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Preprint · April 2017

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The legend of Annu-Nagi, Mythology and History of Naga People and last Queen Gaidinliu of Naga People of India:

By: Bipin Shah

April 2017

Abstract:

Zecharia Sitchin, avowed believer in Biblical stories had proposed that in our distant past, we were visited by alien beings from the 12th planet of our solar system, named “Niburu” of our solar system, who were the founders of most civilizations, but specifically that of Ancient Sumer. Boulay speculated using Bible as a source that these beings were reptilian. Boulay argued that there were numerous references in ancient accounts, including the Bible, that showed that some of our ancestors, including Noah, still showed physical marks of their reptilian origins. we were a genetic manipulation of humanoids and Nibirian reptilians was his conclusion. With flying soccer stories abound since 1970, the modern science has refuted those claims. NASA’s planetary explorations have revealed that there is more earth like planets outside of the solar systems where the existence of life is possible. AS of now, the solar system claims 8 major planets and five or more “dwarf icy” planets. “Makemake and Haumea are still smaller, while Eris is a little larger than Pluto. Three of these even have their own satellites. Undoubtedly more of these icy dwarf planets await discovery. For now, there are eight classical planets and five dwarf planets, making thirteen.”

Genetic science has identified with help of archeologists that there were various hominine species that existed on the earth prior to the appearance of the modern human. They named them as Neanderthal, Denisovan and some other unknown species. They disappeared from the earth, but the humans carry some of their genes. When these speculations were on the rise, the alternative thoughts on creation were evolved and anything resembling those are being discussed and evaluated. It appears that the fear of reptiles play an important role in world’s mythologies and were recorded as such. This article compares the similar mythologies in Hindu texts with other ancient civilizations. How they evolved continue to provoke the human thoughts and one can assume that in early history of humans the giant reptiles and birds played a fearsome role in human life. Jason Daley wrote in Smithsonian magazine based on archeological discovery that “About 115,000 years ago in what is now present-day Poland, a large bird ate a child. As Laura Geggel at [LiveScience](#) reports, it’s not known whether the bird killed the Neanderthal child or happened upon its body and scavenged its remains, but two tiny finger bones found by paleontologists tell a gruesome tale, all the same.”

Ancient Hindu Texts:

There are several Sanskrit and Pali words for snakes, serpents such as: Naga, Nagin, Sarpa,

Pannaga, Pannagi, Bhagvat and Bhogin. Linguistically, the Latin word serpentine or serpent is consistent with the “Sarpa” of Sanskrit. The serpent, or snake, is one of the oldest and most widespread mythological tales that existed since Sumerian times and is found in all ancient civilization. The word is derived from Latin serpentine, a crawling animal or snake. The Snakes have been associated with some of the oldest rituals known to mankind and represented the dual expression of good and evil spirits at the same time.

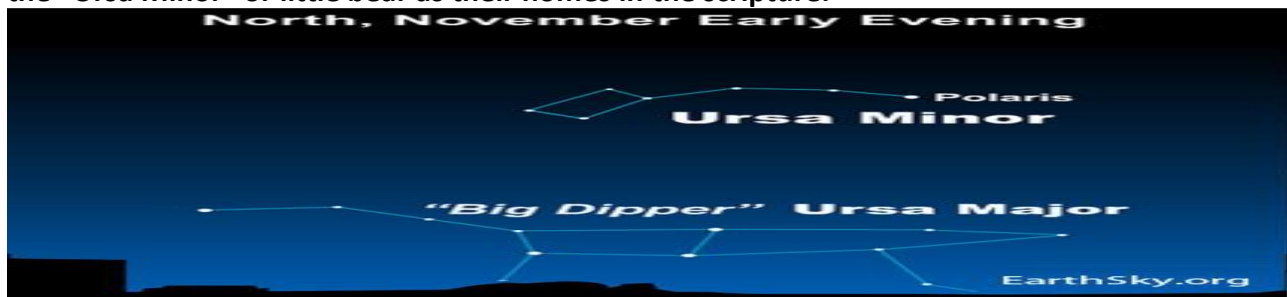
The earlier work on Genomic History of India, the author documented that Indians acquired a mixed population at earlier stage of the history, when subcontinent became a staging stop for early humans in the past 70,000-100,000 years ago. Some came as the Conquerors and, but more came as peaceful immigrants trying to escape strife, natural disaster or just to seek a better life. The migration initially was from the west and north of Asia. Over the centuries, the immigrants intermixed with the local inhabitants. They may have formed Proto- Harrapan and later proto-Sanskrit, Proto-Dravidian groups of India. These group of people formed the earliest communication languages. These language diversities are present in modern Indian languages. How India became the melting pot of various ethnicities is a subject of research. The information acquired through modern genetics is well documented in my earlier work.

https://www.academia.edu/7299351/Genetic_History_of_People_of_India

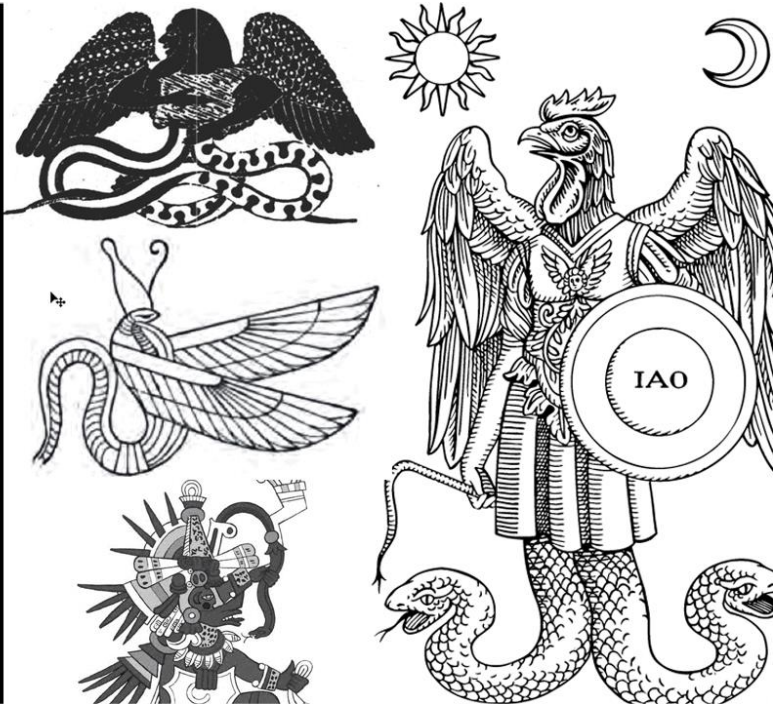
Sumerian God Anunnaki and Naga People’s Annunagi-worship of snakes:

The famous “Anu” or “Anunnaki” is a mythical god mentioned by the Sumerians and Akkadians in variant forms (such as Anunaki, Anunna, Anunnaku, Ananaki and Indian Annunagi and other variations) are a group of deities who resides in heavens or other planets or stars. In ancient Mesopotamian and in Vedic texts (i.e. Sumerian, Akkadian, Assyrian, and Babylonian, Proto-Vedic). The name is variously written as "da-nuna", "da-nuna-ke-ne", or "da-nun-na", meaning "princely offspring" or "offspring of Anu". The Appendix at the end of the article list hundreds of snake worshipping deities of the ancient world with reptilian features all around the world, practically in all the civilization. This is a mythical as well as mysterious due to commonality of themes across all cultures and civilizations. This is admittedly a mysterious phenomenon due to striking similarities.

