medieval exorcisms: Ps. Bas., exorc. 2 (PG 31, 1679); L. Delatte, Un office byzantin d’exorcisme (Ms. de la Lavra du Mont Athos, Q 20), MAIBL 52, Brussels 1957, 37, line 11; cf. A.A. Barb, Rev. of Delatte, Derchain, Gn. 41, 1969, 296 and n. 5. Cf. the tradition of the Kyranides on the giants who had built the tower of Babel: see note 307.
302 PGM II, 102.
303 In Origen, in Joh. 6,48 (SC 157, 316–18 Blanc) it is said that the Nile was the kingdom of the dragon. Diod. I 26,6 mentions a victory by Osiris over the giants. Note that Osiris was the god believed to cause the Nile flood.
mentions Yahweh’s dominion over the waters, particularly the Red Sea and the Nile.304 One of the oldest beliefs—found in Enochic literature—on which Gnostic doctrine is based has its origin in an interpretation of a passage in Genesis 6.4, which tells the story of the angels, who were the sons of God and had lain with women and generated children; these children destroyed men and spread evil, so that God repented of his creation and sent the Flood. The angels’ children (the Nephilim) are referred to by the term γίγαντες, γίγας; GiBoR, GiBWR, which indicates a hero or a great man, but is translated in the Septuagint as γῆγας, "giant"305, when it occurs in the phrase ἐκεῖνον ἤρχετο οἱ γίγαντες οἱ ἀνταῖνονς, which could also be taken to mean "giants born of, or descendants of the Aiôn". The Septuagint also translates Nephilim as γῆγας, "giant"305. The myth of the birth of the giants and their destruction by God flourished to an extraordinary degree in late-Hellenic Judaic literature (especially in the books of Enoch), in Gnosticism and later in Manichaeism.306 A biblical Gigantomachy in the East was imagined, coinciding with the destruction of the tower of Babel.307

The biblical episode was of fundamental importance in the development of Gnosticism, because it showed the Lord repenting of his creation and willing to save only the few spiritual men, the chosen ones. Since the theme of giants in Hebrew and Gnostic literature has been extensively dealt with by other scholars,308, we will only focus on the variation which states that the destroyer of giants was the god with the form of a snake. As we have read in the passage from Irenaeus describing Ophitic doctrine, in which the heresiologist asserts that the serpent, son of Jaldabaoth, but also an instrument of the repentant creator of the world, who sent the Flood to destroy the whole of creation, except for the few righteous men, by water.

The myth of the origin of the giants and their destruction by God seems to prefigure the condemnation of the serpent cult, echoed by Theodoretus and biographers of Thomas and Cyriacus. As we have already seen (§§ 11–12), there are also well-documented Gnostic traditions in which the instructor serpent is seen in a totally favourable light, and is frequently placed in the seventh heaven or above, on the cosmic pole. The spread of gems depicting Chnoubis with the inscription Gigantorekta would suggest that the solar serpent and enemy of the giants was by no means the enemy of humankind, but if anything was akin to the sovereign of the seventh heaven. It may be, then, that we are looking at two opposing schools of thought: the doctrine of the worshippers of Chnoubis and that of his enemies. As we shall see later, this reversal was a result of Christianization, which clashed with Jewish thinking and the ideas of peoples influenced by Judaism who revered the lion-serpent as a manifestation of the Hebrew god. Christian Gnosticism identified Chnoubis with the devil, the Beast of the Apocalypse, whereas doctrines similar to Gnosticism which remained faithful to Egyptian Judaism continued to revere that divinity. But this will be discussed more fully in §§ 24 and 43.

In the Prayer of Cyriacus the serpent is said to have "extinguished the giants' hearts": this serpent is the ouroboros devouring its tail, identified with the divine Mother, introduced Adam and Eve to gnosis in the Garden of Eden, so that Jaldabaoth was angered and drove out the first man and also the serpent: "Sed et Serpentem adversus Patrem operantem delectum ab eo in deorsum mundum. In proestatem autem suam redigentem Angelus qui hic sunt..."310 Having been hurred by Jaldabaoth down to earth, the serpent therefore subjugated the angels who were there. In the Ophite myth the Serpent surrounded himself with demons, his children, and caused harm to humankind. He was, therefore, the Devil, according to Irenaeus. In the speculations of Hebraizing magi sympathetic to Ophite ideas and worshippers of Chnoubis, the repentant creator of the Bible became the serpent that “broke and stifled” the giants, who were the angels’ children. In Gnostic texts the serpent is the creator’s disobedient son, while in Judeo-Egyptian doctrine Chnoubis is the creator himself, who sent the Flood to destroy the whole of creation, except for the few righteous men, by water.
Chnoubis the serpent God

The image of Chnoubis is often accompanied by a *charakter* in the form of a crossed triple S and the word ANOX. In one magical papyrus, it is defined as a Hebrew word, but it may have been Coptic. In both cases it means “I”, “I am”\(^{312}\). Anoch was also a theonym, designating one of the three aspects of the sun. Another magical papyrus names the “three Helioi: Anoch, Mane and Barchuch”\(^{314}\). Barb\(^{315}\) has quite rightly pointed out that Anoch, as a theonym, corresponded to the definition of the Hebrew god as “I am the one who is”\(^{316}\). The Greek rendering of these words: ‘O ὄν, is a translation of the biblical definition of God\(^{317}\). YHWH, was an inflection (qal future) of the verb to be, ÏÎÏ, and means “is”, “the one who is”. The same notion was expressed by the *vox* ᾧΔς: “I am”; it could also be accepted by the followers of Plato, who\(^{318}\) defines the celestial divinity as τὸ ὄν ὄντος, “that which truly is”; and

\(^{311}\) Evil was often depicted as a Medusa’s head writhing with snakes, vanquished by Perseus (above, note 292) or exorcized by the formula of Christian uterine gems (SGG, I, 315–316). Note that Chrys., in ets qui Pascha jejunant 3 (PG 48, 870) says that Christ stifled the devil.

\(^{312}\) PGM XIII, 83; 148–9; 458.

\(^{313}\) Cf. A. Jacoby, Ein berlinter Chnubisamulet, ARW 28, 1930, 272, n. 3; Barb, Abraxas-Studien (n. 305), 67–86; 73–76.

\(^{314}\) PGM XII, 217–8.

\(^{315}\) Abraxas-Studien (n. 305), 73–76.

\(^{316}\) In the Septuagint, Ex. 3,14: ἐγώ εἰμι ὃ ὄν; Vulgate: sum qui sum; Naassenne Sermon (Hipp., haer. VII, 25, 84 Wend.): εἰμὶ ὃ εἰμὶ.

\(^{317}\) Ex. 3,14.

\(^{318}\) Phaedr. 247 D.
by Hebraizing magi and magi close to Gnostic groups, who saw in him the image of the god who had vanquished the giants; he carried with him the sign of the creator and was identified with the Egyptian creator. Perhaps some Gnostic thinkers saw Chnoubis as the entity who had righted the wrongs of creation through gnosis.

§ 23. The leontocephalous god

There are gems on which the god Chnoubis has the features of a warrior with a breast plate and human arms, but he has a lion's head, his right hand is holding a sword, and he has a long snake's tail instead of legs331. There are other variations on the theme: a snake-footed warrior with a donkey's head, an allusion perhaps to the belief that a donkey-idol was worshipped in the temple at Jerusalem332; or else the same divinity has a monkey's head (Thoth)333; there are also images of mummies of Osiris with snake’s feet coming out from below334. There are gems showing a warrior with two serpentiform legs and a lion’s head335. They were used, at least in some cases, to aid digestion336. Usually, the leonine and serpentiform warriors carry a sword instead of a whip, sometimes accompanied by a palm branch, to emphasize their warrior-like nature337.

We will now look at a very well-attested class of gems, showing the anthropomorphic leontocephalous god. This is basically an Egyptian divinity, as is demonstrated by the fact that the same gem workshop produced two virtually identical gems, with the same angelic names, except that one shows the lion-headed god, the other Anubis (SGG, I, 71).

Hebraic interpretations of this god are important. We have seen that the Hebrew god was also perceived as a lion-headed god, and he is depicted as such on a number of magic gems, including a very famous one338 showing an anthropomorphic lion-headed demon (fig. 1) accompanied by the inscription Ίλάδεθιαωθ / Άαμηλ; and on the reverse: ΊΔ / Ιώο Ζεφαωθ Αθνωνα Ίεωναθ Άρφως Ασταφεος. These are the names of the planetary Archons typical of Ophite Gnostics, referred to by Origen and Irenaeus339. The angelic name Ariel, which accompanies Jaldabaoth (the Hebrew god’s Gnostic name) on the obverse of the gem, very probably meant “Lion of God”340. Moreover we know that it was a firmly rooted Gnostic belief that the Creator had a lion’s face341.

331 The inscriptions sometimes accompanying the image mention Chnoubis: M. Dunand, Fouilles de Byblos, I, Paris 1939, 44 and pl. CXXXVII, no. 1250; Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 269, D 99–101.


333 Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), D 181; on the images of the monkey symbolizing the sun, replacing Horus, see 155.

334 Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), D 186; SGG, I, 245.

335 Cf. SGG, I, 252.


337 According to Rabbinic tradition (Midrash on Gen. 11, Bereshit Rabba 38, I/1, 305 Freedman, Simon), those who built the tower of Babel placed a deity armed with a sword, fighting against God, on top of the tower.


339 Jaldabaoth, Iaō, Sabaoth, Adonai, Eloeu/Aiolaios, Horaio/Oreus, Astaphaios: Orig., Cels. VI 31 and 32 (II, 101–2 Koet); Iren., haer. 130,5 (SC 264, 368 Rouss., Dout.); see also Origen: Contra Cels., ed. by H. Chadwick, Cambridge 1965, 349, n. 2. In a gem in the Archaeological Museum of Florence (inv. no. 15096, which will be published in SGG, II) the leontocephalous god is surrounded by a series of magical names of the planets (Semia, Kanteu…).

340 As regards Kronos, Mythogr. Vat. III 1,8 (I, 155–6 Bode) expounds the doctrine that the head of Saturn had the attributes of a serpent, a lion or a boar, according to the season.

341 Hy. Arch. (NHC II,4) 94; 99; and especially Origin of the World (NHC II,5) 100, where it is stated that the Archon Jaldabaoth was called “Ariel” by the perfect ones (the
Gems showing a similar lion-headed god, who on some of them is holding in his hand the serpent Chnoubis in the form of a spinal column, probably derive from the same prototype that inspired the gem showing the leonine Jaldabaoth. There is also a chalcedony showing the lion-headed god accompanied by the inscription ΧΨΟΗΣ ΦΟΥΓ ΩΜΓΟΥ. The same inscription accompanies the lion-headed god with the serpent Chnoubis in his hand on an Egyptian bronze amulet (fig. 2) depicting an Egyptian magic pantheon; while another gem bears the inscription ἘΚΑΝΤΟΝΟΤΩΞ, the Greek translation of the position held by an officer of the Jewish-Hellenic army; and another has the inscription ΣΑΨΨΟΨ ΦΟΥΓ ΩΜΓΟΥ. Within this iconographic category is a series with a prayer to Seth and, i.e., Kúrie ("O Lord"), probably indicates Judaic or Christian influence.

Another series shows the lion-headed god with six rays or flames emanating from his sides, lifting up a tablet (interpreted as the Mosaic law given to Moses on Sinai) with the legend ἩΠΩ accompanied by inscriptions on the reverse side urging the stomach to digest; and there is also a series of numerous gems (fig. 3) showing the lion-headed god in an Egyptian kilt.
wielding Egyptian-style symbols, as well as a rod with a serpent – sometimes with a lion’s head350 – entwined round it.

Other gems showing the lion-headed warrior god identify him with Judah, founder of the Jewish tribe of the same name, famed for being an indomitable warrior351.

On a gem found at Sakkara and conserved in New York352, the leontocephalous divinity is accompanied by an inscription identifying him with the god of Leontopolis, lord of thunder, lightning and wind, whose names are Miós, Miös, Armios, Ousirrmos, Phrê, Simiephe, Phnouto, Phós, Pyr and Phlôx. This is the lion-headed or leonomorphic god Mios of Leontopolis, identified with Ἐ (in the form Phrê), Horus (in the form Harmios), Osiris (in the form Ousirrmos), and described as Great God (in the form Phnouto), light and fire (Phós, Pyr and Phlôx)353. This gem is also linked to those requesting protection for oneself and one's family, because the inscription ends with an invocation by one Ammonius for the god’s grace, using the same verb ἔλεην, “have mercy”, “be benevolent”. Given that from the 2nd century BC until the 1st century AD, not only the cult of the leonine sun-god Mios and the leonine goddess Baset but also that of the Hebrew god flourished at Leontopolis, the figure of the lion-headed sun-god probably represented a number of deities at the same time: the leontocephalous Mios, Horus, Osiris, who were solar deities, and Yahweh, who was lord of thunder, lightning and wind354.

350 On the various iconographies of the leontocephalous god cf. Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 152. The gem in fig. 3 is published by S. Michel, Bunte Steine – Dunkle Bilder: “Magische Gemmen”, Freiburg 2001, 58, plate 9, 54. In PGM IV, 2006–2125 there is an instruction to draw a similar god; the prescription is in a letter from the Thessalian magus Pitys to King Ostanes; in lines 2124–5 the magus orders that Osiris be depicted “as he is shown by the Egyptians”, which proves that the writings of Pitys did not date back to an Egyptian magus (cf. E. N. O’Neil, in: GMPT, 75).


352 P. Perdrizet, Antiquités de Leontopolis, MMAIBL 25, 1921–22, 359 and 357, fig. 2; Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 183–5.

353 In the cosmogony of Philo of Byblos (FGH 790, F 2, 9), these are the names of the three mortals born of Aión and Protogonos, for whom the mountains Caíos, Libanos, Antilibanos, and Brathû (Tabor) were named (cf. O. Eisefeld, Der Gott des Tabor und seine Verbreitung, ARW 31, 1934, 14–41). In Gen. 15,17 God appeared to Abraham as a tongue of fire: φλέξ and στεφάνος.

354 Cf. Gen. 7–9 (the Flood); Ex. 9,22–25 (the plague of hail); Ps. 77, 17–19; Jer. 10,13. It has occasionally been noted that another lion-headed god, Apedemak, was worshipped at Meroe during the Hellenistic-Roman era (see: L. Zabkar, Apedemak, Lion God of Meroe, Warnister 1975), who could also be identified with the deity on Gnostic gems; cf. O. Neverov, Le thème égyptien dans les amulettes magiques de l’époque d’Empire Romain, in: L’Egitto in Italia dall’antichità al Medioevo. Atti del III congresso intern. Roma 1995, Rome 1998, 470. I do not rule out the possibility that the lion-headed serpents mentioned in note 331 represent Apedemak.


356 Her. II 137. Identification with Isis-Aphrodite: Cat. Southesk (n. 297), 155 no. 27.


358 Cels. VI 32 (H, 102 Koet.).

359 PGM IV, 1167–1226.


Moreover, the temple of Yahweh at Leontopolis stood on the site of the ruins of the ancient temple of “the fierce Bubastis”355, i.e. the goddess Bastet (=Sekhmet), who was identified with Artemis356.
Arco (in the Trentino region, just north of Lake Garda)\textsuperscript{361}. It opens with the following series of theonyms invoking protection: ἀγείε Πρωτογενέτωρ Ειλάδαλχαοβ Λαθημαργωτί Ζεανα Ιάοο... Ειλάδαλχαοβ (pronounced Ialdalchoab)\textsuperscript{362} is obviously Jaldabaoth, here referred to as Protagonator – the first parent\textsuperscript{363}, and distinct from Iao. The author of the formula invoked Iao and the whole series of magical theonyms for help against epilepsy, demonic apparitions and other evils. Jaldabaoth here is described as ἀγιος (holy). This type of amulet proves beyond any doubt that there were magi who had some contact with Gnosticism and prayed to Jaldabaoth.

On some magic gems (SGG, I, 128) Ἰαλδαθαίιαν, at the start of a magic logos, accompanies the image of the solar scarab\textsuperscript{364}. The name Jaldabaim (a royal plural), composed by analogy with Elohim, has the numerical value 99, like Αφλος. The final -b could also be an erroneous transcription of -th. It is interesting to note that the deceased who wore the amulet had a ring on his finger with an onyx showing Hermes, indicating that he believed in pagan gods, even if he used Gnostic, or Gnostic-inspired, magic formulae.


\textsuperscript{362} The final -b could also be an erroneous transcription of -th. It is interesting to note that the deceased who wore the amulet had a ring on his finger with an onyx showing Hermes, indicating that he believed in pagan gods, even if he used Gnostic, or Gnostic-inspired, magic formulae.

\textsuperscript{363} Protagonator, ζιποιοῖν and other names for the first parent of generation and life were given both to the Zeus of Stoic theology and to the Hebrew god: cf. E. Norden, Jahve und Moses in hellenistischer Theologie, in: Kleine Schriften zum klassischen Altertum, Berlin 1966, 283.


\textsuperscript{365} C. Bonner, The Numerical Value of a Magical Formula, JEA 16, 1930, 9.
none other than Sabaoth, the god of hosts. The probable switching of names is corroborated by the fact that on gems the lion-headed god could be called either Jaldabaoth or Sabaoth. The speculations of the Jewish heretics had resulted in the creation of two figures, Jaldabaoth and Sabaoth, destined to play a central role in Gnosticism. One was the "young god" or "Son God", and the other was the "god of hosts"; the various schools of thought exchanged the roles of these two figures, so that the sovereign of the cosmos could be either Jaldabaoth or Sabaoth. The two powers in heaven were the supreme spiritual god and Jaldabaoth, his equal and lord of the cosmos: one eternal, the other young and bellicose; one remote from matter, the other destined to shape matter as the omnipotent sovereign, Pantokrator, and as the lord of generation, Protogenetor.

The lion-headed god, as we have seen, was the god of Leontopolis, a solar deity identified with Egyptian divinities. This leads to the almost inevitable conclusion that Jaldabaoth was the creation of the Jewish priests of the temple of Yahweh at Leontopolis. In this way the clergy were able to explain the existence of a second Temple as the result of the Egyptian Hebrews' special devotion to the first manifestation of God in a lion-headed human form; and thus it was that the Hebrew religion practised in the Heliopolitan demus merged with indigenous culture, resulting in identification of the leontocephalous lord of the cosmos with Harpocrates or Sarapis.

§ 24. The Christianization of Jaldabaoth

We have seen that several gems show the lion-headed god holding Chnoubis in his hand, and therefore the two figures were often merged into a single doctrinal system. On the one hand, then, we have the lion-headed god Jaldabaoth invoked as sovereign of the cosmos and identified with Harpocrates and other Egyptian supreme deities, and on the other we have the lion-headed Jaldabaoth condemned as ignorant and arrogant in Gnostic texts. Again, on the one hand we have an enormous number of gems showing the lion-headed serpent Chnoubis, who protected his faithful, and on the other Jaldabaoth, the arrogant tyrant of the cosmos, described in the Apocryphon of John as a lion-headed serpent surrounded by a cloud of light. To understand these contradictions we have to start a little further back before getting to grips with the problem.

The major innovation made by the Gnostics to the doctrines developed by the Chaldeans and the Jews, who were experts in astrology and Greek philosophy, must have been the emphasis on the Saviour, who at first was probably just the serpent who inspired Gnosis, but later became increasingly identified with the Christ. Perhaps even before resemantization of the serpent, the precursors of the Gnostics had reappraised several Biblical figures such as Enoch, Melchisedech and Seth, crediting them with doctrines at least as important as those ascribed to Abraham and Moses. The claim that the origin of evil lay in the errors of the creator god of the Bible could be supported by the long-established tradition that Kronos was the god of
the sabbath and a maleficient deity\textsuperscript{377}. His identification with the Jewish god had been asserted by the pagans, probably even before the destruction of the Temple by Titus, but certainly after that event the negative concept of the Hebrew God was to be affirmed with renewed vigor. This negative connotation was reinforcen even more after the brutal repression of the Jews in Egypt and Palestine by Trajan\textsuperscript{78} and Hadrian\textsuperscript{179}. One of the oldest Gnostic texts, for instance, the \textit{Apocryphon of John}, in which the Hebrew god is an arrogant demon, is believed to have been written in Alexandria around 120 AD\textsuperscript{380}. If this is correct, it must not be forgotten that in 115 AD a wide-scale Jewish revolt broke out in Cyrene and then in Egypt and Cyprus, which was so brutally suppressed by Rome that the Jewish population in Egypt was nearly wiped out. More or less contemporaneous to the \textit{Apocryphon of John} is the first fragment of papyrus containing the \textit{Gospel} of John found in Egypt\textsuperscript{381}. If

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{377} G. Quispel, The Origins of the Gnostic Demiurge, in: Kyriakon, Festschrift J. Quasten, ed. by P. Granfield and J.A. Jungmann, Münster 1970, 271-6 = Gnostic Studies, I (n. 50), 213-20, esp. 214-5, held that the attribution of creation to an angel dated back to the beliefs of the Magharians, a small Hebrew sect known to have existed before 70 AD (of which mention is made by only one author, a 10th century Arab writer), who were intent on explaining why the biblical god was anthropomorphic, and attributed the anthropomorphic form to an angel. Fossum, The Name of God (n. 280), notes that in the doctrines of the Samaritans such an angel was present, and was the anthropomorphic representation of God and therefore of the creator, whose name he also bore. This would appear to be the bad angel described by the Gnostics.

\textsuperscript{378} Eus., h. e. III 32,7 (II/1, 270 Sch.) traces the origin of Gnostic heresies to the time of this emperor.

\textsuperscript{379} Cf. R. M. Grant, Gnosticism and early Christianity, New York, London 1959, esp. 57; cf. also B.A. Pearson, Gnosticism, Judaism, and Egyptian Christianity, Minneapolis 1990, 147 (which states that after Trajan's repression Judaism was no longer an important religion in Egypt, which is why other religious groups filled in the gap).

Among the arguments against Grant's view, it has been objected that Messianic and apocalyptic Judaism continued even after the destruction of the temple: Yamauchi, Pre-Christian Gnosticism, in: The Hellenistic Religion presented to G. Quispel, PRO 91, Leiden 1981, 491), because at the time schools of thought close to Gnosticism were already in existence.

\textsuperscript{380} H. Jonas, Response to G. Quispel's Gnostischen Mythos, in: Altes Testament - Frühjudentum und Gnosis, Neue Studien zu "Gnosis und Bibel", ed. by K. W. Tröger, Gütersloh 1980, 170, notes that the Christian Judaism seems to have been eradicated from Egypt under the rule of Hadrian, from then on Christianity began to take firmer root\textsuperscript{382}. The evil nature of the Hebrew god could be used to explain the defeat of the Jews and to provide a new interpretation of history, both human and divine\textsuperscript{383}. Furthermore, being a Christian or, even better, a member of the Gnostic-type Christian sects, made it possible to dissociate oneself from the responsibilities of the Jewish rebels. Heterodox forms of Judaism could be tolerated or even respected by the Romans, in so far as they renounced the exclusive covenant with the Jewish god and embraced the cult of an ecumenical god. But this meant placing the god of the Bible on a different footing vis-à-vis humankind. The case of the magus who performed his miracles before Vespasian\textsuperscript{384} is probably a good example: in order to win the favour of the pagan emperor, he trampled on Hebrew Law, and therefore on the covenant with the Hebrew god, which forbade any recourse to magic.

Major contributions by Quispel, Stroumsa, Segal, Fossum and other scholars have proved that many elements central to Gnosticism date back to the Hellenistic era and to heterodox Judaic movements\textsuperscript{385} and that, therefore, found only from the early 3rd century AD: M. Naldini, Il Cristianesimo in Egitto, Lettere private nei papiri dei secoli II-IV, Florence 1968.

\textsuperscript{381} After the repression of the Bar Kokhba revolt and the banishment of all Jews from Jerusalem, there were no more circumcized bishops in the holy city; bishops were chosen from among the Gentiles: Eus., h. e. IV 6,4 (II/1, 308 Sch.).

\textsuperscript{382} Gnosticism was by no means born of the shattered hopes of Messianic Judaism (on this question, see: Yamauchi, Jewish Gnosticism, in: Studies in Gnosticism and Hellenistic Religion presented to G. Quispel, PRO 91, Leiden 1981, 491), because at the time schools of thought close to Gnosticism were already in existence. C. H. Roberts, Manuscript, Society and Belief in Early Christian Egypt, London 1979, has rightly said that the repression of Judaism in Egypt constitutes a hiatus in every possible historical reconstruction of Gnosticism; cf. also A. H. B. Logan, Gnosticism, in: The Early Christian World, ed. by Ph.F. Esler, II, London, New York 2000, 922-3. R. McL. Wilson, Jewish Gnosis and Gnostic Origins. A Survey, HUCA 45, 1974, 177-190, maintains that before the 2nd century the Gnostics were not yet organized; and this is true: the first great Gnostic ecclesiastical organizations were those of Marcion and Valentinus, who came from the Catholic Church and were a cause of serious concern to the Church Fathers.

\textsuperscript{383} E. Jost, Al VIII 46-48. On the hostility of Basidases towards the Jews: Iren., haer. 1 24.3-6 (SC 264, 324-330 Rouss., Dout.).


\textsuperscript{385} P. Rylands; cf. H. Idris Bell, Evidences of Christianity in Egypt during the Roman Period, HThR 37, 1944, 185-208. Traces of Christianity in private correspondence can be

\textsuperscript{386} Quispel, Der gnostische Anthropos (n. 216), 173-195, esp. 174.
Gnosticism (the term is used reservedly) is to be considered as originally being a Jewish, not a Christian, heresy. One absolutely fundamental aspect of Gnosticism, the evil nature of the biblical Creator, is more conspicuous after the destruction of the Temple and, perhaps even more so, after repression by Trajan and Hadrian. Tertullian\textsuperscript{386} states, perhaps not very accurately, that Marcion (who left the broader Catholic church in 144 AD) was the first to assert that the good god is different from the creator; Eusebius\textsuperscript{387} emphases more generally that there was a burgeoning of heresies at the time of Hadrian, when magi and charlatans rubbed shoulders with Christians. Modern scholars\textsuperscript{388} have correctly pointed out that, before Marcion and the preachings of the founders of Gnostic schools during the first half of the 2nd century AD (Saturninus, Basilides, Valentinus . . .), among heterodox Jews, particularly Samaritans, there was a widely held belief that creation was the work of one or more angels. Even Cerinthus was apparently convinced that the Hebrew god was an angel\textsuperscript{389}. But this in itself did not imply that the biblical creator was an evil god; it simply meant that he was an inferior deity. The wickedness of the creator angel could be corroborated by identifying him with the planetary god Saturn. Tacitus, writing at the time of Trajan, seems to take this as a certain fact\textsuperscript{390}. Saturn, as well as being the god of the maleficent planet, was also, in the Greek myth, the father of the chief deity; and Jaldabaoth, who was perceived in the same way, was identified with Saturn, both in the \textit{Apocryphon of John} and in the account given by Celsus, who, probably at the time of Marcus Aurelius, described the beliefs of certain Gnostic Christian sects.

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{386} Tert., de praescr. 34 (SC 46, 135 Refoule, de Labriolle).
\textsuperscript{387} h. e. IV 7,1–2 (II/1, 308 Sch.).
\textsuperscript{388} For instance Quispel, The Origins of the Gnostic Demiurge (n. 377); Fossum, The Name of God (n. 280).
\textsuperscript{389} Tert., haer. I 23–30, SC 264, 312–390 Rouss., Dout.; Hipp., haer. V 1–6; 77 Wend.; Orig., Cels. V 62; VI 28 and 30; II 65 and 98–100 Koet.).
\textsuperscript{390} \textit{Quispel, The Origins of the Gnostic Demiurge} (n. 377).
\end{flushright}
ever embraced Christianity, in fact, could no longer accept that god’s Son was Jaldabaoth, whose temple had been closed by Vespasian, and could not accept worship of a snake, an animal that the Christians inevitably associated with the devil.

Christians were convinced of the tyranny and wickedness of the demons who ruled the world, the firmament and destiny. These demons were identified with pagan gods. The idea of the great cosmic serpent that devoured the damned and kept them inside its body was common to both Gnostics and orthodox Christians. Although the two branches of doctrine differed in their perception of the creator, both orthodox and Gnostic Christians shared a pessimistic view of a material world ruled by demons, and this belief separated them from the pagans. It is primarily in the Christianization of Hellenistic Judaic Gnosis, therefore, that the origin of the condemnation of the creator is to be sought. And this process took place principally in Egypt. The difference in reaction to Christianization is explained by the fact that pagans who converted to Christianity had no reason to condemn the creator, whereas the heretical Egyptian Jews and their followers had already distanced themselves from Palestinian Judaism. Christianity entailed repudiation of their supreme god, Jaldabaoth, the lion-headed Son of God, and of his minister, the lion-headed serpent, and at the same emphasized the importance of the unknowable god, who in Egypt tended, if anything, to be identified with Osiris and Sarapis. Egyptian Gnostic Christianity continued to apply the theory of the successive emanations of God and to indulge in mythological speculation. Consequently the role formerly played by Jaldabaoth was now assigned to Sabaoth, the repentant Archon, or to Christ, identified with the Dragon, and each sect proposed its own solution. But the persistence of the cult of the lion-headed Jaldabaoth and the serpent Chnoubis shows that Christianization did not lead to the elimination or general condemnation of these two figures: on the contrary, for a long time they were cult objects, venerated by Jewish heretics and their followers, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

§ 25. Gnostic protest or Christian protest?

The conclusion we have reached confirms once again the validity of Kurt Rudolph’s outline of the historical development and doctrinal organization of Gnosis, reproduced in fig. 6.

Demonization of the leontocephalous serpent, identified with the biblical creator, concerns only certain branches of Gnostic doctrine and should be seen in relation to the Christianization process, since Christian preachers were battling against gods with the form of a snake, particularly those worshipped by Jews. In § 5 we have seen, moreover, that the Acts of John and the Acts of Peter described Palestinian Jews as governed by the diabolical snake.

![Fig. 6](attachment:image.png)

391 Especially Tat., orat. 9 (16-18 Whittaker); but also Paul., Eph. 2,2: “in time past you walked in the manner of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, that spirit that now works in rebellious men”; 6,12: “for we wrestle not against creatures made of flesh and blood, but against Principalities and Powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places”. According to the theory that had taken firm hold, going back to the Book of Enoch, the wicked angels who had come down to earth, lured by women, and the children born of their union, had continued to spread idolatry, astrology and magic; cf. esp. Just., I apol. 14,2; 18,2-5; 26,2 and 4; 56,1; II apol. 5,2-4 (114; 122; 130-1; 176; 202-4 Wartelle); Athenag., leg. 24-25 (Ante-Nicene Fathers, II, ed. by A. Roberts and J. Donaldson, Peabody/Mass. 1885 = 1995, 141-2); Tert., De idolatria IX 1-2 (CSEL 20, 38 Reifferscheid, Wissowa).

392 Pistis Sophia III 126 (317-9 Schmidt, Macdermot): the external darkness was a great dragon with its tail in its mouth, surrounding the world; inside it were various rooms where the damned were punished.

Note that magical texts, on both gems and papyri, invoke the protection of Jaldabaoth in a Hebraizing doctrinal context devoid of any trace of Christianity. It was therefore among Gnostic Christians that the condemnation of Jaldabaoth and the serpent Chnoubis, the two guises assumed by the biblical creator, took place and then developed. Jaldabaoth and the serpent Chnoubis were benevolent towards their faithful before Christianization and remained so later towards those who continued to adhere to forms of what we could arbitrarily refer to as non-Christian Gnosticism.

We cannot, therefore, agree with the widely held theory that Gnosticism, as such, was a form of cultural, religious and political protest, or an actual repudiation of nature and a total rejection of the world. It is not clear against whom the protest is supposed to have been directed (against the Jews? the Romans? the Greeks?), or why Gnostic sects were not present during historically documented protests (under Vespasian, Trajan and Hadrian), or why there is never any mention in Gnostic books of any kind of target (apart from the creator and his children) of this hypothetical protest. Those who wished to renounce the world and what was called the saeculum or aion were, if anything, Christian monks, particularly Egyptian monks, or followers of Montanus and Marcion (who wished to be considered more as a Christian than as a Gnostic thinker). It is among Christians, rather, that protest should be sought: against idolatry, mythology, heresy, Gnosis, Judaism, magic, male-oriented culture, sex, certain emperors, the cult of emperor and enlisting in the Roman legions. It was Christianity that taught that the kingdom of Christ was not of this world, and that the city of God would replace the city built by man. Because of that the persecutions targeted Catholic Christians. There are no traces of martyrdom ideology in Gnostic protest.

It is interesting to note that, in his exhortations against the Gnostic Eric of Asia Minor, Bishop Ignatius insisted on the ideology of martyrdom. Cf. Tertullian's opposition, especially in the Scorpice, between Valentinians or other heretics and Catholic Christian martyrs.

§ 25. Gnostic protest or Christian protest?

Note that magical texts, on both gems and papyri, invoke the protection of Jaldabaoth in a Hebraizing doctrinal context devoid of any trace of Christianity. It was therefore among Gnostic Christians that the condemnation of Jaldabaoth and the serpent Chnoubis, the two guises assumed by the biblical creator, took place and then developed. Jaldabaoth and the serpent Chnoubis were benevolent towards their faithful before Christianization and remained so later towards those who continued to adhere to forms of what we could arbitrarily refer to as non-Christian Gnosticism.

We cannot, therefore, agree with the widely held theory that Gnosticism, as such, was a form of cultural, religious and political protest, or an actual repudiation of nature and a total rejection of the world. It is not clear against whom the protest is supposed to have been directed (against the Jews? the Romans? the Greeks?), or why Gnostic sects were not present during historically documented protests (under Vespasian, Trajan and Hadrian), or why there is never any mention in Gnostic books of any kind of target (apart from the creator and his children) of this hypothetical protest. Those who wished to renounce the world and what was called the saeculum or aion were, if anything, Christian monks, particularly Egyptian monks, or followers of Montanus and Marcion (who wished to be considered more as a Christian than as a Gnostic thinker). It is among Christians, rather, that protest should be sought: against idolatry, mythology, heresy, Gnosis, Judaism, magic, male-oriented culture, sex, certain emperors, the cult of emperor and enlisting in the Roman legions. It was Christianity that taught that the kingdom of Christ was not of this world, and that the city of God would replace the city built by man. Because of that the persecutions targeted Catholic Christians. There are no traces of martyrdom ideology in Gnostic protest.

It is interesting to note that, in his exhortations against the Gnostic Eric of Asia Minor, Bishop Ignatius insisted on the ideology of martyrdom. Cf. Tertullian's opposition, especially in the Scorpice, between Valentinians or other heretics and Catholic Christian martyrs.
Focusing on this aspect also enables us to understand why the heresiologists did not address non-Christian heresies akin to Gnosis, which we know of, albeit in a fragmentary way, from magical papyri, gems and lamellae. If the number of these documents is anything to go by, it was a major phenomenon. But heresiologists were interested in Christian heresies; they were not interested in Jewish heresies, not even of the kind that reconciled paganism and Judaism. This is why we must avoid the temptation to see the heresies refuted by Irenaeus within an isolated Christian context, because they were very closely allied to older Jewish heresies of the same kind. Whether we are referring to a Gnostic phenomenon, to pre-Christian Gnosticism, or to Jewish heresies that separate a supreme god from the creator, it is only the names that are different; the essentials are the same.

§ 26. The divine brain

It is not easy to understand the thought processes that led to the belief that the Gnostic creator god had the form of the Decan of Leo. However, there is a passage in the treatise known as *Origin of the world* in the Nag Hammadi library that sheds some light on Gnostic reasoning in this area. On p. 119 there is a description of the creation of man by seven Archons, each of whom was responsible for creating individual parts. Of Jaldaboath, their chief, who corresponds to the biblical god, it states: “their chief formed the brain and the medulla”. We then move on to a passage from Hippolytus on the doctrine of the Peratae Gnostics⁴⁰⁹, explaining the theory that Jesus Christ, the Logos, was a serpent, who could be seen in the Dragon polar constellation and had addressed this issue. The starting point for astrological and physiological speculation of this kind was Plato’s *Timaeus*⁴¹ⁱ, which describes the shape and function of the brain, the medulla and sperm, as intended by the creator, who placed the divine soul in the encephalon and the mortal soul in the medulla⁴¹².

A conflation of *Genesis* and *Timaeus* resulted in a definition of the divinity as a being in the form of a serpent with a large head, like a lion’s. We also find traces of this type of speculation in Ophitic gnostics, which held that Jaldabaoth had generated Nous in the form of a serpent, similar to the coils of the brain⁴¹⁳. As already stated, the Sethians also maintained that the great sea serpent was the father of Nous⁴¹⁴. But before the Gnostics it was the pagan astrologists who combined the doctrine of *Timaeus* with astrology. In the Platonic-style dialogue composed by a Christian and entitled *Hermippus sive de astrologia*⁴¹⁵ each planet is given affinities with and power over certain parts of the human body. Kronos governs the brain, which is the seat of thought (*nous*) and also of generation, since it is from the brain that semen (identified with *pneuma*) descends through the spinal medulla⁴¹⁶.

---

⁴⁰⁹ Hipp., haer. V 17–19 (114–121 Wend.).
⁴¹⁰ Tim. 73 B–74 A. There are echoes of Platonic ideas in Pythagorean thinking: Diog. Laert.VIII 1.28, and Egyptian thinking: Horap., Hierog. II 9.
⁴¹¹ The Gnostic thinker Marcus, as a consequence, held that the brain contains a particle of divine power, which was created by God in his own image and likeness: Iren., haer. I 18,1 (SC 264, 274 Rouss., Dout.). It may very well be that the Egyptian doctrine concerning the spinal medulla, seat of life, was also taken into consideration; cf. J.-C. Goyon, in: Damascus. Commentaire du Parménide de Platon, ed. by L.G. Westerink and J. Combès, II, Paris 1997, 156, n. 2.
⁴¹² The divine brain

---

⁴¹² The fact that

---

⁴¹³ Iren., haer. I 30,5 (SC 264, 370 Rouss., Dout.).
⁴¹⁴ Hipp., haer. V 19, 15–17 (119–120 Wend.).
⁴¹⁵ Anonymi Christiani, Hermippus I 13,80 and II 3,24–26 (ed. by G. Kroll and P. Vierneck, Lipsiae 1895, 18 and 37–8).
The process recognized the form of God in the form of man, who was created in his (or more properly “in their”) own image and likeness.

The fact that Chnoubis was often considered as the creator is confirmed, as we have already said, by the form “Chnoumis” that sometimes accompanies him on gems. Many gems show Chnoubis with the shape of an S, like a human spine (fig. 7), and it can be assumed therefore that the serpentiform Egyptian creator Chnoubis/Chnoumis was believed to have created the spinal column and the brain (or cerebellum) in his own image and likeness.

§ 27. The divine intestine

Looking carefully, we can see that Chnoubis is depicted with two basic shapes: one is a letter S, or spinal column, and the other consists of one or more coils, rather like an intestine.

It is difficult to say whether the second type, which was certainly more suitable for digestive amulets, was linked to Gnostic theories on the form of the intestine. According to Irenaeus, the Barbelo-Gnostics thought that “Sophia changed into a snake, became the adversary of Adam’s Creator, and imparted Gnosis; the position and shape of our intestines through which food passes are a sign that the snake’s generative substance is within us”. A passage in a fragment of the Untitled Text (ch. 21) in the codex Brucianus states that the Father moulded the various parts of his Son and made the large intestine in the likeness of Setheus, the lord of the pleroma, and the small intestine in the likeness of the Ennead.

Marcus the Valentinian said that the image of the divine Ogdoad was reproduced and concealed in the bowels.

Magi inspired by Egyptian or Egyptianizing polytheism certainly prescribed amulets depicting Chnoubis, whose wearers must have been predominantly polytheist. However, we do not know whether Gnostic speculations led to the production of a particular kind of Chnoubis gem. The spread of the well-known Chnoubis symbol (the barred triple S) to aniconic gems inspired by the seal of Solomon could be an indication that the leonine serpent featured prominently in the religious doctrines and practices of Judaizing and Gnosticizing sects.

§ 28. The divine worm?

On several gems, such as one specimen from Cyrenaica, Chnoubis is depicted with a very squat body divided into rings.

The idea that the creator had made the first man in his own image and likeness led to the Gnostic concept that the first creature was a worm-like being who could not stand upright or breathe. The Gnostic Saturninus held that the seven Archons made man in the form of a worm resembling a divine figure (the Anthropos of light), who had appeared from above, and that God the Father, “the Power”, placed a spark inside the “worm” to give life to the creature, who became man. The deity resembling Chnoubis was therefore identical to the being that he himself (or his children, the Archons) had created in his own likeness.

