

I have to agree with Samuel Noah Kramer, depicted in this YouTube video provided by Willem Coetzee, since I've already come to a similar conclusion.



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JUL 25, 2026



The practitioners of the Transcendental Meditation Sidhi program, particularly the flying sutra of Maharishi Patanjali, describe their personal experience of levitation as being suffused with: “bubbly bliss”. A statuette of an ancient Minoan woman sitting on a swing had the symbolic inscription of two birds, one bird at the top of each of two pillars (upon which is hung her swing-set). And the standard

interpretation of these two pillars and their birds (who are perched atop them) come with our label of: “divine epiphany”, but with a cultural baggage as to how to interpret this symbolism.



To wit:

Divine epiphany refers to a moment when a deity reveals themselves to a human, often carrying significant cultural and religious implications, particularly in ancient Greek thought.

Definition and Significance

A **divine epiphany** is a manifestation of a deity to a human, often characterized by a sudden realization or insight regarding the divine. In ancient Greek culture, these moments were not only religious experiences but also served to reinforce social and political structures. They were integral to understanding the relationship between mortals and the divine, revealing much about the beliefs and values of the society. [Academia.edu+1](#)

Historical Context

In ancient Greece, epiphanies were embedded in cultural narratives and were often used by the socio-political elite to maintain power structures. The gods who were prone to epiphany, such as Zeus and Athena, would appear in various forms, often during critical moments, such as battles or sacrifices, to guide or influence human actions. [Academia.edu+1](#)

Forms of Divine Epiphany

Divine epiphanies could take various forms, including:

- **Anthropomorphic:** The deity appears in human form.
- **Zoomorphic:** The deity manifests as an animal.
- **Amorphous:** The deity appears in a non-physical form, such as light or a vision. [brynmawr.edu](#)

Cultural Impact

The concept of divine epiphany has had a lasting impact on literature and art, influencing how deities are portrayed and understood in various cultural contexts. It highlights the interaction between the mortal and immortal realms and serves as a narrative device to explore themes of power, morality, and the human condition. [oup.com+1](#)

In summary, divine epiphany is a rich and complex concept that reflects the interplay between the divine and human experiences, particularly in ancient Greek culture, where it played a crucial role in shaping religious thought and societal norms.

Quoted from above Bing search:

"Divine epiphany refers to a moment when a deity reveals themselves to a human."

In transcendental meditation, this refers to transcending: aka. samadhi.

Now, how different are these two statements from one another when we break down their word-for-word interpretation according to the specialist concepts among practitioners of meditation?

divine = bliss

epiphany = bubbly

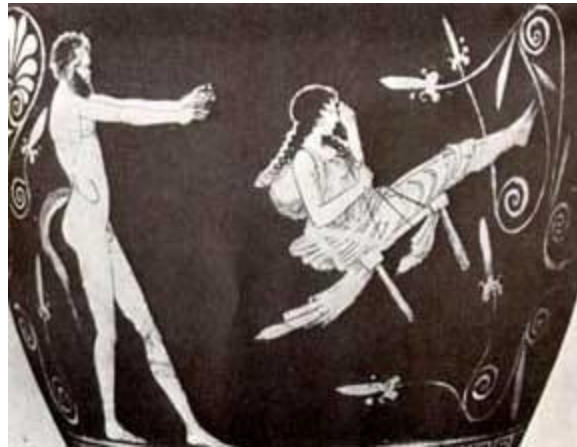
a transcendental experience

Besides, ancient peoples did not have access to closed cell foam with which to practice their flying sutra to ensure a safe landing upon liftoff and loss of momentary purity of consciousness necessitating a cushioned landing pad (much like the "flying carpet" of ancient times?).

So, the lady on the swing was doing the next best thing: her personification as a pendulum hanging from a fixed point which allowed for her angular, pendulous rotation of her swing-set allowed her to safely practice her levitation sutra without worrying about her abrupt landing onto any hard surface should she lack the consciousness to maintain her levitating state and, thus, fail to "hover" — which is considered to be a successful step in the development of this artistry subsequent to merely lifting up off the ground.

Like Samuel Noah Kramer, I have to agree to disagree with our standard/conventional interpretation of this one type of artifact

surviving from ancient times:



... in that even the people who crafted these later artifacts may not have accurately known what their predecessors knew.

We're talking about ancient peoples living prior to the advent of our "modern" era, namely: the Kali Yuga. An era which is not marked by ignorance and suffering and a lifespan which is shortened to 100 years (if we're lucky) while ancient peoples of the Treta Yuga (immediately prior to the Kali Yuga) lived for an average of 1,000 years (Biblical Methusaleh). Earlier yugas, then the Treta, had even longer lifespans among their peoples.

So, of course we have a narrow lens of perception. That almost goes without saying.

Thanks go to [Willem Coetzee](#) for this link.