Indian “Sapta Rishi” (Seven sages who wrote earlier scriptures like rig Veda) were assigned the “Ursa Minor” or little bear as their homes in the scripture.



Seven Sages of India resided in “Ursa Minor”



Reptilian and Bird features of Anunaki

Zecharia Sitchin's observations and interpretations of Anunnaki mean **"The name "Anunnaki" is generally believed to mean something to the effect of "Those from Royal Blood. Anunnaki can be interpreted as Annunagi"**. Many modern scholars disagree with him and his interpretations but cannot explain the widespread similarities and ritual practice throughout the world. The Oxford Companion to World Mythology describes the Anunnaki as the Sumerian deities of the old primordial line; they are "chthonic deities" of fertility, associated with agriculture first and eventually with the underworld, where they became judges. They take their name from the old sky god An (Anu).

This interpretation has some implication or relationship to Indian Puranic genealogy and mythology of Naga worship. The word Anu comes in the line of first Manu and brother of Puru, while Naga (snake) worship was common in ancient India and several Hindu deities from Jaina Tirthankara, Buddha, Shiva and Hindu Krishna had been associated with snake as the guardian companion.

Anantnag is a place in Kashmir going back to 5000 years in Kashmir's history, considered as the abode of **"blue God Shiva"** with serpent around his neck. Kashmir valley is filled with water streams and lakes where ancient Naga tribes used to reside as per Rajtarangni, an ancient chronicle of Kashmir. These ancient Naga people go back in time to the first king of Kashmir Gonanda-1, who fought in Mahabharata war.

According to Sitchin's interpretation, **"Anu" is assumed to be the name of the supreme god, and the epistemological meaning of Anu is the Lord, leader and king. As a personification of**

the heaven/sky, his kingdom was "in the expanse of the heavens", just like the Greek god Ouranos/Uranus. "Na", is either a verb or an adverb, meaning "to send". In many Akkadian, Sumerian, Assyrian and Old Babylonian texts and inscriptions, "Na" was written as "Ina", and meant in, from within, so on. "Ki", generally means "earth" in Akkadian and Sumerian, but also means "the underworld", "the netherworld", "the world of death". Maybe they regarded earth sometimes as the "world of death" because everything in the earthly "material world" eventually perishes."



Early Egyptian version



Mesopotamian version of Anunaki

Sitchin and others proposes that the mystery surrounding existence of vast number of

pyramids in all the continents that normally cannot be easily created by ancient humans without such high degree of precision of carving of the stone and science of the structure in absence of high technology. He advances his hypothesis that extraterrestrial being of reptilian look came from outer celestial bodies of the universe and created creatures on the earth including humans. Of course, this runs counter to traditional scientific theory of evolution and the science of anthropology and fossil of early humanoids. He certainly raises some important questions that falls into the category of mystery and myths and adds to the debate our existence.

The Indian literature is filled with similar imagination now regarded as myths but Indian tantric and transcendental meditation technique emphasizes that the soul can separate from the body and travels through the space and time in the universe to discover the secrets that are unknown to the ordinary humans. We are told that India's sages were capable of doing such acts and the knowledge of the scriptures derives from that. This revelation itself remains another mystery of the mankind. How Buddha, Mahavira, Jesus and other holy men can capture the description of the heavens and hells will remain a mystery for the mankind.

The religious beliefs of the ancient people of India over several millennia preceding the Saka era derived from the Vedic and epic literatures. These beliefs were expressed in a mythology of nature-gods related to the sun, sky, storm that was understood to affect the agriculture and grazing land for domesticated animals for sustenance and survivals. The ancient people also practiced the worship of serpents and epic literature describes the mythology. The Ancestral habitants of India resembled the ideas of the people of Elam and Chaldea with who they were already in Trade and cultural communication, but their reverence of serpents far exceeded the cultures of Mesopotamia. This perhaps can be attributed to simple reason that the snakes were more numerous and dangerous in India. The seal depiction showing the presence of serpents in India and other parts of Asia proves that point. The Anunnaki seal of Mesopotamia and Yogi Seals of Harappa are comparative examples.

Nagas (Serpents) in Mahabharata and Vedic Purana texts:

Many legends and stories are attributed to these ancient Naga people of India. In Epic literature describes that certain acts of these Naga people cannot be performed by the average human beings. When time demanded, they assumed the human form from time to time; and stories were told in the writings that the **'Naga-people appearing mysteriously and then escaping to the depths of the ocean. The Nagas are mentioned in the Puranas as a race of serpents (reptilians) who inhabited the "Patalaloka" or the nether regions.'** Mahabharata and Varaha Purana states that the Rishi Kashyapa begot the seven great serpents Vasuki, Takshaka, Karkota, Padma, Mahapadma, Sankhapala and Kulika by Dakshayani, the daughter of Daksha. The Nilamatapura, Rajtarangni and Mayasilpa gives the additional references of these great Nagas, presumed to be the ruler or chief of their tribes.

These texts further describe: "The color of Vasuki is pearl white; that of Takshaka glistening Red and he must have on his hood the mark of Svastika. The color of Karkota is black

and on his hood, there should be three white stripes; Padma is of the rosy hue of the lotus flower, with a white streak and adorned with coral ornaments. The color of Mahapadma is white with the mark of Trisula on his head; whereas that of Sankhapala, is yellow with a white streak on his hood; the color of Kulika is also red and his hood bears the mark of the crescent moon. All these seven serpents should have two tongues and two arms and a hood with seven heads held over their human heads bearing all these gems. They must all be clad in one or three coats and carry in their hands an Aksamala and a Kamandalu.”

From the author's perspective reading between the lines, the text describes the Naga tribes they encountered who once lived in Swat valley, Punjab and North West. They were the aborigines of India and their skin color varied from the white, Red and Dark with the admixture. The sign of Trisula, Swastika and crescent moon and dark blue complexioned resembles the Shiva tribe of the Northwest who were the followers of Shaivism. It is quite possible that epic texts may have grouped all different ethnic aborigine groups in to one label and called them “Naga” that also means naked without any cloth or minimum garments, even though they may have arrived and settled in India at different times of the history.

The Mahabharata story mentions these Nagas as the sons of Kadru and Kashyapa. During the historic period, many parts of India were predominantly inhabited by a race of men, who were known by the name of the Nagas and they are said to have formed the majority of the persons who joined the newly started Buddhist and Jainism. Ajivikas roots certainly lie with these group of ascetic “Naga” people, here Naga is a generic word used for all aborigines who barely had any clothing on the body. The Yogi Seal depiction and textual references attest to these viewpoints. At another point, Naga people are equated with kirata and Kinnaras of Mahabharata who lived on the edges of river Ganges.