Ophitic Gnostics believed that Jaldabaoth heard the Mother’s voice and created man; the other Archons created an enormous man like a creeping worm, and his father Jaldabaoth breathed on to his face to give him a soul. In Judaic tradition also, Adam was initially a worm that could not walk.

---

417 For instance: AGDS, III, Kassel, no. 166; R. Casal Garcia, Colección de gliptica del museo arqueológico Nacional. Serie de entalles romanos, (no city and date, but 1990), no. 501.
418 Iren., haer. I 30,15 (SC 264, 384 Rouss., Dout.).
419 E. Della Cella, Viaggio da Tripoli alle frontiere occidentali dell’Egitto, Città di Castello 1912 (3rd reprint of the 1819 ed.), 127 and plate I, with an inscription containing the same text as a similar specimen in the British Museum (Bonner, Amulets chiefly in the British Museum (n. 297), 325, no. 20 = Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 327): Χνόβις Νομις μεννους άδων δημή όρτος πεινη πού θέγους (= θέγει).
420 Iren., haer. I 24,1 and 7 (SC 264, 322 and 332 Rouss., Dout.); Hipp., haer. VII 28,3 (208 Wend.).
421 Iren., haer. I 30,6 (SC 264, 370-2 Rouss., Dout.).
422 E. Preuschen, Die apokryphen gnostischen Adamschriften, in: Festgruß Bernhard Stade, Gießen 1900, 227; it was also said that at the beginning man had a tail, which God
In his examination of Ophitic Gnosis, Hippolytus says that the Gnostics identified the "king of glory" who had passed through the gate of the heavens with the worm, not with man: "οὐκ ἔχειν ἐνθροιστός". Apparently, then, this Gnostic doctrine rejected God's manifestation in human form as the Anthropos, or Adam of light, but preferred to believe that God had manifested himself in the form of a worm.

Pseudo-Dionysios the Areopagite (an author of Late Antiquity who cannot be conclusively dated) stated that the representatives of the tradition imagined God as a worm. The origin of this is in Psalm 21.7 (22.7): "I am a worm and no man" and "εγώ δέ εἰμι σχοληγε καὶ οὐκ ἐνθροιστός"; which, in actual fact, does not refer to God, but to the righteous man, and "worm" in this context means "a worthless creature". However, the image of the worm was taken to be an allusion to God or Christ.

At this point we can refer back to the passage in the biography of Cyriacus which states that the ouroboros revered in the corrupt city was "the king of the worms". Clearly, therefore, that being, which was certainly equated with Leviathan, was a sort of giant worm. The author of the biography of Cyriacus made a slight departure from Septuagint tradition, which identified Leviathan with a giant serpent (drakon); a similar departure, however, had been made by the author of the Shepherd Hermas in describing it as a whale.

There is enough evidence to suggest that one fairly widespread variation on Chnoubis iconography depicted this creator deity with the body of a worm, rather than that of a serpent. It is unlikely that this could have been done without the stimulus of Gnostic doctrines concerning the creator god and his worm-shaped first creature.

Given that Chnoubis was considered the exterminator or the suffocator of giants, it is interesting to remember that, in Rabbinitic literature, Leviathan was afraid of a worm known as a kilbit which attached itself to the gills of large fish and killed them.

---

The leech is also a parasitic worm, and according to a somewhat obscure passage in the Pistics Sophia, Jesus-Aberamentho placed the mysteries of the Archons, the angels, the powers of the invisible god Agrammachamarei, and Barbelo and the leech, on the right, leaving the solar disc, consisting of an ouroboros snake, the moon and the other Aeons on the left, in the West. Clearly the leech was the form assumed by a great, benevolent deity, who in all probability was equated with the divine worm and may even have been Chnoubis.

---

424 haer. V 8,18 (92 Wend.).
426 Dion. Ar., c. h. II 5,145 A (SC 58, 84 Roques, Reil, Gandillac). According to Plin., Nat. X 4 and the Physiologus, in the burnt Phoenix's ashes a worm was found, which then became a new Phoenix.
428 Pachymeres, Paraphr. 26 (PG 3, 161 A).
The Ophite Diagram

§ 29. The cosmic snake in Judaism

We will now examine in detail Ophitic notions of the cosmic snake as a malevolent and powerful being encircling creation. First of all we will discuss its mythological antecedents in Jewish, Near Eastern and Egyptian thinking. According to the first book of Enoch, Leviathan inhabited the abyss, above the source of the waters, and Behemoth lived in the desert.

The Bible speaks of two sea serpents, Leviathan and Rahab; sometimes the Rahabim are many. Joshua 26.12 mentions two Leviathanim and a sea dragon, which God defeated in the beginning, when he created the earth;

or it was said that Leviathan was under the control of God's agents, that its fury manifested itself in storms and when it rose up, it caused a low tide; final victory over the serpents will be at some time in the future. In Rabbinic tradition also Leviathan encircles the earth, but may even be the snake carrying the Zodiac.

In eastern pagan symbology the snake also represented the ecliptical path described by the sun. One possible reason why the Jews needed to place the great serpent in the sky and not the sea may have been found in the Septuagint version of Job 9.13, in which Rahab's assistants are called κῆπη τὰ ὀυροβόρον, "whales beneath the sky".

It has been noted that Jewish ideas on the great sea serpent were very similar to those of neighbouring peoples, particularly the Phoenicians.

§ 30. The ouroboros snake in Egypt and the Near East

In the Romance of Alexander, as we have said, the earth is surrounded by the great serpent.

The ouroboros snake had featured in Egyptian iconography since the 21st Dynasty and indicated encirclement, protection or the cosmic circle described by the sun, and therefore the boundary between the area ruled by the sun and chaos; later it became the symbol of cyclic time which is continually regenerated; it protected the gates "of confusion" from what was outside, that is, it protected existence from non-existence.

It frequently encircles a solar divinity, such as Harpocrates or the scarab, and in magic papyri and in Macrobius the great serpent is once again a form of the sun. In the Assyro-Babylonian and Phoenician world, too, the ouroboros snake seemed destined to act as the external boundary of various cosmological ideas.

ZDMG 31, 1877, 275; Gunkel, Schöpfung (n. 434), 47; West, Early Greek Philosophy (n. 434), 42, n. 9.

431 I 60,7–9 (56 Black).
432 Typical notion in Mesopotamian mythology.
433 Which in Ps. 74,14 is described as a many-headed monster.
435 The Bible speaks in the same terms of tammim, the dragon (either a crocodile or a whale), nahash, the serpent, yam, the sea, and neharim, the floods: P. Ma. and J. F., Art. Leviathan, EJ XI, Jerusalem 1971, 89–90.
436 And therefore three monsters: Gunkel, Schöpfung (n. 434), 47.
437 Typical notion in Mesopotamian mythology.
438 Ps. 44,19; 74,12–17; 89,10–12; cf. Is. 51,10; Job 3,8; 7,12. This is the Jewish version of the victory of the sky god over the sea serpent, a myth that recurs in Hittite, Cananean (which calls the serpent Lotan) and Mesopotamian traditions.
439 Job 3,8.
440 Ps. 89,9–10.
441 Hieron., in Ps. CII, 26 (CCh 78, 187 Morin).
442 Is. 27,1; Ez. 29,3–7.
443 Cf. M. Grünbaum, Beiträge zur vergleichenden Mythologie aus der Hagada.
445 A vignette of the Her-UBen A papyrus in the Museum of Cairo (21st Dynasty) depicts Harpocrates inside the serpent that devours its tail, between two lions symbolizing the mountains between which the sun rises: A. Piankoffand N. Rambova, Mythological Papyri, New York 1957, 22, fig. 3.
446 PGM IV, 1436–38.
dimensions of reality. Authors of the Imperial Age held that the *ouroboros* was an Egyptian symbol of the universe in motion, which regenerated itself every year, or else was both the Almighty and the spirit that enters the world, or the year, represented by the abyss containing the *ouroboros* and symbolized by a circle containing an *X*. According to an "Egyptian" idea quoted by Philo of Byblos, the cosmos was shaped like the Greek letter Theta: Θ, and was crossed by a serpentiform falcon-headed god. Phoenician doctrines known to Macrobius taught that the cosmos destroying and then regenerating itself was represented by the *ouroboros*. The *ouroboros* may also have represented time. According to Martianus Capella a serpent vomiting fire and devouring its tail was held by Saturn in his hand.

In magical doctrines concerning Hecate, the moon goddess, identified with the Mesopotamian Ereshkigal, with Persephone, Isis and Selene, the goddess was also described as ἀξωούφωβη, that is "she who eats the tip of her tail" and so it is likely that one of the forms attributed to the goddess was that of the *ouroboros*.

§ 31. Reconstructing the Ophite diagram

According to the main concept, the great circular snake is imagined as being in the sky, either like a circle enclosing the stars' orbits and dominating the whole of creation, or like an external boundary of the earth, and therefore a kind of horizon. In Gnosticism this concept could be of Egyptian inspiration, but, given its antiquity, its widespread acceptance in the Near East and its link to the Greek idea of the Oceanus surrounding the earth, its origin cannot be established with any certainty. It is also possible that the connection or equation of Leviathan in the book of Job with the *ouroboros* sprang from Judaic beliefs predating the birth of Gnosticism. This theory is supported by the fact that the Septuagint called the Hebrew Leviathan *drakon*, serpent. So this very important concept, widely held both in and outside Gnosticism, is yet another case of a doctrine that can be linked to Chaldean tradition. Moreover, the name Leviathan may be related to the Assyrian word *lawû*, "that surrounds", and its myth probably owes much to the Babylonian saga of Marduk and Tiāmat.

We will now examine the Ophite diagram, which, according to Origen, "had a design of ten circles, separated from one another, but joined together by another circle, which they said was the soul of the world and was called Leviathan... I have also found the name Behemoth, a being located beneath the lowest circle. And the author of this abominable diagram has drawn this Leviathan on the circle and in its centre, and has written its name on it twice... The diagram is divided by a thick black line... which was Gehenna or Tartarus". In another passage, Origen mentions the two circles (one yellow and one blue) which are near the circle of the Father, which encloses the circle of the Son. Then, he says, there are circles outside the Father,

---


454 Horap., *Hierogl. I* 64.

455 Lyd., *mens. III* 4; on the *ouroboros* as a symbol of the year cf. also Serv., *Aen.* V 85.

456 In Eus., *PE I* 10,52 (VII/1, 53–4 *Mras*) = *FGH* 790, F 4.

457 Macr. I 9, 12.

458 Cyr., *Jud. IX* 300a (*PG* 76, 961).

459 De nupt. I 70; *Mythogr.* Vat. III 1,1 (I, 153 Bode). In this case also perhaps it was an allusion of time, based on the etymology of *Kronos (= Saturn) from *chronos*, "time".

460 In the logos *γραμματικής θεωρίας*; cf. for instance *PGM II*, 34; VII, 684.

461 See, on this subject, *Is.* 27,1; *Job* 3,8; 41,1; *Ex.* 32,2.


463 VI 38; cf. the two reconstructions, fairly similar to each other, by H. Leisegang, *Die Gnosis*, Leipzig 1924, 168–72 and fig. on 160, and by Th. Hopfner, *Das Diagramm der Ophiten*, in: *Charisteria Alois Racz*, Reichenberg 1930, 86–98. According to the reconstruction by Welburn, *Reconstructing the Ophite Diagram* (n. 131), 261–87, which is substantially different and, in my opinion, better than the other ones, Tartarus should not be placed as a diameter inside the planetary circles, but outside them, as the diameter of the "yellow circle", which separates the planetary circles from a circle of the same size which probably contained Prunicus; Tartarus, then, is the cosmic diaphragm separating the material world from the spiritual one. The idea of the diagram dates back to the first four decades of the second century; cf. B. Witte, *Das Ophitendiagramm nach Orogenes' Contra Celsum VI* 22–38; Altenerberge 1993; the graphic reconstruction proposed by this author (140–148, esp. 142–3) is a retrograde step compared to that of Welburn. Its main faults are the following: the circles of the Father, the Son and Sophia are inside Leviathan, whereas Leviathan should only encircle the material world, ruled by the planets. Also, since the circles of the Father, the Son and Sophia are located on the margins of the planetary circles, they are inevitably small, which makes it impossible to draw all their internal sections with their respective names. For these, a second drawing is required, although Origen mentions only one diagram. Lastly, Leviathan's tail cuts the diagram in half, whereas it should remain in his mouth.
with the words: Love (Agape), Life (Zoe), Foresight of Sophia (Sophias Pronoia), Nature of Sophia (Sophias Physis), Knowledge (Gnosis), Intellect (Syneisis).465

In the reconstruction attempted by Welburn, Tartarus is quite rightly placed not at the centre of the circle of the Leviathan, but as a diameter of a larger circle, which also encloses Leviathan and separates the material world from the spiritual one. The thick black line was where Sophia (or Prunicus) gazed on her reflection, arousing a sexual impulse in her and a generative act by which matter was fertilized and luminous spiritual particles of Sophia were captured and retained by it.

The reconstruction proposed by Welburn is more or less the one reproduced in fig. 8.

There are aspects of Origen's text that are unclear and in some cases contradictory. This is due not only to the conciseness of his account of Celsus' text, but also to the fact that the Church Fathers and the pagan polemicist used two diagrams which may have differed slightly. However I do not think that there is an insurmountable contradiction between the ten circles spoken of by Origen in VI.25 and the seven circles he mentions in VI.35, if we assume that there were ten circles altogether, one of which was the Leviathan's, containing the seven planetary spheres. There may also have been two slightly different diagrams, one of which placed the 7 planetary spheres inside Leviathan, while the other placed all ten circles inside Leviathan.466 The fact

464 Or Providence; but cf. Iren., haer. I 29.1 (SC 264, 358 Rouss., Dout.) (from the Apocryphon of John): Prognosis (one of the 10 Aeons of an Ophite system).

465 Orig., Cels. VI 38 107 Koet.). The most important passages of Contra Celsum are as follows:

VI 25 (II, 95—96 Koet.): in this diagram were described ten circles, distinct from each other, but united by one circle, which was said to be the soul of all things, and was called Leviathan...

We observed, also, in the diagram, the being named Behemoth, placed under the lowest circle. The inventor of this accused diagram had inscribed this Leviathan at its circumference and centre, thus placing its name in two separate places. Moreover, Celsus says that the diagram was "divided by a thick black line and that this line was called Gehenna, which is Tartarus".

VI 33 (II, 103 Koet.): We also found in the diagram in our possession, which Celsus called "the square pattern", the statements made by these wretches concerning the gates of Paradise. The flaming sword was depicted as the diameter of a circle of fire, and as if guarding the tree of knowledge and of life.

VI 34 (II, 103 Koet.): In all their writings mention is made of the tree of life and a resurrection of the flesh by means of the tree.

VI 35 (II, 104 Koet.): But when Celsus speaks of "circles upon circles", he perhaps borrowed the expression from the above-mentioned heresy, which includes in a circle (which they call soul of all things, and Leviathan) the seven circles of archontic demons.

VI 38 (II, 107 Koet.): Between the upper circles — those that are above the heavens — certain inscriptions of which they give the interpretation, and among others two words especially: "a greater and a lesser", referring to the Father and Son. Now, in the diagram referred to we found the greater and the lesser, upon the diameter of which was inscribed "Father and Son"; and between the larger circle (in which the lesser was contained) and another composed of two circles — the outer one of which was yellow and the inner one blue — a barrier in the shape of a hatchet. And above it, a small circle, close to the greater of the two formet, having the inscription "Love"; and lower down, one touching the same circle, with the word "Life". On the second circle, which was intertwined with and included two other circles, another figure like a rhomboid, entitled "the foresight of Sophia". And within their point of common section was a circle, on which was inscribed: "the nature of Sophia". Above the common intersection point was a circle, on which was inscribed: "Knowledge"; and lower down, another, on which was inscribed: "Understanding"...

Moreover, those who pride themselves on such matters profess also a kind of magic and sorcery (magikê goeteia), which, in their opinion, is the summit of wisdom.

VI 39 (II, 107–8 Koet.): Speaking of those who employ the arts of magic and sorcery, and who invoke the barbarous names of names, Celsus remarks that such persons act like those who, in reference to the same things, perform marvels before those who are ignorant that the names of demons among the Greeks are different from what they are among the Scythians....

466 This solution however creates an obvious problem, because it also envisages the Father's circle inside Leviathan. There is another potential solution: the yellow circle could have been Leviathan, intended to resemble the circle of the Father and, like it, containing a smaller circle of the son (the second Leviathan?), which encircles the 7 planetary zones. This theory however would have to assume a simplified diagram in the circle of Sophia, in order to have, inside the outer yellow circle (=Leviathan), 10 circles: the internal Leviathan (=Zodiac)+7 planets+2 circles of Sophia above the diaphragm of Tartarus. But two circles of Sophia cannot be explained: if anything she should have been triple, as stated in the Three stoles of Seth (NHC VII,5). Tat., orat. 8 (14–16 Whittaker) states that the angels who came down to earth and lay with women taught the diagram of the constellations, like a dice table. It should be borne in mind that many of the tabulae lusoriae we know have series of circles inscribed on them; cf. A. Ferrua, Tavole lusorio epigrafiche, Vatican City 2001.
that there were 10 and not 7 circles is confirmed by the 10 Aëons, grouped into 5 syzygies, according to a Barbeloite Ophitic doctrine described by Irenaeus⁴⁶⁷.

The deficiencies of Welburn's reconstruction, in many ways excellent, can be seen in the small external circle of Love-Agape, where no divine concepts can be inserted. Furthermore the circle of Prunicus can only be assumed, and strangely is separated from the circles of Sophia, of whom Prunicus is just one particular manifestation. And then the horizontal arrangement does not, as we would expect, show the Father's circle above and Leviathan's below. As will shortly be demonstrated, the system of circles formed a "tree of knowledge and life" which certainly was not supposed to be arranged horizontally, but vertically, with the Father at the top, and with matter and its two monsters Leviathan and Behemoth below.

It was probably the following statement by Origen that led to the erroneous arrangement of the circles: "And above it, a small circle, close to the larger of the two former, bearing the inscription 'Love'; and lower down, one touching the same circle, with the word 'Life'. And on the second circle, which is intertwined with and includes two other circles, together with a rhomboid figure, is entitled 'Foreknowledge of Sophia'". Where Origen talks of the "second circle" we must interpret this to mean a second large circle next to the Father's, not the small circle of Life; therefore it would appear that "above" and "below" were the positions of the circles of Love and Life when the diagram was arranged horizontally, though normally it it was supposed to be viewed vertically. For this reason we are proposing the reconstruction in figure 9.

The total number of circles is ten, if we exclude the yellow circle. Its only function is as an analogy to the Father's circle and to enclose the circles of Sophia and Leviathan⁴⁶⁸. The colour yellow may have been used to highlight it less than the others, which were certainly darker. The blue circle is used to enclose all the circles of Sophia, containing a symbol of the female womb, which in Greek may indeed have been described as ϒνός. The colour system is certainly based on the description of the cosmic spheres in the vision of Er, in Plato's Republic⁴⁶⁹.

If we look at the diagram we can easily grasp certain Gnostic doctrines, particularly 1) the manifestation of God the Father in two forms, one male and one female, namely the Son and Sophia; 2) Sophia's departure from the "male" partner to join with matter, that is, the line of Tartarus, which resulted in the birth of Leviathan, who was responsible for creation; 3) Sabaoth's position after his repentance and assumption to the seventh heaven, which is at the top of the planetary heavens but inside the circle of Sophia, who instructed him in all the mysteries of the cosmos and divinity. Sabaoth's position is in the circle of the Intellect (Synesis). We have seen that in some Gnostic myths Sabaoth has the same role that, in other myths of the same kind, is played by the serpent of the Garden of Eden: Nous, according to the doctrines of Sethian Gnosis. Nous is an almost identical notion to Synesis, which denotes the act of "understanding", while Nous is the mind itself performing the operation.

§ 32. The tree of life

The idea of circles in which God's virtues are manifested must have been widespread and, as we shall see, also occurs in a passage from the 4th magical papyrus that we will be examining. The idea that the circles constituted a "tree" must also have been widespread.
A passage from Origen⁴⁷⁰ states that on the diameter of one of the circles a sword of fire (φωσφόρον) was depicted, doubtless the one that had driven Adam and Eve from the earthly paradise. This sword guarded the tree of knowledge (gnosis) and of life (zoe). If the sword was above the black line of Tartarus, then the tree of knowledge and of life has to be the series of circles starting from Gnosis and Sophia and leading through the circle of Life to the Father. The diagram therefore represented the tree of knowledge and of life. In a passage from Contra Celsum⁴⁷¹, Origen reports Celsus’ comments on the Christians (in actual fact Sethian Gnostics), who called their baptismal rite “seal”: the person who placed the seal was called “father”, the one who received it was called “son” and “young man” and answered: “I am anointed with the white chrism of the tree of life”. Irenaeus⁴⁷² says that, according to the Barbelo-Gnostics, the Autogenes emitted two Aeons: Man and Gnosis, from which a tree (lignum) sprang and was also given the name Gnosis. In the Trimorphic Protennoia⁴⁷³ the Archons say that they were born from a “tree”. The Stratiotikoi sect in Egypt, which was linked to the Phibionites, the Nicolaitans and probably the Sethian branch, knew of a tree of life, bearing twelve fruits, which they compared to the twelve annual menstrual cycles of women⁴⁷⁴. In the Naassene doctrines mentioned by Hippolytus⁴⁷⁵, the almond tree in the myth of Attis represented the Father of the universe himself, who from the depths bore within himself the perfect fruit that was the Son. In the work of the Gnostic Justin the earthly paradise is envisioned as a series of trees, each of them an angel; some, however, are the angels of the Mother Edem, and are destined to become evil; others are the angels of the Father Elohim. The tree of life is the angel Baruch, the tree of knowledge

⁴⁷⁰ Cels. VI 33 (II, 103 Koet.).
⁴⁷¹ VI 27 (II, 97 Koet.). It may be that Juvenal’s allusion (VI 543-5) to a young priestess “of the tree” (interpret es legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos arboris ac summi fida internuntia caeli) was a reference to the tree of life. The priestess is described by the satirist as a seller of dreams, so she may have been a sorceress, and therefore a Jewess from which a tree sprang. Among the Satraps of Judaea Celsus mentions a woman, a High Priestess and a Tree, who set out to explain the meaning of the sacred tree surmounted by the image of the supreme god and accompanied by minor gods in the act of adoration, recurring frequently in Mesopotamian, and particularly Assyrian, iconography from at least the middle of the second millennium BC. These divine trees consist of a trunk with regular intervals of “knots” and branches ending in fruits or flowers. Parpola verified his working hypothesis that the system of ten circles symbolizing the manifestations of God, typical of Cabalistic speculations starting from the late Imperial Age, was the specific result of secret speculations typical of Assyro-Babylonian wisdom. The typical scheme of the Cabalistic Seferiot, that is, the ten (or rather eleven) manifestations of God, had five central circles with three circles on each side; each of the circles had a number and belonged to a divine manifestation, but one of them was the number 0. The basic scheme is shown in fig. 10.

Intellect, Wisdom and Knowledge are divine concepts that are also repeated in the Ophite diagram; we can say that the set of concepts underlying this “tree” of God’s manifestations is the same as the one used by the Cabalists and in Gnostic circles, and that both Cabalists and Gnostics called it a “tree”.

⁴⁷² Iren., Haer. 3.39, 516, 4.
⁴⁷³ The Stratiotikoi sect in Egypt, which was linked to the Phibionites, the Nicolaitans and probably the Sethian branch, knew of a tree of life, bearing twelve fruits, which they compared to the twelve annual menstrual cycles of women. In the Naassene doctrines mentioned by Hippolytus, the almond tree in the myth of Attis represented the Father of the universe himself, who from the depths bore within himself the perfect fruit that was the Son. In the work of the Gnostic Justin the earthly paradise is envisioned as a series of trees, each of them an angel; some, however, are the angels of the Mother Edem, and are destined to become evil; others are the angels of the Father Elohim. The tree of life is the angel Baruch, the tree of knowledge

⁴⁷⁴ The Assyrian Tree of Life: Tracing the Origins of Jewish Monotheism and Greek Philosophy, JNES 52, 1993, 161-207; Id., Assyrian Prophecies (n. 473), XIII-XLVII (containing further discussion on Assyrian religion as a precursor of Christianity). The comparison between the Gnostic Sophia and Ishtar, who descends to Hell, had already been proposed by W. Anz, Zur Frage nach dem Ursprung des Gnostizismus, TU 15/4, Leipzig 1897, 90-93.

§ 32. The tree of life

is Naas, the Mother’s angel. In the doctrines of Marcus the description of the tree in the earthly paradise in Genesis conceals ten concepts corresponding to ten Aeons⁴⁷⁸.

The tree of life, or sacred tree, was recently the subject of a penetrating study by Simo Parpola⁴⁷⁸, who set out to explain the meaning of the sacred trees surmounted by the image of the supreme god and accompanied by minor gods in the act of adoration, recurring frequently in Mesopotamian, and particularly Assyrian, iconography from at least the middle of the second millennium BC. These divine trees consist of a trunk with regular intervals of “knots” and branches ending in fruits or flowers. Parpola verified his working hypothesis that the system of ten circles symbolizing the manifestations of God, typical of Cabalistic speculations starting from the late Imperial Age, was the specific result of secret speculations typical of Assyro-Babylonian wisdom. The typical scheme of the Cabalistic Seferiot, that is, the ten (or rather eleven) manifestations of God, had five central circles with three circles on each side; each of the circles had a number and belonged to a divine manifestation, but one of them was the number 0. The basic scheme is shown in fig. 10.

Intellect, Wisdom and Knowledge are divine concepts that are also repeated in the Ophite diagram; we can say that the set of concepts underlying this “tree” of God’s manifestations is the same as the one used by the Cabalists and in Gnostic circles, and that both Cabalists and Gnostics called it a “tree”.

⁴⁷⁸ Hipp., haer. V 26,6 (127 Wend.). Hipp., haer. V 12,2 (138 Wend.) describes as rizai, “roots”, the six principles of Simon Magus, Mind, Intelligence, Voice, Name, Reason and Thought. According to Hy. Arch. 89, the Archons wanted to pour the seed into Eve, but she became a tree; cf. B. A. Pearson, She became a Tree – A Note to CG II, 4:25-26, HThR 69, 1976, 413-5.

⁴⁷⁹ Epiph., haer. XXXIV 15,5 (II, 29 Holl). C. H. Kraeling, in consultation with C. Hopkins (The Excavations at Dura-Europos. Preliminary Reports of V Season, New Haven 1934, 95-97) believed he recognized in a graffito of Dura-Europos a diagram, similar to that of the Ophites, but more likely to be connected to Mithraism and to the ladder with seven rungs, and also recognized the magic word ABAANAOÁNAABA. However, there is no sign of this in the graffito, which should be seen as an exercise in writing the alphabet, given the sequence of letters ABIAE...
Returning to Parpola’s thesis, if we replace the Cabbalistic Sefirot concepts with the corresponding Assirian gods and give them the numbers that Mesopotamian wisdom normally assigned to them, we obtain the diagram in fig. 11, which essentially is the one proposed by Parpola.

The “trunk”, corresponding to the Cabbalists’ “pillar of equilibrium”, gives a numerical sum of 30, while the numerical sum of the branches, if the ones on the left are calculated as negative numbers, is always 30. Furthermore the cabbalistic numerical succession of circles corresponds to the genealogies of the Assyrian gods, if we transfer them to their specific circles, as proposed. This, in Parpola’s opinion, and in all likelihood, certainly cannot be the result of chance, but is based on a Pythagorean-type religious doctrine (ante litteram) conceived in Mesopotamia in the second millennium BC and perfected by the 13th century BC.

Part of Parpola’s thesis has been contested by other scholars, who have questioned his explanation of the Assyrian tree as an image of the pantheon divided into a series of emanations of the supreme god. Nobody, however, has denied the central importance and religious nature of the sacred tree in Mesopotamian doctrine. The relationships between certain numerical values and the corresponding characteristics of the gods have also been contested. However, in the aftermath of Parpola’s revolutionary propositions and the reaction of other Assyriologists, it is now clear that Mesopotamian wisdom widely influenced the religious thinking of Eastern peoples by spreading scientific and mathematical study of the divine world, which eventually became enshrined in the Cabbalah and Gnosticism.

\[\text{Fig. 11}\]

\[\text{§ 32. The tree of life}\]
§ 33. The cosmic Leviathan of the Ophites

Let us return to the Ophite diagram. In the words of Origen, "the author of this abominable diagram has drawn this Leviathan on the circle and at its centre, and has inscribed its name there twice". Celsus goes on to say: "The diagram is divided by a thick black line" and says that "he had been told that it was Gehenna or Tartarus".

The fact that Leviathan marks the limit of the material cosmos is less surprising than the fact that his name is also at the centre486. This can perhaps be explained if we think that the circles represent the paths followed by the planets and the stars, and that outside them is the astral Dragon embracing all things, whereas the central circle coincides with Tartarus, since it represents the circumference of the earth viewed in profile, surrounded by the Dragon which is also Tartarus. If we look at the diagram as a tridimensional object we see two circles intersecting at right angles: one is the equator, the other is the area of the Zodiac. Moreover, in pagan astrology and particularly in Mithraism, the Zodiac, or its path, was pictured as a snake487. At this point let us think back to the doctrine of Plato's Timaeus488, in which the Demiurge had originally created a letter X, which was bent into a circle enclosing the cosmos in the areas of the Zodiac and the equator489.

Also, in their prayers Ophites said: "And thou, archon of the sacred mysteries of the Son and the Father, who shinest at night, thou, Iaô, second and first, lord of the night"490. Since Iaô shines in the night, it is clear that he is an astral deity. In Ophitic thought the serpent of Eden was the son and evil counsellor of Jaldabaoth, and also misled Cain; his name was thought to be Michael or Samael491.

In the Gnostic treatise Pistas Sophia492 the place where sinners were punished was the ouroboros, identified with the darkness Surrounding the world. This immense monster is divided into various segments to which the various categories of damned are assigned. In this case it seems that the ouroboros is imagined to be in the sky and identified with Gehenna or Tartarus. In the testimony of Celsus493, who was writing at the time of Marcus Aurelius, the Gnostics believed that the seven Archons, commanded by the Jewish god, waited for the souls who were leaving their bodies in order to overcome them; but Epiphanius, speaking of Sethian Gnostics, said494 that those who had taken part in Gnostic rites could be saved and go up to heaven after having passed the Archons and having 'trampled on the head of Sabaoth' (identified with the Archon of the outermost celestial sphere), and thus be united with the spiritual divinity, perceived as the Ogdoad495. Clearly, on the basis of this doctrine, Sabaoth performed the functions of the cosmic dragon; in fact Christ had given the power to crush snakes and scorpions496. The Archontic Gnostics497 held that Sabaoth was the tyrant of the seventh heaven and father of the Devil, and added that the planetary Archons fed on souls in order to stay alive. In Catholic Christianity also it was believed that a proud fiery serpent surrounded the cosmos and that the souls of the blessed who had left the earth crushed its head before ascending to the kingdom of God498.

It is fairly obvious that, although the Leviathan surrounding the cosmos was always considered evil, opinions on his serpent son (sometimes identified with Sabaoth) varied from one sect to another, and possibly from one age to another.

---

486 The ouroboros in the centre of the large circle in a gem in the Archaeological Museum of Florence (Inv. no. 15146, which will be published in SGG, II) may perhaps have reflected similar doctrines.

487 Cels. VI 27 (II, 97 Koet.).

488 Cels. VI 27 (I, 101 Koet.); translated to E. Peterson, Elô Grôc, Göttingen 1926, 307, there was a daytime Iaô and a night-time Iaô.

489 Or., Cels. VI 31 (II, 101 Koet.); according to E. Peterson, Elô Grôc, Göttingen 1926, 307, there was a daytime Iaô and a night-time Iaô.

490 Iren., haer. I 30,5 and 9 (SC 264, 368; 376 Rouss., Dout.); Thdt., haer. I 14 (PG 83, 366) who gives him the name Samannà.

491 Iren., haer. I 11 (PG 83, 362).

492 Prudentius Clemens, Peristephanon, Hymnus XIV: Passio Agnetis 112–118 (Attr. e passioni dei martiri, ed. A.A.R. Bastiaensen et alii, Milan 1987, 365–6), a work composed near the end of the fifth century concerning the passion of St Agnes, which occurred in an unspecified era, before 354.
§ 34. Gnostics and Mathematici

Let us now move on to the numerical speculation underlying the Ophitic system.

Welburn\(^{493}\) had already noted that the ten circles of the Ophite diagram must have been related to the oldest Cabbalistic illustrations. Parpola has also noted that the Gnostic doctrine of Monoimos the Arab (second century AD) placed the whole Monad at the centre of everything\(^{494}\). The Monad operated through the Decade, expressed by the numerical sign 1, the letter Iota, which signifies both unity and multiplicity. In some ways the doctrine of Monoimos was similar to that of the Peratae and in other ways to that of Marcus the Valentinian, who speculated on the value and numerical meaning of the letters of the Greek alphabet. According to Marcus\(^{495}\) the 9 consonants corresponded to the Father and Truth, the 8 semivowels to Logos and Life, and the 7 vowels to the material world of the planets; the balance was restored by the removal of Christ, the Digamma (a semivowel), from the sphere of the Father to the material world. I do not think that it is arbitrary to suggest that Marcus perceived the order of things as a tree of life on which the circles are arranged: a tree of equilibrium, with three central circles or three systems of circles from top to bottom, each containing 8 letters of the alphabet, obviously with their numerical values.

Marcus had certainly followed in the footsteps of Valentinus. In fact Irenaeus, in his refutation of Gnostic – and especially Valentinian Gnostic – doctrines, states that they translated their theological and theogonic system into numbers, recognizing in The One (to hen) the principle of all things, from which came Two, Three, Four, Five...\(^{496}\) Hippolytus\(^{497}\) asserts that both Ptolomy and Colarbasus were seeking mathematical knowledge of the divine world.

In the Three steles of Seth\(^{498}\), the second stele, dedicated to the Mother Barbelo, says that its deity can be calculated numerically by division and

\(^{493}\) The Identity of the Archons in the Apocryphon Johannis, VigChr 32, 1978, 241–54, esp. 245.
\(^{496}\) Iren., haer. II 14.6 (SC 264, 224–6 Rouss., Dout.).
\(^{497}\) haer. IV 12–13 (44–45 Wend.).
\(^{498}\) (NHC VII,5) 121–123.

is a triple deity. The triple nature of God’s Sophia is the subject of the Nag Hammadi treatise The Trimorphic Protennoia.

There is no doubt at all that many Gnostic sects had appropriated the theological speculations of the Chaldeans and neo-Pythagoreans on numbers and on the possibility of “mathematically” knowing the world of the gods\(^{499}\). Philosophical religious concepts describe the higher gods as intelligible or able to be apprehended purely by the mind of man, because they have no material body. The possibility of thinking of them was also represented by numbers and geometrical shapes. Let us consider, therefore, some important theories on the numbers assigned to the gods.

According to A.Sorlin Dorigny\(^{500}\), the sign of Chnoubis could represent the Greek digamma, written as Ϝ and repeated three times; he also suggested that the “number of the beast” in the Apocalypse, 666\(^{501}\), could be recognized in it; in fact the digamma corresponds to 6. In the Greek numerical system, of course, a series of three digammas did not make sense; however we know that in the magi’s speculations numbers such as 3663 or 9999 had a special significance: the first was the numerical value of Ματυς, the “living soul of darkness”, and the second corresponded to χιων σφαίρας ψυχος χρόνος ψυχος βεροι, and represented the Pythic serpent, Apollo, Harpocrates or Sarapis\(^{502}\). Numbers of this kind have a symbolic value only if considered as 3, 6, and 9 with their highest application (9 units, 9 tens, 9 hundreds, 9 thousands), just as, in the speculations of Marcus the Valentinian, Jesus was expressed as 888 (8 hundreds, 8 tens and 8 units)\(^{503}\). So it is likely that the numbers 666, 3663, 9999 (9) were represented by triple (or quadruple) letters of the alphabet, and these letters could have been selected from the Greek, Hebrew or Aramaic alphabets.

If this is true, it means that the triple Yod (which in Hebrew has the numerical value of 10) could also be interpreted according to the Greek numerical system, as if it were a triple digamma. We have confirmatory evidence of this: several gems showing Chnoubis have the charakters 555... is a triple deity.
repeated three times\textsuperscript{504}. The second character is a Greek ζ with small circles like eyes or "spectacles" (Brillenbuchstabe), which has the numerical value of 60; while the asterisk contains a cross and Greek Χ, which has a value of 600. So the three characters are the "number of the beast", 666, repeated three times, with the same stress on 6 and 3 that recurs in ΒΑΝΓΙΩΝ. In the Pistoia Sophia\textsuperscript{505} three gods "endowed with triple strength" are mentioned, together with the triple signs that expressed their nature. Sometimes the sign of Chnoubis is identified with the "seal of Solomon"\textsuperscript{506}, a seal that the Acts of Saint Marina\textsuperscript{507} attribute to Satan.

It is true, then, that the sign of Chnoubis is 6, but if we look carefully, the sign is hardly ever rendered as ζζζ, because there is always a bar. Moreover,

Berlin 1925, 131; Collins, Numerical Symbolism (n. 501), 1271. On the role of 10 and of multiples of 10; Collins, Numerical Symbolism, 123-4; on the most respected interpretations of 666; Collins, Numerical Symbolism, 1271-2. With brilliant intuition, Testa (Il simbolismo dei Giudeo-Cristiani (n. 115), 47 and 228) recognizes in the 6 the concept of incompleteness (7 was a perfect number). In § 52 we will deal with an "imperfect serpent" and with a "perfect" one. According to Iren., haer. I 30,15 (SC 264, 384 Rouss., Dout.) the Valentinian school derived from the Ophite one. Multiplication by 10 and by 100 represented the intensification of a number, as in Jesus' reply to Peter, who asked him if it was necessary to forgive seven times: "I say to you, seven times seven" (Mt. 5,22). Regarding number 9, cf. Hipp., haer. VI 52,5 (185 Wend.) on the word ἁσίμη, whose value is 99; Jaldabaim has the same value: Bonner, The Numerical Value (n. 365), 9. There is a large number of magic gems, showing Heracles strangling the lion, combined with the character KKK (K has the value 100; JWCl 16, 1953, 227, n. 149; Id., Review of Delatte, Derchain, Gn. 1969, 301-2, it means KOK KOUK Koul's protection against fever; Mouterde, Objects magiques (n. 364), 112, n. 18; it is the old Semitic

(= Bainchoooch); cf. also the Apocryphal Sethian) texts speak of Sabaoth's repentance and promotion to the seventh name". On which see: Bertrand, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 63-4, on the other hand, suggests that the triple K be interpreted on the basis of PGM XXXIII, 19, which invokes Kok Koul Koul's protection against fever; Mouterde, Objects magiques (n. 364), 112, thought that it was the k of καλωθή, since this type of gem was used to protect digestion. Sometimes the series ␳␳␳ appears with the triple K (see, for example: Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 63; Delatte, Derchain, Les intailles (n. 288), nos. 79; 276; 339-340), which probably shows the Aramaic Kaph (corresponding to the letter K): Mouterde, Objects magiques (n. 364), 112, n. 18; it is the old Semitic Nun, according to Barb, Review of Delatte, Derchain, Gn. 1969, 302.

\textsuperscript{504} SGG, I, 152; 159; 161-2; 171; 179-180.

\textsuperscript{505} I 14,4; 30,4-5 (23 and 44 Schmidt, Macdermot, on the Jewish god); IV 137,1 (Schmidt, Macdermot, 356), on "Chaineoucho" (= Baimhoucho); cf. also the Apocryphon of John (NHC II 1, III 1; IV 1; BG 8502, 2) S: Barbelo was "triple strength", "triple name". On triplicity as an absolute superlative (for instance: Plut., De Is. et Os. 36, 365 C) see: W. Deonna, Trois, superlatif absolu, AnCI 23, 1954, 403-28, esp. 409 et seqq. In a 6th or 7th century papyrus (P. Grenf. II 91,8) the formula θ ἄγα τις is repeated three times.

\textsuperscript{506} Delatte, Derchain, Les intailles (n. 288), no. 270.

\textsuperscript{507} H. Usener, Acta S. Mariniae et S. Christophori, Bonn 1896, 36 (f. 138 r).

the X is nearly always modified with a cross, and the ζ, in addition to the "spectacles", has an oblique bar, but in this instance it is certainly not an unusual way of writing the letter.

It is therefore likely that John had come across the sign 555 formerly associated with the serpent in Anatolian circles, where it symbolized the snake worshipped by idolatrous Jews.

