



219 Noah looks at the dove returning with a branch indicating that the new life can begin after the cataclysmic flood. God has given this blessing to Noah from above, while those who did not follow Truth lay dead under the veil of water. The text says, "O Lord give peace in our time for there is none other that fightest for us, but only thou, O Lord."

Noah is the survivor of the great flood because God had given him the wisdom to build the ark. God did this because Noah had lived a dharmic life.



220 Noah had taken on board the Ark or Box all the pairs of opposites of the animal world, and thereby the pairs of opposites in the DNA molecules, and these are symbolic of the pairs of opposites of the Mind which are the expressions of the basic opposite creating act of viewing. Note the monster's head on the prow of the Ark.

The ark is the carrier of the secret of yoga. It is at once the source and the dissolution of life.



221 After being lead to safety, Noah presents a sacrifice to God.

Noah, having been saved by God, surrenders completely to Him.



222 Partly faded on the left is Noah, having tended the grapevine, drinking the wine, goblet in hand, in a drunken dance.

Noah gets "drunk" on the divine wine, the nectar of immortality.



223 Noah falls into trance half naked, while scandalized women in the doorway behold the scene. Ham shows an insolent gesture against his father, while Shme and Japheth, his dutiful sons, cover the old man.

He falls into the swoon of the first stage of samadhi while his sons protest his secret.



224 During the Great Flood, Manu and his Sanatana Dharma version of the ark are pulled to safety by Matsya, the fish. This intelligent fish who saves Manu is an incarnation or avatara of Vishnu, Lord Matsya.

The Indian Noah is Manu.



225 Here Matsya is guiding Manu to land. Vishnu had nine other well known incarnations

Matsya pulls Manu's ark to land. Matsya is the divine sakti moving in the chest.



226 Clockwise from Matsya is Kurma, the tortoise, whose shell supports the Holy Mountain, Mandara, the churning rod; Varaha, the boar, who saves the earth from the nether regions; Nrisimha, the half-lion, who bifurcated the demon Hiranyakashipu with his nails; Vamanadeva, the dwarf, who begged three steps of land from Bali; Parashurama, who annihilated the baron class 21 times; Rama, who, with Sita, killed the demon Ravana; Krishna, who held aloft for seven days the Govardhana Hill to protect his disciples from Indra's inundation, Buddha, Kalki of the white horse who is to annihilate all un-god-men at the end of the Kali Yuga.

From Matsya in the lower left corner, clockwise, is; the sakti churning the ocean of potentiality which produces wealth; then the disciplined sakti, the boar which uplifts the sexual energy; then nrsimha, the man-lion energy of sakti that destroys the urge for creation; then vamanadeva, the dwarf who, through yogic techniques mastered the three worlds of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva; then parasurama whose energy dissolves all ambition; then Sita-Rama who dissolves all desire; then Krishna whose divine energy of love causes spontaneous upward flow of sakti; then Buddha whose sattvika sakti is bliss; ananda; and finally Kalki whose destructive power annihilates the ego.



227 This massive bronze Kashmiri frame of the avatars of Vishnu has Vishnu at the apex, with Shiva immediately beneath him.

Here are shown these various manifestatiosns of Vishnu. Vishnu is the energy of God.



228 This detail has the boar incarnation at the left and the man-lion avatara at the right.

Study the detail of the boar and man-lion avatars of Vishnu and make a list of each factor. Reflect on their esoteric meaning.



229 In the middle or Vishnu section of the Kayavarohana Yoga Temple is this Vishnu surrounded by an avatara frame.

Vishnu in the Kayavarohana temple. The discus is the energy form of the lotus both held in left hands.



230-232 The various representations of these incarnations surround the central column.

Note here that a mace has replaced the lotus in Vishnu's lower left hand. He also holds a lotus and a conch on the right side. Do some research and determine the name of this form of Vishnu.



231 Again the weapons of Vishnu have changed hands. These various forms represent different stages of yoga and how the energy (sakti) is working.

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232 What is the name of this form of Vishnu?

Again the weapons of Vishnu have changed hands. These various forms represent different stages of yoga and how the energy (sakti) is working.



233 Radha and Krishna.

Again the weapons of Vishnu have changed hands. These various forms represent different stages of yoga and how the energy (sakti) is working.



234 Sita and Rama.

What is the name of the mudra of the right hands of these deities?



235 Rama led a life of perfect dharma.

Here Rama holds his bow with his left hand. There are ten main mudras, try to determine which one is represented by this.



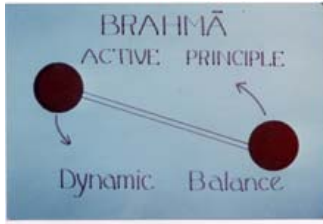
236 The ancient yogis knew that there is only one God, but that he could have many names and many forms. Here, the three main forms are summarized as Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma, throwing flowers down from heaven.

When Sita garlands Rama with a mala of flowers, the same mudra as in the previous picture is symbolised. Now, Rama holds his bow in his right hand.



237 Vishnu is the contracting or together principle: the willful, disciplined, celibate, upright, white, shining, tranquil, controlled one of centripetal force that leads to understanding between individuals and the maintenance of the universe.

When the flow of relationship meets between one individual and another, the resulting compression is called Vishnu.



238 Brahma is the active principle: the changing, busy, passionate, rotating, dynamic balance that makes things appear to exist.

When a bond is formed between two individuals, creation, existence or matter is created. This

balance is called Brahma.



239 Shiva is the dissolving principle that ends the eons and, in his female form Kali, brings the great flood to purify the world of all evil by her centrifugal force.

When the bond is dissolved and the compression released, the energy vanishes along with beingness itself. This dissolution is called Shiva or, in terms of energy, Kali or Time.



240 The three heads of Mahashvara, the Great Lord, show these three aspects of God: Creator, Sustainer and Dissolver.

These three aspects of the One God are shown here as the supreme form of Shiva.



241 Again, these three principles are present in the murti of Lakulisha, also known as Brahmeshwara.

The contents of the priesthood secrets of yoga should not be discussed with those who are not in your priesthood. The citron stands for the gonads.

The staff for the phallus. The salagrama for the clitoris.

CONDITIONS OF NATURE.		
CONDITION	GOD	GUHA
Dissolved	Shiva	Tamas
Existent	Vishnu	satvas
Creating	Brahma	Rajas

242 So nature, the female aspect of Brahman, God, can have three conditions: dissolved, in Sanskrit, tamas; existent, satvas; and creating, rajas.

The three aspects of God are conditions of Nature. They are apparent and not ultimates.



243 In this magic diagram or yantra of Ganapati, all three principles or aspects are brought together, showing the identity of the macrocosm and the microcosm, thus depicting Brahman or God.

Correlate the chart on Sanskrit sounds and letters and this yantra until you see the relationship