Chaos monster and sun God in Mesopotamian mythology of Dragon

Ancient Nagas were widespread from Northwest as well as Andhra Pradesh of South. According to Puranic legend, the Naga race was almost exterminated by Aryan Janamejaya, the Kuru king, after burning of forest, who this time attacked and massacred Nagas at Takshasila, until a Brahmin Astika intertwined and stopped the massacre, whose mother was a Naga woman. This implies Aryan people were mixing with the natives.

The evidences from the Puranas and other sources show that the Naga kings ruled at Takshashila, Tankshar, Singhpur, Tonk, Mathura, Karkotanagar, Mathura, Indrapura, Padmavati, Kantipuri, Videsa, Purika, Nagpura, Nandi-Vardhan, Eran, Paithan, etc. During Mahabharata period, these Nagas were ruling in North West with their capital at Takshashila and at Patalpuri (Patali of Alexander) around present cities Karachi and Hyderabad in Sindh. From here they drifted to south and east i.e. from the Punjab to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in a time which cannot be ascertained now. The Puranas divide the Naga dynasty of Videsa into two parts: To the first part belonged those kings who flourished before the end of the Sunga with their capital at Videsa. The Kings before this period in the Naga dynasty were Sessa, Bhogin, Ramachandra, Nakhvan, Dhanavarman or Dharma Varnan and Vangara.

Matsya Purana states that during the dark ages of India the Nagas ruled for 100 years as

renegades (this because they were Buddhist). Later, it is said they purified themselves with water of the Ganges performed ten Ashvamedha Yajnas and were thus accepted, into the folds of Vaishnavism and Shaivism. The cult of Shiva also got associated with the Naga people in later ages as the shrine of Anantnag indicates.



Gathering of Naga Sadhu (Shiva followers) at Kumbh Mela festival observed Shaivism and ascetism.

These Naga tribes which were most addicted to cobra-worship in pre-history and were despised by the Brahmins of India. They were called Naga men or simply Nagas. This cult persisted in the remote antiquity to this day, and is especially prominent in the region of Indo-Tibetan-Burmese people, the area covering Indian provinces of Manipur-Mizoram, Myanmar and Thailand, where temples and archeological evidence of the snake-worship are found.

From additional archeological evidence, it can be established that they existed also with aborigines of Malaysia and ancient China. In earlier history, they may be the semi-civilized inhabitants of the Northwest that were largely a maritime people. Some of them may have lived along Indus-Sarasvati region, where they took to the sea and became the navigator to trade to Mesopotamia. Keeping in mind that we just yet don't know the identity of Indus-Sarasvati valley civilization, who built cities and perhaps ziggurats came from their ranks ?



Present Naga people and their principle domain

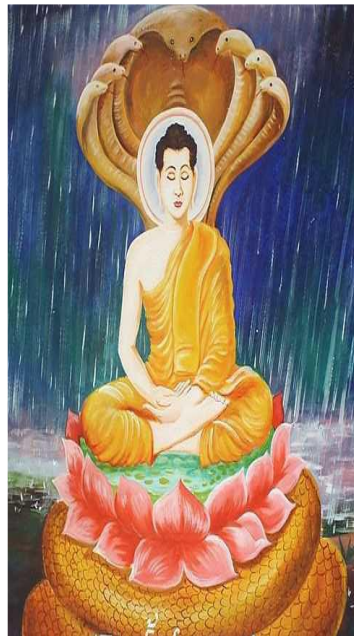


Serpent depiction in Temples of Malaysia, Cambodia and Thailand-Hindu and Buddhist



Snake worship in Naga Tribal region of India

Oldham maintains that as per the history and legend both, the Naga civilization of both Burma and Southeast Asia originated from the migrants from India who introduced the sedentary agriculture-based life as well as the notions of Naga (snake)-worship.



Greek Medusa and myth of other civilization Naga of Sri-Lanka

Snake with Shiva Lingam (Protection), Buddha sitting on Snake (Southeast Asia)

Kurus-Pandavas of Mahabharata, an Aryan clan, that came into conflict with Nagas for the possession of the land. During the ensuing struggles and fight, they killed each Naga, they encountered as per epic. However, despite this oblivious hostility, Mahabharata tells us the Arjuna fell in love with the Naga princess Ulupi for her beauty. It is interesting take that after taking her as a wife by Arjuna belonging to higher ruling Aryan class, he dumped her but used their son in the war of Mahabharata. When Aryans encountered the aborigines of India, they named them under different names that are not fully understood, Asuras, Kiratas, Nishadhas, Nagas and Rakshasas. Some of the references of Nagas we find in

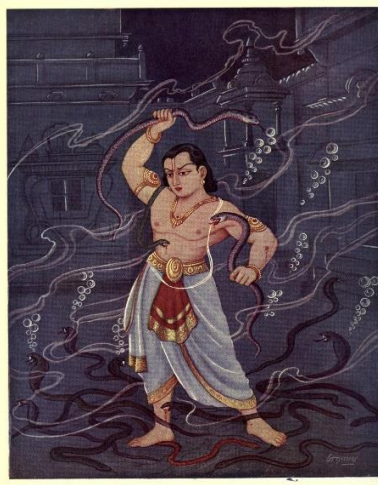
Mahabharata are confusing to the readers. Can Asura be interpreted as “Assyrian” enemy from Mesopotamian days or ancient Persians who worshiped “As(h)ur Mazda” or Vedic Yama (devil), the archrival of Vishnu and Indra(Hindu-Vedic deities). This also remains a mystery. Are these Nagas are people or snakes? At other places in epics and history, we find references that the Naga can talk to the people and even have matrimonial relationship with dominating Aryan tribe or Mediaeval Rajput Princes of India. Therefore, we must assume that they are the original inhabitants of India, that are described in the epics with certain myths.

We can also deduct that these people probably came before Aryan age but after decline of Indus-Sarasvati civilization, they may have scattered to various parts of India. Presently, we find them in the North east region of India.

Adi Purana describes the city of Naga as Bhagavati:

“beheld the region of serpents of infinite in length and breadth marked with hundreds of palaces and mansions with turrets and domes elegant in design surrounded by games (hunting) and entertainment (Open places).” Adi Purana also describes the cloth weaving industry of Nagas and adding to the above statement that Nagas were warrior and had splendid arms. Nagas were also described as fair skinned people. They probably lived in Northwest Punjab, Kashmir and Swat valley area that Aryans occupied in early period. Adi Purana and Mahabharata describe the episodes of burning of Khandwa forest: **“Arjuna and Krishna set fire to the forest and killed the Nagas and animals who tried to escape.”**

The scribe describes: **“While the forest was burning thousands of creatures, uttering frightful yells and began to run in all different direction clutching their babies, holding their youngsters and their aged parents.”** Takshaka who was described as chief of Nagas was not there but had gone to Kurukshetra but his son Asva Sena was killed in the fire. There are other references where Nagas are given the Aryan names like Shakuni, Shusena, Parasena and Virochana.