In § 32 we saw that the Ophite diagram may have represented a form of the tree of life and that it had similarities to the cabalistic tree; in this case, the circles shown must also have had numerical values, as they did in the doctrines of the Monoimos the Arab\textsuperscript{508} (close to the Peratae creed). Monoimos maintained that God held within himself unity and Ten (symbolized by the Iota). The doctrines of the Trimorphic Protennoia and the hermetic Discourse on Eight and Nine in the Nag Hammadi library\textsuperscript{509} presuppose numerical values for manifestations of God, as does the system developed by Valentinus, which envisioned the theoretical attainment of 10 divine Aeons\textsuperscript{510}. He develops a system consisting of about thirty entities\textsuperscript{511}, which would suggest that he had taken the simpler Ophite system and expanded it until it was almost uncontrollable. Marcus' doctrines concerning the alphabet also start from numeral speculations\textsuperscript{512} and give a clearer order to the Valentinian system.

Since Origen says nothing about numerical values in his treatise on the diagram, these values can only be attributed hypothetically, as an experiment or a hypothesis, based on the most well-known numerical characterizations of certain Gnostic and magic deities. The data available no longer belong to an organic system, but can be gleaned from heterogeneous sources, which however are widely and very well attested. In the light of this statement, let us summarize the available data. There were 10 circles, as explained in § 31. In § 12 we pointed out that some Gnostic (probably Sethian) texts speak of Sabaoth's repentance and promotion to the seventh

\textsuperscript{508} Hipp., haer. VIII 14,1-9 (233-5 Wend.); 15,1-4 (235-6 Wend.); X 17 (278-9 Wend.).

\textsuperscript{509} NHC VI, 6; on which see: J.-P. Mahé, Hermès en Haute-Egypte, 1, Québec 1978; A. Campani, Scritti ermetici in copio, Brescia 2000. In Pistis Sophia IV 138 (358 Schmidt; Macdermot) Jesus promises to reveal the numerical values and seals of the Archons.


\textsuperscript{511} Cf. for example, Iren., haer. II 15,1; 22,1 (SC 294, 146 and 212-4, 296 Rouss., Dout.); Hipp., haer. VI 29,3-5 (155-6 Wend.).

\textsuperscript{512} For example, Hipp., haer. VI 49,1 (181 Wend.).
heaven, where he came into contact with Sophia, who had him instructed in Gnosis by Zoë. Both Sophia and Sabaoth have their own certain number: Sophia is triple133, while Sabaoth is septuple. Indeed in the speculations of the Chaldeans and other magi the theonym Sabaoth was paretymologically connected with the Hebrew שָׁבָא, Šb “seven”, and therefore it was stressed that Sabaoth was the god of the seventh heaven, Saturn’s heaven114, or that he was above the seventh heaven151, but also that he was the god of the seventh day, the Sabbath116. This theonym was influential in the identification of the Jewish god with Kronos-Saturn.

In the reconstruction of the circle of Sophia we have seen that the space attributed to Sabaoth is lower than that of Nous (whom the Sethians identified with the divine serpent). Inside the circle of Day, the Sabbath 5 16. This theonym was influential in the identification of the Jewish god with Kronos-Saturn.

The sum of Sabaoth and Sophia is 10, the number attributed by Monoïmos to God, certainly God the Father, who was, however, also the Monad, because all other numbers come from Unity, as they do in the Assyrian, Pythagorean137, Egyptian118 and cabalistic systems. To obtain as well as on many magic gems. An Egyptian bronze amulet 5 19 depicts him required, which should probably be attributed to the

§ 42 we will examine the god Pantheos depicted on a magic stele in Geneva, as well as on many magic gems. An Egyptian bronze amulet519 depicts him with three human faces surmounted by six animal faces, which make him a

513 Cf. Apocr. Joh. 5. His pagan Chaldean counterpart (in the Chaldean Oracles) is Hecate. Cf. H. Lewy, Chaldean Oracles and Theurgy, Paris 1978; S.1. Johnston, Hekate Soteira, Atlanta 1990. In the system of the late Neo-Platonic Damascius (In Plat., Parm., II, 17 Westerinck-Combes) the first are the One and the Two, identifiable with Zeus (or Adad: Macr.12.317,1), and the Three, identifiable with Hecate.

514 Tac., Hist. V 2,4. It is clear of course that Sabaoth was a name of the Jewish god, but it is equally clear that it later became an independent theonym; cf. for instance M. Smith, A Note on Some Jewish Assimilationists: the Angels (P. Berlin 5025b, P. Louvre 2591), in: Studies in the Cult of Yahweh, II (n. 3), 239-243.

515 Lyd., mens. V 53; Meyer, Smith, Ancient Christian Magic (n. 183), no. 66. Cf. A. Jacoby, Der angebliche Ezelkult der Juden und Christen, ARW 25, 1928, 268; and also P. Perdrizet, Amulette grecque trouve en Syrie, REG 41, 1928, 79, who states that Sabaoth was understood as seba oth "세바OTH".

516 Hieron., in: Jer. 5,24, ch. II 3 (ChCh 74, 60 Reiter); cf. the translations of Aquila and Theodotion of the same passage from Jeremiah; Lact., div. inst. VII 14 (CSEL 19, 629 Brantl, Laubmann). Opinions differed as to the nature of the Hebdomad: usually it was the group of the 7 planets, but also the seven days of the week: Iren., haer. I 30,10 (SC 264, 376-8 Rouss., Dout.). In the Nag Hammadi treatise Discourse on the Eight and the Nine (NHC VI, 6) 28, the Hebdomad is the righteous man’s first arrival point.

517 Cf. Diog. Laer. VIII 1,23; Hipp., haer. VI 23,2-3 (149-150 Wend.).

In Heliopolitan theogony emanations of the divine have a numerical progression: 1 = Atum, 2 = Tefnout, 3 = Chou, 4 = Nout, 5 = Geb; cf. infra, note 539.


god with nine aspects (έννεαμορφός)520. At the Byblos archaeological site a quadrangular pendant was found showing this god, whom the inscription describes as: φενεβήλα μομοναρχα φορμαμανδουχε (on the reverse:) ὅ γης κε θελλοΐς δεσπότης ὁ σῶν την οἰκομένην Ορτινευ ἐννεαμορφος κελνεφες, έθέρα τέμνων, that is: "Rē, Bahal, Lord of Lords...Lord of the earth and the sea that makes the world tremble, Ortineus of the nine forms, wrapped in clouds, who splits the ether"521. Nine, which is three times three, indicated absolute totality, since three, in Egypt, indicated plurality or totality522. The allusion to the ether crossed by the god comes from the words ζε άθερα έγκρε ορόσ, concerning a phallic generator who had produced the ether, in accordance with the cosmogony of the Orphic papyrus of Derven523. The Orphic texts mention the god Protagonos (frequently equated with Phanes), who had two pairs of eyes, two sexes, the wings and heads of different animals, among them the lion, the ram, the bull and the serpent524. Since the Egyptian Pantheos of magic is an ithyphallic deity, he was probably the creator god, and the many forms that his figure took were those of his future creatures. This god was also called Aion, as explained by Damascius the neo-Platonist: "Theologists call the polymorphic gods Aiones, because of the nature of the first Aion"525. The alchemist Zosimus of Panopolis quotes a sentence uttered by the Nous: "The Son of God, who can do anything and become whatever he wants, shows himself to each person in whatever form he wishes"526. The Naassene doctrines527 examined "the essence of seed, the cause of all the beings who are born, which is not any of these, but generates and creates all the things that are born; and are expressed thus: 'I become what I want and I am what I am"528. According to the Naassenes, this mys-
tery of the “All” had been discovered by the Egyptians. The Pythagoreans also held that 9 contained all qualitative and quantitative possibilities. The form of the Son (more properly: the Protogonos), which we know of through the god Pantheos of Egyptian iconography and Gnostic gems, is certainly part of non-Christian Gnostic doctrines, and was used widely for a long time during the Imperial Age.

9, with its highest application, 9999, was also the number of the sun god Apollo, the Delphic snake and Harpocrates. The 13th magic papyrus, containing passages from the Seventh Book of Moses, mentions the Enneamorphos, depicted on a falcon-headed crocodile and on anouroboros, in accordance with the well-known iconographic system; it was also said that he was instrumental in creation and that the gods themselves cannot see his shape, which changes continually.

The Anthropos, in line with the doctrines of nearly all the Gnostic schools, had been taken as a model of creation, which the Archons had seen, directly or reflected, in the sky. He was the manifestation of God who contained all forms, especially those of the seals used to shape inert matter. But the Anthropos had a human shape, while the Pantheos incorporated all forms.

If 10 seems to be the standard that must be reached in order to achieve a balance in the Ophite diagram of the 10 circles, then the cosmic world, ruled by the cosmic serpent and the Archons, had to reach the equilibrium of the Decad.

The assignment of numbers to the lower circle is not so easy as it seems. The number of the Beast, or Leviathan, is 6, and that of YHWH is 4. The quadruplet nature of the Hebrew god was expressed by the words ‘אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשָׂה: “Yahweh four” (ebr.grown), that is, with the four-letter name, which was frequently used in magic texts, and corresponds to the division into four of the material world, which we will examine in § 56, as well as in several

529 Hipp., haer. VI 24,2 (150–1 Wend.). The Discourse on Eight and Nine does not give a very clear description of the nature of 8 and 9. In § 41 it was said that in the Ogdoad there are souls and angels singing silent hymns. In § 29 the interlocutor of Hermes asks to see “the form of the image that lacks nothing”, which could be 9, which contains all forms.

530 PGM XIII, 42, 52 (cf. 159, 392, 422, 469).


532 In Pistis Sophia III 132 (Schmidt, Macdermot, 343–4) “seal” means “create”.

533 W. Fauth, Arbath lao, OrChr 67, 1983, 65–103. In mystical Jewish texts of the Merkabah a form derived from Greek was used: Tatrosjah; cf. W. Fauth, Tatrosjah-tatrosjah and Metatron in der judischen Merkabah-Mystik, JSJ 22, 1991, 40–87. The god’s throne was supported by four animals and the god was attended by four archangels; cf. M. Smith, A Note on some Jewish Assimilationists: the Angels (P.Berlin 5025b, P.Louvre 2391), in: Studies in the Cult of Yahweh, II (n. 3), 238.

well-known magic characters that symbolize the quadruple god. According to Pythagorean doctrines, which Valentine also drew on, the intelligible world is subordinate to the Monad, and the world perceived by the senses is subordinate to the Tetraktys.

The choice of YHWH, or Ioá, is arbitrary, because it does not depend on the description of the diagram. Furthermore the attribution of 6 for Leviathan to the Ophite system is problematic, because that number is attributed to him by John, the enemy of the Ophite system and the serpent. The serpent was obviously used with different values by Ophites and Christians of the great Roman Church. In § 53 we will see how the Digamma = 6 became the number of Christ in certain systems, linked to the doctrines of Marcus the Valentinian; to this should be added the fact that certain Christian commentators recognized a monogram of Christ in the three letters of the alphabet that make up the numeral 666.

Another problem is posed by the number 8, or Ogdoad, which is extolled by the Discourse on Eight and Nine and other Gnostic texts as a superior deity to the planetary Hebdomad. If we consider the result we have obtained so far, we see there is an obvious increasing ratio from the 1 of the Father to the 4 of YHWH, and a decreasing ratio from the 9 of the Son to the 6 of Leviathan. Into this system must be inserted the 2 and the 8, to which the Ophites must have assigned the two circles of Love and Life, whose autonomous position outside the “central trunk” of the tree is explained solely by the need to position 2 and 8 without creating a larger circle separating the circles of the Father and Son from the circle of Sophia. In the eighth Book of Moses the Ogdoad, who commands angels and demons, is invoked. This deity seems to correspond to Zeus, who instills life, and whose eyes shine in human pupils, whose head is the sky, whose body is the ether, whose feet are the earth, who is surrounded by water in the form of Agathodaimon, the life-giving Oceans escorted by 8 guards. The Ogdoad’s role as life-giver

534 Cf. A. Mastrocinque, Una donna di Comum che credeva nella magia, NAC 30, 2001, 235–244.

535 Hipp., haer. VI 23,1 (149 Wend.); Marcus held that the Tetraktys was expressed at the beginning of Genesis, where the names “God, beginning, heaven, earth” are named: Epiph., haer. XXXIV 15,2–3 (II, 29 Holl).

536 Cf. Dornsieff, Das Alphabet in Mystik und Magie (n. 503), 130, n. 2.

537 PGM XIII, esp. 731–834.

538 PGM XIII, 261–3; 784. The apocryphon of Moses also mentioned the Monad; cf. PGM XIII, 230.

539 Here typical Egyptian religious themes are present, in Hellenistic guise. Inscriptions on sarcophagi of the Middle Kingdom (circa 19th c. BC) mention the creator, who produces Tefnout and Chou on his own (by masturbation): They are given the names “She who is life” and “He who is life”, and are in fact called “Life”. P. Barguet, Les textes des
would argue in favour of attributing 8 to the circle of Life, rather than the circle of Love\(^\text{349}\), which will accordingly be assigned the number 2.

While the Ogdoad, the divinity that manifests itself as 8, is discussed in the Gnostic texts we know, the Diad, the number 2, does not receive the attention that would be expected, given that it featured prominently in Babylonian theology, which developed into the Syrian form that we are familiar with\(^\text{350}\).

Number 5 seems to be absent from Gnostic theological speculations: it would "Twice beyond" (Dis epekeina) and is identified with Zeus. See, on this theme: Ps. Tert., adv. omn. haer. 5 (222 Kroy.).

In the Valentinian system Love (Agape) was the reason that drove the Father to generate the first six pairs of divine entities: Hipp., haer. VI 29.3-4 (155 -6 Wend.).

The attempt to reconstruct the Ophite diagram in its numerical dimension is therefore reproduced here in fig. 12.

Concrete examples are seen in some exorcism gems of how the combination of 6, the serpent biting its tail, and 4, the Jewish god with the quadruple shape, while Life had animated them. These numerical combinations must have been the source of inspiration for the Valentinian magus Marcus, who divided the body of Aletheia into 12 parts, represented by pairs of letters


\(^{346}\) In the Valentinian system Love (Agape) was the reason that drove the Father to generate the first six pairs of divine entities: Hippi., haer. VI 29.3–4 (155–6 Wend.).

\(^{347}\) According to Proclus, in Plat., Parm. (Plato Latinus, ed. by R. Kibansky and C. Labowsky, III, London 1953, 59–61), theologians (those linked to the Chaldean Oracles) called the first principle Ad, which in Syriac means One, and the creator Intellect Adad, by simply duplicating One; Macr. I 23,17 states that the Assyrians worshipped Adad, whose name means "One One"; Damascius (in Plat., Parm., II, 37 Westerinck, Combes), drawing on Babylonian theogonies, asserts that the demiurgic divinity was "Twice beyond" (Dis epekeina) and is identified with Zeus. See, on this theme: Ph. Talon, Enlámna Êli and the Transmission of Babylonian Cosmology to the West, in: Mythology and Mythologies, Melammu Symposia, II, ed. by R. M. Whiting, Helsinki 2001, 272–5. A doctrine concerning the Monad and the Diad was also attributed to Zoroaster; one was considered the Father and the other the Mother; Hippi., haer. VI 23.2 (149–150 Wend.).

\(^{348}\) Witte, Das Ophitendiagramm (n. 463), 37, 101–2, thinks that the diagram represented the meditative path of the Gnostikos, understood as a descent into divine mysteries. For an evaluation of its role post mortem cf. Lancellotti, Gli Gnostici e il cieco (n. 173), 79.

\(^{349}\) Iren., haer. I 114.3 (SC 264, 214–6 Rouss., Dout.); Hippi., haer. VI 44 (176–7 Wend.); Epiph., haer. XXXIV 5 (II, 13 Holl); Ps. Tert., adv. omn. haer. 5 (222 Kroy.).


\(^{351}\) Kotansky, Spier, Horned Hunter (n. 328) = SGG, 1, 418; hier fig. 13. The reading differs from Kotansky and Spier only in line 8 (ἡ οὐράς). In the expression ὁ τοῦ σώματος μόνος ὁι̯ I think there is a word missing, for instance ὁ τοῦ σώματος (δισόπηχος) μόνος ὁι̯. On this kind of names, see Peterson, Εἰς Θεός (n. 484), 261–3. But it may be that ὁ τοῦ σώματος is a genitive depending on προσοπάτως, that is, "First Father of the body". The final expression is a transcription of the text from which the engraver copied.
is the first Father, he who is the only (lord?) of the body, who passes through all things. The seal of Solomon: ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥; let the snake have a lion’s head”). Kotansky and Spier quite rightly trace this text back to Gnostic circles, and compare the expression “he who passes through all things” with similar definitions in the Tripartite Treatise (Valentinian) of the Nag Hammadi library. But the origin of the expression is the famous passage from the book of Job in which the devil, in the form of a dragon, tells God that he came by crossing all the regions under the heavens. The leontocephalous serpent is identified with the creator, known as Protopator, to which the body is subordinate, and is also called Ioaeouaue - possibly a variation of Yahweh – “soul (Ba) of darkness (kach), son/daughter (Si) of darkness (chych)” and “horned”.547,548 Clearly the purpose of the seal of Solomon, which contained the sacred name of God and was able to subjugate demons549, was to keep the disquieting cosmic snake under control. The faith inspiring the person who designed this type of amulet was inspired by a passage in Psalm 91:

You will tread upon the lion and the asp
You will trample on the young lion and the serpent.
“Because he loves me I will protect him,
I will exalt him, because he knows my name”.

The seal of Solomon contains the three archaizing Yods, reversed as though in a mirror, plus a fourth sign. In this category of gems, then, the secret name of the supreme god and saviour is used against a god who is similar to Chnoubis, but, like Leviathan, is despised. Since the serpent is called “(lord) of the body”, it is likely that the god of the seal was the god “(lord) of the spirit”. In this way the deity of 4 “seals” the deity of 6.

Other gems550 show, inside the snake biting its tail, an anagram of the word Βασιλεύοντος, which means “living (inkh) soul (ba) of darkness (choch)”; and Spier as “horned hunter” is based on less than 50% of the specimens. Note that there is a horned dragon in the Apocalypse.

546 Job 2,2: Διακορυφήσε τήν ὑπ᾿ οὐρανον καὶ ἐμπεριστήριος τήν σύμπασαν πάρειμι.
548 Some of the gems in the series have Keratagras, others Keratagac; cf. Michel, Der NYXEYE BOABAX-Logos (n. 544), and so the interpretation of the term by Kotansky.
one gem\textsuperscript{551} has four\textit{ charakteres}\textsuperscript{552} in the centre of the\textit{ ouroboros} – based on a design very widely used on aniconic magic gems – and on the outside the word Σεσεγγεγκαραγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγеγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγেγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγеγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγеγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγεγγ
Asia Minor and Egypt: the roots of Gnosis

§ 36. The sign of the serpent in Asia Minor

We will now examine the statement in John’s Apocalypse that the number of the beast was 666, corresponding to 555 and 555 διδυμον, the signs of Chnoubis.

The Apocalypse speaks of the churches of Ephesus (and mentions the Nicaitians), Smyrna (and mentions those who “say they are Jews and are not”); Pergamum (where the “throne of Satan” was located, and where some taught the science of Balaam) and some were Nicaitians, Thyatira (where the prophetess Jezebel, who seduced people into eating the food sacrificed to idols and into prostitution, was tolerated, and where there were people who knew the “deep things of Satan”); Sardis, Philadelphia (where there was a “synagogue of Satan” and “Jews who are not Jews”); and lastly mentions Laodicea. These cities had been part of the kingdom of Pergamum and it is very likely that the descendants of the Babylonian Jews sent by Antiochus III had settled there. Among them were eastern Magi or Chaldeans (the new Laodicea. These cities had been part of the kingdom of Balaams) and prophetesses. The Jews worshipped the Gentile idols, among them “the throne of Satan” at Pergamum. Bearing in mind the fact John called Satan the “old serpent” and the throne should be in the Asclepieum, where the snake was the symbol of the god of healing. Since there were

559 Eastern magus and prophet hired by the enemies of Israel.

560 The verbs porneuein and moichewein are used. Epiph., haer. L.I 33.6 (II, 308 HolI) repeats that she encouraged porneia. Jezebel could be an allegorical name, like Balaam, to indicate an idolatrous woman who taught the Jews idolatry, because Jezebel was Jeroboam’s wife, a Sidonian who continued to practise the cult of Bahal and induced her husband to do so, arousing the wrath of the prophet Elijah: 2Reg. 16,31-32; cf. W. Bousset, Die Offenbarung Johannis, Göttingen 1906, 216.


later became Romanized. In Asia Minor Jews had been settled since the time of Antiochus III of Syria (late third century BC.). Antiochus had brought 200 Jewish families from Babylonia and Mesopotamia because he was relying on them to keep Phrygia and Lydia under control, and had given them permission to use their own laws. These Jews left a considerable amount of evidence behind: for example, some coins from Apameia Kibotos in Phrygia have the image of Noah's ark, believed to have run aground in that area.

Hellenistic Jews in Western Asia Minor must have been perfectly integrated into the local culture. Antiochus III had placed them there as an outpost of the monarchy, in an area recently regained. It is reasonable to think that they took part in all the ceremonies of the Seleucid dynastic cult and in the 2nd century were loyal subjects of the kingdom of Pergamum. At the time of the Jewish insurrections under Vespasian, Trajan and Hadrian, these Jews were to some extent Christianized and did not create any problems for the Romans. The integration of the Jews of Asia Minor into the pagan environment surrounding them is comparable to the attitude of certain Gnostics described by Irenaeus, who took part in pagan feasts, ate sacrificial meat, and went to the circus games; the heresiologist adds that they indoctrinated women in particular and fornicated with them. This description is exactly the same as the one given in the Johannine Apocalypse and another passage from Irenaeus which mentions the Nicolaitans, a heretical sect that probably became established very early on in Asia Minor, since the author of the Apocalypse was already criticizing them harshly during the time of Domitian. There must have been contact between the Jews of Asia Minor and their kinspeople in Babylonia, from where they originated. A Babylonian wise man called Zacharias, who dedicated a book on the properties of stones to Mithridates of Pontos, very probably was a Jew named Zacharias.

According to Irenaeus, the Nicolaitans were convinced of their spiritual incorruptibility, even if they mingled with polytheistic pagans. Clement of Alexandria says that Nicolaus, one of the first disciples of the Apostles, was an edifying account of Nicolaus in Theod. bar Konai, Lib. sch. X 20 (224 Hes., Dr.). Clem., str. III 25,5 (207 Stählin) adds that Carpocrates also behaved in a similar fashion. The historicity of Carpocrates is doubtful, since his name is almost identical to Harpocrates, revered by the sect; cf. H. Kraft, Gab es einen Gnostiker Karpokrates?, Thz 8, 1952, 434-443; P-Th. Camelot, Art. Karpokratianer, LThK V, 1960, 1379.

In Jerusalem a decree from Pergamum was kept that spoke of the friendship between the Pergamene ancestors and the children of Abraham: Jos., AJ XIV 247-55. This presupposes good relations between the Pergamum court and the Jews of Asia Minor. The ancestors of the Pergamene people must have been Herakles, his son Telephos and their descendants. Cf. Trebilco, Studies on Jewish Communities (n. 565), 32-33.
recommended the “abuse of flesh”, and therefore advocated unbridled sexuality. St Jerome echoes this statement, and considers Nicolaus to be the true father of the Ophite heresy. Barkabas, a prophet close to the Nicolaitans, also urged abnormal sexual practices. It is possible that Nicolaus was the first to Christianize Jewish heretical groups in Asia Minor and that he went along with his guests’ free-thinking approach, while of course adapting it to his own Christian beliefs. Earlier than the author of the Apocalypse, St Paul had to deal with Jews who practised sexual licentiousness and his teaching on sexuality and marriage must have been aimed at reforming such customs. Nicolaus corresponds to the description of the false prophet and the testimonies of Clement and Irenaeus, is untenable. I do not see why the porneuein and the moicheuein attributed to the Apocalypse to the heretics of Asia Minor could not indicate both idolatry and sexual transgression. One could speculate that originally their porneuein was confined to the consumption of meat sacrificed to the idols, and over the century (from the writing of the Apocalypse to Ignatius’ Adversus haereses) they decided to abandon themselves to sexual porneia; however, this would be an arbitrary and futile hypothesis. It goes without saying that I do not accept the theory that the Nicolaitans were disciples of St Paul: E. Renan, Saint Paul, Paris 1869, 304–5; 367–70; M. Goguel, Les preachers de la RHR 115, 1937, 11; M. Simon, De l’observance rituelle à l’ascèse: recherches sur le décret apostolique, RHR 193, 1978, 67–75. Cf. E. Fiorenza, Apocalyptic and Gnostic in the Book of Revelation, JBL 92, 1973, 565–81, according to whom John counted Nicolaian Gnostic ideas with his Apocalyptic theology.

585” Ep. 14,9 (CSEL 54/1,57–58 Hilberg); 133,4 (CSEL 56, 248 Hilb.); CXLVII 4 (CSEL 56, 319 Hilb.).

586 Epiph., haer. XXVI 2,2–4 (I, 277; C79 Holl).

587 Cairo was another Gnostic Christianizer of the province of Asia: Epiph., haer. XXVIII 1,4 (I, 313–4 Holl): ὁ Κήρυξ ἐν τῇ Ἀδριατείᾳ διετελέσατο τοῦ χριστίανος της άμφιπολονοῦ; but in LI 2,3 (II, 250 Holl) the term Asia is used in a broad sense. Iren., haer. II 3,4 (SC 211, 40–42 Rouss., Dout.) quotes the story told by Bishop Polycarpus that Cerinthus had been seen by the apostle John (the author of the Apocalypse) at the thermal baths at Ephesus; this defines the geographical area of Asia visited by the heretic. He had served his apprenticeship not only in Palestine but also in Egypt: Hipp., haer. VII pinax 7 (190 Wend.); 33,1 (220 Wend.); X 21,1 (281 Wend.). But it must not be forgotten that, according to Dionysios, bishop of Alexandria in the middle of the third century, Cerinthus was the author of the Johannine Apocalypse: Eus., h.e.II 28,5–4 (II/2, 258 Sch.); VII 25,1–2 (II/2, 690 Sch.). Cerinthus held that Jesus was a man like any other, but that the divine Christ came down upon him so that he could reveal the unknown God (Iren., haer. I 26,1, SC 264,344–6 Rouss., Dout.). Cerinthus can be considered the first Christian Gnostic, cf. R.McL. Wilson, The Gnostic Problem, London 1958, 100. Scholars usually date him to the first decades of the second century AD; cf. for instance. Casadio, Vie gnostiche e misteriosofiche del mito di Attis, in: Problemi e materie antiche, AMAP 89, 1975–76, 149–56; G. Sfamieni Gasparo, Interpretazioni gnostiche e misteriosofiche del mito di Attis, in: Studi Quispel (n. 308), 376–411. The Naassenes were also well versed in the doctrine of the priests of Pessinus concerning the almond tree that sprang from the genitals of Agdists, who was also said to have generated Attis: Hipp., haer. V 9,1–2 (97–98 Wend.); cf. Paus.VII 17,9–12. The myth as told by Pausanias is as follows: "some Lydians and Attis were killed by the boar and as a result of these events the Galatians living in Pessinus abstain from pork. They do not, however, follow the current tradition of the Attis story, but they have another local tradition concerning him. Zeus, while sleeping, shed his seed on the earth, which in time produced a demon with dual sexual organs, male and female, who was named Agdists; the gods, fearing Agdists, cut off his male member. When the fruit of the almond tree born of this organ was ripe, it is said that the daughter of the Sangarius river plucked it; when she placed it in her bosom the fruit disappeared immediately and she became pregnant; after she had given birth, a he-goat took care of the child who had been exposed. As he grew, the Antichrist of the Apocalypse: he had started the process of Christianizing heretical Jews, who probably were already Gnostics, by reconciling their doctrines with the figure of Christ. It is clear from the letters of Ignatius of Antioch (who died in 117) and the works of the Apostolic Fathers in general (that is, from second century Christian literature) that there was concern about magi and “false prophets”, especially in Anatolia. One only has to read the letters from Ignatius to the inhabitants of Tralles and Philadelphiah on the subject.

The snake cult, which was still practised during the late antiquity by Bithynian Ophites, goes back to Anatolian religion, as does the Gnostic (and Christian) reinterpretation of the Phrygian mysteries of Cybele and Attis by the snake-worshipping Naassene sect. It would have been difficult for the
Jews of Asia Minor to avoid worshipping the major local divinity, Cybele, beloved of the Romans. But to venerate her they needed a Gnostic type of interpretation, based on divine revelations. And this, like every Gnostic interpretation, required a philosophical reading of the Greek, Antolian or Egyptian myth, because the gods of the Gentiles could only be respected by the Jews if they were a manifestation of their own god. The same applies to the serpent of Asclepius in the capital of the Pergamene kingdom and provincial capital of Asia. Moreover, the snake cult could also have been justified

by the fact that the brazen serpent of Moses (like the snake of Asclepius, a healer) was worshipped for some time in the Temple of Jerusalem.

As already mentioned, the Apocalypse states that in Thyatira there were people who claimed to “know the deep things of Satan” (Ἐφύσαν τὸ βαθύτατον τοῦ Σατανᾶ) and Hippolytus, approximately three generations later, said that the Naassenes called themselves Gnostikoi, because they alone knew the deep things (φύσεις μόνοι τὰ βαθύτατα γνεύοντες) This conceptual and verbal coincidence is an indication that the Naassenes were located in Asia Minor and related to the Jewish sects in Thyatira and the surrounding areas.

Strange as it may seem, scholars of Gnosticism have had to acknowledge the fact that the figure of Seth, son of Adam, has nothing to do with the Egyptian god of the same name. And yet there have been attempts to retrace the social basis of Gnosticism to Egypt. In the case of Sethianism, however, it is necessary to study the history of internal Anatolia in order to understand why there was no contamination between the two Seths. On the other hand, it would have been odd if there had been no Noah theme in the thinking of the Gnostics of Asia Minor, who believed that the ark had run aground near Akmonia in Phrygia. The Sethians did in fact speak of the ark, in which they believed 7 out of 8 people were of the pneumatic race, bearers of divine particles, whereas only Cham was sent by the wicked angels.

Attis became more beautiful than any human, and Agdistis fell in love with him. When Attis became an adult, his family sent him to Pessinus to marry the king’s daughter. The wedding song was already being sung, when Agdistis appeared: Attis, out of his mind, cut off his own genitals, and the king who was giving away his daughter also unmanned himself. Agdistis, however, repented of what she had done to Attis and persuaded Zeus not to allow the body of Attis to putrefy or to be consumed. Here we could find many premises for a potential Jewish Gnostic interpretation of the myth of Attis. This interpretation was given, according to Hippolytus, by the Naassenes. There is a parallel to the Moorish capital of Asia. Moreover, the snake cult could also have been justified

Zeus sheds his sperm, the hermaphrodite, who was castrated, is born, the almond tree is born

From the Father Sophia, a predominantly female hermaphrodite, is born

who emits a creative substance, from which Jaldabaoth, who generates Sabaoth, is born

Sabaoth cooperates with Jaldabaoth, Sabaoth repents,

Sabaoth is assumed into the divine sphere of Sophia

Agdistis forgives him and her request for his bodily incorruptibility for him is granted.

This is a purely hypothetical comparison.

R. P. Casey, Naassenes and Ophites, JThS 27, 1926, 374–87, esp. 387, proposed Hierapolis in Syria as the origin of the Naassene sect (because of the similarity between Naassene doctrine and that of Monoimos the Arab); J. Montserrat Torrents, El universo masculino de los Naasenos, Faventia I, 1980, 7–13, thinks it originated in Rome (and refers to the crypt of the Aurelii near via Manzoni); J. Frickel, Hellemistische Erlösung in Christlicher Deutung, Leiden 1984, 8, thought it originated in Rome or Alexandria; M. Tardieu, Histoire des syncrétismes de la fin de l’Antiquité, ACfR 1992–93, 549, proposes Asia, and especially Asia Minor and links the Naassenes to the Montanists (on the basis of certain terms, not specifically Naasene, such as pneumatikoi and Christianoi, that recur in epitaphs that could be Montanist); M. G. Lancellotti, The Naassenes. A Gnostic Identity among Judaism, Christianity, Classical and Ancient Near Eastern Traditions, Münster 2000, 74, suggests Syria (because of the choice of the Hebrew noun Noas and the role of Mariamne = Maria Magdalene in Naassene doctrine).
§ 37. The war against the snake

But let us return now to the Anatolian descendants of the Babylonian Jews. The snake, probably the same divinity worshipped in the shrine of Asclepius in Pergamum, was also revered by heretical Jews from the province of Asia when Paul, John and other followers of Christ arrived. Nicolaus had adapted to the situation, and probably had proposed the identification of the sacred serpent with Christ that characterized Ophitic doctrine, while Paul exhorted the diaspora brothers to revere monotheistic tradition, to reject idolatry and magic and to respect marriage. A similar reconstruction, apparently arbitrary, concedes less than would appear to hypotheses, because it is confirmed in the stories of Thomas and Cyriacus, which are inspired by the journey of Paul and probably that of his emulator Abercius. They had gone to a land where the Jews had ceased to respect the Law (the Egypt of the Hymn of the Pearl), because they were cut off from the world by a river that rested only on Saturdays (Cyriacus); the country where the divine Mother had sent the two heroes was ruled by the diabolical snake, which was both adored and feared; they had taken with them the message sent by the King of Heaven; an eagle, sent by the Father to remind them of the message, stirred their consciences; thus it was that Thomas found the pearl and lulled the serpent to sleep; while Cyriacus closed the snake’s mouth with the letter he was carrying. The mission of Paul, the prototype of these heroes, had generated one of the great Christian myths.

Both Paul and Nicolaus had success with their preaching. Judaism in Asia Minor, which had already started to accept Gnosis, must have taken diverse forms, because John outlines the characteristics of each of the churches mentioned and admonishes them. But there were also many other cities where the Jews had settled, and Gnosis must have taken root and branched out among them, owing to the lack of socio-political and ideological cohesion among these Jews. They were nearly all descended from the Seleucid settlers who formerly resided in Babylonia, and were now citizens of the various poleis, and belonged mainly to the province of Asia.

We must never underestimate the learning of the Chaldeans and consequently that of their Jewish disciples in Asia Minor, but the snake cult did not have an important role in Babylonia, as far as we know, while it was extremely important in Anatolia. We can infer from this that it had not been appropriated by the Jews until their arrival in Asia Minor, whereas it is likely that in Babylonia theories had already been developed on the divine Anthropos, the Sophia of God, the angels who came down to earth, and probably also on Seth and the other more ancient beliefs underlying Gnosticism. The doctrinal system developed by these Jews no doubt included an Anthropos Son of God and (in Asia Minor) an emanation of God in the form of a snake. The system must have had numerous similarities with those of the Jews of Leontopolis. It is not clear at what stage the snake came to be perceived as be the rebellious son of Leviathan, resulting in the following perfect equation with the divine world:

- God the Father
- Leviathan
- Anthropos the Son
- Instructor Serpent

As a result of the Christianization of the Jews of Asia Minor, the instructor serpent was identified with the Son made flesh in Jesus Christ.

Meeting these Jewish idolaters and heretics was traumatic for the Christian preachers, who were totally unfamiliar with many of the doctrinal theories of Babylonian, Anatolian and also Egyptian Judaism. It was then that the Christians started a new kind of warfare against the devil, who was equated with the pagan snake gods also revered by diaspora Jews. The Christians gradually extended their campaign against the devil from the sphere of Jewish heresies to Greek and Roman serpentiform divinities. We have already

---


597 Quacquarelli, II leone e il drago (n. 25). Christ and the Apostles had used exorcism to fight the devil, but at some moment (especially under the Christian emperors) in Christian history this war targeted pagan gods, who had been equated with demons at least since the time of Tatian and Tertullian; cf. J. Bureckhardt, Die Zeit Constantins des Grossen, Wiesbaden 1980, repr. Munich 1982, 143–193; A. von Harnack, Die Mission und Ausbreitung des Christentums in den ersten drei Jahrhunderten, Wiesbaden 1924, 151–170; L’intolleranza
mentioned Theodoretus and Severus of Antioch, who found the snakes worshipped by Gnostics or pagans, the dragon defeated by St Silvester (§ 6), and the cache of pagan statues at Tomis containing the snake Glykon.

The *Apocalypse of John* explains the origin of the evil that afflicted Judaism in Asia Minor: the corrupt, idolatrous city was Babylonia, the native country of the Jews admonished at the beginning of the work. The first cause and author of idolatry was the red dragon — Satan-Leviathan — which lived in the starry sky; it had been cast down to earth by Michael and the angelic hosts, but the beast from the sea had received authority from the dragon and made men worship it. If we link the dragon cult to the snake cult, widespread in the province of Asia and also practised by Jews, we can also link John’s vision to the condemnation of the synagogues of Asia Minor.

In conclusion, there are secondary elements to be stressed alongside the relationship between Chaldeans and Jews. There must have been a large number of Jews living in Babylonia since the time of Sennacherib and Nebuchadnezzar. When Greek became established as the lingua franca, from the fourth century BC onwards, the Greeks also began to study Chaldean science and some of them attended Chaldean schools. If there were Greek Chaldeans, then there is all the more reason to suppose that there were Jewish Chaldeans, who had been there even longer. And if the Greek Chaldeans did not renounce their Homeric or Platonic cultural background, the Jewish Chaldeans certainly will not have renounced the fundamental aspects of their biblical tradition. Here, then, is the origin of the first and oldest forms of astrological and cosmological Gnosis.

At this point we can provide a new interpretation of the visit of the Magi astrologers to Jesus recounted in Matthew’s *Gospel*. Assuming that there are cristiana nei confronti dei pagani, ed. by P. F. Beatrice, Bologna 1990; F. J. Wiebe, Kaiser Valens und die heidnische Opposition, Bonn 1995, 230–235. However, it is not clear how, when and by whom this leap forward in the war on the devil was made.

Oracles (fig. 15) shows the serpent Chnoubis, with a lion’s head surrounded by a nimbus and 7 rays, and bears the following inscription: ΧΝΟΥΒΙΣ (above), ΓΑΥ/ΚΩΝ (below) and the symbol SSS, typical of Chnoubis.

Another gem depicts Chnoubis with long human hair, like Glykon (fig. 16).

§ 38. Chnoubis and Glykon

Chnoubis was identified with the sacred serpent Glykon, whose cult was instituted by Alexander of Abonouteichos in the middle of the second century AD. The obverse of a magic gem in green agate in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris (fig. 15) shows the serpent Chnoubis, with a lion’s head surrounded by a nimbus and 7 rays, and bears the following inscription: ΧΝΟΥΒΙΣ (above), ΓΑΥ/ΚΩΝ (below) and the symbol SSS, typical of Chnoubis.

Another gem depicts Chnoubis with long human hair, like Glykon (fig. 16).

no conclusive reasons for dismissing the episode as total invention, with no core of historical truth, if Magi really did come from the East, following a new star, then they were probably not astrologers from a purely Babylonian tradition, but Chaldean Jews. This is the only explanation for their interest in the kingship of Israel. If we tried to picture these Magi, they would be like Monoimos the Arab, or better still the authors of the first century BC magic lamella from Emesa, mentioned in § 16, with the great ouroboros snake and Jewish theonyms. If, on the other hand, we do not accept the historicity of the Magi’s visit, the fact still remains that in Matthew’s account certain Eastern astrologers could be interested in Jewish kingship.

If we agree that there were Chaldean Jews in Babylonia and neighbouring areas, and in Anatolia, it is easier to understand why the Chaldeans mentioned by Hippolytus and Zosimus speculated on the figure of Adam, and why the Chaldeans known to Varro mentioned lao in their secret writings.

The obverse of a magic gem in green agate in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris (fig. 15) shows the serpent Chnoubis, with a lion’s head surrounded by a nimbus and 7 rays, and bears the following inscription: ΧΝΟΥΒΙΣ (above), ΓΑΥ/ΚΩΝ (below) and the symbol SSS, typical of Chnoubis.

Another gem depicts Chnoubis with long human hair, like Glykon (fig. 16).
Fig. 15

The gem in the Cabinet des Médailles proves that the Decan of Leo could have represented the incarnation of Asclepius, like the serpent god Glykon worshipped at Abonouteichos, which had luminous solar attributes. More-

over, Jamblichus asserts that Asclepius is located in the Sun and everything that concerns creation and becoming proceeds from him. Lucianus' pamphlet on the False Prophet used the term phaos to denote Glykon, and one of the oracles created by Alexander of Abonouteichos proclaimed: “I am Glykon, third blood of Zeus, light of mortals”. The expression “light of men” recurs in John’s Gospel and in Poimandres, the Hermetic treatise closest to the language of the gospel. So Gnostics could find fertile ground here for future syncretism. But it is more likely that Alexander had been inspired by Gnostic thinking.