Krishna, Bhima and Arjuna on burning of Khandwa forest where Naga resided (MH-depiction)

It becomes evident with through the later archeological evidence that Ancient Naga people still exists in the northwest area and now of Mogoloid featured, Tibeto-Burmese group, who once were snake worshipper and spread across India. As Rajtarangni implies that early Kashmir was their first abode before they spread to other region of India and the places like Anantnag in the Kashmir region attest to their early history. All mythological tales are built up on that from other ancient mythologies as given in Appendix below. As far as India is concerned these prehistoric Naga still exists as a human being and are thought off as Proto-Polynesian race mixed with Proto-Caucasoid and proto-Asteroid people of ancient India to produce Indo-Tibetan-Burmese group of people whose culture and practice resembles each other's.



Images of Naga people (Indo-Tibetan-Burmese)



Present Naga land-tribal map

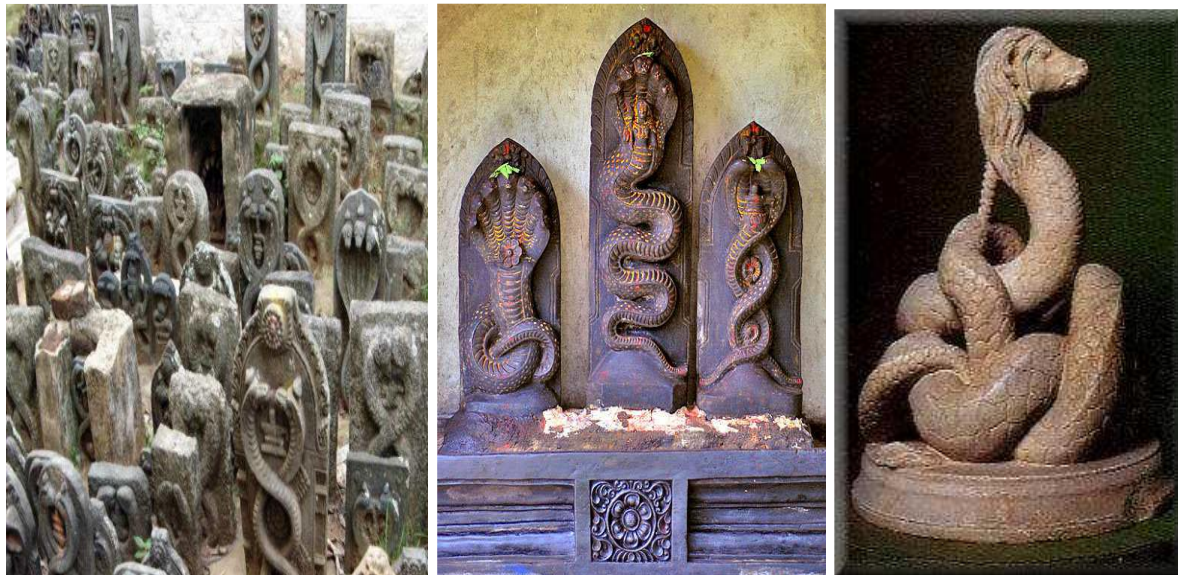
There are other hints and indications from the ancient texts:

1. Naga Ananta was the first king of Naga mentioned, the name was probably given by the Aryans.
2. Vasuki Naga had the kingdom near Kailash (connected with the legend of lord Siva that the author had previously identified as non-Aryan deity).
3. Takshaka was another famous Naga ruler and Takshashila may have been named after him and this is not far from Anantnag of Kashmir.
4. Karkota dynasty was a mixed Aryan-Naga dynasty and "Airavata" was (near river Ravi). This is where some of the legends come from. The important Naga people were given the Aryan names by Aryans, just like European did when they encountered American Indians in American continent. Their decedents still live in northeast of Indian states of Mizoram, Manipur along with Myanmar, Tibet and eastern region of Thailand.

As evident from archeological findings, the mythology of serpentine or serpents were common among the all the ancient civilizations, partly due to primordial fear of snakes or reptiles, as there was no recourse at that time to save the life, if bitten by snakes or similar wild poisonous reptiles. The larger reptile claimed the life of the humans.

These mythologies were presented in different forms with different civilization. We can conclude that Naga people existed from the time of ancient history to the modern time. Like everyone else, they adopted other cultures and the religious traditions over time from the other people. We do not know how long they were in India and how the mythology of snake worshipping originated but there is no question that aborigines of India and Southeast Asia at times were snake worshipper or worshipped totems.

The Buddhism and Jainism in their effort to convert these groups of people incorporated and adopted snake, serpent and Naga as the symbols in their religious depiction.



Naga (snake) worshipping in India- archeological evidence Naga statue in Romania



Jainism-Tirthankara on snake, Blue god Shiva with serpent Mesopotamia statue of snake



Jainism-Goddess, Tirthankara and snakes Serpents in China Buddhism Hindu Goddess Parvati with snakes

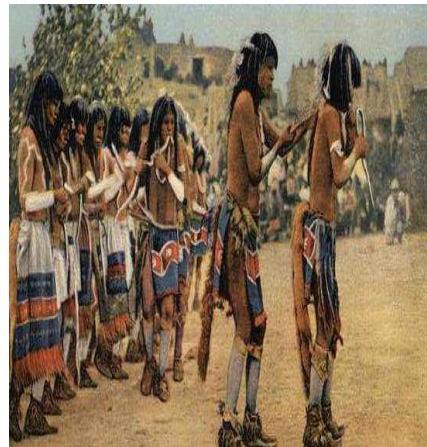
Dualism of Good vs. Evils:

This dualism of good and bad blended into one and that is unique with Serpent mythology and worship. The symbolic values that are associated with serpents are:

1. Fertility, 2.Guardianship, 3.Poison - Medicine, 4. Vindictiveness

Fertility:

The North American Hopi people perform an annual snake dance to celebrate the union of Snake spirit boy and Snake Girl from the underworld and to renew fertility of Nature. During the dance, live snakes were handled and at the end of the dance the snakes were released into the fields to guarantee good crops.