The testimony of the Praedestinatus, examined in § 2, tells us that at the beginning of the fifth century Christian priests had repressed the Ophite heresy in Bithynia and had killed the sacred snakes. The geographical area of Bithynia is very near to the homeland of the Glykon serpent cult, which originated in Paflagonia, and the coinage of Nicomedia in Bithynia celebrates the Glykon cult under Caracalla and Maximus Caesar; for this reason some modern scholars have decided to group together the phenomenology of the Anatolian Ophitic cult and that of the Glykon cult, also Anatolian. In my opinion, it is possible that Ophites and Glykon worshippers had coexisted for some time in Anatolia and that during the fourth century, as a result of

---

606 Fr. 19 Dillon (in Platonis dialogorum commentariorum fragmenta. In Tim.). Jamblichus contradicted those who held that Asclepius was equated with the moon and Apollo with the sun.

607 Alex. 18.

608 8,12. Cf. G. Sfameni Gasparro, Alessandro di Abonutico, lo “pseudo-profeta” ovvero come costruirsi un’identità religiosa, I. Il profeta, “eroe” e “uomo divino”, SMSR 62, 1996, 565–6, who cites other appropriate comparisons, particularly with Aristoph.; Plut. 640, in which Asclepius is described as “μπορούμενος γενέτευκα”.


610 Robert, A travers l’Asie Mineure (n. 75), 395.

611 R. MacMullen, Enemies of the Roman Order, Treason, Unrest, and Alienation in the Empire, Cambridge Mass. 1966, 118. It is not certain whether the Celsus of the Alethēs logos, critiqued by Origen, can be identified with the Celsus addressed by Lucianus to the pamphlet dedicated to Alexander of Abonouteichos; cf. Ph. Merlan, Art. Celsus, RAC II, 1954, 954. The author of the Alethēs logos was very familiar with the Ophites, whom he treats as ordinary Christians. If indeed he was a friend of Lucianus, then the Ophites were probably from Asia Minor, which means that we would have one pamphlet by Lucianus against the serpent Glykon and one by Celsus against the Ophite Christian snake worshippers.

612 Lucian., Alex. 25 says that Alexander, the founder of the Glykon cult, hated the Epicureans and the Christians, whom he considered atheists. They may even have been Ophites, whom his contemporary Celsus treated as Christians, but they are more likely to have been Pauline Christians, linked to the Roman Church, like his contemporary Abercius of Phrygia.
the Christianization of the empire, Glykon worshippers had Christianized their doctrines and rites through forms of religious syncretism. The form of Christianity closest to their religion was probably the Ophitic heresy, whereas orthodox Christianity was certainly hostile to the Glykon serpent\(^613\). At the same time, and for the same reasons, a doctrinal and also, perhaps, a social rapprochement between Marcionites and Ophites must have taken place in Syria. This does not however mean that the syncretism between Iaö and Glykon only dates back to the fourth century AD. The chronology is still open to question, because there are coins emitted under Philip the Arab in Arabia Moesia, an area where the Glykon cult was widespread, which have a divine serpent with its head encircled by a nimbus\(^614\). The figure is not, however, Glykon, who had a human head and hair, but could be linked to Gnostic doctrines. However, this is pure conjecture, since coins in Asia Minor under the Empire depicted various snakes sacred to Greco-Roman deities\(^615\).

\section*{§ 39. The children of the snake}

The Nicolaitans, as we have seen, indulged in "immoral" practices. They committed not only 'adultery' and 'fornication' in the biblical sense of these words, which were metaphors for idolatry, but also actual sexual transgressions. The passage from Irenaeus mentioned earlier describes heretics in the same terms used in the \textit{Apocalypse}, and adds that they indoctrinated women and had sexual intercourse with them. In Alexandria and in Egypt the Phibionite Gnostic sect, related to the Nicolaitans and the Gnostics of Barbelo, expected their followers to copulate freely, as and how they wished, to gather sperm and menstrual blood in their hands and lift them up as an offering, or to perform ritual copulation 365 times. Epiphanius himself was tempted by Phibionite women\(^616\), and adds that the Stratitiec sect, similar to the Phibionites, consumed both kinds of liquid as a theophoric offering, and prayed naked\(^617\) (as illustrated on the cup examined in § 60). One of their books stated that menstrual blood was the same colour as Raab, that is, Leviathan or one of the children of Leviathan\(^618\). Epiphanius states that copulation did not lead to insemination, but merely enabled the divine semen to be collected. He adds that, if a woman accidentally became pregnant, they extracted the fetus, cooked it and ate it\(^619\). The heresiologists, in their polemical fervor, probably invented these tales of cannibalistic heretics, but the underlying purpose of the practices must have been to imitate the creator in order to escape from his control. The heretics imitated Kronos, who devours his own children\(^620\), and the \textit{ouroboros} snake that eats its tail\(^621\). On the subject of alleged Gnostic libertinism, writers of antiquity spoke in particular of ceremonies that took place after supper, when the lamp was extinguished and men and women had intercourse without restraint, even if they were brothers and sisters\(^622\). Other Gnostic (non-Sethian) sects had also devised libertine practices and rites, though we do not know what significance they had within their doctrinal systems\(^623\). The documentation as a whole is a compound of polemical argu-

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{614} For instance: SNG Deutschland. Sammlung von Aulock, Pontus, Berlin 1957, no. 19: Amasia; no. 582: Nikaa; no. 940: Tios; nos. 1366–1373; 1403; 1407: Pergamum.\textsuperscript{615} The Carpocratians celebrated the "love-feast or union": Clem., \textit{Str. III} 2,10 (II, 200 Stählin), and used a Gospel which emphasized libertine elements: Clement's Fragment.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
ments, not a historical picture, although the specific descriptions of sexual abuses supported by theological doctrines could not be entirely without a historical basis. We can also assume that sexual abuse was important for a number of Gnostic sects. Epiphanius says that the Nicolaitans were the first to perform such rites and to develop doctrines on them.

The prophet of the Nicolaitans introduced the Sethians of Asia Minor to Christianity, a doctrine that promised the kingdom of heaven to those who were eunuchs in their hearts⁶²⁵, and those sterile sexual practices may even have been connected to a specific construal of the words of Jesus. Nicolaus must have come as a “false prophet” to a milieu where the covenant with Yahweh had already been superseded by the notion of alleged descent from the chosen race of Seth, hence the cult of semen, the bearer of the spiritual god’s light. Nicolaus taught that it was possible to trick the creator by refusing to procreate. Unfortunately, we do not know how much this doctrine owed to his personal contribution, or how much to existing doctrines that he had reformed.

Saint Paul preached to Jews who were willing to enter into a new covenant with God that also included the Greeks⁶²⁶, whom he addressed as people who already had some knowledge of Judaism.

The Ophite, Naassene and Peratic branches of Sethianism did not practise the sterile libertinism of the Nicolaitans. The Naassenes, however, attached great importance not only to Attis the eunuch, but also to the male member, which, according to them, stood in front of all temples. Peratic doctrine – associated with Ophitic doctrine – speculated on the snake-like nature of the spinal column, which carried semen from the brain to the genital organs and performed the same role as the Son, linking matter to the Father.

§ 39. The children of the snake

One testimony deserves special attention in this study: that of Minucius Felix, who quotes the accusation made by Caecilius Natalis that Christians worshipped the priest’s genitals, quasi parentis sui adorare naturam⁶²⁶. Caecilius must have been referring to the Gnostic priests who were convinced that they had to procreate children with their female disciples. This practice was based on the Sethian descendants’ doctrine that sperm contains particles of divine light⁶²⁷.

Alexander, the founder of the Glykon cult, should also be seen in the context of Anatolian religions. As we have seen, he sometimes used Christian language and concepts and his solar snake had acquired the same status as Chnoubis. Alexander’s sexual behaviour was very similar to that of the leaders of certain Sethian Gnostic sects in Asia Minor; in fact Lucianus attests that many women were happy to be impregnated by him and were convinced that they were generating the serpent Glykon’s children⁶²⁸, and there were people who publicly boasted that Glykon was their father⁶²⁹. On the reverse of the gem identifying Chnoubis, Glykon and Tāo there is a magical inscription that is difficult to construe. In it, however, the word ΑΣΛΑΕΩΝ⁶³⁰, which looks like a genitive plural coming from οὐσίας, “still”, “stable”, can be picked out. In Gnostic thinking the descendants of Seth were described as “stable”, ὁσιλθυτος γενεα⁶³¹. The divine serpent, who was a conflation of

---

⁶²⁵ Min.Fel., Oct. 9 (13 Halm). A contrary position to the scepticism of Bardenhewer (who thought it was a misunderstanding of the suppliant act of embracing the knees) is taken by: W. Speyer, Zu den Vorwürfen der Heiden gegen die Christen, JAC 6, 1963, 131, who uses the testimony of Epiph., haer. XXXIX 4, 3–8 (1, 280–5 Holl), on Gnostic orgies. Epiphanius however says that there were ceremonies at which men and women, after a copious meal, celebrated the Christian agape by holding sperm in their hands.


⁶²⁸ G. Cassin, Alexandre ou le faux prophète, Strasbourg 1938, 86–7, thought that these were calumnies.

⁶²⁹ Robert, A travers l’Asie Mineure (n. 75), 407–8. This was in the tradition of the cult of Asclepius; cf. IG IV 1/1, 122 (Epipaurus, second half of the fourth century): “Nicaisbula of Messene wished to have children and performed the incubatio; she saw in a dream the god with a snake crawling beside him. The snake slept with her and after one year she gave birth to two sons”.

⁶³⁰ Two similar gems, with Chnoubis and similar inscriptions – but without the name of Glykon – are in A. Hamburger, Gems from Caesarea Maritima, ‘Atiqot 8, 1968, no. 110 (from Caesarea Maritima); and in Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 321; on this gem the word ΑΣΛΑΕΩΝ recurs.

⁶³¹ B. H. van der Spey, “La langue arabe de Philosophos et de la Fondation de l’Al-Philosophie,” in Medieval and Renaissance Studies: Essays in Honour of Sir Charles M. Edwards, ed. by M. Smith, Cambridge 1973. On the libertinism attributed to the Basilidians, see: Iren., haer. I 24,5 (SC 264, 328–330 Rouss., Dout.), apparently contradicted by the doctrines critiqued by Clem., str. III 1,1–3 (II, 195–7 Stählin). Iren. haer. I 63, 13, 3 and 7 (SC 264, 96; 194–6 and 204 Rouss., Dout.), mentions the children born to Marcus the Valentinian and his followers, those of the Nicolaitans or Sethians. In other cases we cannot know whether the libertinism was dictated by religious doctrines, or by the behaviour of members of the sects, or whether it was only a malevolent argument used by Christian writers; cf. for instance: Theod. bar Konai, Lib. sch. XI 40 (228 Hes., Dr.) on the Tascodrougites.

⁶³² Mt. 19,10–2.

⁶³³ The case of the disciple Timothy is a good example (Act. 16,1–3): he was the son of a Jewish woman and a Greek and had not been circumcized; cf. Trebilco, Studies on Jewish Communities (n. 565), 23.
Glykon, Chnoubis and Iao (Sabaoth Adonai), was probably considered as the father of a chosen line who transmitted the supreme god's light to humanity through sperm.

According to Epiphanius\textsuperscript{632}, the Sethians held that Christ descended from Seth and had been sent into the world by the heavenly Mother. It is extremely likely that the heretical sects confronted by Paul and the first Christianizers of Asia Minor were indeed Sethians, because the incorruptibility they boasted of was related to the concept of "stability" central to Sethian doctrines\textsuperscript{633}. The doctrine of descent, specifically from the "seed" (sperm) of Seth, was already known to Philo of Alexandria\textsuperscript{634} and therefore preceded the Christian era. From this fact and the inconsistencies deriving from the superimposition of Jesus on the instructor serpent\textsuperscript{635} as the mediator between man and God, it is fairly obvious that the figure of Christ was grafted on to an existing structure\textsuperscript{636}.

In the light of the Nicolaitan belief in the incorruptibility of the spirit, let us take another look at a doctrine that clearly identifies the Sethian Gnostics: they maintained that they were part of an elect race descended from Seth, Adam's spiritual son\textsuperscript{637}. I think that one is bound to feel slightly ill at ease was thinking of the notion of stability and instability); Stroumsa, AnotherSeed (n. 203), 75 and 100.

\textsuperscript{632} haer. XXXIX 3.5 (II, 74 Holl); ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ Σῆμ ὑπὸ σπέρμα τοῦ και ὡς ἀείδουθήν γένος ἡ Χρυσάνθη; cf. XXXIX 1.3 (II, 72 Holl); Ps. Tert., adv. omn. haer. 2 (CSEL 47, 218 Kroymann); Filastrius 3 (CSEL 38, 2–3 Marx).

\textsuperscript{633} The two notions of the incorruptibility and stability of the Sethian line are interrelated in the Gospel of the Egyptians (NHC III,2; IV,2) 59; 61–62.

\textsuperscript{634} R. Kraft, Philo on Seth, in: The Rediscovery of Gnosticism, II (n. 116), 457–8 (on Philo, Post. 10; 172).

\textsuperscript{635} Consider the Apocryphon of John, in which Jesus invites Adam and Eve to eat the fruit, while the serpent invites them to have sexual intercourse.

\textsuperscript{636} On the kind of doctrines, typical of diaspora Jews, based on "alternative" charismatic figures, such as Melchisedech, Cain, Seth or the Ophite snake, cf. Friedländer, Der vorchristliche jüdische Gnosticismus (n. 138), ch. I, esp. 29–30; on 40–42 he also stresses the role of of the Judaizing communities of the sebomonei ton theon, those who feared the Jewish god, and the Hypsistarians. Bibliography in L. Boffo, Iscrizioni greche e latine (SabaothAdonai), was probably considered as the father of a chosen line who transmitted the supreme god's light to humanity through sperm.

§ 40. Sethian and Nicolaitan literature

The Jews of Asia Minor had come from Babylonia and Mesopotamia, so it is not at all strange if the Apocalypse asserts that there were new Balaams, that is Chaldeans, among them; and in 139 in Rome there were Chaldeans and Jews working together. Not surprisingly, then, Gnosticism had been profoundly influenced by Chaldean wisdom.

On many occasions during his travels St Paul met Jews who practised magic: in Cyprus the sorcerer and false prophet Bar Jesus, alias Elymas, on whom he inflicted a terrible punishment\textsuperscript{638}; he then prevailed upon Jewish exorcists in Asia Minor to use the name of Jesus in their rites\textsuperscript{639}; at Ephesus Paul convinced many of those who believed in magic to take away their books and burn them\textsuperscript{640}. In 95 BC Silla also had been met by a Chaldean in Asia Minor\textsuperscript{641}. Many of these magi and astrologers from Asia Minor must have been Jews, and it is not clear what their magic books could have been, other than Solomonic recipe books, or books and texts and doctrinal revelations. According to Epiphanius\textsuperscript{642}, the Sethians had produced a vast amount of literature: seven books of Seth, books entitled Allogeneis, the Apocalypse


\textsuperscript{638} Act. 13,6–8.

\textsuperscript{639} Act. 19,13.

\textsuperscript{640} Act. 19,19; they counted the value of them and found it came to 50,000 pieces of silver.

\textsuperscript{641} Plut., Sulla 5; cf. Vell. Pat. II 24,3.

\textsuperscript{642} haer. XXXIX 3.5 (II, 75 Holl). The importance of Sethian literature has given rise to the theory that the Sethians, rather than a group of religious communities, were authors of books: A. B. Scott, Churches or Books? Sethian Social Organisation, JECS 3, 1995, 109–22.
of Abraham, books of Moses, and others. He ascribes to the Nicolaitans and kindred sects the writings of Mary, in which the Son’s mysteries are explained to her, a book on the birth of Mary, works by Seth against Jaldabaoth, Apocalypses of Adam, the Gospels of Philip (which explained the formulae to be recited by the soul in order to pass through the spheres of the Archons643) and by other disciples of Christ644. In the collection that we refer to in this work as magica papyri there are passages from a work entitled The eighth book of Moses, which bears traces of a Christianization occurring later than the original version645, so it may be that many writings of Sethian origin had been subsequently rewritten and given a fresh, Christian, interpretation. It is possible that some maga renounced their books, as urged by Paul and other Christian preachers, while some persisted in their beliefs, and others eventually tried to reconcile Jewish magic and Christianity. For instance, it is very likely that among the alleged descendants of Seth in Asia Minor, a copy was preserved of the text that, according to Flavius Josephus, Seth’s descendants had inscribed on two steles, and contained all knowledge, including the prophecy of the Flood646. As already stated, the Flood was a central theme in the speculations of Asia Minor Jews647. Book

642 As in the Book of Jeu in the codex Brucianus. This Gospel of Philip is probably different from the one in the Nag Hammadi codex II; cf. G. Sfamani Gasparro, Gnostica et Hermetica, Rome 1982, 24.
645 AJ IV 33; in the Apocalypse of Adam in the Nag Hammadi Library Adam prophesies the future Flood to Seth; cf. A.A. Orlov, Overshadowed by Enoch’s Greatness: “Two Tablets” Traditions from the Book of Giants to Palaena Historica, JSJ 32/2, 2001, 137–58. The prologue to the Kyranides tells of a stele that was located in a Syrian lake, or on a tower erected by giants near Babylon: the mention of giants presupposes the universal flood and the survival of the steles; but the detailed account, according to the author of the work, was contained in the “ancient book”.
646 In Phrygia local legends concerning the Flood were older than the Jewish settlement under Antiochus III. There was mention of an ancient king of Phrygia, Nannakos, who was told by the oracle that after his death the entire people would perish, but then Prometheus and Athena fashioned images (eikones, from which the city of Ikonium took its name) from mud and created men: Herodas III 29 (TIll, 260 Sch.).
647 In the absence of sound evidence.
648 1 261–7 (18–19 Gef.); on the possibility that this part of the Sibylline Oracles was composed in Phrygia, and indeed probably in Apameia: J. Geffken, Composition and Entstehungsteil der ‘Oracula Sibyllina’, Leipzig 1902, 50; A. Rzach, Art. Sibyllinische Orakel, PRE IA, 1923, 2152; J. J. Collins, Sibylline Oracles, in: The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha, ed. by J. H. Charlesworth, London 1983, 332; Treblico, Studies on Jewish Communities (n. 565), 96, which gives a bibliography on other theories concerning dating. A scholium to Plato’s Phaedrus 244 B (Scholia Platonica, ed. by F. Allen, I. Burnet, C. P. Parker, G. Ch. Greene, Haverford/Penns. 1938, 79) says that the Hebrew Sibyl was married to a son of Noah.
649 Epiph., haer. XXXI 1,3–9 (I, 275–6 Holl); according to the Sethian doctrine referred to in XXXXV 5.3 (II, 75 Holl), Horalia was Seth’s wife; in the account of the Ophites in Iren., haer. I 30,9 (SC 264, 376 Reuss., Dout.), Norea was Seth’s wife.
646 Her name comes from noura, which meant “fire” (and for this reason she was compared with Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion, whose name was linked to the Greek pyr). However, says Epiphanius, this word was not Hebraic, as the Nicolaitans claimed, but Syriac. So the Nicolaitans used an Aramaic dialect, as was to be expected of settlers who had migrated from Mesopotamia (Syria was actually the Aramaic dialect of Edessa, which by the time of Epiphanius already had its own very substantial literature).
648 h. e. III 29 (11/1, 260 Sch.).
647 It is well known that Christianization – even in Gnostic circles – focused more intensely on women, and pagans frequently opposed it and criticized it for this very reason (for example Clem., paed. III 4,28–29 (CGS Clemens I, 252–3 Stählin); Orig., Cels. I of the Sibylline Oracles644 states that after the Flood the first thing to rise out of the waters was a Phrygian mountain called Ararat, from which the Marssyas river springs.

The first Gnostics in Asia Minor were similarly fascinated by Flood legends, so much so that, among other things, a book of Norea, thought to be Noah’s wife649, was attributed to the heretics associated with Nicolaus. This book told how the Archon and creator of the world also wanted to destroy Noah and his family, and how the ark had been burnt on three occasions, but Norea650 revealed to him the existence of authorities higher than the Archon: Barbelo and the other powers, and showed that it was necessary to collect the power (dynamis) originating in the heavenly Mother, which is in the liquid that comes from the male and female bodies. Epiphanius does not clarify when exactly these speculations occurred, but by ascribing to the libertine circle of Nicolaus he places them around the first century AD, in Western Asia Minor. Eusebius of Cesarea651 asserts that the Nicolaitan heresy did not last long. To say that Epiphanius was wrong and that the book of Norea should be ascribed to other circles and another era would be improper, in the absence of sound evidence.

We have said that, according to Irenaeus, the Nicolaitans indoctrinated women652 and had sexual relations with them. But what else could they have
taught them other than the secrets of the magical-astrological doctrines we have just mentioned?

Let us now focus on the famous passage in *Genesis* (6,4) which states that the Flood was sent by God to punish the crimes committed through the fault of the children of the angels – the Nephilim, that is, giants – who had lain with women. Enochic and then Gnostic literature subsequently added that the angels who had come down to earth taught the women the secrets of astronomy, magic and the natural elements. Orthodox Judaism condemned relations between the women (referred to as “Cainites”) and the angels and added that the angels also taught the women idolatry. We must not, however, be misled into believing that everything taught by the angels was condemned; in fact the Jews and, even more so, the Gnostics had great respect for astrology and all knowledge revealed by the angels. Enochic literature and later its imitators, like the *Sepher ha Razim* and a vast number of other books of Judaic inspiration, all glorify the science of the stars and the cosmos revealed by the angels.

We could posit two possible solutions to this problem: a) Jezebel of Thyatira, a Jewish prophetess who encouraged immorality, idolatry and possibly knowledge of the “deep things of Satan,” was an expert in the knowledge revealed by the angels to women; b) the Nicolaitans who indoctrinated women and then had intercourse with them modelled themselves on the angels who had come down to earth. The two hypotheses are not mutually exclusive, but unfortunately there is insufficient documentation to allow confirmation and further investigation. But it is a fact that women played an important role in Jewish communities in Asia Minor: some indeed were leaders of the synagogue.

### § 41. Abraham’s descendants and Seth’s descendants

I do not think that scholars have asked what the Sethians felt about morality, their relations with the Gentiles, religious propaganda or any other aspect of their lives that brought the descendants of Seth into contact with others. If a Gentile or Jew who had wanted to become a Sethian, how could he have done so when being a Sethian depended on race, not faith and morality or even initiatory rites? In actual fact, people of Sethian ancestry included both Jews and other Semites, Greeks and certainly also Romans, as descendants of Japhet. In Noah’s ark only one man who was not a descendant of Seth was said to have survived, after being infiltrated by the wicked Archons: Cham, from whom the Canaanites, the Egyptians and other African peoples were allegedly descended.

The Jews in Asia Minor in theory were conditioned by the covenant that God made with Abraham and his descendants, but those Jews who had decided to coexist peacefully with the Gentiles and to be loyal subjects of the Seleucids, the Attalids and then the Romans, and were not involved in the Maccabean uprisings and Jewish rebellions of the second and third centuries AD. Veneration of Seth, the chosen son of Adam, was therefore a means of establishing kinship with the Gentiles, in order to overcome the barriers erected by orthodox Judaism. Babylonian Jews, loyal to the Seleucids, could no longer be bound to God’s promise that he would give Abraham’s descendants “the land from the river of Egypt to the great river Euphrates.” The new biblical literature began to place greater importance...
on patriarchal figures who had preceded Abraham. Kinship with the Greeks, which, for the Jews of Asia Minor, was through the brotherhood of the Sethians Sem and Japhet, was one of the strong points of Hellenistic Judaism. Around 300 the high priest Onias I and the Spartan king Areus reportedly kept up a correspondence in which they asserted that Jews and Spartans were “kinspeople”\(^\text{66}\), and in Jerusalem there was a decree of Pergamum referring to the friendship between the Pergamene ancestors and the children of Abraham\(^\text{67}\). Maccabean Jerusalem could only sanction friendship, but kinship, which had been upheld in Jerusalem by Jason in the time of Antiochus IV, must also have been sanctioned by Judaism in Asia Minor. It was their devotion to the Seleucid kingdom that led the high priests Jason and Menelaus to violate the covenant with Yahweh and introduce Hellenic customs into Judea\(^\text{68}\). Christianity, on the other hand, extended the notion of syngeneia to all humankind, as God’s children\(^\text{69}\). To debase the covenant, they went so far as to denigrate the creator, equated by the Chaldeans with the evil planet Saturn. In addition to or instead of the creator and only god, they began to venerate above all others a spiritual, intelligent god of light (who manifested himself as Sabaoth, a serpent, a deity of the cosmic pole, etc.), usually identified with the sun. During the Hellenistic era, in fact, the doctrines of the Chaldeans had placed the sun at the centre of the cosmos\(^\text{70}\), a discovery that was to be universally accepted in the Hellenistic-Roman age.

Any Jew who was a loyal subject of the Seleucids would have to revere the kingdom’s tutelary deities, such as Zeus, Apollo, Artemis, Athena\(^\text{71}\), and only the system of the manifestations of the supreme God permitted him to accept such a cult. For example, in the Pistas Sophia Zeus is linked to Sabaoth and placed in charge of the entire cosmos\(^\text{72}\) in order to sanction worship of Zeus or Jupiter Optimus Maximus. A Jewish citizen of any city in Asia Minor could not avoid participation in the main public celebrations in honour, for example, of Artemis, Cybele, or Athena; but Gnosticism gave ample latitude to the Sophia of God, who, by a typical Hellenistic process, could be identified with the great goddesses of the cities\(^\text{73}\). Only in this form could a Jewish person live in harmony with his fellow citizens. If we address the problem from a different perspective, we have to ask ourselves which cult the Gnostics attributed to Sophia and to the other female manifestations of the supreme god. A goddess cannot be a goddess without a cult. The heresiologists are not at all clear on this point, but they do tell us that many Gnostics were idolaters. So in this case also, the clues always point in the same direction. And then, how could the Jews of the Imperial Age venerate

---

\(^{66}\) The correspondence was later resumed by the Hasmonaean sovereign Jonathan towards the middle of the second century and then, in 142 or 139, by Simon, but it was an apocryphal correspondence: 1Macc. 12.6-23; 14.20-23; 2Macc. 5.9; Jos., AJ XII 226–7; XIII 166–7; cf. A. Morniglione, Prime linee di storia della tradizione maccabea, Turin 1931, 141–170. Cf. also Alex. Pol., PFG 273 F 102: the children of Abraham are the allies of Hercules; Jos., contra Ap. 2.225–31: similarity between Jews and Spartans in their obedience to the law; Steph. Byz., s. v. Ιωακείωσ: Odaiaus was the name of one of the Spartoi of Thebes; the Samaritans, seeking the benevolence of Antiochus IV, introduced themselves as descendants of the Sidonians: Jos., AJ XII 260. See S. Schüller, Some problems connected with the supposed common ancestry of Jews and Spartans and their relations during the last three centuries B.C., JSS 1, 1956, 257–68; B. Cardauns, Juden und Spartaner: zur hellenistisch-jüdischen Literatur, Hermes 95, 1967, 317–24; L. H. Feldman, Jew and Gentile in the Ancient World, Princeton 1996, 11–2. On the notion of syngeneia in the Hellenistic world cf. D. Musti, Sull’idea di syngeneia in iscrizioni greche, ASNSP 32, 1965, 225–39; L. Robert, Documents d’Asie Mineure, IV. Deux inscriptions de Tarsos et d’Argos, BCH 101, 1977, 88–132; J. Bousquet, La stèle des Kytienniés au Létôon de Xanthos, REG 101, 1988, 12–53; S. Elwyn, Interstate Kinship and Roman Foreign Policy, TRAPA 123, 1993, 261–86; O. Curty, Les parents légitimaires entre cités grecques, Geneva 1995. It goes without saying that I do not agree with the theory put forward by H. S. Kippenberg, Versuch einer soziologischen Verortung des antiken Gnostizismus, Nurnberg 1970, 211–39, who suggests that Gnostic hostility to the creator god was the result of the hostility to Roman domination felt in certain circles, mainly Hellenistic, but steeped in Judaism. K. Rudolph, Zur Soziologie, sozialen Verortung und Rolle der Gnosis in der Spätantike, Kairo 19, 1977, 41, also believes that the Eastern opposition to Roman imperialism had been a decisive factor in the genesis of Gnosticism. These attempts to identify the social genesis of Gnosticism strangely ignore the “proto-Gnostic” Nicolaitans, attacked in John’s Apocalypse, and the testimonies concerning the geographical location of the Ophites, analyzed in this study. And, as usual, they do not take magic testimonies into consideration; the studies of Peterson and Jackson in this field are exceptions.

\(^{67}\) Jos., AJ XIV 247–55.

\(^{68}\) Jason went to spend his last days with his Spartan “kinsfolk”: 2Macc. 5.9.
the emperor? They did in fact revere him, especially if we are to believe the acts of the Christian martyrs (for instance those of Pionius), which place the Jews, particularly in Asia Minor, on the same anti-Christian front as the pagans. Only a Gnostic-style conceptual system could have justified the divinity of the emperor, perceived as a cosmic power.

For this reason I do not agree with the widely-held theory that Gnosticism was inspired by protest ideology. This has already been discussed in § 25.

§ 42. The temple of the ouroboros snake

Tracing the geographical and chronological development of Gnostic ideas is an almost impossible undertaking, but the clues that can be identified need to be clarified. There was certainly a dialectic, even though it is not clear what form this took, between the Gnostic sects in Asia Minor, Egypt and other areas.

Let us now return to Egypt and search for other sources of inspiration for Gnostic sects in its religious traditions.

The doctrine of the ouroboros snake ruling the cosmos from the astral pole was, as we have seen, of Chaldean origin, but we will now examine a series of Egyptian-inspired Gnostic variations on this theme.

The ouroboros was not only, or was not always, a frame for the cosmos or a philosophical image. Sometimes it was an actual god, rooted in the concepts of religious communities or sects. In this chapter we will examine a small monument that bears witness to a syncretism of Egyptian and Jewish religious elements, and could also attest a syncretism that took place not far from the Gnostic milieu.

The monument is a small Horus stele (fig. 17). There is a supposed Ren­

From the Foucault collection; B. de Montfaucon, L’antiquite expliquee et representee en figures, II, Paris 1719–24, pl. CLXVII, 370; W. Deonna, Talismans du Musée de Genève, RAr 18, 1923, 118–131; Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 157; pl. XXIV; H. Stemberg-El Hotabi, Untersuchungen zur Überlieferungsgeschichte der Horusstelen, I, Wiesbaden 1999, ch. 7.6, II, 29–30. An Alexandrian stele, in the museum of Giza, has an absolutely identical obverse: G. Maspero, Histoire ancienne des peuples de l’Orient classique, I, Paris 1895, 215. M. Dewachter, La premiere liste connue des Antiquités égyptiennes de la Bibliothèque du Roy (1684), RdE 37, 1986, 164, n. 4 and Stemberg-El Hotabi think that the stele is a modern imitation, because it is unlike the typology of the Horus stele of the Imperial Age; but there are arguments that seem to contradict this theory. In all probability the stele was used as a model for an imitation designed by Pirro Ligorio (Naples 1513–14 – Ferrara 1583) and then reproduced by Alfonso Ciaccone and Claudio Menestrier, between the late 16th and early 17th centuries:

depicting a scene with two ithyphallic baboons worshipping the ouroboros, exactly as if the snake were the sun god – usually Harpocrates – on Ra’s solar barque, where he is often accompanied by adoring baboons. The ouroboros, therefore, was considered a sun god. But let us first attempt to describe the find in more detail.

It may be that this magic stele was produced not in Egypt, like nearly all the other Horus steles672, but in Italy or, at any rate, in an area where Latin was one of the languages spoken, because the edge is inscribed with a succession of Latin letters repeating variations on the name of Isis. We know, on the other hand, of a Hellenistic Horus stele used in a villa on the Esquiline hill in the time of Constantine673, which bears witness to the interest shown in these cultic objects in late imperial Italy.

The obverse of the stele shows the young god Horus standing on crocodiles, following the traditional pattern. On the reverse, however, there is a very unusual pantheon: at the bottom is a small Harpocrates on a lotus flower; in the central section there are three gods side by side: the snake-footed rooster, a typical god found on magic gems674, the magical god Pantheos, an ithyphallic creator deity with the attributes of a number of animals675, and the...
mummy of Osiris; in the upper section there are the two baboons (animals associated with Thoth) with their front paws raised in adoration of a cultic aedicule or schematic temple containing the ouroboros, which encircles 4 charakteres; above it is the legend BPOINX, and below: ΑΒΡΑΣΩΞ and 6 incomprehensible signs; in the tympanum is the word: ΙΑΩ.

The depiction of the ouroboros encircling a group of charakteres or letters is typical of magic gems, but also recurs on lamellae and papyri. A recently published study of a lamella with an exorcistic inscription677 mentions the seal of Solomon, which consists of an ouroboros serpent containing four letters or charakteres: 237l. The editors have quite rightly deduced that the numerous images of the ouroboros containing similar sequences represented the seal of Solomon, which traditionally678 contained God’s name. A gem from Aleppo679 has an ouroboros containing three groups of elements that depict the Jewish god in different ways: 'Ιαω ΖΖ ΙΙΠΠ; and therefore the three charakteres that also recur on other gems represent the name of God. Iaω was the usual Greek way of designating the Jewish god with the first three letters of the tetragrammaton YHWH680. ΙΙΙΙ were the last letters of the tetragrammaton rendered by the graphic form of the Greek alphabet (ΙΙΙΙΙ = ΙΙΙΙΙ). The crossed Zs are an ancient Hebrew form of Y, the initial

totality, but had seven heads, and the number 7 could also indicate totality: J. Assmann, Primat und Trassendenz, Struktur und Genese der ägyptischen Vorstellung eines “hochsten Wesens”, in: Aspekte der ägyptischen Religion, GOFA 9, ed. by W. Westendorf, Wiesbaden 1979, 12.


678 Jordan, Kotansky, A Solomonic Exorcism (n. 259), 54; this article contains many references to portrayals of the ouroboros containing symbols or letters.


682 A. Sorlin Dorigny, Phylactère alexandrin contre l’épistaxis, REG 4, 1891, 291; Philonenko, L’anguipede alectocephale (n. 679).

letter of YHWH; in fact the name of God was also rendered by the sequence YYY682. One magical papyrus683 has a prescription called “stele of Jeu, the painter of hieroglyphs”, probably inspired by Gnosticism, in which the Jewish god is called on to drive away a demon, and is described as a headless god, who sees through his feet; then the exclamation by the god himself is uttered: “I am the grace (charis) of the Aión, my name is a heart encircled by a snake”. In the Imperial Age the idea of the sun god as the “heart” of the universe (καρδία τοῦ παντὸς)684 was widespread.

To conclude, the god adored by the baboons on the reverse of the Horus stele is similar to the Jewish god, depicted inside a temple as an ouroboros snake containing letters and symbols which probably represent the divine tetragrammaton. Here we have tangible evidence of a cultic ouroboros. We can also say that the religious background of the stele in the Museum of Geneva, and others like it, is unlikely to be Jewish or catholic Christian; they cannot simply be ascribed to Egyptian cultic practices, because of the snake-footed rooster and the temple with the ouroboros; and also there are Latin letters. There is no doubt that we are dealing with magic, but this does not define the religious milieu, which could be Gnosticism or a religion influenced by Gnosticism, given that some pagan magi and theurgists included the Jewish god in their pantheon.

A passage from Hippolytus concerning the Naassene Gnostics685 is worth quoting on the subject: "They revere only the Naas, which is why they are called Naassenes. Naas is the serpent, and from the word Naas all the temples under the heavens are denominated naas. And to this Naas alone, all temples, rites and mysteries are consecrated, and no mystery under the heavens may be performed without a temple (naos) and the Naas inside it; this is why it is called naos". The scene showing baboons adoring the temple of the ouroboros would fit in very well with Naassene concepts, though it must be remembered that Hippolytus, in his derogatory description, may to some extent have distorted the meaning of the rites of the Naassene Gnostics, because they identified the Naas (the Hebrew word for "snake") with the serpent that corrupted humanity.

682 Cf. supra, notes 328–329.

683 PGM V, 96–172.

684 Theon Smyrn. III 15 (collection Teubner: 187 Hitler); Macr., Somm. I 20,6; Procl., in Remp. II 220 (14 Kroll) from the Chaldean Oracles; Procl., Hymn. I 5; cf. Cumont, La théologie solaire (n. 198), 12. In Pirre of Rabbi Eleizer 6, translated by G.Friedlander, New York 1971, 40, the sun is said to have three letters written on its heart (probably the name Iaω).

685 haer.V 9,12 (100 Wend.).
Again from Hippolytus\textsuperscript{686} we learn that the Naassenes had their own particular reading of the “Egyptian mysteries” and identified Osiris with water and Isis with Nature wearing seven cloaks; the Naassenes also spoke of the “essence of the seed”, emitted by the supreme god, which generates all things; this mystery had been revealed by the Egyptians, who had erected a phallus in front of every temple\textsuperscript{687}. The latter element recalls the two ithyphallic baboons next to the temple with the ouroboros on the Horus stele\textsuperscript{688}, while the mystery of the essence of the seed was incarnated by the ithyphallic deity with the many animal attributes, whom we have called Pantheos: he incorporated the forms of all living creatures, which came into the world from his seed.

It has already been said that the baboons were adoring a sun god, and indeed the snake biting its own tail was sometimes considered an image of the sun, not only in ancient Egypt but also in the late syncretistic speculations of Macrobius\textsuperscript{689}, in the Gnostic treatise named the Pistis Sophia\textsuperscript{690} or in magical papyri\textsuperscript{691}. On the other hand, we know that in magic doctrines the Jewish god was frequently identified with the sun, or was considered a sun god\textsuperscript{692}; consequently in magical papyri we find Hebraic theonyms attributed to Apollo\textsuperscript{693}. In Hellenized Judaic circles, too, conflation of the Jewish god with the sun god occurred, as stated in § 18.

§ 43. The development of Gnosticism in Egypt

The inference immediately drawn on encountering religious phenomena that combine Hebraic and Egyptian elements is that they are the result of syncretisms in Alexandria, where there was a large Jewish community. This has been said about Gnostic gems, magical papyri, Gnosticism, Hermetism and so on. But it is important to remember that there was bad blood between Alexandrian Jews and Greco-Egyptians, and fierce insurrections often broke out among their ethnic and religious components. In the Imperial Age, when Gnosticism flourished and magical gems spread, the situation was no different: Alexandrian Jews took part in the rebellion that started in Cyrene under Trajan and forced the Romans to crack down ruthlessly, almost totally eliminating the Jews from Egypt. The temple of the Jewish god at Leontopolis, in the Heliopolitan Nomos, had already been destroyed by Vespasian.

\textsuperscript{686} haer.V 7,19–23; 27–28 (80–85 Wend.).
\textsuperscript{687} Plut., De Is.et Os. 51, 371 F says that the Egyptians erected ithyphallic statues of Osiris everywhere; Ps. August., Quaest.veteris et novi Test. 94,11 (CSEL. 50, 308) says that the Cynocephalus was searching everywhere for the phallus of Osiris.
\textsuperscript{688} A green jasper in the British Museum (Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 51) shows the baboon adoring a stele with an inscription similar to that on the Geneva stele.
\textsuperscript{689} 1 20.3.
\textsuperscript{690} Pistis Sophia 136 (Schmidt, Macdermot, 354).
\textsuperscript{692} PGM XII, 239.
\textsuperscript{693} PGM I, 300–5; cf. IV, 595; XII, 201–69.
To assume that Egyptian priests and scribes were willing to introduce Hebraic elements into their religious traditions would be to embark on the most dubious and unrealistic line of inquiry. Not even Hellenistic art or Greek mythology, which had already conquered the entire eikoumenē, had managed to penetrate Egyptian temples. So it was the heretical Jews, who were to inspire the Gnostics, who selected certain Egyptian divinities and reinterpreted them in a completely new way, exactly as their fellow Jews must have reinterpreted the serpent Glykon.