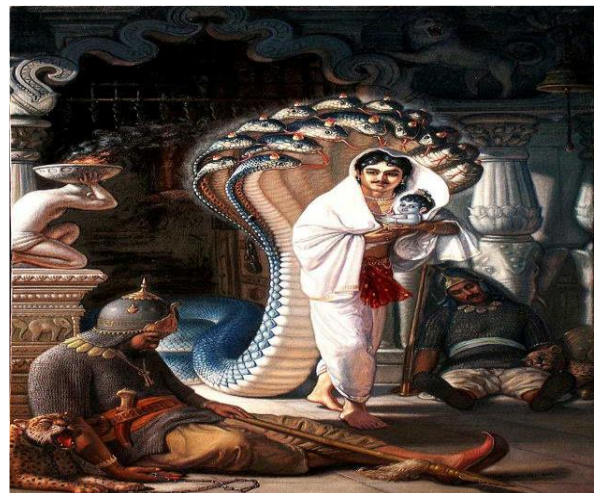


Hopi Indians and dancing ritual with snakes, American Indians also considered of early Mongoloid descent

This Native American tradition was a prayer to the spirits of the rain and the lightning with the hope that the rain may fall on the growing crops. In Sumerian and Biblical civilization, the snakes symbolized the umbilical cord, joining all humans to Mother Earth. The Great Goddess often had snakes as her companion twining around her sacred staff, Such as Babylon and ancient Crete (Greece). As snakes shed their outer skin and regenerate, the ancients considered that as recreation and rebirth, a symbol of fertility. In the Abrahamic monotheist religion, the serpent represented sexual desire. The Rabbinical tradition reaffirms that in the story of the Garden of Eden, the serpent represents sexual passion. In Hinduism, **Kundalini** is a coiled serpent, the residual power of pure desire.

Guardianship:

As per the story of Mahabharata, when baby Krishna was removed for his own safety from his ruthless uncle Kansa, his father was crossing the river with baby Krishna in a basket then a seven hooded serpent, a Good spirit, Shishu Naga was summoned to protect him. This is a perfect illustration of the Guardianship.



Miracle of Krishna- Prison break from ruthless Kansa, escape through crossing river Yamuna, guarded by snakes

In Jaina and Buddhist temples, the Buddha and Jina Tirthankara were all protected by hooded cobra snakes, sometimes multiheaded. The mythology is based on the characteristics of Cobra and Rattlers, who hold their ground and never retreat. An Angkor Wat Hindu temple in Cambodia, various stone carved God is protected by hooded snakes (Nagas). One of the Buddha motifs reminds us the story of the Buddha and the serpent king Mucalinda, as the Buddha sat beneath a tree engrossed in meditation. The serpent king came up from the roots of the tree to shield the Buddha from a tempest that was just beginning to arise.



Snake (Sisunaga) protecting Parsvanatha (Jain) and Buddha Greek and Roman Goddess with snakes

Poison and medicine:

The snake's venom that is neurotoxins, if untreated shuts down the nervous system of humans and other living preys. There are anti-toxins chemicals found within the plants and fungi that can counter the venom and its power to heal and extend consciousness of nervous system, so that the body can produce enough anti-bodies to neutralize the venom. The snakes were often considered one of the animals close to the divine. Asclepius, the God of medicine and healing, carried a staff with one serpent wrapped around it, which has become the symbol of modern medicine. Moses also had a replica of a serpent on a pole mentioned in Exodus. The ancient prophets and sages possessed this herbal knowledge and entheogen association that added to this mythology.



Symbols used in health care and Medicine to mark harmful substances as a warning sign

Vengefulness and vindictiveness:

Although, a snake perceives itself in a defensive action from the encroachment of its victim into the snake's immediate vicinity, the unannounced and deadly strike may seem unduly revengeful, when measured against the unwitting victim's perceived lack of blameworthiness.

The snakes, if not disturbed or intruded up on, are usually harmless and only attacks when they perceive themselves in danger of being attacked. This reaction of snakes by the ancient human was considered as vengefulness and vindictive by the ancients who were superstitious and did not possess the modern knowledge of snakes and how to counter the venoms. The survivability of snake victim if immediately treated in today's world is very high.



Revengeful depiction of snake King Cobra ready to strike

Ancient Mythology of Snakes:

Sumeria:

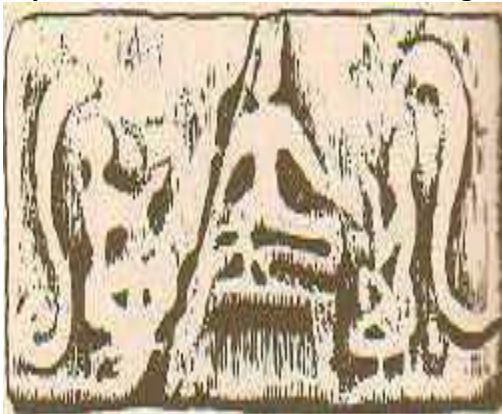
The first reference of snake is found in Gilgamesh epic. Gilgamesh went on a search to find the meaning of life. Gilgamesh was told the plant of eternal life lay at the bottom of Lake. After retrieving the plant Gilgamesh rests. A snake comes and eats the plant. The snake becomes immortal and Gilgamesh goes home to die. The Snake is on this seal from ancient Sumer with the Huluppu Tree. Under Sumerian tradition, Ningishzida was the lord of the watery abyss from which mortal life arises and to which it returns.



Seal depiction Gilgamesh Emblem of the healing god Ningishzida

Indus-Sarasvati valley and Hinduism:

The hooded reptiles were regarded as the living incarnation or representative of a great and fearful company of mythological or real "Nagas." These were Demi-gods in various serpentine forms, uncertain of temper and fearful of the possibilities of harm, whose 'kings' lived in luxury in magnificent palaces in the depths of the sea or at the bottom of inland lakes. The Naga or divine aspect of the cobra is found in Hindu, Jaina, Shaivite and Buddhist traditions, as explained above. The Nagas symbolize both good and evil, hope and fear. The snake kings Mucalinda shielded Buddha from a storm. The word Naga comes from the Sanskrit and "Nag" is still the word for snake, especially the cobra found in most of the regions of India. When we come upon the word Naga in Buddhist writings; it is not always clear whether the term refers to a cobra itself. In Vedic religion, Varuna, the Vedic python of storms, is viewed as the King of the Nagas or "Nagarajan". In the above depiction, we see the king and queen of water Nagas worshipping Parshva, 23rd Jaina Tirthankara. Under Indian mythology, All Nagas are the offspring of the Rishi or sage. The Rishi Kashyapa is said to have had by his twelve Naga wives. Rishi Kashyapa and Anunnaki of Sumeria having the diverse progeny of humans, reptiles, birds, and all sorts of living beings are almost identical.



Harappan Seal with snake & Yogi Jaina Tirthankara and Snakes Buddha protected by cobra hood

Rajtarangni, the work of Kalhana was derived from earlier work of Yona raja and extinct manuscript called Nilmata. Nilmata Purana describes the ancient history of Kashmir valley that resembles pre-flood or Diluvium description of geography during the great ice age. As translated by M. A. Stein, first book I. 29:

“Formerly, since the beginning of the Kalpa, the land in the womb of the Himalayas, was filled with water under ice sheets during the period of the first six Manus and formed the Lake of sati (Satisaras). Afterwards, when the present period of the seventh Manu Vaivasvata had arrived, the Prajapati Kashyapa caused the God led by Druhina, Upendra and Rudra to descend, caused the Jalodbhava (Naga) who dwelt in that Lake to be killed and created the land known by the name Kashmir. This land is now protected by Nila, the lord of all the Nagas. The Nagas regal parasol is formed by the circular pond (Nilakunda) and with the Vistas (Jhelum), a newly rising stream as its stick.”