We will first of all focus on a number of the doctrinal differences that have emerged so far and other potential differences. 9 was the number of the Orphic Protoponos, but represented, first of all, the pantheistic Egyptian god who incorporated all forms. The Naassenes were aware that they had drawn on Egyptian doctrines. But in the main texts of Gnosticism, especially Sethian Gnosticism, creation was inspired by an apparition of the Anthrопos, who, as the word itself denotes, had a human shape, was the perfect man, the ideal man, and therefore was not the pantheistic god. An Egyptian variation must also be posited for Sethian doctrines concerning the sons of Noah. In Egypt the myth of Cham, the ancestor of the Egyptians, could not be proposed because he bore the blood and the accursed seed of Cain, as maintained by the Sethians on the basis of the negative connotation of Cham in Genesis. This position was obviously necessary if the Jews were to have good relations with the Egyptians, which came about in the late Hellenistic era. The creator Chnoumis/Chnoubis, who choked the giants under the waters, must also have saved and blessed the ancestors of the Egyptians, as well as those of the Jews. The Jews of Elephantine, like all the other Jews who did not wish to clash with the Egyptians, had to elaborate a new myth about Noah and his sons, and Chnoubis the suffocator of giants was one of the new myths of the Egyptian Jews. A work, probably Sethian, like the Apocryphon of John, does not ascribe the persistence of evil in humanity after the Flood to the figure of Cham, but strangely attributes it to a new intervention by the creator’s angels. As already stated, this text is believed to have been written in Alexandria around 120 AD. This explains why there was no mention of the condemnation of Cham, the ancestor of the Egyptians. However, disagreement about the lion-headed serpent must have led to incompatibility and antagonism between the doctrines in the Apocryphon of John and those of the Chnoubis cult. Consequently, Jewish or Hebraizing adepts of Chnoubis were not Sethians, or rather did not correspond to our idea of Sethians: judging from magical gems, they seem to have had no leanings towards Christianity, unlike the Sethians described by heresiologists.

The Judaizing Chnoubis and the Judaic origin of the sign of Chnoubis should not be studied in an Anatolian context, but, obviously, as an Egyptian phenomenon. Some light needs to be shed on the Egyptian branches of Gnosticism, which, in this case also, will need to be sought in the religious practices of the heretical Jews of the diaspora.

Chnum, the Egyptian creator, had been a very familiar figure to the Jews of the Elephantine garrison, where he had a temple near that of the Jewish creator, locally known as YHW (lao) by the Jews serving the Persians during the period from 495 to 399. From this site there is also a blessing in the name

---

998 An insight into the way magic gem engravers worked is given in an essay by Ph. Derchain, L’atelier des Orfèvres à Dendera et les origines de l’alchimie, CEG 63, 1990, 219–42. The workshops were sacred places, presided over by priests and governed by precise rituals. Here the engravers of hard stones worked, in accordance with traditional Egyptian rituals that made no allowances for even the slightest intrusion of foreign religious forms. So it is hardly likely that Egyptian priests would have welcomed the religion of the Jews, with whom they were constantly at war... The valuable contribution by R. Ritner to the understanding of magical papyri (cf. Egyptian Magical Practice under the Roman Empire: the Demotic Spells and their Religious Context, in: ANRW II/18.5, 1995, 3333–79) has highlighted the considerable impact of Egyptian religion on magical practices, but tends to focus too narrowly on the Egyptian contribution, and not enough on Greek and Jewish influences. Cf. Chr. Farone, Handbooks and Anthologies: the Collection of Greek and Egyptian Incantations in Late Hellenistic Egypt, Archiv für Religionsgeschichte 2, 2000, 196 with n. 5.

999 The Cainite sect certainly aimed to oppose the malevolent influence of the creator, rather than reassess the Egyptians, and therefore has no direct bearing on this case. Epiph., haer. XXXIX 1.3 (II, 72 Holl) says that there were some Sethians in Egypt.
of YHW and Chnub. The original name of the Egyptian Decan of Leo was Knm, and so the initial aspirate of Chnoubis is the result of combining the two deities, Knm and Chnum, while the snake-like appearance is witness to the influence of the creator snake of Theban cosmogony, Kmeph/Kneph. In a magical papyrus the god of the Southern boundary of Egypt (the Cataract), that is Chnoumis, looked on as a sun god and as the creator, is given the form of a gigantic snake, called Kmeph.

Under Ptolemy I a large number of Jewish prisoners were released and settled in Egypt, where they became loyal subjects of the monarchy, as we learn from the Letter of Aristeas. But in order to be good subjects they could not neglect the great new god introduced by Ptolemy: Sarapis, the dynasty's tutelary deity, whom both the indigenous population and the Macedonians or Greeks were expected to worship. For the Jews to take Sarapis into consideration, they had to introduce him into their cultural system. And that is what happened: the Jews of Egypt conflated Sarapis with Joseph and considered him as the bringer of fertility to the fields. Ptolemy II placed the Greek translation of the Bible in the temple of Sarapis, who thus took on a new meaning for the Jews. Sarapis was equated with Zeus or Hades, and from the Letter of Aristeas it emerges that at the court of Ptolemy II the Jewish god was identified with Zeus, and in the time of Antiochus IV it was possible, especially among the Samaritans, to identify him with Zeus Hellenios, or Xenios; under the Romans identification of the Jewish god with Zeus-Jupiter was also widespread.

---


700 PGM IV, 1635–42 and 1704. In PGM VII, col. 17 Kmephis is depicted as an oura boros; according to Philo of Biblos, in Eus., PE I 10,46 (VIII/1, 52 Mrsas), Kmeph is an immortal serpent.

701 Cf. Delatte, Derchain, Les intailles (n. 288), 56–7. On the subject of Kmeph cf. a recent work by H. J. Thissen, KMIFh. Ein verkannter Gott, ZPE 116, 1996, 153–60, who maintains that Kemafep originally was not the same as Kmeph, but a solar deity wholly in the Ptolemaic era was seen as a snake and identified with Agathos Daimon. The number 4, as a name, could also be assigned to the god of the Cataract: S. Sauneron, Remarques de philologie et d’étymologie, RDe 15, 1963, 61, 66.


703 Chrys., Jud. I 6 (PG 48, 851); probably it was the library annexed to the temple.

704 Letter of Aristeas to Philocrates.

705 2Macch. 6,2; Jos., AJ XII 261.


---

§ 43. The development of Gnosticism in Egypt

According to the Historia Augusta, Sarapis was venerated by the Christians in Egypt at the time of Hadrian. There are no valid reasons to claim that the Historia Augusta is wrong in this respect, since the word “Christians”, in the time of Hadrian, was also used to designate Gnostic Christians. Besides, there are magical gems that accompany the figure of Sarapis with the theonym ‘Αλκαδαβωθ, which was probably the equivalent of Τάλπαδαβωθ, and others that accompanied it with the names Ταίω, or Ταίως. Furthermore it is unlikely that the well-known formula εἰς Ζεὺς Σάραπις, which recurs on gems and other monuments, including those in the Palestinian area, was disconnected with the Jewish concept of one god, even if the number 1 was more properly used to denote the original Monad, in exactly the same way that Arbatshah indicated that Taω was expressed by the number 4. It should be added that the Babylonian Talmod urged Jews not to wear rings with images, including the one with the “dragon” and the one with Isis breastfeeding Horus and another with Sarapis.


708 Delatte, Etudes (n. 292), 53; Philipp, Mira et Magica (n. 364), no. 78; cf. King, Gnostics (n. 1), 249. Perhaps the name also alludes to the god Aldemios or Aldos, corresponding to Marnas, the “Zeus” venerated in Gaza: Etym. M. 58,20. According to PGM XIII, 152–3 Alabaeam was an Egyptian name for the sun; in PGM XIII, 971 the theonym Αλαβαεαμ is taken from a book of Moses. In the Apocryphon of John (NHC II.1; III.1; IV.1; BG 8502,2) 19–30; 35 the form Altoaath recurs, while in other parts of the work the form Altabaoth is used; cf. S. Giversen, Apocryphon Johannis, AThD 5, Copenhagen 1963, 199–201.

709 Perhaps also of Ταίως Δαβωθ.


712 Cf. Peterson, Εἰς Οὐρι (n. 474), 265 and passim. L. Di Segni, “Εἰς Οὐρις” in Palestinian Inscriptions, SCI 13, 1994, 94–115, has pointed out that in Palestine the acclamation was sometimes used for Sarapis and Kore; it did not belong exclusively to “orthodox” Christianity, but also to Gnosticism and Hebraism. Archaeological excavations probably show that the Serapeum of Alexandria was destroyed during the war with the Jews in 116 AD; cf. Sh. Applebaum, Jews and Greeks in ancient Cyrene, SJLA 28, Leiden 1979, 295. It could be inferred, therefore, that Sarapis was a divinity at the heart of the controversy.

713 Talmod, Avodah Zarah, III 3 (IX (1934), 566–8 Goldschmidt); cf. M. Hadas-Lebel, Le paganisme à travers les sources rabbiniques des Ile et IIe siècles, in: ANRW II/19.2,
The prevalence of Gnostic ideas and language in Hermetism should be attributed—as proposed by Reitzenstein and as confirmed by the Nag Hammadi library—to the Gnostics who were extremely well versed in Egyptian tradition. It is more than likely that Biblical construals of Harpocrates, Sarapis and Chnoubis began in Egypt, and it is equally likely that they spread outside Egypt, especially after the repression of the Jews in the first decades of the second century.

Chnoubis, the god of the Nile flood, had sent the deluge to kill the giants. Therefore the sign of Chnoubis had a positive meaning and consisted of the initial letter of the name of YHWH repeated three times.

The cycles of Nile flood celebrations were the high point of the religious life of the peoples of Egypt. The flood brought benefits for everyone, including the Jews, and so they too must have devised cults that allowed them to take part in the common thanksgiving to the god who had blessed the earth. This is why Chnoubis/Chnoumis came to be equated with the Jewish god and, later, Sarapis with Joseph. Towards the end of repression of Judaism in Egypt the *Apocryphon of John* was composed, in which the lion-headed serpent was seen as the evil creator. This phenomenon marks a clear separation from Egyptian Hebraism and an acceptance of certain forms of Christianity. Forms of veneration of the snake as the manifestation of the Jewish god must also have occurred in Anatolia, perhaps in imitation of the Egyptian example, though other influences are not to be ruled out; for example, worshippers of the god of Leontopolis, who were exiled after the closure of the temple by Vespasian, could have played a part.

The sign of Chnoubis, indicating the sacred snake (probably the snake of Asclepius, certainly not Leviathan) must have spread, like the doctrine of the number 9, from Egypt to Asia Minor. The Chnoubis sign was venerated by the Jews of Asia Minor, who read it as a triple Digamma, therefore as 666. This seems to have been the doctrine of the Nicolaitans and the sects close to the Nicolaitans of Western Anatolia, who, it seems, also had branches in Egypt, with the Phibionites or the Stratiotics. The Ophites, however, assigned the number 6 to Leviathan, creator and tyrant of the cosmos, from which came the number 3663, corresponding to the numerical value of Bainchooch, to be exorcized in the name of the Jewish god, corresponding to 4. It was the Christians who demonized not only Chnoubis, assigned the number 6, but also all divine snakes resembling him. The *Apocryphon of John* gives the form of Chnoubis to Jaldabaoth, the malevolent creator, and there were also learned men who attributed to Leviathan the form of a Chnoubis with his tail in his mouth, who was exorcized by the "seal of Solomon", as explained in § 34.

Amulets identifying Chnoubis with the Biblical god can therefore be attributed to the doctrines of Jewish or Hebraizing magi; not to the Christianized Gnostics who condemned the creator, but to those who revered him and placed him in the Zodiac and perhaps even above it, at the cosmic pole. These magi, continuing the tradition of the Egyptians and Egyptian diaspora Jews, revered this deity.

Two different definitions of the serpentiform deity can be attributed with certainty to two different cultural environments, Anatolia and Egypt. In Egypt the god was seen in a very positive light, except in those Gnostic doctrines that informed the *Apocryphon of John*; in Anatolia there seem to have been different points of view. The Chnoubis reinterpreted by the Jews was an older deity, probably less complex than the snake revered by Anatolian sects, who were linked to Chaldean tradition and indulged in complex, sophisticated speculation. Chnoubis does not seem to have been the instructor serpent, partly because in all probability his identity was defined before the development of doctrines concerning the instructor serpent of the garden of Eden.

---


714 Cf. Epiph., haer. XXVI 10,8 (I, 288 Holl).
The Snake at the highest point of the Universe

§ 44. The Dragon constellation according to the heretical astrologers

We will now examine another concept of the snake with its tail in its mouth in Gnostic thinking and contemporary doctrines close to Gnosticism: the notion of the ouroboros as god of the cosmic pole, placed in a dominant position in the extreme North and responsible for moving all the astral spheres that determined time and the destiny of all things. In this case, we will note that Christianity did not result in a general condemnation of the serpentiform creator, but in multiple offshoots, including some that emphasised a serpentiform manifestation of the supreme god and made it the image of the Saviour.

One of the recurrent ideas in Gnosticism was, as we have seen, that the evil serpent, in the guise of a river, obstructed man's way to God. There was also an astrological variation on this theme, in which the snake, who plays the same role as the Euphrates, the Jordan or the Serpent; and this is what the devil says to God on the starry sky. The heresiologist maintains that, according to Aratus, the starry sky determined time and the destiny of all things. In this case, we will note that Christianity did not result in a general condemnation of the serpentiform creator, but in multiple offshoots, including some that emphasised a serpentiform manifestation of the supreme god and made it the image of the Saviour.

Near the Engonasis are the Lyre and the Crown; nearby is the Ophiouchos, who restrains the serpent son of the Dragon, and prevents him from reaching the Crown. The "heretics" referred to by Hippolytus held that the Engonasis represented Adam in the first creation, kneeling because he was labouring and weary; the Ophiouchos, who represented Christ in the second creation, through whom we are regenerated, is holding the beast away from the Crown, which had been prepared for man.

In this text perhaps we find the explanation for the Adam spoken of by the Chaldeans, mentioned in the Naassene sermon. If this is so, it means that certain Gnostic thinkers (the "heretics" spoken of by Hippolytus) had already come across the identification of Adam with the Engonasis constellation, as well as the rising and setting of the other stars. Near the Dragon's head was the Engonasis constellation, which looked like a kneeling man. The "heretics", according to Hippolytus, said that "the Engonasis is Adam, who, according to the commandment of God -- as Moses had declared --, is looking at the Dragon's head and the Dragon is looking at his heel. The same statement is made by Aratus:

'Having the right footprint of the deceitful Dragon'.

As we have seen, the recurrent ideas in Gnosticism was, as we have seen, that the evil serpent, in the guise of a river, obstructed man's way to God. There was also an astrological variation on this theme, in which the snake, who plays the same role as the Euphrates, the Jordan or the Serpent; and this is what the devil says to God on the starry sky. The heresiologist maintains that, according to Aratus, the starry sky determined time and the destiny of all things. In this case, we will note that Christianity did not result in a general condemnation of the serpentiform creator, but in multiple offshoots, including some that emphasised a serpentiform manifestation of the supreme god and made it the image of the Saviour.

Near the Engonasis are the Lyre and the Crown; nearby is the Ophiouchos, who restrains the serpent son of the Dragon, and prevents him from reaching the Crown. The "heretics" referred to by Hippolytus held that the Engonasis represented Adam in the first creation, kneeling because he was labouring and weary; the Ophiouchos, who represented Christ in the second creation, through whom we are regenerated, is holding the beast away from the Crown, which had been prepared for man.

In this text perhaps we find the explanation for the Adam spoken of by the Chaldeans, mentioned in the Naassene sermon. If this is so, it means that certain Gnostic thinkers (the "heretics" spoken of by Hippolytus) had already come across the identification of Adam with the Engonasis constellation, as well as the rising and setting of the other stars. Near the Dragon's head was the Engonasis constellation, which looked like a kneeling man. The "heretics", according to Hippolytus, said that "the Engonasis is Adam, who, according to the commandment of God -- as Moses had declared --, is looking at the Dragon's head and the Dragon is looking at his heel. The same statement is made by Aratus:

'Having the right footprint of the deceitful Dragon'.

Near the Engonasis are the Lyre and the Crown; nearby is the Ophiouchos, who restrains the serpent son of the Dragon, and prevents him from reaching the Crown. The "heretics" referred to by Hippolytus held that the Engonasis represented Adam in the first creation, kneeling because he was labouring and weary; the Ophiouchos, who represented Christ in the second creation, through whom we are regenerated, is holding the beast away from the Crown, which had been prepared for man.

In this text perhaps we find the explanation for the Adam spoken of by the Chaldeans, mentioned in the Naassene sermon. If this is so, it means that certain Gnostic thinkers (the "heretics" spoken of by Hippolytus) had already come across the identification of Adam with the Engonasis constellation, as well as the rising and setting of the other stars. Near the Dragon's head was the Engonasis constellation, which looked like a kneeling man. The "heretics", according to Hippolytus, said that "the Engonasis is Adam, who, according to the commandment of God -- as Moses had declared --, is looking at the Dragon's head and the Dragon is looking at his heel. The same statement is made by Aratus:

'Having the right footprint of the deceitful Dragon'.
image of Christ, who had already manifested himself in the serpent of the earthly Paradise\(^{718}\) (in the form of the river of paradise), in the mark of Cain and in Cain himself (whose sacrifices were not acceptable to the lord of the world, who was pleased by blood offerings\(^{719}\)), in the serpent-rod of Moses and in the brazen serpent erected by Moses. The Peratae took the Chaldean reading of the sky and inverted its values. Hippolytus\(^{720}\) also states that the Peratae interpreted the serpents encountered by Moses in the Pharaoh’s palace and in the desert as demonic, evil stars. This biblical exegesis was a potentially good basis for an astrological apocryphon of Moses.

The specifics of the Peratic doctrine concerning the Dragon will be examined in more detail later; for the moment we will confine ourselves to tracing the origin of Gnostic speculations on the tail-biting Dragon-serpent back to Chaldean doctrines.

A Greek astrological codex\(^{721}\) states that the Chaldean Dragon, that is, the astral pole constellation, was an ouroboros. Another codex\(^{722}\) states that the ouroboros Dragon causes eclipses. In another manuscript\(^{723}\) the Dragon is placed in the ninth and outermost sphere. Two astrological codices\(^{724}\) agree that this doctrine is Chaldean and call the Dragon Ἄθολοιεν, which corresponds to the Assyrian antalau, attalau\(^{725}\), a name that recurs in a Cretan magical lamella of the fourth century BC\(^{726}\). From a work by the Syrian

---

\(^{718}\) J. Carcopino, De Pythagore aux Apôtres, Paris 1956, 111-2, has recognized the Naassene serpent that speaks to Adam and Eve in a fresco, dating to the time of the Severi, in the Roman cemetery of the Aurelii, near viale Manzoni. But it is not certain that those frescoes were inspired by the Naassene heresy. Moreover, one would have expected a Naassene confraternity to place far more emphasis on the serpent than is seen in that funerary crypt.

\(^{719}\) Here there is a very noticeable link with Marcionite doctrine.

\(^{720}\) V 16,6-8 (116 Wend.).

\(^{721}\) CCAG VII, A, cod. 7 (Paris codex 13th c.), 125; cf. F. Cumont, De dragone caelesti, in: CCAG VIII, 1, 1929, 194–5. In a codex at Erlangen containing a Christian spell (CCAG VII, 244–5, 244) a star is called on (using a play on the words astera, “star,” and hystera, “womb”) to stop the bleeding, and at the end there is a drawing of an ouroboros snake.

\(^{722}\) CCAG VIII (Paris codex. 12th c.), 199.

\(^{723}\) CCAG X, 10 and 40. Cf. Leisegang, The Mystery of the Serpent (n. 691), 217. The Rome cod. V, 2, 131 et seq. and the Paris cod. VIII,1 (according to which Athalia is a two-headed pagan drakontoeides with a double tail; one head is in the Yoke, the other in Scorpio).

\(^{724}\) Th. Nöldeke, Aus einem Briefe des Herrn Prof. Th. Nöldeke an C. Bezold, ZA 25, 1911, 355–7; C. Bezold, Aus der Antwort auf diesen Brief, ibid., 357–8; Cumont, De dragone caelesti, (n. 721), 194.

\(^{725}\) In the form Ἀθολοίεν, which is a malevolent demon: C. C. McCown, The Ephesia Grammata in Popular Belief, TPAPA 54, 1923, 128–40; 133–4; IC II (19) 7, from Phalasarna.

---

§ 45. The Dragon constellation according to the Peratae

cleric Severus Sebocht (second half of the seventh century) learned that eclipses of the moon were attributed to an enormous dragon called Atalu, which extended over the sky from East to West\(^{727}\). So now we also have a reference point for defining at least one use of the term Chaldeans, not in a very general sense to mean Oriental astrologers or astrologers of Oriental tradition, but in a very specific sense to indicate Babylonian astrologers\(^{728}\) or their followers.

Origen\(^{729}\) states that the Ophites took the names of Jaldabaoth, Astaphaios and Horaios from “magic” and the names Iao, Sabaoth, Adonai and Eloaioth from the Bible. Hippolytus clearly asserts that the Peratae were inspired by Chaldean doctrines\(^{730}\). The fathers of the Peratic heresy were Euphrates and Kelbes (or Akembes or Ademes) the Carystian\(^{731}\), who may not even have been Jews. A doctrine very similar to and certainly linked to Peratic thinking was elaborated by Monoimos the Arab\(^{732}\), who said that everything originated in the son of man, who was the Iota, the sovereign “number”, with a value of 10\(^{733}\), and was represented by Moses’ rod. The Hebrew magic lamella of the first century BC, with an ouroboros, found in Esmea, probably was associated with doctrines akin to those of Monoimos. During the Imperial Age the Palmyran god of heaven, Baal Shamir, was invoked with descriptive phrases usually applied to the Jewish god, such as “blessed be his name” or “the one and only merciful god”\(^{734}\). All these are testimonies that

---

\(^{727}\) F. Nau, La cosmographie au VIIe siècle chez les Syriens, ROC 15, 1910, 253–4 (the dragon Atalia goes forward in the sky, below the orbits of the sun and the moon, occupying 180 degrees).

\(^{728}\) I s Hellenistic context, Babylonian culture should be extended to what the Greeks called “Babylonia”, an area roughly corresponding to present day Iraq.

\(^{729}\) Orig., Cels. VI 32 (II, 102 Koe.).

\(^{730}\) haer.IV 2,1 (33 Wend.); VIII 17 (107 Wend.); X 10.1 (268 Wend.); Thdt., haer. I 17 (PG 83, 368); Orig., Cels. VI 28 (II, 98 Koe.) says that Euphrates was the father of the Ophte sect. Cf. R. P. Casey, Naassenes and Ophites, JThS 27, 1926, 374–87.

\(^{731}\) Hipp., haer. VIII 12–15 (232–6 Wend.). X 17 (278–9 Wend.). According to Thdt., haer. I 18 (PG 83, 370), he founded his doctrine on arithmetic, the science of numbers. On the dating of Monoimos to just before the middle of the 2nd century AD, cf. Casey, Naassenes (n. 731), 387.

\(^{732}\) On this doctrine, see:Iren., haer. I 3.2; cf. 15.2 (SC 264, 52 and 238 Rouss., Dout.), on the subject of the theory of Marcus; Iota was the initial letter of the Ophite sect. Cf. R. P. Casey, Naassenes and Ophites, JThS 27, 1926, 374–87.

\(^{733}\) 726 In the form Ἀθολοίεν, which is a malevolent demon: C. C. McCown, The Ephesia Grammata in Popular Belief, TPAPA 54, 1923, 128–40; 133–4; IC II (19) 7, from Phalasarna.
lead in the same direction and suggest that the source of doctrinal inspiration for these Gnostic principles should be sought in Babylonia.

§ 46. Kronos, Iao and Proteus

As already stated, the Peratae thought that the Dragon constellation was Christ, who had manifested himself as the serpent and the river of the earthly Paradise, the mark of Cain and Cain himself, the serpent-rod of Moses and the brazen serpent that Moses had erected.

We will now search for some of these concepts in a formula in the great magical papyrus in Paris, which was used to summon the supreme god of light. The formula, which follows a Solomonic spell to induce a trance, starts with a prayer that combines Homeric with biblical exegesis and adds to it syncretisms with Egyptian religious tradition. The hymn begins with the words: “Hail, O serpent and indomitable lion, natural sources of fire; and hail, clear water and tall leafy tree!” These are the forms in which Proteus had manifested himself, in the Homeric episode of Menelaus in Egypt. In actual fact, in the Odyssey Proteus became a lion, a snake, a panther and a monstrous boar, and then flowing water and a tall leafy tree. An obsidian gem in the civic museum of Bologna depicts, on the obverse, an emasculated Kronos and, on the reverse, a lion-headed snake and a wild boar. They are the three animal forms that the god could assume. A Jasper in the Paul Getty Museum, at Malibu, has the same god on the obverse, but on the reverse, instead of the three animal forms, it bears the inscription ΙΑΩ ΣΩΦΗΩΘ ΑΘΩΝΩ raided by a leather belt with decorative open work which, according to Mastrocinque, identified with the Jewish god and having sexual characteristics - the lack of a distinct gender - similar to those of the protagonists of Gnostic mythology, but also because these gems refer to a treatise, the Kyranis, which was definitely not composed by Jews or Christians but by pagans inspired by Near Eastern Hellenistic wisdom.

We have spoken of these magic gems not only because they show a Kronos identified with the Jewish god and having sexual characteristics - the lack of a distinct gender - similar to those of the protagonists of Gnostic mythology, but also because these gems refer to a treatise, the Kyranis, which was definitely not composed by Jews or Christians but by pagans inspired by Near Eastern Hellenistic wisdom.

At this point the passage following the hymn in the magical papyrus in Paris can be read:

"Thou who art seated at the summit of the cosmos and beholdest all things, surrounded by the circle of Truth and Faith, enter, appear to me, O Kronos-Saturn, identified with the Jewish god and his three names Iao (the abbreviation of Yahweh), Sabaoth and Adonai. An obsidian gem showing a similar Kronos who has recently removed his genitals is described in the magic-naturalistic treatise of Syrian tradition entitled Kyranis. The work adds that this inscribed stone was like others forming part of Aphrodite's treasure, a leather belt with decorative open work which, according to Homer, contained every love spell. The obsidian with the image of the castrated man was supposed to make those who used it "effeminate".

This kind of speculation was perhaps linked to the doctrine of the Gnostics close to Nicolaitans, who believed that Sabaoth had woman's hair. If so, then Sabaoth's repentance, mentioned in § 12, may have had sexual implications, in the sense of renouncing sexuality, or (since these are doctrines close to Nicolaitism) procreation.

§ 47. Harpocrates, the Dragon and Gnosticism

We have spoken of these magic gems not only because they show a Kronos identified with the Jewish god and having sexual characteristics - the lack of a distinct gender - similar to those of the protagonists of Gnostic mythology, but also because these gems refer to a treatise, the Kyranis, which was definitely not composed by Jews or Christians but by pagans inspired by Near Eastern Hellenistic wisdom.

At this point the passage following the hymn in the magical papyrus in Paris can be read:

"Thou who art seated at the summit of the cosmos and beholdest all things, surrounded by the circle of Truth and Faith, enter, appear to me, O

740 Epiph., haer. XXVI 10,11 (I, 288 Holl).
742 ο ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ κόσμου κεφαλῆς καθήμενος καὶ χρίνων τὰ πάντα, υψίτως καὶ πάσης χύλος.
Harpocrates, the Dragon and Gnosticism

§ 47. Harpocrates, the Dragon and Gnosticism

that Aletheia and Pistis surround God with a circle, which must have been a manifestation of God himself.

Another magical papyrus, the XXIIb, contains a "prayer of Jacob" to be offered, while facing the Bear, to Sabaoth, who is constantly moving and moves all the stars. This formula is also followed by the description of a lamp rite.

Another formula of Judaic inspiration in the first magical papyrus contains a prayer to Adam and God, beginning: "I invoke thee, Lord, hear me, O holy God, who resteth among the saints, with the Glories always (δυναμός) at thy side, I invoke thee, first father, and I need thee, O eternal one, he who, immovable, commands, he who eternally moves the Pole, placed over the seven zones. In the first magical papyrus the "holy god" is invoked as "αἰώνιος ἀληθινός, ἐπί τοῦ ἑπταευμένου σαυτοῦ σαυτείας". "sovereign of time and of the pole, placed over the seven zones". These descriptions of God are inspired by the biblical words of Isaiah.

In ancient magical papyri there is another invocation "spoke in the name of Adam to the god who illuminates the world, who copulates in the ocean, called Kmeph, Helios, as the infant god—that is, Harpocrates—, creator of justice and dispenser of truth.

From some passages in magical papyri XIII we learn that the secret name of the Delphic serpent, the Python, was φιάζοι φάβως. These magical "voices" are part of the well-known magical logos χαράζει φανέρο τὸν ἐχθρό ("I am anathematized", "I am condemned") that Aletheia and Pistis surround God with a circle, which must have been a manifestation of God himself.

Another magical papyrus, the XXIIb, contains a "prayer of Jacob" to be offered, while facing the Bear, to Sabaoth, who is constantly moving and moves all the stars. This formula is also followed by the description of a lamp rite.

Another formula of Judaic inspiration in the first magical papyrus contains a prayer to Adam and God, beginning: "I invoke thee, Lord, hear me, O holy God, who resteth among the saints, with the Glories always (δυναμός) at thy side, I invoke thee, first father, and I need thee, O eternal one, he who, immovable, commands, he who eternally moves the Pole, placed over the seven zones. In the first magical papyrus the "holy god" is invoked as "αἰώνιος ἀληθινός, ἐπί τοῦ ἑπταευμένου σαυτοῦ σαυτείας". "sovereign of time and of the pole, placed over the seven zones". These descriptions of God are inspired by the biblical words of Isaiah.

In ancient magical papyri there is another invocation "spoke in the name of Adam to the god who illuminates the world, who copulates in the ocean, called Kmeph, Helios, as the infant god—that is, Harpocrates—, creator of justice and dispenser of truth.

From some passages in magical papyri XIII we learn that the secret name of the Delphic serpent, the Python, was φιάζοι φάβως. These magical "voices" are part of the well-known magical logos χαράζει φανέρο τὸν ἐχθρό ("I am anathematized", "I am condemned")

That Aletheia and Pistis surround God with a circle, which must have been a manifestation of God himself.

Another magical papyrus, the XXIIb, contains a "prayer of Jacob" to be offered, while facing the Bear, to Sabaoth, who is constantly moving and moves all the stars. This formula is also followed by the description of a lamp rite.

Another formula of Judaic inspiration in the first magical papyrus contains a prayer to Adam and God, beginning: "I invoke thee, Lord, hear me, O holy God, who resteth among the saints, with the Glories always (δυναμός) at thy side, I invoke thee, first father, and I need thee, O eternal one, he who, immovable, commands, he who eternally moves the Pole, placed over the seven zones. In the first magical papyrus the "holy god" is invoked as "αἰώνιος ἀληθινός, ἐπί τοῦ ἑπταευμένου σαυτοῦ σαυτείας". "sovereign of time and of the pole, placed over the seven zones". These descriptions of God are inspired by the biblical words of Isaiah.

In ancient magical papyri there is another invocation "spoke in the name of Adam to the god who illuminates the world, who copulates in the ocean, called Kmeph, Helios, as the infant god—that is, Harpocrates—, creator of justice and dispenser of truth.

From some passages in magical papyri XIII we learn that the secret name of the Delphic serpent, the Python, was φιάζοι φάβως. These magical "voices" are part of the well-known magical logos χαράζει φανέρο τὸν ἐχθρό ("I am anathematized", "I am condemned")
The numerical equivalent of the formula is 9999^{761}. A large group of magical gems has this formula next to the figure of Harpocrates^{762}. Sometimes Harpocrates is inside an ouroboros, often he is being adored by a baboon or surrounded by animals of every kind, in groups of three. The sun god, represented as the child Horus, is frequently accompanied by divine names or Hebraic angels. A jasper from Athens^{763} shows him with four archangels' names and the triad Iao Sabaoth Abrasax: seven in all, like the planets, over which Harpocrates evidently ruled from the top of the pole.

In the Hebraizing magical-astrological text entitled Sepher ha Razim^{764} the god Helios is similarly invoked as lord of the cosmic axis and of the pole (polokrator). In the time of Julian the Apostate this was, furthermore, the doctrine upheld by the emperor himself^{765}.

It is clear that we are dealing with a very widespread and clearly defined concept that influenced from within a system of Hebraic myths (the prayers of Jacob or Adam, the Jewish theonyms), resulting in the syncretism of Harpocrates, Apollo and a manifestation of the Jewish god, who assume the form of a cosmic snake that rules the astral pole and moves all the astral and planetary spheres. Gnostic texts tell of how Sabaoth rebelled against the tyrant Jaldabaoth and was carried up by Sophia above the seventh heaven.

The passages from the magical papyri do not, however, equate the god of the celestial pole with Jesus; only Periclitic doctrine proposes this conflation. Naassene doctrine identifies the pole of heaven with the Anthropos, a luminous manifestation of God in an anthropic form and potentially also a figura Christi^{766}. The Homeric figure of Proteus was taken from Naassene speculations, according to which Proteus was the god on the cosmic pole, moving the spheres, and identical to the Phrygian god Polykarpos^{767}, both pagan conceptions that had drawn on truth. The god was clearly shape-changing and serpentiform. In the Ophitic system the multiform god was the Son and was placed higher than the cosmic pole, just below the Nous, whereas the Naassenes seem to identify the god of the pole with the multiform god.

^{761} Bonner, The Numerical Value (n. 365), 6-9; cf. supra, note 502.
^{762} P. Zazoff, AGDS, III, Kassel, no. 148; cf. also Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 127.
^{763} Cat. Southesk (n. 297), no. 54.
^{764} 60, 71 Morgan.
^{765} Jul., Or. IV in Solem regem 27 = 147 D.
^{766} He was thought to be the Logos, the father of Christ, and the only difference between them was that the Logos was not kecharakterismenos, that is to say had received no form, while the Christ was: Hippi., haer. V 7,33 (87 Wend.).
^{767} Hippi., haer. V 8,35 (95 Wend.).

The Phibionites, an Egyptian Gnostic sect, placed the Mother Barbelo and Christ in the eighth heaven^{768}. It is obvious that the nuances of these complex doctrines escape us, even if the essential features of the figure of the cosmic sovereign who rules the pole are well described.

All of this confirms what could be assumed on the basis of what has been said about the two magical gems: that they were not, apparently, used by Christians, but by pagans steeped in Judaism who shared the ideas of the Gnostics, which is tantamount to saying that they were another type of Gnostics. The Carpocratians must have been one such type, who, according to the testimony of Celsus^{769}, were called Harpokratiani, and therefore it is possible that they venerated Harpocrates^{770}. One of their adepts, a woman called Marcellina, came from Rome and had many followers. They used sacred images, painted or in other material, and displayed them together with those of Pythagoras, Plato and Aristotle^{771}.

Valentinian Gnosticism, which was certainly a Christian branch of Gnosticism, and maybe even Valentinus himself had also reinterpreted the myth of Isis and Harpocrates, a myth already construed philosophically by Plutarch's De Iside et Osiride^{772}. The Gospel of Truth, a Valentinian treatise conserved in the codex Jung, describes the wanderings of Plane, a personification of the futile search for Truth. The roving goddess was said to have fashioned a creature that had nothing to do with the heavenly Father, and her flawed creation was inspired by the Platarchian myth of the roamings of Isis in search of the dead Osiris. Specifically, the source of inspiration was a passage in Plutarch's treatise^{773} which states that Apollo (i.e. Horus) was procreated by Isis and Osiris in Rhea's womb, before the world was perfected by Logos, and thus the first creation was imperfect: in the physical darkness of the

^{768} Epiph., haer. XXVI 10,4 (I, 287 Holl). The globe held by the Roman emperor in his hand symbolized the cosmic sphere, also known as the polus: Amm. XXV 102.
^{769} Orig., Cels. V 62 (II, 66 Koet.).
^{770} Iren., i. 25 (SC 264, 333–344 Rouss., Dout.) and Hipp., haer. VII 32 (218–220 Wend.), say that this sect believed that the world had been created by angels, that Jesus was Joseph's son, but his soul had been given the power to perform miracles by the supernatural Father and had returned to the Father; they believed that the cycle of the soul's reincarnations was interrupted by committing any kind of misdeed.
^{771} Iren., i. 25.6 (SC 264, 344 Rouss., Dout.).
^{773} De Is. et Os. 54.
womb was born Horus the Old Man (the Egyptian Haroeris), who was only an image and a vision of the cosmos that would come later. This philosophical reading proposed by Plutarch presupposes the subsequent birth of Horus the Young Man, Harpocrates.

Here we have an example of the way in which a Gnostic reworking (Umdeutung) of an Egyptian myth occurred: it had been the subject of philosophical reinterpretations by a pagan with a Platonic background, and only later was rediscovered and reinterpreted by a Gnostic thinker.

The figure of Harpocrates very frequently appears in magic of the Imperial Age, especially on gems, because this god had a special significance in the doctrinal systems of Gnosticism, and also for learned men who were not Christians, but pagans. Why is it that on Gnostic gems (and also in magical papyri) Athena and Cybele appear so rarely and Dionysos, Hephaistos, Hera, etc. never appear? Why are Harpocrates and Chnoubis seen so frequently, and Osiris, Horus, Thoth and Seth less frequently? The fact is that it was the great masters of Gnosis who identified the figures of the Gentile religions, reinterpreted them, gave them their recondite meanings and attributed to them powers that could only be activated if one knew their secret nature, names, symbols and voice.

Harpocrates' position in the cosmos was therefore the same as that of Sabaoth and the biblical Serpent spoken of in Gnostic literature. It was later to become the position of Christ himself or Leviathan. We can see this position in the Ophite diagram: above the planetary circles, enclosed by the zodiacal serpent, within the great circle of Sophia, in the circle of the Intellect, which is placed immediately above the Leviathan ouroboros of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac. Since both Harpocrates and Christ are solar in their nature (the day of the Sun is Christ's day in the week devised by Constantine), this would indicate that the sphere abandoned by Sabaath when he was assumed into the seventh heaven was that of the sun. The sun was therefore the visible "form" of the great god, who resided, however, on the Pole, from where he governed the entire cosmos. In § 61 we will see that in the philosophical thinking of the Hellenic and Imperial ages the belief that the sun's light was "intelligent" had become deeply rooted. This explains the position of this type of supreme divinity in the circle of the Intellect, within the greater circle of Sophia.

§ 48. Pagan gods of the cosmic pole

The god who moved the cosmic axis, the god of time, the first emanation of the unknowable supreme spiritual god, sitting above the cosmos, was a very widespread and important theme in the religions of the Roman empire. It had been developed by the schools of Eastern astrologers774. We find it for the first time in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis775, probably based on concepts disseminated by Posidonius, which recur later in Apuleius and Statius776. Roman paganism called this supreme god Jupiter summus exsuperantissimus, a god of Eastern origin, probably Baal Shamin, "the sky god", who was given a public cult in the empire by Commodus.

It was a kind of deity found in various doctrinal circles: Jews could identify him with the Jewish god777, Mithraists identified him with Mithras or with Ariman and depicted him as a lion-headed god encircled by a snake's coils778, the Egyptians or worshippers of Egyptian divinities saw him as Osiris with the snake wound round him779, some pagans of the late empire identified him with Saturn780. Many pagan monuments of the Imperial Age depicted the god of eternity, the Aion, as an old man, or as a young man at the centre of the Zodiac circle781. The vertical position of the god in the middle of the zodia-
The Snake at the highest point of the Universe

cal belt identifies him with the god of the cosmic axis, who is the unmoved mover of the cosmic spheres. The immobile god who plays this role, according to Imperial Age doctrines, could have been Mithras\textsuperscript{782} or Helios\textsuperscript{783}, or the god with the fatal name of Abrasax, who has a numerical value of 365, and represents the annual cycle of time. Abrasax "commands the earthly axis, the astral dance and the cold light of the Bears"\textsuperscript{784}. Prayers were offered to the Bear, as if she were a divinity\textsuperscript{785}. She is said to be "queen of mortals and of the gods and mistress of the sky"\textsuperscript{786}. The mistress of the axis could also have been Aphrodite\textsuperscript{787}; or Isis\textsuperscript{788}, or Brimō (a name given to Demeter), invoked with the attributes of Hecate\textsuperscript{789} and also called ἀπὸ γονατομή, meaning "she who devours the tip of her tail".

makes the world go round. The classical Greek Ancestry of the Youth with the Zodiacal Circle in Late Roman Art, in Studies in Mithraism, ed. by J. R. Hinnells, Rome 1994, 131-164.

\textsuperscript{782} Cf. the so-called Mithrasliturgie in PGM IV, 679–829; cf. Mastrocinque, Studi sul Mitraismo (n. 18), ch. XII; and also the Mithraic relief in Modena depicting Mithra-Eros-Phoenix, standing on the line of the equinoxes: CIMRM, II, nos. 695–6. It is also likely that the long stick held in their hands by the Mithraic Aiones represented the cosmic axis.


\textsuperscript{784} PGM LXXII, 1–36; sometimes incomprehensible "barbaric" theonyms are given to her: PGM IV, 1301; and in some case theonyms of Hebraic origin: PGM IV, 1331–89.

\textsuperscript{785} "who with her hands moves Rhouzzo, the central point of the cosmos among the stars": PGM IV, 2923–4.

\textsuperscript{786} PGM LVII, 16–8.

\textsuperscript{787} PGM VII, 683.

The Decan of the astronomical pole

\S 49. Tepiach exorcisms

Let us now continue our analysis of other magical-astrological Gnostic documents: amulets invoking the help of one of the Decans, who was probably another figura Christi recognized in the Zodiacal belt.

A sardonyx in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna\textsuperscript{790} shows a small Harpocrates on a lotus, standing on the solar barque; above is an inscription inside the ouroboros serpent, to be read as follows\textsuperscript{791}:

\begin{verbatim}
IAΩ AN
OX ΤΕΠΙΑΧ
⊗ Z ⊗
O ΜΕΓΑΣ MH
NEYΣ
\end{verbatim}

The stone is densely inscribed on both sides with almost incomprehensible words and vowel clusters, but at the end the legend διαμύλαζον τὸν φοβοντά σου τὴν ἅγιαν σφαγίαν ("protect the wearer of your holy seal") can be read clearly.

Here we must underline the following elements: the ouroboros containing the divine name, Harpocrates, the Egyptian context and the exorcism procedure consisting of "placing the seal".

On the three Gnostic gems studied by Bonner\textsuperscript{792} the same magical formula


\textsuperscript{790} Zwierlein-Diehl has recognized only ὀ μέγας Μηνες, whereas Barb had also read Ἰάν αὐξ.

\textsuperscript{791} Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 301, D 288, 289, 290.
recurs, with a few variations. The first gem is in a yellowish, circular stone and bears the following inscription:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{IA ANOX} \\
&\text{TEPIAX} \\
&\text{MNELYX} \\
&\text{EE E\'ZOKIKW \SigmaE} \\
&\text{MEGAN THON XH} \\
&\text{YE TON ZWN} \\
&\text{TA} \\
&\text{\Omega} \\
&\text{4} \\
&\text{8}
\end{align*}
\]

Anoch is a Coptic word meaning, “I”, “I am”; Tepiach is, as we shall see, the name of one of the Decans of Libra, Μηνες is one of the names of Helios, perhaps the masculine form of Μην, the Moon goddess, or a name of the god of darkness; the rest of the formula is clear: God Cheye, the living darkness (Bachachsichych): R. In the University of Michigan, inv. no. 26035.

In Bonner’s opinion, the description of the god as τὸν ζΩντα indicates Jewish-Christian influence. The second gem is a heliotrope in the British Museum with the following inscription:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{IAIA} \\
&\text{AXTZEEHO} \\
&\text{ANOX TEPIAX} \\
&\text{MNELYO} \\
&\text{O \WN} \\
&\text{\PiIYIYZE} \\
&\text{ABAPIMMA}
\end{align*}
\]

This inscription opens by invoking Yahweh, in the form ΙΑΙΑ. ΜΗΝΕΥΟ is a misspelling of ΜΗΝΕΥΣ, and ὁ ὀν ("The One who is") is a description of the Jewish god.

The third stone is a reddish-yellow cornelian in the University of Michigan, with the following inscription, inside a snake biting its tail:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{IAANO} \\
&\text{X TEPIAX M} \\
&\text{HNEYS E\'ZOPKIKW \ΣO} \\
&\text{\WN M} \\
&\text{4}
\end{align*}
\]

On the reverse the inscription probably means: ι ανοχς τεπιαχς Μηνευς, ἐφοράς ς τις ὁ, ὁ ὀν: "Iota; I am Tepiach Meneus, I exorcize you in the name of the One who is M." The i and m are two symbolic numbers.

The text on these gems should be compared with a defixio from Hadrumetum, in Latin, but with Greek lettering, in which a spell is cast in the name of a μαγγους δευου (per magnum deum = κοταί του θεού μεγαλου) and concludes with the statement: εγὼ ενη δοσι μαγγους δεχανους δε μαγχ δει σεομαμεγαλαλα ε (ego enim sum magnus Decanus dei, magni dei Achrammachalala e).

To these four gems should probably be added a fourth one, in onyx, kept in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris, with a closely worded inscription on both sides, a total of 21 lines in which only a few words are recognizable, notably: Αριμλ, an angelic name meaning “lion of God”: βελαναθαναβλ, which is part of the well-known magical palindromic Αριμαναθαναβλ; on the reverse, inscribed inside an ουροβόρος serpent, the word Ιατω (1.2) can be recognized, μέγα δομας: “great name”; but we can also add, on the basis of a comparison with the other three gems, that in line 1 of the reverse the name Tepiach is perhaps recognizable in the sequence ΑΜΟΤΙΠΙΑΧΝΟΙ.

---

793 In the University of Michigan, inv. no. 26025.
794 On the Moon cf. for instance PGM IV, 2815; VII, 753 etc.; see on this subject Barb, Zur Deutung des Kahlfahrers (n. 790), 103, n. 54, who suggests, however, that it may also be derived from the name of the Egyptian god Min. On Μεν as a great god of darkness (Bachachsichych): R. Wünsch, Die sethianische Verfütterungstafeln aus Rom, Leipzig 1898, no. 21, line 17.
795 On the subject cf. Mastrocinque, Studi sul Mitraismo (n. 18), 8-10; 84-5.
796 Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 292-3.
797 Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 498.
Recently a coral gem has been published\textsuperscript{804}, showing a bird (a falcon?) accompanied by the palindromic inscription \textsc{ΒΗΛΕΠΙΑΧΑΠΕΛΗΒ}, in which the names Βηλ and Τεπιαχ can be recognized.

\section*{§ 50. The Decans and exorcisms}

It is clear, then, that in accordance with the dictates of a school of magic, amulets were made in which the name Tepiach was used to perform exorcisms in the name of the Jewish god (“The One who is”). Before examining who Tepiach was, it is stressed that an exorcism is not a prayer, but a command. \textsc{ἐξοροσῖξω} οὐ, \textsc{ἐφοροσῖξω} οὐ(ς), tend to be performative verbs, whose action is accomplished merely by using them, as in “I bless you”, “I consecrate you”. So \textsc{ἐφοροσῖξω} οὗ οὖν means “I exorcise you, the One who is”\textsuperscript{805}, or, and this is more likely, “I exorcize you in the name of the One who is”. In this case, as in the case of the numerous magic lamellae and gems, demons are driven out in the name of the god, which is repeated frequently, in the accusative case for the sake of brevity\textsuperscript{806}, usually in the form of one of the many Jewish theonyms that were efficacious against demons\textsuperscript{807}.

Just as the papyrus prescribes use of the formula “I am Balsames, come, appear to me, O Lord…”, so these amulets say: “I am Tepiach, I exorcize you (O demon), in the name of the One who is”.

The Vienna gem mentioning Tepiach and lao shows clear Judaeo-Egyptian syncretism, because it portrays Harpocrates, exactly as prescribed in the papyrus. On the other hand, in an Egyptian-Jewish exorcism quoted in magical papyrus IV (lines 3019–20) the invocation is as follows: “ὅραξισοβεν τοι θεον τον Ἑβραίον Τιμόθεων ίμπια τον Ἀρδούοιων αμα Θεόθ…”; here the identification proposed is of Thoth with Jesus, whose ability to drive out demons is celebrated in the Gospels. Similarly, an exorcism written on a well-known gem in the Cabinet des Médailles\textsuperscript{808} ends with the words: \textsc{ἐξοροσῖξω} θεόν Ἐναθιαο Φαβαθαλλον Βαβλαίανας Ἐθαλα Ερού Ροσαρ Βος Θοϊθ (I exorcize in the name of the god Enathiao Phabathallon Babalainen Thalach Errou Rosar Bos Thouth). In the word Βος the name of the first Decan of Scorpio, Βος / Βος, can be recognized\textsuperscript{810}; and it may even be that in \textsc{Θαλαχεφού} the name of another Decan, Ερον\textsuperscript{810}, can be discerned. In

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Fig_18}
\caption{A well-known gem in the Cabinet des Médailles\textsuperscript{808} ends with the words: \textsc{ἐξοροσῖξω} θεόν Ἐναθιαο Φαβαθαλλον Βαβλαίανας Ἐθαλα Εροú Ροσαρ Βος Θοϊθ (I exorcize in the name of the god Enathiao Phabathallon Babalαιαθο Thalach Errou Rosar Bos Thouth). In the word Βος the name of the first Decan of Scorpio, Βος / Βος, can be recognized\textsuperscript{810}; and it may even be that in \textsc{Θαλαχεφού} the name of another Decan, \textsc{Ερον}, can be discerned. In\textsuperscript{810}}
\end{figure}

\begin{footnotes}
\item[804] Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 23.
\item[805] A. Mastrocinque, Studi sulla gemma gnostica, \textsc{ZPE} 122, 1998, 109–117.
\item[806] 'Ο ων is indeclinable.
\item[807] R. Kotansky, Remnants of a Liturgical Exorcism on a Gem, \textsc{Museon} 108, 1995, 143–56; \textit{Id.}, Greek exorcistic Amulets, in: Ancient Magic and Ritual Power, ed. by M. Meyer, P. Mirecki, \textsc{RGRW} 129, Leiden, New York, Cologne 1995, 241–77; on Jewish and Christian exorcisms and conjurations cf. Merkelbach, \textsc{Abrasax}, IV (n. 785) However, in the formulae of constriction, of various religious origins, but always with the objective of subduing the spirit of a dead person, the expression \textsc{ἐξοροσῖξω} οὐ means “I conjure you”, and is usually followed by names of the infernal gods who ensure control of the \textit{nekydaimon}.
\item[808] Delatte, Derchain, Les intailles (n. 288), no. 460; cf. L. Robert, Amulettes grecques, \textsc{JS} 1981, 6–27.
\item[809] Cf. E. Peterson, Engel- und Dämonennamen. Nomina Barbara, \textsc{RMP} 75, 1926, 400; P. Sijpensteijn, Objects with Script in the Collection Moen, \textsc{ZPE} 42, 1981, 112; M. Brashears, Lesefrüchte, \textsc{ZPE} 50, 1983, 101–2 (which cites a number of amulets to cure diseases by invoking this Decan); P. Sijpensteijn, Another \textsc{BOY} Amulet, \textsc{ZPE} 55, 1984, 114. It may even be that \textsc{ΡΟΣΑΠ} is a variation on the name ΧΩΣΑΠ, a Decan of Pisces in the tables of Grand, on which cf. \textit{infra} note 812.
\item[810] Cf. \textit{Orig.}, Cels. VIII 58 (II, 274 Koet.); according to Epehistion (11, 7 Pingree), the second and third Decans of Taurus are called "Ερον and Ρουμπέουαρε; the sum of these two gives the name of the seventh heavenly lyche in the so-called Mithrasliturgie (\textsc{PGM} IV, 674): "Ερον Ρουμπέουες.\end{footnotes}
this case the exorcism was probably performed in the name of a god identified with one of the Decans, Bos, accompanied by the name of Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, who could also be considered the first of the Decans\textsuperscript{811}.

§ 51. The Decan Tepiach and his snake

And now we come to Tepiach. In 1993, following restoration, the two astrological diptychs found at Grand, in the Vosges\textsuperscript{812}, were published. They are two astral tables with Helios and Selene at the centre, the four winds at the corners, and, all around, the signs of the zodiac and the 36 Decans with their names\textsuperscript{813}. The third Decan of Libra has the name TETITAX, or, in the other table, TEPTITAY, and is depicted as a man (in one of the two diptychs he seems to have a spherical emblem above his head) who is holding by his side a long snake, which is as straight as a stick, apart from the head, which is leaning forward\textsuperscript{814}. This deity, then, according to the magi who designed the gems we are examining, was thought to be able to influence the will of “the One who is”, in other words the Jewish god, and make him drive out demons. Tepiach’s importance is to be stressed in the light of a series of magical gems that depict him as a man with his body covered with inscriptions referring to Yahweh, the Archangels or voces magicae. Some of them are in transparent stones (rock crystal or amethyst), and have been studied by Bonner\textsuperscript{815} and Barb\textsuperscript{816} in particular. The latter recognized in them Hermes-Phosphoros-Michael, who is holding in his right hand a serpent like a vertical stick (sometimes depicted simply as a stick), with his head inclined at a right angle. The gems in question are the following: 1) an amethyst “from the Levant”, in the Cabinet des Médailles, in which the god is holding a crown in his right hand; on the reverse is a series of seven vowels (the magical names of the planets)\textsuperscript{817}; 2) a heliotrope in the same museum with a simplified figure of the god wearing a hat; on the reverse is a lion\textsuperscript{818}; 3) a similar gem studied by Baronius and other authors\textsuperscript{819}; 4) a similar specimen was in the Southwest collection\textsuperscript{820}; 5) a similar yellow agate, also with a lion on the reverse, was in the De Clercq collection\textsuperscript{821}, on this gem the deity is holding an ankh in his hand; and among the inscriptions is the name of Thoth; 6) an amethyst Hermes Trismegistos, ABAWPHI 12, 1936, 21: nomen ei est Psamiatos...Totus est in speciem serpentis. In the Tabula Bianchini (F. Boll, Sphaera, Leipzig 1903, 299–305); in a fine photograph in F. Gury, L’iconographie zodiacale des tablettes de Grand, in: Les tablettes astrologiques de Grand (n. 812), pl. VI the third Decan of Libra has a bull’s head and is holding a stick in the form of a right angle.\textsuperscript{822} C. Bonner, Magical Amulets, JTHR 39, 1946, 48–9; Id., A Miscellany of Engraved Stones, Hosp. 23, 1954, 151–2; no. 46; Id., Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 292–3 D 234–237; 20, no. 53 and 152, no. 27; the author has published his study on a gem showing Mithras with his body covered with inscriptions, and compares it, because of the use of rock crystal, with five gems showing a leontocephalous god, four of which have invocations to the god Seth on the reverse. To this has been added a similar gem in the Cabinet des Médailles: Delatte, Derchain, Les intailles (n. 288), no. 302; cf. Mastrocinque, Studi sul Mitraismo (n. 18), 31–2; 37–8. The leontocephalous god, moreover, may have been conflated with the Jaldabaoth of the Gnostics: Bonner, An Amulet of the Ophite Gnostics (n. 338), 43–46; Id., Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 135–7 e pl. IX.188; cf. H. M. Jackson, The Lion becomes Man. The Gnostic Leontomorphic Creator and the Platonic Tradition, Atlanta 1985, 21–23.

\textsuperscript{811} Cf. F. Heinitz, A Greek Silver Phylactery in the MacDaniel Collection, ZPE 112, 1996, 295–230. A gem in the Kunsthistorisches Museum of Vienna, with the leontocephalous serpent, has the inscription ΧΡΑΝΟΥΜΙΣ ΑΝΟΧ, which means “I am Chr(a)ch(n)ounis”, the name of the first Decan of Leo; cf. Bonner, Studies in Magical Amulets (n. 287), 54–5.


\textsuperscript{813} These names do not correspond exactly to the images, because in each group of three Decans the first has the name of the third and the third has the name of the first (except for the Decans of Pisces); cf. H.-J. Abry, Les diptiques de Grand, noms et images des Decans, in: Les tablettes astrologiques de Grand (n. 812), 81–2.

\textsuperscript{814} J.-C. Goyon, L’origine égyptienne des tablettes décanales de Grand (Vosges), I, in: Les tablettes astrologiques de Grand (n. 812), 69 (according to whom the form in -αγ is closer to the Decan’s original Egyptian name than the form in -αο); Abry, Les diptiques de Grand (n. 812), no. 131.

\textsuperscript{815} The name Tepiach is Egyptian; cf. the Decans TēPI'TX, TēPI'TY, TēPI'TM, TēPI 'SPD: O. Neugebauer, R. A. Parker, Egyptian Astronomical Texts, I. The early Decans, London 1960, 26, 28–9. Tepiach was also subject to a Hebraic construal, as Ezio Albrile has suggested to me; in fact “tepam” means “palm of the hand spread out”, “measure”, in reference to the hand of God in Is. 48,13: “my right hand (scil. Yahweh’s) spread out (lit.: measured, τεπαθα) the heavens”; and in Ps. 39, 6: “behold, thou hast made my days as a hand-breadth”. One of the Decans of Scorpio, in Grand’s plates, also has the name TETITAX, but this is an erroneous repetition of the name of the Decan of Libra; cf. Goyon, as quoted. In Ephaestion’s list of Decans (Apotelesmatica, I 1, 1, 18 Pingree) the third of Libra is ΧΡΟΤΡΩΓ; Firmicus Maternus, Mathesis IV 22, I, 269 ed. Kroll-Knutsch, series Teubner) quotes the form Senta (two codices quote: Senta idek Atepiten). The snake is also attributed to the third Decan of Libra in the lists of “Hermetic” Decans in the Hieri biblos, ed. by Ch.-E. Ruelle, Hermès Trismégiste. Le livre sacré sur les déçans, RPh 32, 1908, 267 (a deity called Phou, with a human body and a horned snake’s head) and in the Liber Hermetis Trismegistus, ed. by W. Gundel, Neue astrologische Texte des...
described by Minervini, in which the god is holding a situla in his right hand822; 7) an amethyst formerly in the G.B. Passeri museum, in Pesaro, in which the god has two wings on his head, like Hermes, a flame and a sphere, while in his right hand he is holding a branch823; 8) a sardonyx, formerly in the Planci collection, depicting the god with a kind of lotus blossom on his head, and a star and a charakter on the right824; 9) a pinkish-white jasper in the National Museum of Athens, portraying the god with two uraei on his head and an ankh in the left hand825; 10) a yellowish-brown jasper (probably from Egypt) in the Egyptological museum in Berlin, showing the god with an emblem (a lotus?) on his head and a crown in his left hand; between the inscriptions is a name that could be Thoth826.

§ 52. Tepiach and the Son

Since this is the iconography of a Decan, whose body is covered with Hebraic theonyms, the inevitable conclusion would seem to be that these gems were designed by Gnostic sects with a special interest in astrology. Peratic gnosis827 is the one closest to the doctrines of the designer of the Tepiach gems. The Peratae, who have already been discussed briefly, attached a great deal of importance to the figure of Moses, who saved his people from snakes by showing them the ὅρας τέλειος, the "perfect snake"828. The perfect snake was identified with the rod of Moses (and Aaron), transformed into a snake in front of the Egyptian magi. This snake was also identified with the one that appeared to Eve, and called καθολικὸς ὄρας εἰ ὁφρός λόγος. Lastly the snake was identified with Jesus829. The Peratae acknowledged the existence of three entities: the Father, the Son and Matter. In the human microcosm the Father, that is, spirit, was represented by the brain, the Son by the spinal column, and Matter by semen, which generated life through the movement of the spinal column, after drawing inspiration from the brain830. In the heavenly macrocosm the Son, in the form of a snake, the mover of the firmament, was recognized, as we have said, in the Dragon constellation, and described as ὅρας τέλειος, between the Lyre and the Crown, near the οὐτέρος ὄρας, "the imperfect snake", the one restrained by the Ophiouchos, to prevent it from reaching the Crown.

The portrayal of the god Tepiach holding the serpent-rod is similar to that of the Mithraic Aion, who holds the cosmic axis in one hand and makes it rotate831; also, the fact that the snake and mover of the cosmos is Jesus explains the dance of Jesus surrounded by a circle of Apostles, described in the Acts of John, a Gnostic apocryphon832. Jesus is near the cosmic pole and therefore dominates the axis round which everything turns; he does not move, but through him movement is propagated and messages are sent through the cosmos from the supreme, unknowable god.

822 G. Minervini, Poche osservazioni intorno ad una pietra Basilidiana, Bullettnno Archeologico Napoletano 5, 1857, 89-91, plate VII 3.
823 I.B. Passeri and A. F. Gori, Thesaurus gemmarum antiquarum astriferarum, Florence 1750, plate CXCVII; SGG, I, 361; I. M. Tacconi, De tribus Basilidianis gemmis, Naples 1824, 84-89, has published a study of an identical gem (without the globe on the head), in his collection.
824 Passeri, Gori, Thesaurus gemmarum (n. 823), plate CXCVI; SGG, I, 360; a glass paste copy of the gem is in Vienna: Zwierlein-Diehl, Die antiken Gemmen des Kunsthistorischen Museums (n. 295), III, no. 2192.
825 Delatte, Etudes (n. 292), 59-60.
826 Philipp, Mira et magica (n. 364), no. 187. In the Dendera zodiac the third Decan of Libra is a baboon (Thoth's animal) on a boat: cf. W. Gundel, Dekane und Dekansstabe, Hamburg 1936, 134.
828 In Just., dial. 91 (332 Otto) Moses' brazen serpent was a prefiguration of the crucified Christ, who saved humanity, just as the snake saved the Hebrews. Cf. August., Serm. 37,2 (CC 41, 448 Lambot). On the iconography of a cross combined with a snake: Testa, II simbolismo dei Giudeo-Cristiani (n. 115), 278-282. The portrayal of Christ as a snake is confirmed in the eucharistic ceremony of the Ophites, who placed a snake on the table; the snake consecrated the bread when it came into contact with it: Epiph., haer.

829 Their speculations may have been based on Is. 11,1, whose prophecy of the Messiah speaks of the birth of a "shoo", a concept rendered by the Septuagint with the word ὅφδος, which literally means "small stick".
830 Cf. F. Micheli Tocci, La cosmogonia dei Perati e il gregge di Giacobbe (e Dante), in: Omaggio a Piero Treves, ed. by A. Mastrocinque, Padua 1983, 249-60.
831 Especially CIMRM, nos. 695-6; cf. the god of the Mithrasliturgie (PGM IV, 700) who turns the cosmic axis; Claudian, De laud. Stilich. 162-3: vventem sidera Mithram. The Mithrasliturgie describes how, after passing a series of tests in the world of the heavenly gods, the initiate came before the god who turns the cosmic axis, in this case Mithras.
832 Acta Joh. 94 (CCh.SA 1, Turnhout 1983, 199 Junod, Kaestli); cf. B. E. Bowe, Dancing into the Divine: The Hymn of the Dance in the Acts of John, JECS 7, 1999, 83-104. Ignatius, one of the Apostolic Fathers, described the birth of Jesus as a dance of all the constellations, together with the sun and the moon, around the Redeemer's star: Ign., Eph. 19,2 (88 Camelot).
Hippolytus does not expatiate on all the Peratic astrological speculations, but it would be strange if this sect had not taken into consideration the Decans, and in particular the Decan accompanied by a rod-shaped snake, Tepiach. It has been noted that the gems depicting Tepiach sometimes gave the god a winged head or feet, thereby identifying him with Hermes, as pointed out by Barb. Hermes was frequently identified with Moses in Hel­ est in Christianity. Both Jesus and Hermes in fact were the divine Logos, god invoked in the spell inscribed in the cornelian in the Cabinet des Médailles. Also, the presence of Hermetic treatises in the Nag Hammadi Gnostic library proves, if proof were needed, Gnostic interest in Hermetism, while the Johannine Gospel style and language of the Poin­ madres proves its interest in Christianity. Both Jesus and Hermes in fact were the divine Logos.

Peratic gnosis was inspired by the heretical astrologers mentioned by Hippolytus, and gave considerable attention to the figure of Moses, whose order, it was said, was obeyed by the astral Adam, the Engonasis, who faced the Dragon’s head, while the Dragon faced Adam’s heel. In Tepiach iconography, however, the snake is turning its head in the opposite direction to the deity holding it.

To conclude, it could be said that the expression “I am Tepiach, I exorcise you (O demon), in the name of the One who is” is similar to the exorcisms performed by Jesus or in the name of Jesus. The secret astrological name of the divine Logos, of the luminous sovereign of all the astral gods, transformed the formula into the perfect exorcism. But it was precisely the absence of Jesus’ name that suggests that those who prescribed Tepiach exorcistic ministers whose names were five Greek renderings of the name Waw. Similarly, the snake, which had manifested itself as Moses’ rod, Moses’ brazen serpent and Jesus Christ himself, was at the centre of Peratic doctrine. Since the letter Waw was written in the form of a small vertical serpent, the letter and the divine animal matched perfectly. The letter Waw, ‘I’, had the same form as an astral snake in the series of Gnostic gems depicting Tepiach.

§ 53. The mystery of the letter Waw

F or ‘I’ is the Greek digamma. Its real name was stigma or episeomon, corresponding to the number 6. It recurs most frequently on gems with a series of charakters that could also have a numerical value. In the doctrine of the Valentinian Gnostic magus Marcus the letters of the alphabet originally were not properly organized, because there were 9 consonants, corresponding to the Father and Truth, 8 semivowels for the Logos and Life, and 7 vowels for the hebdomadic material world (of the planets); the coming to earth of Της άνασας, the god with the six-letter name, restored harmony to the three worlds by moving the F from the Ennead to the Hebdomad. The Sibylline Oracles call the cross σφυροχτίς ἐπίτημος, “illustrious seal”, but ἐπίτημος is also the Greek name for the letter F, which could therefore indicate Jesus. Stigma was the equivalent of the Semitic letter Waw, and this letter was at the centre of the speculations of the Peratic Sethian sect, who attributed to Kronos five ministers whose names were five Greek renderings of the name Waw. Similarly, the snake, which had manifested itself as Moses’ rod, Moses’ brazen serpent and Jesus Christ himself, was at the centre of Peratic doctrine. Since the letter Waw was written in the form of a small vertical serpent, the letter and the divine animal matched perfectly. The letter Waw, ‘I’, had the same form as an astral snake in the series of Gnostic gems depicting Tepiach.

---

833 Cf. G. Mussies, The Interpretatio Judaica of Thot-Hermes, in: Studies in Egyptian Religion Dedicated to Professor Jan Zandee, ed. by M. Heerma van Voss, SHR 43, Leiden 1982, 89–120, who points out, among many other elements, the fact that Thoth was imagined as an ibis, which destroys poisonous snakes, in the same way that Moses had rid the desert of snakes.

834 Cornelius Agrippa said (though we do not know on what grounds) that the third Decan of Libra was like a man holding a loaf and a cup of wine (De occulta philosophia II 37, 356 Perrone Compagni). His source may have been the tradition that identified the Decan and Christ with eucharistic symbols.

835 Hippi., haer. IV 47 (69–70 Wend.).


838 1ren., haer. I 13–21 (SC 264, 188–308 Rouss., Dout.); cf. Hippi., haer. VI 40–55 (171–189 Wend.); Epiphi., haer. XXXIV (II, 5–37 Holl); Clem., str. V 16, 140–1 (II, 503–4 Stählin); De mysteriis litterarum Graecarum, ed. by Hebbelynck, passim. Cf. A. Dupont-Sommer, La doctrine gnostique de la lettre waw, Paris 1946, who has published a study on a lamella inscribed in Aramaic, in which Christ is given the name Waw. On this leaf and other drawings or inscriptions with Waw as a symbol of the cross: Testa, Il simbolismo dei Giudeo-Cristiani (n. 115), 59–64; 242–247; 316–321. M. Philomenko’s interpretation (Une intaille magique au nom de lâo, Semitica 30, 1980, 57–60), which treats Hellenistic coin monograms in the same way as magical charakters, is misleading.

839 VIII 244–5 (157 Geff.).


842 Dupont-Sommer, La doctrine gnostique (n. 838), 72.
§ 54. The snake-headed god

Our study will now focus on the doctrinal speculations of Gnostic sects, or sects at any rate close to Gnosticism, who were steeped in Egyptian religious lore and believed that the astral pole god – identified by some sects with Christ – had the form of an Egyptian god with a human body and a snake’s head. In Egyptian religion snake-headed gods were few in number and were not senior deities, but in Gnostic speculations of the Imperial Age certain minor gods were rediscovered, reappraised and interpreted in a new light.

One category of magical gems, on which very little research has been done, depicts a snake-like god with human legs. It is linked through the accompanying inscriptions to Aberametho, a name that some Gnostic groups – as we shall see – gave to Jesus Christ. We know of two iconographic variations on this serpentiform god. In one (on four gems449) the god has a man’s legs and a snake’s upper body, while in the other variation, in an Egyptianizing style (on 8 or 9 gems440), the same god has a man’s form

440 1) SGG, 1, 124: shows a composite figure with human legs; the rest of the body is serpentiform, with a kind of three-pointed crest and a cleft tongue. The legend ΥΑΣΥ EΠΘΕΝΕΙΝΩΠΕΣΠΑΥΟΥΟΙΒΡΥΜΟΟ is inscribed around it. 2) King, Gnostics (n. 1), plate F = Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 477: greenish-brown stone with the inscription: ΑΒΠΑ/ ΥΒ/ ΟΙΜ/ ΕΙΜΩΕ/ ΠΙΝ Φ/ ΠΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΟ/ ΟΥΟΙ; and probably 3) I. B. Passeri, Sycophanta magica, in: I. B. Passeri and A. F. Gori, Thesaurus gemmarum antiquarum astriferarum, II, Florence 1750, 256, no. 39: gem in the Planci collection, described as follows: serpens humanis pedibus incedens; supra caput: ΑΥΣ sub pedibus: ΠΙΜΦΕ E lairea: δεξ.: ΑΕΠΟΜΙΝ e sinistro: ΜΣΙΛΑΟΕ VΟΙ; 4) Archaeological Museum, Rome, inv. 78771; E. D’Amicone, Les intailles magiques du musee nationale a Rome, in: Gnosticismo e mondoellenistico (n. 1), 81 (with an inexact description): reddish brown and green jasmine, showing a demon with a bearded snake’s head, standing on a globe, with a five-leaved branch in the right hand, and an arrow in the left hand; on the border: ΙΑΩΕΑΑΩ/ Ρ ΑΤΑΟΕΑΕΜΟΝΙ (cioè έγκυθοδομον).
Aberamentho

act of adoring the sun god. The gems with the second type of iconography were produced in Egypt and incorporate Egyptian mythology (fig. 19), since the god appears beside Harpocrates on the solar barque or in an attitude of adoration with the baboon. In both iconographies we find the words 'act of adoring the sun god. The gems with the second type of iconography (Seth) or a dog's head (Anubis). The Thoth is not clear in the palindrome, but does seem clear in the Egyptianizing initiatory text 864. The vox Aberraberra exists. It could even be the Hebrew (ahir), 'strong', 'to have strength' 'chief' = the Egyptian ijab: 'stallion': L. Koehler, W. Baumgartner, The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament, English transl., I, Leiden, New York, Cologne 1994, 6; A. Erman, H. Grapow, Wörterbuch der aegyptischen Sprache, I, Berlin 1955, 63. In PGM XXXVI, 1–31 the form Λεγοθεσιναξ, which perhaps presupposes Ιαββ, i.e. Yahweh, recurs.


84 Οδιαν is an attribute of Apollo.

85 PGM XXXVI, 1–34; 69–101 and LVIII; see also the defixio published by G. W. Elderkin, Two Curse Inscriptions, Hesp. 6, 1937, 385.


87 The final -0 may be the Egyptian adjective meaning 'great' and tends to be associated with the theonym, as in Thouth, 'great Thoth'.

§ 54. The snake-headed god

The palindrome may have indicated the alternation of the sun god's different manifestations in the four quadrants of the sky and during the course of the day, encapsulating the unity of a god who was constantly in motion and

wind from the South. Besides, some passages from the magic papyrus very clearly attribute the logos Αβεραμενθ, to Seth 853, and an Egyptian-style bronze statue of Seth has the vox Αβεραμενθ, on the base. The theonym must have been Λεγοθεσιναξ, which recurs in Αλεγοθεσιναξ, while Όναξ is a Greek word meaning 'king'. Another two passages from magical papyri state that at the third hour of the day the creator god assumes the form of a snake and the name of Αβεραμενθ, or Αμελενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενενε

§ 55. The four aspects of Aberamentho

The palindrome may have indicated the alternation of the sun god's different manifestations in the four quadrants of the sky and during the course of the day, encapsulating the unity of a god who was constantly in motion and
changing form, like the ouroboros coiled round itself. Magical papyri conflate the solar deity in the palindrome with Horus-Harpocrates or with Seth: two contrasting aspects of one reality. In Egypt a god of Syrian origin was worshipped on Mount Casius, near Pelusium, and was the same as the god of Mount Casius in Syria, known as Bahal Saphon (or Zephon), 'Lord of the North'. This deity must have been regarded as a kind of Horus, since in the Imperial Age he was depicted as Harpocrates (that is, Horus the child). But he was perceived more frequently as a Seth figure and identified with Apollo. This proves that the same god could be identified simultaneously with both Seth and Horus.

The cardinal points, according to the Egyptians, were personified as deities; the East could belong to Seth and the West to Horus; but in the pharaohs' purification rites Horus had the South, Seth the North, Thoth the West, and a falcon god (Dunanui?) the East.

One formula in the magical papyrus in Berlin invokes the god of light, identified with Apollo-Harpocrates: "You who have 16 giants as your body guards, and sit on the lotus flower, illuminating the entire inhabited earth..., who appear as the sacred bird (the Phoenix) in the eastern parts of the Red Sea, and in the northern regions as a child who does not speak, sitting on a lotus flower, O you who rise!, you of the many names, Sesengen Barpha-ranges; in the southern regions you have the form of a sacred falcon, through which you send into the air the flame that becomes Lerthex Anax; in the western regions you have the form of a crocodile with a snake's tail, from which you send rain and snow; in the eastern regions you have the form of a winged snake with a crown made of air, with which you rule disputes under the heavens and on earth". Invocations with magic names follow, including the palindrome Aberamentho.

The four parts of the palindrome, therefore, correspond exactly to the sun god's four aspects in the four sectors of the cosmos. In the two halves of the palindrome the sun-god is revealed, one could say, through a play of two mirrors.

The location of the solar god in the North, during the sun's nocturnal journey to the East, was typical of Egyptian mythology, but was also mentioned in the Hebraizing astrological treatise Sepher ha Razin. In the context of the numerous doctrines described here, the god depicted on the gems should be seen in the light of papyrus prescriptions that speak of the sun god assuming various forms in different parts of the world, since he is part of the entourage of Harpocrates and is paired (but not identified) with Thoth as a baboon.

It is interesting to note that here again Harpocrates is placed in the North, as he is in the prescription in the great magical papyrus of Paris which we have studied, and is seen also as the Dragon identified by the Peratae with Christ.

§ 55. The four aspects of Aberamentho

§ 56. The falcon-headed god

The same magical inscription on the gems mentioned above recurs on seven more engraved gems (one of them from Egypt, one from Syria, and one from the Lebanon). These gems exemplify two distinct iconographies: one with a

---


664 D. Kellner, Art. Himmelsrichtungen, LÄ, II, 1977, 1214. In the ancient world it was widely believed that the sun travelled from the east to the south, then to the west, and lastly to the north: R. Eissler, Weltenmantel und Himmelszelt, Munich 1910. On the four forms of the sun in Syrian doctrines: R. du Mesnil du Buisson, Les tessères et les monnaies de Palmyre, Paris 1962, 115–128.

665 PGM II, 64–183, esp. 103–40.

666 Harpocrates.

667 On a magic gem from Tripolitania, showing the winged snake, on the reverse of an Egyptian scarab: Bonner, A Miscellany of Engraved Stones (n. 815) 153–4 (SGG I 187).

668 The animals mentioned in the papyrus could correspond to other deities, as follows: crocodile (Seth), falcon (Horus), Harpocrates (Horus), winged dragon (Seth); consequently they would not match the deities to which we propose the parts of the palindrome Aberamentho be linked.

669 43, 70 Morgan.

670 Cf. Barb, Abraxas-Studien (n. 305), 81–6; where a gem showing the four forms of the god is examined; cf. also L. Kákosy, Une tunique solaire de Saqqara, in: Studia Aegyptiaca, II, ed. by L. Kákosy and E. Gaul, Budapest 1976, 192–196.

671 PGM IV 835–49.
naked god with the head of a bird of prey, sometimes also with wings instead of arms; and one with a bird-headed figure wearing a kind of cloak, from under which emerge the feet and a limb that is part wing, part arm. On one specimen the god is wielding an ankh; on another a lance, and on a third he is paired (on the reverse side) with a winged goddess, who may perhaps be Sigê, the goddess of silence872, but is more likely to be Nemesis. This god is known as Hop, who was originally a Syrian pastoral god, but whose name must have been interpreted, on the basis of the Hebrew, as ‘bird’, leading to theological speculations that linked him to the Egyptian-type magic god who changed his form in the four sectors of the cosmos. Clearly Hop became that solar deity’s manifestation in the form of a falcon.

§ 57. Jesus Aberametho

In the Gnostic treatise Pistis Sophia873 Αβεραμεθονθο is identified with Jesus. It is unlikely that the author of the Pistis Sophia intended to link Jesus through that magic name to the world of the dead, Amente, in referring to his descent into Hell874. By using the name Aberametho the author attributed to Jesus all the theological concepts encapsulated in the palindromic: he was the sun god who manifests himself in various forms in the four sectors of the cosmos, according to a doctrine also held by the Peræta. Besides, in the Pistis Sophia875, among the ‘barbaric’ words uttered by Jesus to the Father, we find “Zakouraç Akouris”, which are the well-known magical voces Ζευγγονη Πιστις, meaning “pure light” and “flow of light”876 in Aramaic. One gem shows a seven-rayed Harpocrates followed by the inscription Ζευγγονη877, while one papyrus links the vox with Sabaoth and (Arbath)Ia6878 and regards them as the first three angels to appear in creation. The link between these voces and Hebraizing and Gnostic speculations is clear from passages in magical papyri such as the following ones:

Τάοι Σαβαώθι Αφροδισίαν Ζευγγονή Πιστις PGM XXXVI, 308–9

Αφροδίσιαν Ιωάν Σαβαώθι Πιστις Ζευγγονή Βαρνοῦ Άνωνοι: PGM V, 479

Τάοι Σαβαώθι Άνωνοι Ζευγγονή Λόφος Αβραάμειον Νερακαίον: PGM XXXVI, 348–53.

Moreover, in the Pistis Sophia879 Christ also pronounces the vox magica Θομαραφαρακωρ, which recurs in various magical documents and in Hebrew means “the deposit is good”880. Probably the author intended to make him invoke the Holy Spirit, which St Paul described as the “earnest” given by God to humankind881.

To conclude, Jesus was merged with the magical Egyptianizing god known as Aberametho because he was a serpentiform god residing in the celestial pole in the extreme North, and was also a solar deity.

It is not ruled out that this doctrine may have been related to the doctrine, attested in rabbinic tradition, that Adam had a quadruple nature, exactly like YHWH, and represented the four elements or the four cardinal points882.

872 Cf. R. Mouterde, Le dieu syrien Op, in: Mélanges syriens offerts à René Dussaud, I, Paris 1939, 391–7; Id., Gemmes inscr. Le dieu Op, Hippocrate et le Grand Roi, MFOB 26, 1944, 72–4; A. Mastrocinque, Studi sulle gemme gnostiche, VII. Metamorfosi del dio siriano Hop (‘uccello’), ZPE 130, 2000, 131–6. Three more gems of the first type have now been published: Michel, Die magischen Gemmen im Britischen Museum (n. 364), no. 139: yellow jasper with the cuirasssed god, with the head of a bird of prey, holding an ankh and a sceptre surmounted by a falcon; surrounding inscription: ΑΒΡΑΣΩΛ ΣΑΒΑΩΘΙ; inscription on the reverse: ΩΣΩΛ ΣΑΛΒΑΘΟ; no. 140: chalcedony with a similar god, but with a situla instead of the ankh and a basket-shaped crown on his head with vertical lines; no. 142: black glass with the same deity, ankh and sceptre, and two stars; ΙΑΩ; inscription on the reverse: ΣΑΜΝ / ΜΑΝΝ / ΩΣ; and two gems of the second type: Michel, no. 476: greenish-grey soft stone on which the deity is beside an anchor; on the reverse is a god with an animal’s head and tail, accompanied by the inscriptions: ΑΥΣΡΙΜΠ; ΑΕΡΟΜΕΟΝΙΝΠΙΣΙΛΑΔΟΥΩΒ; Michel, no. 478: brownish-green jasper, on which the deity is standing on a tabula ansata inside which is the legend ΡΙΜΠ; surrounding inscription: ΑΕΡΟΜΕΟΝΙΩ ΑΥΣΡΙΠΙΣΙΛΑΔΟΥΩΒ.

873 Pistis Sophia IV 136; 139; 141 (354; 360; 367 Schmidt, Macdermot).

874 Amente, however, is also used to indicate Hell in Christian texts, which also describe Christ’s descent into Hell, cf. Coptic Gospel of the Four Apostles (PO II, 131–2 and IX, 135–9).