The Vitasta (Jhelum) originates from a spring near Verinag and is responsible for the water supply to most of the valley. The religious significance of the river is established by the Nilmata Purana. Many temples were built near springs and were dedicated to the worship of Nagas. These places have become great center of Hindu pilgrimage. The place names of certain areas, like Verinag, Anantnag and Sheshnag today reminds us the intimate relations between the valley and the popularity of the Naga cult. The Rajataragini also mentions tutelary deities of Sushravas, Shesh Nagas and Padma Nagas. Many Kashmiri festivals relate to Naga worship. **The Purana also suggests the association of the cult of Nagas with that of Shiva.** In the Mahabharata and Harivansh texts, Sesha was considered the son of Shiva. A lesser relation was developed about Vishnu as in his sheshashayi form which links the primal waters with the sleeping Vishnu. As per Mahabharata, Balarama who is Krishna's elder brother being the personification of the snake, Ananta.

Although Nagas in the reptile form are found depicted in the sculptural art of the Indus Valley Civilization, but in both the reptile or half-human and half-serpent (mermaid) forms can be traced in the sculptural art from around 6th century B.C.(Jainism and Buddhism), suggestive of completion among religious reformist movement to convert the aborigines to non-Brahminical order that generically was labeled as “Naga” consisting of many ancient tribes but with common ancient ritual of Naga worship. The Jaina texts are often silent on racial or ethnic identity but Mahavira’s son-in-law may be from “Naga” heritage. The Buddhist texts are open minded in disclosing the identity of associated Naga kings like Virupakkha and Erapatha (Elapatra) , who may be from Tibetan region. The Buddhist texts frequently refer also of various Naga chiefs like Muca, Linda, Kaliya, Apalala and others who came to pay respect to the Buddha.

Possible Origin of Naga People of India:

The Nagas of India are assumed to relate to water in ancient scriptures and epics along with the worship of serpents/snakes. It is unclear at this point if they were part of

Harrapan or Dravidian culture but could be very well part of Proto-Polynesian culture of Myanmar, Tibet, China and other parts of southeast Asia. According to Chinese annals, The Yang-shao came from a Neolithic culture who cultivated millet and rice. They had domesticated the horse, goat and sheep. They made fine black-and-red pottery, such as that found in Kansu, dating to the period between 3000-1800 B.C. The skeletal remains of the of Yang-shao people exhibit the resemblance of the Polynesians and Melanesians rather than Chinese mongoloid features.

In Chinese literature, these Blacks were called Yi and Yueh, according to Shun-Sheng Ling. This would be an alternative explanation to traditional explanation of Proto Burmese-Tibetan people who are different than Chinese, but now does have Mogoloid features through various invasions by Mongolian hordes of north east region who swept through Uyghur and Tibetan provinces. However, if they were black headed people then the Chinese called them such.(as the term “Li- min” means 'the black head people'.)

The Chinese rulers of modern china are delusional and ignorant bunch of communists, who tries to claim anyone with some Mogoloid feature are of the Chinese ancestry but the story of genome suggests other way around. The building of great Wall is everlasting testimonial to Han Chinese boundary. It is true that Han Chinese served as slaves to Mongols and other barbarians from North but modern China under communism is too intrusive.

As we stated earlier in numerous instances that the present Hinduism is a blended religion and therefore we find the inclusion of serpent in Jainism, Buddhism and Shaivism. This was the way to form the religious unification and conversion to bring disfranchised natives into the mainstream banner of Hinduism as a central bridge between orthodox Vedic and native religions of India. However, British rule of India changed the picture as Christianity has made significant inroads into Naga lands.

Nagas of India:

The Naga people of India are a conglomeration of several tribes inhabiting the North Eastern part of India and north-western Burma. The tribes have similar cultures and traditions that form the majority of ethnic group in Indian state of Nagaland, with significant presence in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and some region of the state of Assam. **These people have existed since pre-Vedic time and Chinese claims of Indian Territory inhabited by Naga people are not only absurd but ridiculous and shows hegemonic tendency shown by china throughout the Asia.**

The present state of Nagaland in India and surrounding region speak various and distinct Tibeto-Burman languages, including Lotha, Angami, Pochuri, Ao, Poumai Naga, Inpui, Rongmei, Tangkhul, Thangal, Maram, and Zeme. In addition, they have developed Nagamese Creole, which they use between tribes and villages, which each have their own dialect of language. This affirms their tribal culture like many African tribes. There are at least 17

or more major tribes. Presently, the Naga people and tribes are spread out in Assam, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition to that they are also spread out in nearby Myanmar, Assam and perhaps south Bangladesh. The Naga people numbers around 2.3 million in total in Indian territories with few hundred thousand more in outside territory. Their culture and dress have significant similarities with slight variation.

In ancient period, they were known as headhunting tribe like other primitive aborigines of Indonesia, South America and Africa. They will display the vanquished head on a pole and rumored to eat live flesh. They don't do that now but very conscious of their identity of culture and heritage. They live in wooden makeshift houses decorated with totems.





Naga women and men of India, admixture of Caucasoid and Mongolian features, the dwellings are shown above.

Resistance and Identity Issues and Pre-History prior to Queen(Rani) Gaidinliu:

As can be derive from Vedic and Puranic Text, Naga have resisted the Vedic and Brahminic order and influence except the Buddhism, Jainism and Christianity have made the inroads into their religious culture. The Buddhism is long established in Tibet and Myanmar. Buddhism was very popular with Naga people in ancient time as well as non-Vedic Shaivism.

During last century, the people of Nagaland have adopted to the Christianity under series of financial incentives. This was the venue of centuries old neglects and alienation, they felt and experienced at the hands of the mainstream religions. Out of 2.3 million population of Nagaland, 90.0 % follow Christianity due to heavy activities from Christian missionaries. The Indian constitution fully grants the freedom of worship. The remainder 10.0 % follow Hinduism, Shaivism etc. Prior to arrival of Europeans to India, there have been many wars and conquest of Naga people. They had taken the brunt of Yuezhi, Tatar, Mongols, Huns and Burmese invasion, not to speak of Vedic inroad into them in lands.

Britain expanded its political control over entire South that included Naga land. The first British who visited Nagaland were Messrs. Jenkins and Pemberton during 1832 AD. As in the past, the Naga resented the entry of outsiders into their land, the way American Indians did in America. This often led to the conflict and violence. The East India Company, trading arm of colonial Britain wanted land access for tea garden in the state of Assam. Naga parties raided their trading post. Naga people were known for their bravery during their ancient practice of the "head hunting".