875 IV 136.2 (353 Schmidt, Macdermot).

876 M. Tardieu, Nethnomaioth, in: Mélanges bibliques et orientaux en l’honneur de M. Mathias Delcor, ed. by A. Caquot, Kevelaer 1985, 403–7, esp. 406; Mastrocinque, Studi sul Mitrismo (n. 18), 76. Cf. also W. Fauth, Helios Megistos, Leiden 1995, 102; R. Merkelbach, M. Totti, Abrasax, I, PapyCol 17/1, 1990, 198 and 217; in Abrasax, II, 1991, 152, these authors quite rightly suggest that the ending -rh may have been linked to the theonym Re. Hipp., haer. V 20.8, on Sethian doctrine, mentions the ὅνομα τοῦ Φαύσων νεκτῶν.

877 Quispel, Der gnostische Anthropos (n. 216), 173–195, esp. 189–90.

878 IV 136.2 (353 Schmidt, Macdermot).

879 IV 136.2 (353 Schmidt, Macdermot).


881 2Cor. 5.5.

882 § 57. Jesus Aberametho 191
§ 58. The spread of Christological snake doctrine

It should be noted that Gnostic texts describing Jesus as the god of the cosmic pole and a serpentiform solar deity are rare and seem to be confined to Peratic doctrine; yet there are intimations in the Pistoris Sophia text that these doctrines were more widely held in Gnosticism than would seem. On the other hand, papyri and magical gems show that the doctrine of the Dragon as supreme god was also widespread in circles close to Gnosticism and in Hebraizing pagan magic. I think it should be assumed that there was a broad mic pole and a serpentiform solar deity are rare and seem to be confined to other hand, papyri and magical gems show that the doctrine of the Dragon as supreme god was also widespread in circles close to Gnosticism and in circles close to Gnosticism and in circles close to Gnosticism.

Gnosticism was such a clearly compartmentalized and many-coloured religious movement that it might well appear to some as an artificial category. In papyri or gems uttered in the name of Jacob or Adam and addressed to the cosmic pole god, who was perceived as Harpocrates and a winged snake, or the authors of the magical gems linking the figure of Harpocrates to the names of Sabaoth, Iao and Abrasax. These authors used magical words and characters to the same extent as the writers of the Pistoris Sophia or The Book of Jex, except that the use of the magical formula to conjure up the god or make him speak entailed a more open-minded recourse to a large repertoire of voces magicae and amalgamations with Egyptian and Greek gods. If there are few references in papyri or gems to Sophia, the Logos, their complex rites and the protagonists of Gnostic Theogonies, this is because magic formulae and amulets are not theological treatises. Gnostic sacred books were not expected to give details of how to cure a headache or seek an answer from the god of the cosmic pole.

Christianity is a more accurate means of classification with regard to Gnosticism. On this subject it should be candidly stated that there are very few references to Jesus in gems and magical papyri, not only in the passages and individual gems that we have examined here, but in general. We know of only one gem§§ that links – on the reverse – the image of Harpocrates and the inscription ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, while the obverse depicts the Good Shepherd and bears the inscription ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, “Jesus”. It is an important gem, but a comparison with the large number of other gems that combine Harpocrates with non-Christian Hebraic theonyms suggests that most of the magi who identified Harpocrates with the Dragon and with Iao Sabaoth Abrasax were not very Christianized. Some of them may even have been hostile to Christianity885. However, Gnostic texts and the heresiologists’ testimonies allow two observations to be made. On the one hand it is clear that the cosmic pole snake was identified with Jesus, while on the other it is equally clear that Jesus was superimposed on or accompanied by another serpentiform saviour: the serpent of Eden, sometimes identified with Sabaoth. As we have seen, the Ophites identified the snake with Jesus in their Eucharist, but in their mythology the figure of Jesus was unnecessary, since the whole process of salvation was accomplished through the repentance of Sabaoth, his assumption to the seventh heaven and his role as instructor serpent. The Jesus of Ophite mythology came down on earth later and in a different manner from the snake. For the Sethians and the Barbelo-Gnostics (who must have been linked to the Sethians) the instructor serpent was the agent of the divine Sophia and the father of Gnosis.

This issue probably ought to be explained in historical terms: the triumph of Christianity compelled many Gnostic groups either to superimpose Jesus on the instructor serpent, or to introduce him into their mythological system in the final act of the process of salvation. For this reason the authors of Gnosticizing magical gems and papyri should be seen as part of a religious movement that preserved and developed Gnostic themes mainly outside Christianity. Some of the leading figures of second-century Gnosticism emerged after the brutal repression of Judaism by Trajan and Hadrian. These

881 Cf. the recent book by Allen Williams, Rethinking “Gnosticism” (n. 3).
882 F. C. Burkitt, Church and Gnosis. A Study of Christian Thought and Speculation in the Second Century, Cambridge 1932, 36, discussing the relations between Gnosticism and magic, makes a number of questionable statements: firstly, that there is no proof that the so-called Gnostic gems were possessed by Valentinians or Basilidians (this is an argumentum ex silentio which has no value, because there are thousands of Gnostic gems, but only a few score of them have been found in an archaeological context, and this context at the most can provide chronological information based on funerary items; in any case no amulet was ever labelled with the wearer’s religion); he also maintains that some Gnostic gems pre-date the Christian era (there are only a few magic gems with Egyptian figure s which has no value, because there are thousands of Gnostic gems, but only a few score of them have been found in an archaeological context, and this context at the most can provide chronological information based on funerary items; in any case no amulet was ever labelled with the wearer’s religion); he also maintains that some Gnostic gems pre-date the Christian era (there are only a few magic gems with Egyptian figures from the late republican era: P. Zazoff, Die antiken Gemmen, Munich 1984, 355), and that the texts in magical papyri related to Gnostic gems do not come from Christian Gnostic schools (in fact they come mainly from non-Christian Gnostic schools). Lastly, 36–37, he attributes the creation of a divinity called Sabaoth to Christian thinkers.


§ 59. The spread of Christological snake doctrine

It should be noted that Gnostic texts describing Jesus as the god of the cosmic pole and a serpentiform solar deity are rare and seem to be confined to Peratic doctrine; yet there are intimations in the Pistoris Sophia text that these doctrines were more widely held in Gnosticism than would seem. On the other hand, papyri and magical gems show that the doctrine of the Dragon as supreme god was also widespread in circles close to Gnosticism and in Hebraizing pagan magic. I think it should be assumed that there was a broad mic pole and a serpentiform solar deity are rare and seem to be confined to other hand, papyri and magical gems show that the doctrine of the Dragon as supreme god was also widespread in circles close to Gnosticism and in circles close to Gnosticism.

Gnosticism was such a clearly compartmentalized and many-coloured religious movement that it might well appear to some as an artificial category. In papyri or gems uttered in the name of Jacob or Adam and addressed to the cosmic pole god, who was perceived as Harpocrates and a winged snake, or the authors of the magical gems linking the figure of Harpocrates to the names of Sabaoth, Iao and Abrasax. These authors used magical words and characters to the same extent as the writers of the Pistoris Sophia or The Book of Jex, except that the use of the magical formula to conjure up the god or make him speak entailed a more open-minded recourse to a large repertoire of voces magicae and amalgamations with Egyptian and Greek gods. If there are few references in papyri or gems to Sophia, the Logos, their complex rites and the protagonists of Gnostic Theogonies, this is because magic formulae and amulets are not theological treatises. Gnostic sacred books were not expected to give details of how to cure a headache or seek an answer from the god of the cosmic pole.

Christianity is a more accurate means of classification with regard to Gnosticism. On this subject it should be candidly stated that there are very few references to Jesus in gems and magical papyri, not only in the passages and individual gems that we have examined here, but in general. We know of only one gem§§ that links – on the reverse – the image of Harpocrates and the inscription ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, while the obverse depicts the Good Shepherd and bears the inscription ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, “Jesus”. It is an important gem, but a comparison with the large number of other gems that combine Harpocrates with non-Christian Hebraic theonyms suggests that most of the magi who identified Harpocrates with the Dragon and with Iao Sabaoth Abrasax were not very Christianized. Some of them may even have been hostile to Christianity885. However, Gnostic texts and the heresiologists’ testimonies allow two observations to be made. On the one hand it is clear that the cosmic pole snake was identified with Jesus, while on the other it is equally clear that Jesus was superimposed on or accompanied by another serpentiform saviour: the serpent of Eden, sometimes identified with Sabaoth. As we have seen, the Ophites identified the snake with Jesus in their Eucharist, but in their mythology the figure of Jesus was unnecessary, since the whole process of salvation was accomplished through the repentance of Sabaoth, his assumption to the seventh heaven and his role as instructor serpent. The Jesus of Ophite mythology came down on earth later and in a different manner from the snake. For the Sethians and the Barbelo-Gnostics (who must have been linked to the Sethians) the instructor serpent was the agent of the divine Sophia and the father of Gnosis.

This issue probably ought to be explained in historical terms: the triumph of Christianity compelled many Gnostic groups either to superimpose Jesus on the instructor serpent, or to introduce him into their mythological system in the final act of the process of salvation. For this reason the authors of Gnosticizing magical gems and papyri should be seen as part of a religious movement that preserved and developed Gnostic themes mainly outside Christianity. Some of the leading figures of second-century Gnosticism emerged after the brutal repression of Judaism by Trajan and Hadrian. These

881 Cf. the recent book by Allen Williams, Rethinking “Gnosticism” (n. 3).
882 F. C. Burkitt, Church and Gnosis. A Study of Christian Thought and Speculation in the Second Century, Cambridge 1932, 36, discussing the relations between Gnosticism and magic, makes a number of questionable statements: firstly, that there is no proof that the so-called Gnostic gems were possessed by Valentinians or Basilidians (this is an argumentum ex silentio which has no value, because there are thousands of Gnostic gems, but only a few score of them have been found in an archaeological context, and this context at the most can provide chronological information based on funerary items; in any case no amulet was ever labelled with the wearer’s religion); he also maintains that some Gnostic gems pre-date the Christian era (there are only a few magic gems with Egyptian figures from the late republican era: P. Zazoff, Die antiken Gemmen, Munich 1984, 355), and that the texts in magical papyri related to Gnostic gems do not come from Christian Gnostic schools (in fact they come mainly from non-Christian Gnostic schools). Lastly, 36–37, he attributes the creation of a divinity called Sabaoth to Christian thinkers.
leaders did not come from Judaism, like their predecessors, but from Christianity. Right from the start, thinkers such as Valentinus, Marcus and Marcion placed Christ at the centre of their speculations. In older forms of Gnosticism, such as Sethian or Ophite Gnosticism, the figure of Christ was grafted on to an existing structure, making it even more complex.

Christ in snake form appears in the doctrines of one of the most ancient and widespread Gnostic systems, Sethianism. According to Hippolytus, Sethian doctrine asserted that “the perfect Word of supernal light being therefore assimilated (in form) to the beast, (that is,) the serpent, entered into the defiled womb, having deceived the womb through the similitude of the beast itself”. It is possible, though highly unlikely, that these words contain an allusion to Christ. However, a clearly Christian version of this doctrine is found in some Nag Hammadi treatises: in The Logos of the Great Seth (NHC VII, §23) Christ changed his form and assumed that of the archons when he appeared to them; in the Paraphrasis of Som (NHC VII, §193) Christ took on the animal’s form in order to enter the womb; in the Testimony of Truth (NHC IX, §391) Christ assumed a snake’s form and one of his images was Moses’ serpent; according to the Trimorphic Protennoia (NHC XIII, §195) Christ evaded the archons by wearing the clothing of the First Parent’s son – the form of the snake –, then assumed the form of the angels and the Powers, and lastly of the sons of men. This, then, was the notion developed by the Sethians concerning the descent of Christ from the divine world through the heavens into the material world. In the Sethian system also, Christ assumed the form of a snake. The Trimorphic Protennoia version makes it clear that the figure of Christ could perfectly well replace the instructor serpent, who was the son of the First Parent, though only physically, as a snake; spiritually he was the son of Sophia. As we have seen, some Ophitic communities used a real snake as Christ’s image in their Eucharistic ceremony. The Saviour’s snake-like form was also corroborated in the Letter of Barnabas (§108), in which the crucified Christ is likened to the brazen serpent that Moses placed on his rod in the desert.

§ 58. The spread of Christological snake doctrine

Peretic doctrine, therefore, conforms with the widespread tendency, shared by Gnostics and Gnosticizing pagans, to see the luminous Saviour as a snake. For pagans he was the sun god, in the Egyptian form of Harpocrates, with the name Iao Sabaoth Abrasax; for Christians he was the solar Christ. All this confirms the close relationship between Sethian, Ophite-Naassene and Peretic gnosis already confirmed by other scholars, using different arguments. In Christian thinking of the Imperial Age, the Sun as a symbol and manifestation of Christ gained firmer hold, and the dies Solis, Sonnstag, became dies dominica, or κυριακή, celebrating the Christ who had risen from the darkness and was the bringer of light. One of the signs of the solar Christ’s victory was also the fact that Cyriacus – of whom we spoke much earlier, in § 2 – crossed the evil river on a day other than Saturday with the help of the Lord, whose name he bore (Kyriakos comes from Kyrios, just as Dominicus comes from Dominus).

§ 59. The snake on the cosmic navel on a magical gem

In the twentieth century the De Ridder collection housed a quadrangular gem (fig. 20) with squared corners, engraved on both the obverse and reverse and on the bevel. On the obverse Adam and Eve are on either side of


Aberamentho

Fig. 20

a tree encircled by the snake; the two figures are flanked by two Hebrew letters. On the reverse is a band divided into twelve sectors, containing twelve circular symbols, enclosing a convex area surmounted by a coiled snake. It represents the zodiac band, with the Dragon constellation above it, in the centre. On the left are a crescent moon and a globe (the sun or a heavenly body). On the right are a crown and a cluster of seven small globes; probably the constellation of the Crown and the Septem Triones. Above are two Hebrew letters. At the four corners are a roughly semicircular object, thought to be a Dionysian basket or a ship, a vegetable element, four faces, a funeral pyre or lighthouse (?), a table with four legs, and a female face, all accompanied by Hebrew letters. On the longer side of the bevel is a Hebrew inscription in which M. Smith has read 'awakener of the dawn'.

In 1958 E. Goodenough proposed a Naassene-Ophite Gnostic reading of the monument. In the light of what we have studied up to now it seems that this reading should be confirmed, since all the figures that appear in the engraving recur in Peratic and Naassene Gnosis: Adam, Eve and the snake, the zodiac, the Dragon, the Crown and the Septem Triones. Here the use of Hebrew becomes interesting because it means that in the Middle Empire period (when the gem was produced) the magi we referred to as 'Jewish Chaldeans', similar to the ones St Paul met in Cyprus at the Roman governor's court or to the magus who performed 'Solomonic' magic before Vespasian, were still active. By that time these 'Jewish Chaldeans' were masters of various forms of Gnosticism.

§ 60. The Orphic-Gnostic cup

One of the most important archaeological testimonies to Orphism imbued with Gnosticism (or vice versa) is the famous late antique alabaster cup (fig. 21), in a private Swiss collection. On the outside are depicted the four winds next to a colonnade, below which there is an Orphic inscription.

Heaven and earth were one form; (first he - Phanes - was born, and named Dionysos), because he turns the infinite, the lofty Olympus in a round circle; shining Zeus, generator of the cosmos.

In brackets are added parts that are not inscribed on the cup but recur in some fragments of an Orphic poem quoted by late authors, particularly Macrobius. The theology and cosmogony reflected in this text are also in harmony with Julian's *Hymn to Helios*.

---

198 Kahn, Further Notes (n. 897), 75-6.
199 Smith, Further Notes (n. 897), 79 thinks it is a star: the heavenly Naassene Anthropos seen as a polar star.
200 Goodenough, A Jewish-Gnostic Amulet (n. 897), 75, however, thinks that they are planets.
201 By Goodenough and Smith respectively.
202 As stated by Goodenough, A Jewish-Gnostic Amulet (n. 897), 79, but the profile seems to be that of a murex.
203 Smith, Further Notes (n. 897), 80-1. The two letters, heth and daleth, near Adam and Eve have been interpreted as the initials of two Hebrew words denoting life and knowledge: B. A. Pearson, Gnosticism, Judaism, and Egyptian Christianity, Minneapolis 1990, 47, n. 39.
204 A Jewish-Gnostic Amulet (n. 897).
After fully examining the theme of the luminous god who, from his throne on the cosmic pole, turns the astral spheres, we now have a better understanding of these Orphic verses than the small number of scholars who have studied them have had until now.

The faithful depicted inside the cup are the worshippers of the astral snake, and their naked promiscuity links them to the tradition of the libertine Gnostic secls mentioned in § 39. Since this is highly likely to be the case, it is clear that Hippolytus’ statement that the Sethians had drawn inspiration from Orphism in their doctrines on the womb and the navel acquires greater weight.

A Gnostic gem (fig. 22) has been published recently: it is a heliotrope showing, on one side, Hecate, and on the other a lotus flower holding a winged snake with a bird’s head. It is clear that this is the iconography used for Harpocrates, who is replaced here by the winged snake, fairly similar to the one on the cup. So the gem provides the missing link between the god sitting on the cosmic pole, perceived as Harpocrates, and his manifestation as a snake or Dragon.

§ 61. Solar theology in the Imperial Age

The supreme god whom Gnosis could make known and venerate – the Father was in fact unknowable – was the god who sat on top of the cosmos and had a solar nature: he was the source of light and was often conflated with Harpocrates, the god of the rising sun.

In 1909 Franz Cumont gave a historically based explanation of the spread of sun cults and the identification of many deities of the Imperial Age with the sun, which in the majority of ancient civilizations of the classical age had been not the subject of special adoration. In the early Hellenistic age, however, Babylonian and Syrian Chaldeans began to spread a new concept of the cosmos, according to which the sun’s rays cause the planets and stars to move closer or further away. The sun occupied the central, or fourth, sphere, according to the planisphere model that became established from the second century BC onwards. The centrality of the sun became the guiding principle, and the divine star was considered the king and leader of the entire cosmos, but was also considered to be an “intelligent light” (φως λόγος), the reason of the world and the source of reason in every human being. At that time Hellenistic Stoicism began to emphasize the solar deity’s providential role. Posidonius probably gave the greatest impetus to

910 Haer. V pinax 4,1; 20,5 (77 and 121 Wend.).
913 For instance: Jul., Or. IV In Solem regem 14, 22–23 = 139 A; 143 C; 144 C; Amm. XXI 1,11; Cumont, La théologie solaire (n. 198), 15–6.
the philosophical and theological development of a religion centred around
the sun god\textsuperscript{914}. A similar theological revolution, based on a science
considered 'exact' and objective, led to the merging of many eastern and later
also western gods with the sun. The Syrian Baals became solar or luminous
deities, and Persian and Anatolian gods underwent a similar transformation.
Inevitably, the same fate befell the Hebrew god in both Judaic and Christian
speculations, in which however the role of solar deity was given to Christ.
Until the time of Constantine and the clashes between pagans and Christians
in the fourth century the figure of the sun god was common to the major reli-
gious movements throughout the empire. It was the conflict between pagans
and Christians that resulted in the distinction between Christ and Helios, as
attested in Julian the Apostle's \textit{Hymn to Helios}, in which Apollo, Dionysos,
Oceanus, Osiris and Sarapis are considered to be manifestations of the sun
god. In the \textit{Saturnalia} of Macrobius, too, the sun god tends to incorporate
the essential characteristics of all the major Greco-Roman deities (including
the Hebrew Iao).

\textsuperscript{914} Cumont, \textit{La théologie solaire} (n. 912), 15–33; on Posidonius, see 27–9.

\section*{Magic and Christianity}

\textbf{§ 62. Observations on Gnosticism and magic}

Let us leave aside for the moment modern definitions of Gnosticism, which
help to give a clearer understanding of the vast panorama of multiform
Gnosis from antiquity to the present day. Let us look instead at the many
testimonies to Gnosticism and related doctrines that we have found in magi-
cal papyri, gems and a few magical lamellae. This direct evidence creates a
slightly different picture from the one that emerges from the writings of the
heresiologists and most of the texts written by the Gnostics themselves. The
reason for this is not so much the absence of many of the Aeons that populate
Gnostic mythology, which is partly explained by the uses for which magi-
cal recipes and amulets were intended, as the fact that, in magic linked to a
greater or lesser extent to Gnosticism, Iao, Sabaoth, the One Who Is and the
other names of the Hebrew god are not used disparagingly. The initial letter
of the name of YHWH is used everywhere to combat illness and demons,
though other letters or numbers also have a certain role. Jesus could be con-
cealed behind figures such as Tepiach, Harpocrates or the solar snake, but his
name is absent, while the names of Iao, Sabaoth, Adonai, 'O òv, Abrasax are
always very conspicuous.

Sabaoth, as we have seen, had his own special mythology and could
represent the god redeemed by the Sophia of God; Iao was Yahweh, whom
Gnostic mythology looked upon as the evil creator, or as one of the creator
angels of Jaldabaoth (the Hebrew god's \textit{alter ego} and father of Iao in many
Gnostic systems).

We must not draw hasty conclusions on the subject, because there is a
series of invocations, exorcisms and \textit{defixiones} that call on 'Iao'ë?çë?ë\textsuperscript{915}.

\textsuperscript{915} R. Wünsch, IG III.3, A, Berlin 1897, XV: εξοραίξω εμας το όγανον όντομα... τάω
'Iaoë?çë?ë\textsuperscript{?}; PGM III, 449; IV, 1795; 1995 (in what appears to be a pagan invocation);
VII, 419 (recipe for a \textit{defixio}); R. W. Daniel, F. Maltomini, \textit{Supplementum magicum}, II,
Magical Amulets} (n. 287), D 251, 294–5: haematite gem with Pataecus on crocodiles on
obverse, and, on the reverse, scarab at the centre of an \textit{ouroboros} snake and 'Iaoë?çë?ë\textsuperscript{?}
a composite name obviously derived from labê, that is, Yahweh916, or from
the form lābê917 of the Tetragrammaton, and probably Beelzebub. According
to the Gospel918 the Pharisees accused Jesus of driving out demons in
the name of Beelzebub, and clearly some exorcists attempted to do precisely
this. Other magic experts used the destructive force of Iabezebuth to perform
defixiones. So it is not true that the Hebrew god’s negative aspects are not
mentioned in magical texts. According to a tradition rooted in paganism,
even a potentially wicked and dangerous god could or indeed had to be
invoked in prayers and placated. As we have seen in § 34, one series of gems
shows the ouraâroâoâros snake Leviathan with a lion’s head, who is described as
the Hebrew creator of the corporeal element, and referred to by disquieting
attributes (“soul of darkness, son of darkness”), but is neutralized by the seal
of Solomon, i.e. the name of God.

The distinction between the Christian Gnosticism opposed by the heresiologists and the Gnosis of papyri and magical gems can, at this point,
be restated: the authors of many Christian Gnostic texts, like those of Nag Hammadi or the Codex Bruciarius, differed from the authors of magic texts
not only in their aims but also in their mindset. It is possible that a number of magi who wrote the recipes in papyri or designed Hebraizing amulets
shared many ideas with Gnostic thinkers (astrology, arithmology, the use
of chaorakteis, Zoroaster’s books, the serpentiform savours of the seventh heaven...), but they are devoid of the pessimism of many Gnostic authors
and, if anything, are closer to the traditional pagan view that the gods were
part of Nature and could be influenced through nature; not only the ‘good
Nature was not much use: he could have been looked upon as a
deus otiosus, while Iao and Sabaoth were anything but otiosi. The supreme god’s name is
definitely not unknown: any magus worth his salt, it seems, was familiar with
Solomon’s seal, on which the theonym was inscribed. Hebraizing magi and
Gnostic thinkers shared – to varying degrees – the same doctrines but they
had a different way of thinking. Even though many Hebraizing magi shared

916 Ιαο’ was a typical Samaritan form: Tdtt., qu. 25 in Ex. (PG 80, 244); cf. A. Jacoby,
Ein berliner Chnubisamulet, ARW 28, 1930, 274, n. 3.
917 For instance, in Alleluiah and in Hebraic anthroponyms ending in -iah.
918 Mt. 3,22-26; Ml. 12,24-28; Lk. 11,15-20.

Gnostic ideas on the role of the Saviour, they had far less in common with
Christianity than the majority of Gnostic authors. It is important, therefore,
to distinguish between the various streams of Gnosticism.

Which Gnostics had the greatest influence on magic? We have already
identified the Ophites, the Naassenes and the Peratae in this respect, because
of their connections with Chaldean doctrines, the role assigned to the instruc-
tor snake and the many instances where their doctrines are reflected in magi-
cal recipes or gems. The Sethians, whom we have linked to the Jews of Asia
Minor, originally from Babylonia, are the most likely group. The Carpocrat-
tians are also potential candidates, since they were probably linked to the cult
of Harpocrates. The divine redeemer snake on magical gems was usually the
Egyptian Chnoubis, not the Anatolian snake of Asclepius; this means that
the incentive to use these amulets originated in Egypt, and spread from there
to other areas where the same ideas were shared. But the very fact that the
Chnoubis gems were approved by many doctors probably means that these
gems were associated with Asclepius.

Within a large Gnostic group such as the Valentinian branch, which had
been Christian since its inception, were there driving forces that inspired
magic? Marcus was certainly a practitioner of magic arts, and may have
initiated doctrines such as the letter Waw representing Christ. Could it be
that authors such as Valentinus, Heracleon or Ptolemy also inspired recipes
or amulets? This seems unlikely, in view of Christ’s almost total absence
from magic documents, with the exception of exorcism formulae (St Paul
advised exorcists to use the name of Jesus!). Basilides was familiar with
Abrasax and his numerical value, but this does not mean that he inspired the
magic use of this figure. The opposite may have been the case: perhaps, as
the heresiologists suggest, he drew on the wisdom of the Hebraizing magi
and the Jewish Chaldeans.

Recourse to magical gems in many cases meant the use of divine images919,
that is, idolatry. The heresiologists, as we saw in § 15, often specified whether
a Gnostic sect was idolatrous, as in the case of the Sethians, the Nicolaitains
and the Carpocratians; but they did not accuse other sects of idolatry. How-
ever, there are categories of magical gems that seem to eschew the use of
images, which are restricted to an ouraâroâoâros encircling the divine name
or a series of chaorakteis; in many instances these are aniconic gems with
Hebraizing inscriptions.

919 G. Quispel, Gnosis, in: Die orientalischen Religionen im Romerreich, ed. by M.J.
Vermaseren, EPRO 83, Leiden 1981, 416, has stated that Gnosis flourished in the Jewish
environment, which was promoting an “Aufstand der Bilder”, a “revolt of the images”.
Within Gnosticism, the fundamental distinction that must be drawn is between Christian Gnosticism and non-Christian Gnosticism. The former is frequently referred to as 'dualistic'. Non-Christian Gnosticism survives not only in some Nag Hammadi treatises, but chiefly in Hebraizing magic. Obviously, if there is a more suitable term than 'Gnosticism', it will be gladly adopted; but for the time being its conventional name will continue to be used.

§ 63. Gnosticism: religion or magic?

So far our study has focused on one aim: to demonstrate that the Gnostics practised magic, and indeed that their theories and practices were based on the traditions of the Chaldeans, masters of all manner of magic. At this point an apparently contradictory theory could be upheld. What we have referred to as Gnostic magic was in fact the Gnostic religion. The prayers inspired by Gnosticism in magical papyri were part of this religion, even if their purpose was to conjure up Harpocrates, or to elicit an oracular statement from him. Were all those who consulted the oracle of Delphic Apollo (identified with Harpocrates) magi or magic practitioners?

Does the magic aspect lie in the conflation of Sabaoth, Apollo and Harpocrates? And does this mean, then, that all Roman religion, which adopted Greek mythology and iconography, is to be regarded as magic? Is it magic because it is based on astrological concepts? If so, are Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn magical deities simply because they are planetary gods?

This applies not only to certain passages in magical papyri, but also to many Gnostic texts in the Nag Hammadi library or in the codex Brauciunus concerning stars and angelic powers, initiations, magical words, charakteres, which quote the books of Zoroaster, the astrological treatises of Abraham, Seth, Enoch, and so on. The Gnostics have excellent credentials for being considered magi.

Given that a large portion of the texts in magical papyri and on magical gems combine Hebraic theonyms and Greco-Egyptian divine figures, we have to conclude that many of these documents were inspired by forms of

---

921 For instance the Testimony of Truth; on which see: B.A. Pearson, Gnosticism, Judaism, and Egyptian Christianity, Minneapolis 1990, chap. 3: Jewish Haggadic Traditions in The Testimony of Truth from Nag Hammadi (CG IX,3), 39–51. In my opinion, it is erroneous to assume that the absence of Christian elements in certain Nag Hammadi treatises ought to be proof of their antiquity.

922 Gnosis, be it Hebraizing, Egyptianizing, Platonizing etc. The magi who frequently call on Sabaoth, the god who rules the seventh heaven, concur with the doctrines in many Gnostic books, but, as far as we know, mention Sophia only once921. Is this a valid reason for denying them the status of Gnostics, linked to the heretics attacked by Irenaeus?

Various Gnostic sects worshipped a snake, either live or depicted on statues and reliefs. The snake was sometimes winged and coiled round itself, with its tail in its mouth. A snake of this kind has to be defined as magic, since it features on magical gems and in magical papyri. But that snake was at the centre of their religion, and represented the redeemed Nous that inspired Gnosis, or even Christ himself. The ouroboros therefore should be perceived as the great god of many Gnostic sects and as a concept influenced by philosophical notions: Hermetism (a branch of Gnosis), Orphism and Christianity itself.

At this point, we can concede that the religion of very important branches of Gnosticism was pure magic. We could ascribe this to the decisive influence of the Chaldeans on Gnosticism. However, if we really cannot endorse the view of the Christian propagandists, then, as a radical solution, we could deny the very existence of magic922.

For some time now scholars of the 'magic' issue have maintained that magic and religion should not be seen in opposition, and that magic is indeed part of religion, but is a special manifestation of it921. However, any attempt to define this 'special manifestation' inevitably comes into conflict with substantial portions of documentation. It is easier to contradict any definition of 'magic' than to find one even only partially valid definition.

When anyone in the ancient world described himself as a magus, he clearly knew what he was doing; when the Roman public authorities decided to burn magical books, they must have had a good idea of which books to select. The best solution to the problem, according to F. Graf924, is to use the term in the same way that it was used in Greco-Roman culture. Although this seems to be a very valid solution, it was immediately objected, quite
reasonably, that in the Greco-Roman world opinions on magic varied and often conflicted.\textsuperscript{925}

Within the context of the Greco-Roman world also, then, the notion of magic needs to be elucidated in historical and cultural terms.

Graf recently identified and summarized the three moments in history that led to the birth and development of the concept of magic in Western culture. The first was the adoption of the term ‘magic’ by the highly cultured classes in Greece between the fifth and fourth centuries BC. Also from ‘religion of the Persian Magi’ the term came to mean certain Greek practices and traditional beliefs. By that time, as a result of rationalism, science, medicine and philosophy, magic tended to be despised as ignorant superstition, quackery and sorcery.\textsuperscript{926} The second moment was the Augustan age, when the Romans and their laws appropriated the Greek notion of magic and applied it to religious practices that it was necessary to condemn. The third moment was the age of Constantine, when Christian emperors applied the term to pagan religious activities that had to be prohibited. A study on magic in the modern age would certainly have added a fourth moment in history, the Protestant Reform,\textsuperscript{927}, which rejected the ritual of the Roman Christian Church by arguing that it was a form of magic.

\textbf{§ 64. The Roman Christian attitude to magic}

The thinking of the Roman Christian Church provides the basis for a clear and unequivocal definition of the word ‘magic’. It is an important viewpoint, which even today conditions our criteria for evaluation. For the Christian Church magic was the work of demons. A magus is someone who venerates, summons and interrogates demons; but some may also have regarded those who drove out demons as magicians. If we bear in mind that late imperial legislation and historiography spoke more of the\textit{ mala\ae ar\tes} than of\textit{ magic}, then exorcism certainly did not fall into the category of the\textit{ mala\ae ar\tes}, unlike other kinds of contact with demons. Magic and idolatry were virtually the same thing, because there was only one God and the other spirits who were adored by the gentiles (and by Gnostics, especially those who were not Christians) of necessity were demons\textsuperscript{928}; either the spirits of the dead venerated as gods (hence the marked Christian propensity for Evemerism)\textsuperscript{929}, or demons numbered with the fallen angels who had taken women as their wives. Jesus Christ — it was said\textsuperscript{930} — had come down on earth to defeat the demons and overcome all kinds of magic. Clearly this notion of magic was the darkest and most negative that humankind has ever conceived of, quite different from that of Greco-Roman paganism, which judged it in both a negative and a positive light and considered it to be harmful not in itself, but only in so far as it damaged the individual and the community. This point of view was shared by the Christians, and yet they spread the notion that magic was always harmful because it was the work of the devil.

Whenever Western modern scholars, from the 19th century up to the present day, have tried to define magic, as a rule they have unwittingly reiterated the Christian Church’s point of view. No scholars have ever simply stated what is obvious to all monotheists, and that is that the term magic is used to mean any miraculous event that is not the work of the one god.\textsuperscript{931} The school of Frazer, in the 19th century, distinguished between magic and religion\textsuperscript{932} and regarded magic as an initial, more primitive stage, of religion. This was (and still is) basically the position of the Catholic Church\textsuperscript{933}, while in Greco-Roman civilization (and of course the Persian and Near Eastern world) there was no such antithesis.\textsuperscript{934} Remus is probably right in dating to the 2nd century AD, and to Celsus and Justin in particular\textsuperscript{935}, the
pagan-Christian polemic that centred around the conflict between magic and religion. Earlier Roman thinking had singled out within religion whatever caused harm: the *veneficum*, the *maleficium* and the *religiones illicitae*, which did not necessarily correspond to magic. The notion of magic as something harmful, however, was one of the main arguments used in Christian propaganda in the Imperial Age.

In several instances it has been suggested that magic is to be considered as a coercive (or manipulative) and arrogant attitude towards the divine, unlike religion, which is meek and submissive. This distinction is in keeping with the ideas of a number of Church Fathers and especially the ideas that inspired the legislation passed by Valentinian, Gratianus and Theodosius, forbidding consultations in temples and warning that god must be prayed to for god's forgiveness for being compelled to call on it (cf. Elderkin, Two Curse Inscriptions (n. 855), 382–395). On the other hand, we know of examples of ancient cities that physically bound certain statues of divinities, in order to force them not to abandon their supplicants by going over to the enemy's side (cf. A. Mastrocinque, Gli dei protettori della città, in: Religione e politica nel mondo antico, CISA 7, Milan 1981, 3–21; C. A. Faraone, Talismans and Trojan Horses: Guardian Statues in Ancient Greek Myth and Ritual, Oxford 1992). Christianity itself uses the most coercive form of ritual, when it performs exorcisms.

It has very often been asserted that magic is private, whereas official religion is public. And this, generally speaking, seems to be the only well-founded criterion in modern definitions of the concept of magic. But in actual fact the private nature of magic was the result of the Christianization of the empire and the repression of pagan cults, which were eliminated from public life. This had already occurred officially under Emperor Gratianus. In 391 Theodosius banned all kinds of sacrifice, both public and private, and access to pagan temples; later another law also banned the rites celebrated in Egypt to bring about the Nile flood. The official position of the Christianized Roman empire resulted in pagan cults being practised only in private, in secret, and at ever greater risk. This was even before the decree of Theodosius. Pagan cults were no longer part of state religion. The Christians considered them as 'magic'; and therefore it is clear that the labelling of magic as 'private' and 'illicit' was typical of Christian thinking.

In ancient paganism it would have been unthinkable to define magic as a private form of religious expression. On the other hand the cities occasionally held public ceremonies that were like those that we describe as magic rites (the *defixiones*), and the emperors publicly consulted magi and astrologers. Magi and Chaldeans, moreover, were public authorities in the East, and were public authorities in the East,
and those regarded as ‘Egyptian magi’ in Egypt under the Empire were for the most part scribes and temple priests.

The definition of magic as the manifestation of a private cult is completely misleading and is the product of our Christian mentality. Let us try and imagine that in our cities there are people who, in their own homes, seriously celebrate Isiac rites, or seek private oracles from Apollo: our initial reaction, surely, would be to think they were magicians? We judge those who perform strange and secret rites in this way. And I see no reason why we should not use the concept of magic in this regard. We cannot, however, claim that we are using an universal category of evaluation, because this universal category does not exist, any more than the concept of absolute religious ‘purity’ or absolute ‘chastity’ exists. Our parameters for evaluation differ from those used in Greek and Roman society, where there were numerous little private groups of worshippers of strange or foreign deities. Nobody would have dreamt of saying that these cults were magic rites simply because they were not performed in public.

The tendency when defining magic is to connect it with ritual. This is clearly the result of the same ideological and political process that in the past relegated paganism to the private sphere. Imperial legislation tried to eliminate first and foremost pagan ritual, namely sacrifices (Theodosius I), and the consultation of oracles and all other forms of divination (Constantius II).

According to well known magic rituals (G. De Sanctis, Epigraphica, IX., Le decretali di Circeo, RFIC 55, 1927, 185–212, esp. 202, 204; F. Sokolowski, Lois sacrées des cités grecques (Supplement), Paris 1962, no. 115, lines 29–39) some curses at Teos follow the typical pattern of private deifixiones, even though they are public (SIG 38; P. Herrmann, Teos und Abdera im 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr., Chiron 11, 1981, 1–30); the emperor Tiberius listened to the opinions of the astrologer Thrasyllus as if they were oracles (Tac., Ann. VI 20–21; Suet., Tib. 14; Cass. Dio LV 11.2; LVII 15.7). Cf. D. S. Potter, Prophets and Emperors. Humane and Divine Authority from Augustus to Theodosius, Cambridge/Mass., London 1994.

With the exception of a few academic specialists, scholars who have a Christian European background tend to include the shamans, medicine men and healers of our own time in the category of magic, as well as all the ritual specialists of the ancient world (from Medea to Proclus). Whenever a strange or foreign (or pagan) ritual has to be classified, it can easily be placed under the heading of magic, whereas a doctrinal system cannot be classified so quickly. It is nonetheless clear that all magic rituals were connected with religious doctrines and that magic in the Imperial Age drew its strength from elaborate and complicated speculation on the gods and the world. Therefore magic could equally correctly be defined as a religious doctrinal system, handed down in forms that were secret or initiatory to varying degrees. Indeed, a careful appraisal reveals that the Chaldeans, masters of every form of magic, were the most profound and sophisticated scholars of the divine and natural worlds that antiquity had ever known.

Orthodox Christianity was opposed to magic. This is an undeniable fact, but it is not entirely true. It is true, in an absolute sense, that Christianity wanted to conquer demons, and therefore Christian hostility to magic was effective only in the war on the Devil, against whom identical practices to magic arts were unflinchingly used. However, certain forms of magic that were not associated with the Devil, but involved only natural substances, could be tolerated. Besides, if magic had been totally prohibited and repressed, there...
would be no explanation for the tradition of Christian magic, which is well attested, especially in Egypt.

Magic in the ancient world was not a homogeneous phenomenon. And here we are not referring to the many distinctions, which are less important now than they were then, between incantamentum, pharmakeia, magus, mathematicus, hariolus and other terms that today (as in the 4th century AD) can conveniently be explained and summarized with the words ‘magic’ and ‘magus’. We are referring to a distinction, within magic, between natural magic and demonic magic. One uses natural substances and their properties, the other uses the work of demons. It is very similar to the distinction between white magic and black magic. This categorization, based on Plato’s Laws, took root thanks to the teaching of Albertus Magnus and William of Auvergne and was used effectively in the Renaissance, whereas it is not accorded much importance in the impassioned contemporary debate on the nature of magic.

A similar distinction, however, was already fundamental to Christian writers in the first centuries of the Empire and has been brilliantly examined in a recent book by F. Thee. Some authors, such as Justin and Tatian, condemned magic wholesale as the work of the devil, while others, such as Irenaeus and Hippolytus, more perceptively distinguished fraud, conjuring tricks and interference with natural substances from the works of the devil. A Christian author, Julius Africanus, was able to publish a work on magic with impunity, because it contained recipes based on natural substances, which made no mention of ‘magic’, divination, voces magicae, magic figures or anything that might have smacked of recourse to demons.

The distinction between natural and demonic magic must have had some importance in the definition of lawful and unlawful magic in the legislation of Christian emperors. Constantine (especially between 317 and 321 AD) banned all forms of harmful magic, but permitted medical magic and

weather magic. Valentinian and Valens also permitted medical amulets. This helps to explain why treatises by Apollonius of Tyana could circulate in the Byzantine world and why in various cities certain statues were kept that he had once allegedly made to protect the cities from animals, winds and other harmful natural factors. These are also the reasons why in late antiquity magic to prevent hail continued to be performed. Astrology was also taken seriously by Christians.