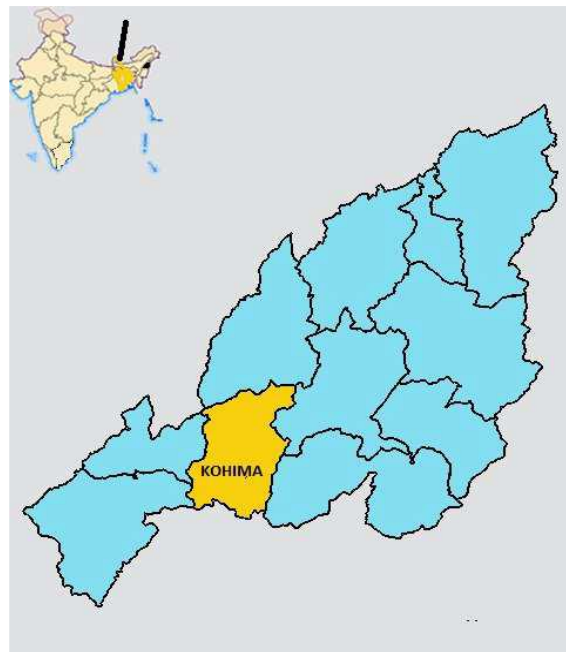
In response, the British mounted at least 10 (ten) military expeditions during 1839 and 1850 AD. On February 1851 AD, the bloody battle at Kikruma begged heavy toll on both sides. Following that with British encouragement, inter-tribal warfare broke out that resulted into more bloodshed. This made British wiser in their dealing with Naga tribes. They changed the

policy and accorded the policy of respect and non-interference with Naga tribes. They even received permission and in return employed Nagas with monetary compensation for their tea garden that was heavily exported to Britain and other countries.

However this policy was not successful. During 1851 through 1865 AD, Naga tribes continued to raid the British establishment of East India Company in Assam. The British Government after the shocks of Indian rebellion of 1857 AD took over from East India Company and thoroughly reviewed its governance structure throughout South Asia including Nagaland.

British finally decided to establish a political agent system by key states of India, who guided the governor or Viceroy in formulating policies. During 1866 AD, British decided with explicit goal of ending intertribal rivalries and destruction of British properties transferred their political agent's office from samaguting to kohima. Kohima became the hilly capital of India's north eastern state of Nagaland that shares the borders with Burma. Kohima is the land of the Angami Naga tribe. The name, Kohima was officially given by the British as they could not pronounce the Angami name.

This did not end the anger of Naga people. During October 1879 AD, Mr. Damant (political agent) went to Khonoma with his troops, the hostility with another tribe resumed and he was shot dead along with 35 of his troops and his supplies at Kohima was looted. The British retaliated and defeated the tribe at great slaughter and ended a serious and continued hostility in the Nagaland and the area was integrated with the State of Assam. This development along with establishment of Christian mission developed the profound social changes among the Naga people of India.



Map of Kohima and its relative location in Nagaland and India's northeast

Queen (Rani) Gaidinliu (1915-1993 AD)

Naga Queen Gaidinliu (1915–1993) was a Naga spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British rule in India prior to Independence movement by Indian National congress. She joined the Heraka religious movement of her cousin Haipou Jadonang. The movement later turned into a political movement seeking to drive out the British from Manipur and the surrounding Nagaland. Within the Heraka movement, she came to be considered an incarnation of the goddess Cherachamdinliu. Gaidinliu was arrested in 1932 AD by British at the age of 16 and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Despite this or because of Nehru's effort, British sensed the plot and decided not to release her earlier until India was granted independence in 1947 AD. After the release, she continued to work for the welfare of Naga people. She was ultimately honored as a freedom fighter and was awarded the Padma Bhusan by GOI.



Queen (Rani) Gaidinliu

Jadonang's movement:

Jadonang movement was a revival of the Naga tribal religion, influenced by the Hinduism. It also aimed to end the British rule and establish the self-rule of the Nagas. Persuaded by Jadonang ideology and principles, Gaidinliu became his disciple and a part of his movement against the British. In three years, by the age of 16, she became a leader of guerrilla forces fighting against the British rule. Jadonang was arrested and hanged by the British in 1931AD for sedition and rebellion. Gaidinliu took his place and assumed the leadership of her tribe and for that she was imprisoned. She exhorted her tribal not to pay taxes to British and as long as she can she evaded the arrest by moving from place to place. She received donations and shelters from the local Nagas, many of whom also joined her as volunteers for the resistance movement.

Pandit Nehru was aware of Naga people's desire to achieve the statehood but whatever prevailed on him, the organization of Indian States after independence turned out to be a big

fiasco. The combination of Maharashtra-Gujarat and Saurashtra never made any economic, political or geographic sense. Similar fiasco is recorded for inclusion of Jharkhand with the state of Bihar and yet another fiasco of inclusion of Telangana with the state of Hyderabad. Nagaland and Assam merger devised by British for administrative purpose was bound to hunt us for decades. This does not include the mishandling of Kashmir issue with Pakistan.

Mishandling of Nagaland Issue:

It is a sad tale of poor and mediocre leadership of the ruling Congress led by Nehru-Gandhi dynasty that were allowed to rule a diverse country like India where local and majority's aspirations count and carry great dividends of peace and prosperity, but was ignored for some shadowy and unrealistic ideas for last 60 years. The power corrupts people.

Rani Gaidinliu does not appear in Indian history textbooks. In the pantheon of Indian freedom fighters, revolutionaries and liberators, her name remains unfamiliar. Although, the traitor Jinnah, who bifurcated British India is mentioned. She is unknown to most Indians, a fading memory and myth to her own people. Rani Gaidinliu was a spiritual leader, a reformer, a guerrilla warrior and a freedom fighter. She was imprisoned at her young age for 14 years, making her one of India's longest incarcerated political prisoner.

The nationalist and autonomy activities of Naga people were known to British for over 100 years and it inflicted a heavy cost on British Empire. It resurfaced again amongst the section of the Nagas in the form of unfulfilled promise of the Indian independence. Despite the support she rendered to Nehru's Congress, Queen Gaidinliu never received any of her demands from the ruling Congress's main policy maker-Nehru.

The militant Phizo-led Naga National Council therefore demanded a political union of their ancestral and native groups replacing a demand of self-rule from a moderate queen. This movement led to a series of violent incidents, which damaged Republic of India. The government and civil infrastructure in the tribal area was damaged at great cost to India's taxpayers. Naga rebels attacked government officials and civilians. This struggle went on for over a decade, giving opportunities to fire-spitting dragon like China and her proxy Pakistan to keep the pot boiling. Naga also received outside support from external powers like British during cold war to destabilize the entire Northeast area. The Central government led by the Congress sent the Indian Army to restore order in 1955 AD. Finally, Nehru was reminded of the promise he had made to Gaidinliu to give complete freedom to Naga people. Finally, an agreement was struck between various Naga leaders and the Indian government, creating a single separate region of the Nagaland. Initially, it was to become a Union territory directly administered by the Central government with a large degree of autonomy until all civil institutions are established.