Emperor Constantius II forbade necromancy and other forms of divination and magic arts that disturbed the ‘elements’ and threatened the lives of innocents. It was believed that demonic magic had the power to upset the natural world, as shown very clearly in the legend of the magus Heliodoros

---

953 Ancient pagan terminology was much more precise and clearly differentiated than Christian terminology: maleficium, veneficum, carmen, incantamentum, hieraticæ episteme et technē, teleskê, goētia, manganea, hariolus, vates, philophous, chaldæus, theurges, mathematicus, astrologus, telestes, mantis, nekrōmanis, saqae, goes, aγyres, prophaetes. Cf. for example MacMullen, Enemies of the Roman Order (n. 611), 110; Graf, Magic in the Ancient World (n. 926), 20–60. To give one example, Ammianus Marcellinus devotes whole chapters (cf. XXVI 3 and XXVIII 1) to the repression of magic and magic by the Roman prefects Apriouis and Maximus, but he never uses the words magic and magi, preferring magai arites and venefici or similar expressions.
954 Cf. supra, note 258.
955 Cf. supra, note 258.
956 Cf. supra, note 258.
957 Cod. Theod. 9,16.13 (= Cod. Iust. 9,18.4): eorum est scientia punienda et severissimis merito legibus vindicanda, qui magicis adicienti aribus aut contra hominum moliit salutem aut pudicis ad libidinem defecisset animos deteguntur. Nullis vero criminallionibus implicanda sunt remedia humanis quaesita corporibus aut in agrestis locis, ne maturus vindemis mutetur in imbre aut ruinis grandinis lapidatione quaternetur: innocenter aadhibita auffragia, quibus non cuiusque salus aut exstitamination laederetur: sed quorum proficiren actus, ne divina munera et labores hominum sterrnerentur.
958 Cod. Theod. 9,16.7.
959 Cf. M. Dzielska, Apollonius of Tyana in Legend and History, Rome 1986, 103–4. The only Christian to accuse Apollonius of having performed magic with the help of demons was Eusebius, Contra Hieroclem.
963 Cod. Theod. 9,16.4 (357 AD): nemo haruspiciem consulat aut mathematicum, nec harioillum. Augurum et vatam prava confessori coniectacat. Chaldæae ac magi et ceteri, quos maleficos ob faciornum magnitudinem vulgus appellat, nec ad huc partem aliquid moliantur. Sileat omnis perpetuo divinandi curiositas, Cod. Theod. 9,16.5 (357 AD): multi magicis aribus aei elementa turbare vitas insuntionis labefactare non dubitant et manibus accitis audent ventilare, ut quosque suas conficiat malis aribus inimicos... Cod. Theod. 9,16.6 (357 AD):...omnes magi, in quacumque sint parte terrarum, humani generis inimici credendi sunt, tamen quoniam qui in comitatu nostro sunt ipsam pulsat propemodum maiestatem, si quis magus vel magicis contaminibus adsueus, qui maleficos vulgus con­ suggestio nuncupatur, aut haruspex aut hariolus aut certe augur vel etiam mathematicus aut narrandis somnis occulatur arem aliquid divinandi aut certe aliquid hominum exercens in comitatu meo vel Caesaris fueri deprehensus, praesiudis dignitatis cruciatus et tormenta non fuggiit;...Cod. Theod. 9,16.7 (364 AD); Cod. Iust. 9,18.9 (389 AD).
in Sicily\textsuperscript{644}, who, with the help of his demons, changed stones into gold, though for a brief period only, disrupting the market. Roman legislation, even that passed by Christian emperors, more often targeted the \textit{veneficium} or the \textit{malae artes} than magic in general. The poetic formulæ recited by old women against malarial fever were not punishable by law\textsuperscript{645}. Magic was targeted only in so far as it caused harm; on this subject it is noteworthy that under the pagan emperors the sphere of evil was very limited, while under Christian emperors it became vast. The brutal repression of magic by Constantius II, Valentinian and Valens was dictated mainly by dread of attacks by evil demonic powers on the emperor and imperial institutions, and so trials for performing magic included charges of \textit{lèse-majesté}\textsuperscript{646}. These emperors had been baptized in order to drive away all potentially evil spirits, whose assaults they continued to fear\textsuperscript{647}.

Christianity persevered with Jewish exorcistic magic, which had been given fresh impetus by the successful exorcisms performed by Jesus. Thus St Paul was able to persuade the Jewish exorcists of Asia Minor to use the name of Jesus in their rites\textsuperscript{648}.

On careful scrutiny, what little evidence we find of Christianity in the body of known magical texts (papyri, lamellae and gems) centres on exorcistic formulæ. Not only real exorcisms, but also amulets (gems or lamellae) used to drive away demons\textsuperscript{649}, or to comfort the newly baptized, who could still be attacked by demons\textsuperscript{650}. The many exorcistic gems that have been preserved

\textsuperscript{644} A. Acconcia Longo, \textit{La vita di S.Leone vescovo di Catania e gli incantesimi del mago Eliodoro}, RSBN N. S. 26, 1989, 3–98.

\textsuperscript{645} Amm.XXIX 2,26 (age of Valentinian and Valens).

\textsuperscript{646} An example of this is: Amm.XXX 5,11–12.

\textsuperscript{647} Cf. Amm.XXX 8,11 on Valentinian’s fears.

\textsuperscript{648} Act. 19,13. On the central role and also the lawfulness of exorcism in the Christian religion, see: Aune, Magic in Early Christianity (n. 836), 1523–33 (bibliography); Thee, Julius Africanus (n. 164), 33. On the role of exorcism in baptismal rites, see: F. J. Dölger, \textit{Der Exorzismus im altchristlichen Taufritual}, Paderborn 1909; H. A. Kelly, \textit{The Devil at Baptism}, Ithaca-London 1985; E. A. Leeper, From Alexandria to Rome: the Valentinian Connection to the incorporation of Exorcism as a Prebaptismal Rite, \textit{VigChr} 44, 1990, 6–24; Kotansky, Greek Magical Amulets (n. 202), 178–9. In certain cases exorcism corresponded perfectly to the definition of Christian magic as a war against demons, as it does, for example, in the story of Abercius, who exorcized Lucilla and forced the devil to carry a large stone from Rome to Phrygia. Aune, Magic in Early Christianity (n. 836), 1538–9, asks whether Jesus can be considered a magician, in the light of his exorcisms. The answer to this depends on the religious and cultural opinions of the person questioned; but therapeutic exorcism was certainly considered lawful by pagans and Jewish Christians.


\textsuperscript{650} Kotansky, Greek Magical Amulets (n. 202), 178–9.

could, in the absence of clear evidence, be ascribed to Christians, Gnostics, Jews or indeed pagan exorcists. The same could be said of the protective magical lamellae of late antiquity, which invoked angels, divine symbols or biblical names for God.

Virtually all Byzantine amulets can be read in the light of the titanic war which the Christians had declared against the Devil and subsequently involved the Roman state. In their most widespread iconographies, these amulets consisted of gems or bronze plaques depicting a rider saint (Solomon, St Sisinnius or other saints), subjugating a female demon with his lance\textsuperscript{671}, or a Gorgon encircled by a Christian prayer that defeats it\textsuperscript{672}, or the evil eye, in the form of an eye attacked by various animals\textsuperscript{673}, or an owl, driven away by an invocation to Jesus, the lion of Judah\textsuperscript{674}. The demonic nature of the Gorgon is obvious (it was a sea devil that brought illness, especially diseases of the womb), like the female devil conquered by the rider saints, while the Evil Eye was identified with the Devil himself in the \textit{Acts of Thomas}\textsuperscript{675}.


\textsuperscript{675} A. Thom. 44 (161 Lip. Bonn.).
At this point we can ask how the magic permitted by the great Christian Church differed from Gnostic magic. The magic performed by non-Christian Gnosticizing magi is clearly different, because it does not scruple to use divine images, divination, divine apparitions and all kinds of astrological deities, with a predilection for Egyptian deities. It is heir to synthetisms which were promoted, particularly during the Hellenistic age, by the Jews under the authority of Leontopolis. The different forms of Gnostic Christian magic are harder to recognize, and, as we said, should be sought mainly within the Sethian-Ophite system, among the sects who used sacred images, particularly that of the snake. But basically it would be difficult to pinpoint a fundamental difference between Gnostic Christian magic and orthodox Christian magic, unless we examine the different doctrines on the creator and the saviour that inspired them; some Gnostic sects imagined both of them as snakes, while orthodox Christianity only gave the form of a snake to the Devil (or to the Demon Leviathan and the Demon son, the tempter).

§ 66. Antithesis between magic and Christianity

There must have been a difference between Gnostic magic and orthodox Christian magic, but since it was not obvious, the issue was discussed at length during the Imperial Age. The answer that was eventually found, however, concerned matters of faith, not the nature of magic. Even so, the debate and its conclusions served to provide a precise description of what is ‘magic’ and what is not ‘magic’. And this led to a clearer demarcation between Roman orthodoxy and Gnosis-related heresy, between miracles and magic, and between the work of god and the work of the devil.

Under Diocletian, Sossianus Hierocles had written a work comparing the miracles of Jesus with those of Apollonius of Tyana, and describing the works of Jesus as sorcery and fraud. Eusebius contradicted these accusations in his Contra Hieroclem, maintaining that any miracles that may have been worked by Apollonius had been with the help of demons; Apollonius, in contrast to Jesus, was arrogant and impudent towards the emperor. Justin had already addressed the issue976 and resolved it by saying that the works of Christ had been predicted by the prophets, whereas those of the magi had not; Tertullian also977 stressed that in Jesus all the prophecies were fulfilled, and this is what differentiated him from Apollonius, Apuleius and all the other magi. A pseudo-Clementine work978 imagines Nicetas asking Peter how to tell the difference between magic and a miracle worked by God, how the Egyptian magi differ from Moses, and how Jesus differs from Simon. Using Socratic arguments, Peter demonstrates that the purpose of miracles is to do good, while the purpose of magic is to cause harm to humankind.

These distinctions arose from the need to reject the accusations that Christ and his followers were practitioners of the magic arts979 and were used to refute the miracles attributed to the Gnostics. Accordingly the origins of Gnosticism were traced back to Simon Magus980, whose works were dismissed as short-lived and illusory, unlike the miracles of St Peter recounted in the apocryphal Acts of Peter. Quadratus981 held that the curses brought about by Jesus were superior to those effected by pagan gods because they were more lasting. Irenaeus982 and Lactantius983 also underline the ephemeral and illusory nature of magic; Justin984 stresses that Hebrew and pagan exorcisms failed to achieve their objectives.

The discrimination between miracles and magic, between saints and magicians, between Jesus and Apollonius or St Peter and Simon, and between Christians and Gnostics was therefore the result of the crystallization of Christian doctrinal arguments in response to the conflict with paganism985 and the need for Christians to differentiate themselves from Gnostics. The late imperial Christian value system provided a descriptive, not a scientific, definition of magic. It is clear that distinctions between true religion and magic depended on faith, and indeed were open to question. Emperor Constantius II, for instance, of Arian faith, tried to have bishop Athanasius of Alexandria, who was loyal to Pope Liberius, removed from his diocese. Among the arguments used by the emperor were the accusations of practising magic that had been levelled against the bishop986.

976 T. apol. 30 (136 Wartelle); cf. dial. 3–8 (10–34 Otto).
977 Div. inst. V 3,18–21 (CSEL 19, 409–410 Brandt, Laub.).
980 Cf. for instance Beyschlag, Simon Magus (n. 409).
981 In Eus., h. e. IV 3,2 (II/1, 302–4 Sch.).
982 Imer. II 32,3–4; cf. 3,1 (SC 294, 338–342 Rouss., Dout.).
983 Div. inst. IV 15,4; 6; 19 (CSEL 19, 330 and 334 Brandt, Laub.).
984 II apol. 6,5–6 (204 Wartelle); dial. 85,1 and 3 (306 Otto).
986 Amm. XV 7,8; Zos. IV 10,6–7; Socr. I 27 (78 Hans.); Sozom. IV 9 (148–9 Bld., Hans.). In our own era, too, these terms have been reversed by Morton Smith, who—para-
The process of defining Gnostics as a group of heretical Christian sects who were devotees of magic enabled Christians belonging to the great Roman Church to identify themselves by antithesis. During the first two centuries of our era orthodox Christianity and Gnostic Christianity had far more in common than would appear after the works of Irenaeus and Hippolytus had been written. Both orthodox and Gnostic Christians hated the gods of this world. It was the condemnation of the creator and the snake cult that sharply divided orthodox from Gnostic Christians. In particular the cult of the snake, identified by many Gnostics with the serpent of Eden, was proof was correct. Christians accordingly devised methods of identifying the devil’s works and distinguishing them from God’s works, and in this way they distanced themselves from Christian Gnostics.

We can now summarize the antithesis between the Christian religion and magic as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>magic</strong></th>
<th><strong>Christian religion</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unlawful magic (aided by demons)</td>
<td>lawful magic (against demons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worship and consultation of demons</td>
<td>meteorological and medical, against the evil eye, exorcistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrogant attitude</td>
<td>humble attitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rejection of God, idolatry</td>
<td>submission to God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ritual</td>
<td>prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magic</td>
<td>miracles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magician</td>
<td>saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perversion of natural laws</td>
<td>acceptance of natural laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private religious expression</td>
<td>public religious expression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These, then, are the identification criteria established by Christianity in the imperial era. It is clear that modern scholars who, perhaps unintentionally, use them to define magic in general or Greco-Roman magic eventually find themselves in an embarrassing position or contradicting themselves.

Doxically – maintains that Christ was a magician and Simon a divine being: M. Smith, Clement of Alexandria and a Secret Gospel of Mark, Cambridge Mass. 1973; Id., Jesus the Magician, S. Francisco 1978; Id., The Account of Simon (n. 179), 140–51. On the subject of Jesus, Smith’s arguments apply only to exorcisms, while in the case of other rites, arbitrary comparisons with magical papyri are made. Smith has noted, probably correctly, a gradual tendency in Christian authors to eliminate all forms of ritual that might appear to be magic (both in stories about Jesus and in the approach of Christians to others).

§ 66. Antithesis between magic and Christianity

Where can Gnosticism be placed, in the light of this glaring dichotomy? The answer to this question is extremely important and needs to take as many different factors into account as possible. According to the heresiologists many heretics called themselves Gnostikoi, meaning “those who possess Gnosis”, in other words “those who know the truth”. Plotinus, who was not a heresiologist, also knew about the Gnostics, but Roman legislation, Imperial Age historiography and pagan propaganda were not familiar with Gnostikoi. Legislation from Theodosius onwards began to persecute heretics, that is, the Christians who did not accept official dogmas. Among these, as we have seen, the Marcionites were specifically taken into consideration, as attested also by the inscription recording the freedom of worship granted by the empire to one of their villages and the attention they received in Theodosian laws against heresy. It is probable that many other Gnostic sects did not have a Marcionite-style organization and were placed in the category of Christians, pagans or Jews.

Polericists such as Celsus or Lucianus are only familiar with Christians, even though they may be discussing Gnostics. The distinction that was made, therefore, was between whether a person was a Christian or a pagan. A Gnostic had to be and still has to be defined primarily as a polytheist, a Jew or a Christian monotheist, with all the legal implications this entailed.

By its very nature, worship of the one Jewish god was restricted to the Jewish people and their descendants, with whom God had made a covenant. Only a form of heretical Judaism could allow ‘the nations’ to worship that god. This is why orthodox Jews were not much given to proselytizing. Also, it was difficult to instil into gentiles that unshakeable faith in a god who was capable of tormenting the just (Job) or favouring sinners (David); in order to believe in this god all notions of absolute justice and of his knowability had to be abandoned. The problem must have emerged in all its magnitude during the Hellenistic Age. Before that time a large number of diaspora Jews had been in contact with the Persian kingdom, where monotheism flourished. The Maccabean era created a deep divide, separating orthodox militant Judaism from Babylonian, Syrian, Anatolian and Egyptian Judaism, which had found a doctrinal middle ground.

---

987 Cf. K. L. King, What is Gnosticism?, Cambridge/Mass., London 2003. Quispel, Gnosis and the new Sayings of Jesus, in: Gnostic Studies, II (n. 50), 208–9, maintained that Jesus was a gnostic. Perhaps many ancient thinkers expressed a similar view, and consequently the Christians wanted to be distinguished from heretical Jews influenced by magic and astrology.


989 The charge of *nomen Christianum* made members of the sect liable to penal sanctions (until 313 AD); sometimes Judaism was granted privileges, and sometimes it was repressed by the public authorities.


991 The Jews of Babylonia (and obviously those of Asia Minor, which was governed
And lastly Christianity was a rigorous kind of reformed Judaism, but was open to gentiles. Christians could not serve two masters and had to renounce idols, gods and demons, whereas Gnostics had at their disposal the various manifestations of God, which were to be placed in the Chaldean tree of life and could be merged with pagan gods.

Christianity and Gnosticism spread energetically, one trusting in the Son of God, the other in the Father and his manifestations, particularly as the Anthropos and Sophia. In this way the Jewish god could become acceptable to the gentiles992. And in this way the Jews could be integrated into the Roman empire.

But acceptance of the Jewish god, the Son and Sophia occurred in widely varying degrees: from the magi and theurgists who exorcized and cast spells in the name of Yahweh, to the emperor Alexander Severus, who had the image of Christ in his lararium; from the Carpocratians, who placed Christ alongside Pythagoras, to the Gnostic Justin, who reinterpreted the labours of Heracles in a biblical light.

If we wanted to classify Gnosticism in terms of its relationship with magic, we would have to give each sect and each thinker a rating based on its degree of affiliation to the great Christian Church, which by definition is the negation of magic. On the one hand we would have Christianity (the verus Israel, the spiritual watershed in the history of the empire), and on the other polytheistic paganism, and we would place Gnostic sects and thinkers within these two categories. It makes very little difference, for practical purposes, whether we call them Gnostics, as some of them described themselves, or heretics, as the Christians and the Jews labelled them. All of them, without exception, shared one of more Gnostic ideas, but some of them took the Bible and the Gospels as their starting point and appropriated the gentiles' religious ideas, while others started from Homer or Plato or the Enûma Eliš and assimilated Hebraic religiosity. Here is an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Christians</th>
<th>Pagans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marcion</td>
<td>Valentinus Basilides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin</td>
<td>Ophites Nicolaitans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermetic</td>
<td>Chnoubis pagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exorcists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without question, the intermingling of Judaic cults and paganism inevitably gave rise to magic. This, of course, is the scale of values applied by Christi-
Classicism allowed numerous elements classified as magic by both pagans and Christians to remain hidden under the tip of the iceberg. We ourselves have neglected them, at least until the last two generations of scholars, who have opened up new avenues of research.

In Greek and Roman religion there was a vast repertoire of practices and beliefs that were classifiable as magic, in addition to magic in literature. But the ‘classics’ that we read are those that have been passed through the filter of medieval Christian tradition, which would never have permitted the dissemination of ‘demonic’ magical texts. Much of our documentation on ancient magic comes from magical papyri, gems and lamellae, from the crypt, so to speak, to which the Roman authorities and Christianity in particular relegated a vast amount of texts and objects, which were definitively prohibited and condemned under the late empire. However, it was Arab translations and recastings995 that brought magic texts back into circulation in the Western world. It must of course be assumed that a very high percentage of this literature was consigned to the flames. Only a slightly better fate was reserved for ‘natural’ magic texts: astrological texts, herbaries, bestiaries and lapidaries.

The triumph of Christianity has swept aside belief in gods who are immanent in nature, and there is no more religious dread of offending animals, plants, stones, rivers or lakes. There is not even a deity forbidding us to support unacceptable political regimes. Demons, too, inspire little fear, after centuries of exorcisms and rites to ‘seal’ anything that was frightening. The scientific rationalism that has prevailed since the 17th century has also swept away belief in natural magic. It is difficult, therefore, for us to enter into the ancients’ way of thinking, and to comprehend the stormy conflicts between pagans and Christians. Here, essentially, lies the difference between our notion of magic and the notion of magic in the late empire.

995 Especially the Picatrix.

Bibliography

S. Benko, The Libertine Gnostic Sect of the Phibionites according to Epiphanius, VigChr 21, 1967, 103–19.
—, Hauptprobleme der Gnosis, Göttingen 1907.
G. Casadio, Vie gnostiche all’immortalità, Brescia 1997.
R.P. Casey, Naassenes and Ophites, JThS 27, 1926, 374–87.
F. Cumont, La théologie solaire du paganisme romain, MAIBL 12/2, Paris 1909.
A. Dieterich, Abraxas, Leipzig 1891.
A. Dupont-Sommer, La doctrine gnostique de la lettre waw, Paris 1946.
A.-J. Festugière, La révélation d’Hermès Trismégiste, in four volumes, Paris 1950–53.
H. Gressmann, Das Gebet des Kyriakos, ZNW 20, 1921, 23–35.
M. Guarducci, Scritti scelti sulla religione greca e romana e sul Cristianesimo, EPRO 98, Leiden 1983.
A. von Harnack, Marcio: Das Evangelium vom fremden Gott, Leipzig 1921.
–, The Origin in Ancient incantatory voces magicae of some names in the Sethian Gnostic System, VigChr 43, 1989, 69–79.
H. Jonas, Gnosis und spätantiker Geist, i, Göttingen 1964.
H.S. Kvanvig, Roots of Apocalyptic. The Mesopotamian Background of the Enoch Figure and the Son of Man, WMANT 61, Neukirchen, Vluyn 1988.
H. Leisegang, Die Gnosis, Leipzig 1924.
B.A. Pearson, Gnosticism, Judaism, and Egyptian Christianity, Minneapolis 1990.
E. Peterson, El Óro, Göttingen 1926.
Bibliography

- Frühkirche, Judentum und Gnosis, Rome, Freiburg, Vienna 1959.
- Philonenko, L’anguipède alectorocephale et le dieu lao, CRAI 1979, 297–303.
- Quacquarelli, Il leone e il drago nella simbolica dell’età patriistica, QVetChr II, Bari 1975.
Passages

Abercius, see Vita Abercii
Act. martyricus Lugdun. 2,6: 84
Act. Mariana 36: 110
Act. Sylvestri: 21
Act. Petr. 8: 17 & 85
Act. Thomas 44: 215, see also Hymn of the Pearl
Alex. Pol. F 102: 146
Ambros., Ep. LXXIV 6,16: 15
Amm. XCVI 12,39: 8, XIX 12,10: 209, XXI 1,11: 199, XXII 6,24: 53, XXVI 3: 212, XXVIII 1: 212, XXIX 2,26: 214, XXX 5,11-12: 214, XXXVIII 8,11: 214
Anechoda Atheniensia I, 245-246: 150
Apoc. Adam 142
Apoc. Baruch 26
App., Syr. 54: 145
Apul., Apol. 42: 123, Mun. 27: 171, de Platone 11: 11-12: 171
Aristes, Epistula 16: 156
Aristoph., Plut. 640: 135
Aug., Quastest veteris et novi Test. 94,12: 5
Barn., Ep. 12,5: 194
Books of Ju2 II Jed 43: 137, see also 43
CCAG V 2, 131: 162, VIII 1: 162
Celsius, Athanasios logos 135
Chaldean Oracles 60
Cic., Rep. VI 17: 171
Cod. Th. 9,16-4-7: 213, 9,16.13: 213, 9,16.7: 213, 9,37.2: 209, 16,10.7: 208, 16,10.10-11: 209
Commod., Carm. apol. 941-60: 26
Corpus Herm. I (Poimandres) 6: 135, I 26: 107, see also 87, XXIX 3 A, 7: 69
Cyr., Juln. IX 300a: 96
Damascius fr. 56: 59, fr.98: 8, in Platat., Parm. II 37: 116, 5: 113
Dion. Areop., see Ps. Dion. Areop.
Discourse on Eight and Nine 111
Eighth Book of Moses 57, see PGM XIII
Enoch, 1Enoch 1-36: 55, 1Enoch 60, 7-9: 94 & 144, see also 58, 84
Ephaestion IV 1: 63
Ephraem, Hymn. contra haereses 4-10: 47, 55: 23
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Page 233</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Severus 124, 220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria 61, 125, 128, 153, 155, 160, 185, 217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandros 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allogeneis 129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altabaoth 157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amasia 136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonius 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatolia 111, 127–131, 133, 135, 155, 159, 203, 219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchouros 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoch 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoubis 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropos 51–52, 83, 87, 102, 112, 124, 131, 168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antilibanos 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antinous 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antioch 21, 27, 125, 127, 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus III 122, 124, 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus IV 146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anu 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anubis 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apameia 27, 124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apameia Kibotos 124, 143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apedemak 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apelles (the Marcionite) 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphrodite 75, 165, 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollo 45, 53, 56, 87, 109, 114, 121, 135, 147, 153, 167–169, 186, 188, 200, 204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollonius of Tyana 213, 216–217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostles 33, 41, 83, 125, 181, 208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apronius 212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apuleius 216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabia 9, 132, 222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ararat 143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbatheia 114, 157, 191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archontic Gnostics 107, 129, 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arco 76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areus 146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arial or Aariel 71, 75, 175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arimanus or Ariman 45, 171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristotle 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arka 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armazel 166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artapanus 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemis 147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepius 64, 123, 128, 130, 134–135, 158, 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Minor (see also Anatolia) 43, 50, 58, 124–132, 136, 140–148, 158, 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspar 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assur 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assyria and Assyrian 51, 53, 95, 103–105, 112, 162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astaphaeus or Astaphaioi 38, 71, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athalia (see also Aitalia) 162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athena 124, 142, 147, 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens 168, 210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlas 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attalids 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attis 87, 102, 124, 127–128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atum 112, 116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audius (or Audi) 15, 51, 89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus 48–49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aulokrene 124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurelian (emperor) 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aureli 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autogenes 102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azazel 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylia (Saint) 121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon 11, 13, 18, 46–48, 52–53, 58, 95, 103, 122, 130–131, 142, 145, 157, 163, 199, 203, 219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaam 122, 133, 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsames or Balsamus, see also Bahal Shamin 60, 166, 176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Jesus 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Kokhba 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbelo 33, 93, 108, 136, 143, 166, 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbeloiote Gnostics 33, 90, 100, 102, 137, 166, 193, 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barchuch 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkababas 126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baruch 102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bël 163, 176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beliar 132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardesanes of Edessa 15, 23, 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basilides 81–83, 203, 220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basilidians 5, 43, 138, 193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastet 74–75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baucis 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beelzebub 202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behemoth 12, 94, 98, 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bendis 210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berossos 53, 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bes 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth Alpha 56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bithynia 9, 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borborites 35, 137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bôs 177–178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bous 177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bratha 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brimô 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubastis 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byzantium, Byzantines 213–214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesarea Maritima 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cain 11, 33, 40, 106, 140, 154, 162, 164, 166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cainites 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cainites (women) 144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callimachus 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callinicum 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calicadnos 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campana (via) 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canahah 94, 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canopus 20–21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cappadocia 132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Names

Norea (see also Horaia) 143
Nile 13, 21, 62, 84-85, 126
Nicopolis 136
Nicostas 139
Nicolaitans or Nicolaites 5, 7, 33, 43, 238
Ophites (see also Ahura Mazda)
Orontes 27
Orites 113
Osis 64-65, 74, 84, 127, 149-150, 152, 169-171, 185, 200
Ostanes 74
Palatine 53
Palestine 9, 54, 61, 80, 84-85, 126
Palmuya 163
Pan 149
Pantheos 112-114, 149-150, 153
Paradise 68
Parthians 51
Paul (Saint) 15, 23, 35, 41, 126, 130, 141-142, 144, 147, 182, 197, 203, 214, 221
Paulicians 9
Pelusium 188
Pergamum 122, 128-130, 136, 144, 220
Persephone 96
Perseus 68
Persia 9, 200, 206, 219
Pessinus 127-128
Petebe 72
Peters (Saint) 21, 110, 217
Phalasarma 162
Phanes 113, 172, 197
Pharisees 45, 202
Phibionites 35, 102, 136-137, 158, 169
Philadelphia 122, 177
Philemon 142
Philip the Arab 124, 136
Pheonicians 95
Phoenix 92 188
Phosphorus 179
Phou 178
Phre 74
Phrygia 60, 123, 124, 127, 135, 143, 146
Pibechis 95
Pionius 148
Pistis 166-167
Pitys 74
Plane 169
Plato 169, 220
Polykarpos 168
Posidonius 171, 199
Prisesos 142
Priscillianus 45
Proclus 63, 211
Prodocus 44
Prognosis 98
Prometheus 142
Protestant Reform/Church 206, 208, 221
Protostos 164, 168
Protopagonos 113, 154
Ptolemy IV 156
Ptolemy V 156
Ptolemy VII 156
Ptolemy VIII 108
Pyrra 143
Pythagoras, (neo)Pythagorean 104, 109, 112, 169, 220
Python 167
Quadi 208
Quites 15
Ra, see Rê
Rabbula 8
Raphael 121
Raphael 25
Rê 74, 113, 191
Red Sea 26, 29, 188
Renaissance 212
Rhea 169
Rhodon 15
Rhoudoz 172
Romans and Romans 21, 49, 81-82, 86, 124, 128, 141, 145-146, 153, 169, 204-210, 214, 221-222
Sabazius 49-50, 210
Sabattistai 50
Sakka 74
Salmon 57, 159
Samael 33, 37, 106
Samannad 106
Samaritans 80, 146, 156
Sambias 123
Sambathee or Sambethe 123
Sambayton 25
Samothracia 127
Sangarius 127
Sarapis 45, 77, 84, 109, 156-158, 200
Sarburg 13
Sardis 122
Satia 93, 110, 122, 129, 136, 144
Saturn 49, 82-83, 89, 96, 112, 165, 171, 174, 204
Saturninus 82
Selene 96, 178
Seleucia on the Tigris 53
Seleucids 124, 145-146
Seleucus I 145
Sem 146
Senna 71
Sennacherib 132
Septimius Severus 124
Seth (Egyptian god) 73, 129, 170, 179, 186-187
Seth (Patriarch) 54, 58, 79, 129, 139-141, 145, 204
Severi 47
S.Giorgio (Trentino) 75
Shamash 55
Sicily 214
Sidon 20, 146
Sigé 166, 190
Silla 141
Silvester 21, 132
Simon Magus 5, 42, 48, 88-89, 103, 217-218
Simon (high priest) 146
Sina 73
Names

Sippar 55
Sisinnius (Saint) 215
Smyrna 122
Socrates 28
Solomon 69, 73, 91, 149–150, 164, 197, 215
Son of Man 51
Sophia 19, 36–37, 52, 75, 83, 90, 97–103, 109, 112, 128, 147, 167, 192–193, 201, 205, 220
Son of God 51
Sophia 19, 36–37, 52, 75, 83, 90, 97–103, 109, 112, 128, 147, 167, 192–193, 201, 205, 220
Souriel 75, 121
Spartans 146
Spartoi 146
Stoicism 199
Stratiotikoi 102, 136–137, 158
Sumerians 27
Sibyl 123
Sidon, Sidonians 122
Syene 62
Sylvester (Pope) 21
Synesis 101
Synamda 22
Tabor 74
Taphabaoth 121
Tartarus 29, 39, 97–99, 106–107, 120
Tascodrougites 138
Tatian 15
Tefnout 112, 115
Teos 210
Tepiach 173–176, 178–183, 201
Thaddeus 16
Thauthabaoth 121
Thesauri (Boeotia) 146
Thesbaus (Egypt) 156
Thegri 17
Theoctistus of Cappadocia 9
Theodore of Cappadocia 7–10
Theodosius I (emperor) 31, 208–210
Theodosius II (emperor) 219
Theos 123
Thomas 4, 6, 13, 16, 21, 24, 40, 42, 67, 83, 130, 221
Thoth 51, 70, 176–180, 182, 186, 188–189, 202
Thrasyllos 210
Thyatira 122–123, 129, 144
Tiamat 97
Tiberius (emperor) 210
Timotheus 138
Tios 136
Tomis 20
Tran 80, 82, 86, 124, 153, 193
Tralles 127
Taurus 28, 213
Trebosian Gallus 124
Trentino 76
Tripolitania 188
Tycha 177, 187
Typhon 27
Valens (emperor) 213–214
Valentinian (emperor) 208–209, 213–214
Valentinus 81–83, 88–89, 111, 203, 220
Venus 204
Vespasian 81, 84, 86, 124, 158, 197
Vesta 21
William of Auvergne 212
Wisdom 103
Word (logos) 36
Yahweh, see God (Hebrew)
Zaccheans 137
Zacharias (or Zacharias) 125
Zeus 27, 38, 76, 112, 123, 127–128, 135, 137, 147, 156–157, 197
Zion 78
Zoee (see also Eve) 19, 36–37, 112
Zoroaster 44–45, 54, 59, 87, 144, 202, 204
Zoroastrians 7

Subjects

Aberraberra 186
Abalanathanabal 103
Abraxas 21, 43, 83, 150, 166, 172, 185, 192, 195, 201, 203
Aeons 93, 98, 102, 111
Agrammamcharei 93
Aionopolokrator 167
Akrourobore 96, 172
Alleluia 202
Almond tree 127–128
Amen 110
Amenet(e) 186, 190
Amulets 43, 72, 165
Angels 43, 55, 72, 75, 82, 84, 93, 144, 155, 175, 179, 201, 204
Anti-semitism 81
Apoktakites 86
Archangels 114, 121, 179
Archievangelos 145
Ark of Noah 124, 129, 143, 145
Asalas 139
Asclepieium 122
Atalu 163
Baboon 149–150, 152–153, 169, 180, 185–186
Bainchooch 110, 119–120, 158, 166, 202
Bakaxichych 117–118, 174, 202
Baptism 43, 214
Barphameth 166
Basklet (of the sacred serpent) 32
Bears (see also Ursas) 160, 167, 172
Beast (Apocalypse) 16, 67, 109–110
Bowls (magic) 52
Box (of the sacred serpent) 10, 39
Brain 88–90
Breastplate (of the high priest) 56
Bull 121
Bythos 202
Cabbalah 52, 103–105
Catacrat 156
Cerebrum 88
Chainchooch 120, 166
Charakteres 68, 109–110, 150, 180, 183, 203–204
Chi 106, 166
Child 77
Church (catholic) 17, 24, 81–83, 86, 107, 135, 206–207, 216, 218, 220
Circumcision 81
City of God 86
Covenant 81
crocodile (falcon-headed) 114
Crown 37, 161, 181, 196–197
Cynocephalus, see baboon
dance of Jesus 181
Decad 114
Decans 61, 69, 135, 173, 175–178, 180, 182
Demurje 87, 106, 166, 181
deus otiosus 202
Deuteronomy curses 60
Diat 116
Diagramm of the Ophites 96–118
Digamma 115, 158
dis episkeia 116
docetism 127
dominica 195
donkey 70
Doxai 167
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dragon (constellation) 37, 84, 88, 160–162, 166, 182, 193, 196–198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dragon 17, 20, 61, 65, 94, 97, 106, 118–119, 132, 157, 188–189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eagle 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eclipses 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emperor 16, 86–87, 148, 213–214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encephalon 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engonasis 161, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennead 90, 116, 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enneamorphos god 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epilepsy 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ether 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucharist (Gnostic) 9, 32, 193–194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evemerism 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evil Eye 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exorcism 11, 59, 65, 131, 158, 176–178, 182, 201, 203, 208–209, 214, 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcon 186, 188–189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcon-headed god 96, 189–190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s name 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fever 110, 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formulæ (see also spells) 44, 59, 76, 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentiles 128, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giants 65–68, 70, 92, 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gigantomachia 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gugantorekta 65, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goeteia 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harlot 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebdomad 33, 112, 115, 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hekatomachine 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hermaphrodite 127–128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hieroglyph 48, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hippocentauroi 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho ôn 68, 174–176, 179, 182, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hysterór 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laberramenhtô 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idolatry 17, 20, 30, 84, 122, 147, 203, 206, 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>images 43, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intestine 90–91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iota 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>istên etlu 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaph 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappa 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratagas or Keratagras 117–118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kœstês himâs 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilbit 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King of Heaven 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinship 145–147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosmokrator 43, 62, 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamella 48, 162–163, 201, 213–215, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lararum 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, see Mosaic Law 10, 73, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leech 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo (sign) 62, 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leontocephalous gods 62, 70–75, 77–79, 85, 134, 155, 158, 164, 167, 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lethexanax 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letter of the Spirit 11, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leusiboras 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lex cathartica in Cyrene 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libra 178, 180, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion of God 71, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion of Judah 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion 8, 79, 119, 121, 164, 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion-headed gods, see leontocephalous gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locusts 17–18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love-feast for union 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyre 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magic books 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mathematici 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matter 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medulla 88–89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memnonian sceptre 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mene: 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meneus 173–175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merkabah 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messianism 80–81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minim 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon 135, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaic Law 10, 73, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mysteries of Saturn 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nahash 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naôs 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephilim 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of the Beast 110, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nûn 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omega 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who is, see Ho ôn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onokentauroi II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiouchos 37, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphism, orphic 113, 154, 197–198, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oourhôsos 9, 12, 16, 19, 48, 93, 95–97, 106, 148–151, 153, 162–163, 167, 175, 201–203, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagoure 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantokrator 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pataeaus 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phallos 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharanx 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phlox 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phos 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phylakterion 43, 62, 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physis of Sophiâ 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillar of equilibrium 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planets 87, 166, 179, 199, 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneuma 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pole (cosmic) 63, 167–168, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polokratôr 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pork 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porneia 122, 125–126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powers 84, 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principalities 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protogenetor 76–78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protopator 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteus 94–95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renuntiantes 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhomphaia 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river 11, 24–30, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robe (white) 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rooster (snake-footed) 65, 73, 150–151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabbath 49, 112, 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambatiké synodos 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 11, 25, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saviour 79, 121, 194, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scarab 185, 188, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpio 162, 177–178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scorpions 28, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seal of Solomon 110, 118–119, 159, 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seals 18, 21, 119, 173, 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sebomenoi ton tehôn 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed (see also sperm) 127, 140, 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semen (see also sperm) 88, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senta 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sephiroth 103–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septem Triones 166, 196–197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serapeum 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seraphim 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent (brazen) 10, 46, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent (Devil) 12, 35, 46, 85, 130, 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent (imperfect) 37, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent (king of heavens) 32–34, 95, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent (perfect) 37, 110, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpent (Pychic) 109, 114, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpents 28, 107, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesengenbarpharanges 120, 166, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigmoi 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign of Chnoubis 68–69, 109–111, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snake, see serpent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
snake-headed gods 185–186
spells (see also formulae) 43–44, 46, 162
sperm (see also seed and semen) 89, 137, 139–140
spinal column 72, 88–90
spirits 43, 46
stability 139–140
steles 142, 148–153
stomach 63–64, 69
Sun 163, 195
sword 102
sybilline prophecies 123
synagogue 8, 53, 56, 123, 145
syngeneia 145–147
Syriac 143
tail 91, 137
tannim 94
Taurus 177
temples 82, 150–153, 210
Tetrakys 115
Theta 96
theurgists 60
Thobarrabau 191

Subjects

throne of Satan 122
tower of Babel 11, 65, 70
transfiguration 73
tree 164
tree of life 101–105, 111
two powers in heaven 77–78, 219

Ursa minor (see also Bears) 166
uterine gems 64

warrior god 70, 77–78
Waw 183, 203
whale 17, 95
womb 36
women 84, 143–145
worm 11, 91–92, 158

Yessemmigadon logos 96
Yod 109
Yoke 162
young god 77–78, 170

Zagoure 191
zodiac 34, 37, 43, 56, 61, 87, 94–95, 99, 106, 159, 170–171, 173, 178, 197

Bremer, Jan Maarten: see Furley, William D.
Hahn, Johannes: see Aland, Barbara
Kranchnich, Torsten: see Die ikonoklastische Synode von Hierieia 754.
Ronning, Christian: see Aland, Barbara
Volume 12.
Schäfer, Alfred: see Egelhaaf-Gaiser, Ulrike
Schubert, Christoph: see Die ikonoklastische Synode von Hierieia 754.
Sode, Claudia: see Die ikonoklastische Synode von Hierieia 754.
Stockhausen, Annette von: see Die ikonoklastische Synode von Hierieia 754.
Volume 6.
Der Tractatus Tripartus aus Nag Hammadi Codex I (Codex Jung).

For a complete catalogue please write to the publisher
Mohr Siebeck – P.O. Box 2030 – D–72010 Tübingen/Germany
Up-to-date information on the internet at www.mohr.de