This was still unsatisfactory to the tribes. The agitation with violence increased across the state for full statehood. The insurgency included attacks on the army and government institutions, banks, as well as non-payment of taxes. Finally, the stubborn Nehru

and his advisor gave in July 1960. They exactly ended up where they started. A 16-point agreement between NPC and the congress led Government of India recognized the formation of Nagaland as a full-fledged state within the Union of India.



A commemorative stamp issued by GOI for Rani Gaidinliu -India's Veteran Freedom Fighter Rani Gaidinliu

Nehru had made serious blunders and was incompetent to lead multi-ethnic and diverse nation like India. The congress could have avoided the unnecessary bloodshed, if they would have picked up a phone and call London and compare their notes with British experience with Nagas.

Gaidinliu returned to her birthplace Longkao, where she died on 17 February 1993 AD at the age of 78. She will be recorded in Indian history book as a great Naga woman leader who fought for her people's freedom like her other contemporaries.

The Nagaland is a key strategic area for India, and Naga people are great fighters and they should be integrated with the Indian army to fight against the Chinese, when the need arises. The Indians all over the land should rejoice with Naga people on their accomplishment of the statehood. Several years ago, Indian Lok Sabha elected a Naga leader as a speaker of the Lok Sabha and that should be remembered as a proud moment for Naga people and right course for the real integration for most ancient people of the land.

Conclusions:

1. Sitchin Zakaria's claims, flying soccer, biblical stories and world's mythologies or evolution theories are hard to prove or disprove.
2. We know now that there are more than 12 planets but more earth like planets are discovered. We cannot rule out the life in exo-planets.

3. In short, there are known Knowns and unknown knowns, and no one claim one way or another.
4. There are similar mythologies among all civilizations that is striking, however, the fear of the reptiles is known to mankind for a long time.

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Appendix-1

Mythological Aspects of various civilizations:

The serpents are featured as the Dragons, the Sea serpents, the cosmic serpents, serpents and sacred trees, Nagas of Epic Mahabharata, the Nagas of Indochina, the Greek mythology of Hydra (Ophion), the Nordic mythology, the African mythology.

The mythological list is longer than what is presented here but touches every civilization of past and present:

1. Abzu - Babylonian king of the abyss of fresh water, husband of Tiamat.
2. Adi Budhnya - Indian serpent god, the virtuality of fire.
3. Agni - Indian serpent god, literally the 'furious serpent', the manifested divine fire.
4. Aguna - Solomon Islands serpent mother goddess.
5. Aido-Hwedo - African serpent god of Fon tribe, who assisted Mawu-Lisa (or Nana-Buluku).
5. Aker - Egyptian Dragon representing the earth, who bound the coils of Apophis.
6. Am-Mut - Egyptian serpent god, called the eater of souls.
7. Amphisbaena - an African dragon with two heads, one on its tail.
8. Amphitere - a plumed flying serpent, which knows all the secrets of the world except one.
9. Ananda Lahari - a Naga, the eleven-headed wave of bliss upon which the gods are carried into eternity.
10. Ananta - literally, 'endless', Buddhist Naga with 1000 heads, whose coils encircle the world axis; the cosmic ocean, also called Sesha; he spits out venomous fire at the end of each Kalpa (age) to help Shiva in destroying the creation.
11. Ankh-Neteru - Egyptian serpent god through whose body the Boat of Afu Ra is pulled by twelve amikhiu gods, entering the tail and exiting the mouth, which results in Afu Ra being transformed into Khepera, now towed into the sky by twelve goddesses.
12. Anyiewo - African rainbow serpent of the Ewe tribe.
13. Apep (Apepi) - Egyptian primordial serpent who lived in the celestial Nile (Milky Way)
14. Apophis - Greek form of Apep.
15. Apsu - Babylonian serpent god of freshwater abyss.
16. Atum - Egyptian creator of the Eldest gods, who will become a new serpent when the world returns to its original chaos.
17. Azhi Dahaka - Persian great sky serpent, creator of planets.
18. Basilisk - (Greek - king) Phoenician serpent god, whose glance caused death.
19. Baxia - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China, a strong swimmer.
20. Bixi - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China, an excellent pack animal.

21. Bobbi-Bobbi - Australian rainbow serpent.
22. Cecrops - Greek founder of civilization, half-human, half-serpent.
23. Chalchiuhticue - Incan serpent mother goddess.
24. Chiao - Chinese marsh serpent.
25. Chien Lung - Chinese great dragon.
26. Chih - Chinese serpent god of the north.
27. Chiminigagua - Columbian creator serpent god of the Chibcha tribe, lives in lake of serpents.
28. Chiwen - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China, a seer
29. Cien-Tang - Chinese serpent god in charge of all river serpent spirits, blood red with a 900 feet fiery mane.
30. Cipactli - Mayan serpent god, ruler of crocodiles.
31. Coatlicue - Aztec earth serpent goddess, mother of all living.
32. Cockatrice - Hebrew Basilisk.
33. Colchis - the Greek Dragon who guarded the Golden Fleece.
34. Daemon - Greek spirit guardians of every god and important human, took the form of a serpent.
35. Damballa - Voodoo serpent god, his 7000 coils formed the earth and the heavens.
36. Damkina - Babylonian serpent queen, mother of Marduk, wife of Ea.
37. Danh - African serpent rainbow god of the Fon tribe, circles the world and orders the cosmos, both male and female; it has 3500 coils above the earth and 3500 coils beneath the earth; called Da in action and Mawu-Lisa in thought.
38. Degei - Fiji supreme serpent god, originally lived alone with the hawk Turukawa, which gave birth to humans who were raised by Degei.
39. Denwen - Egyptian Dragon, a fiery serpent whose fire would have destroyed the gods but was stopped by the king.
40. Dewi - Welsh giant red serpent spirit.
41. Dhakhan - Australian rainbow serpent.
42. Dionysos - Greek god wine, born in the form of a serpent.
43. Draco - Greek heavenly divine serpent, a pet of Zeus.
44. Dzyu - Tibetan serpent power of creation.
45. Ea - Babylonian serpent king, father of Marduk, husband of Damkina.
46. Fafnir - German serpent, the great worm with magical powers.
47. Fu-ts'ang Lung - Chinese Underworld serpent, guards' earthly treasures.
48. Fuku Riu - Japanese serpent of good fortune.
49. Fuxi - half human half serpent father of mankind.
50. Galeru - Australian rainbow serpent.
51. Gargouille - French serpent that caused floods by vomiting water from its mouth.
52. Giao Long - Vietnamese serpent gods, immortal and became dragons after 1000 years.
53. Goorialla - Australian rainbow serpent.
54. Gorgon - Greek Basilisk (e.g. - Medusa).
55. Gucumatx - Qiche Mayan serpent god who brought civilization.
56. Haoxian - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China.
57. Hedammu - serpent who was Ishtar's divine servant.

58. Herren-Suge - Basque serpent god with seven heads.
59. Huitzilopochtli - form of Quetzalcoatl.
60. Hunab Ku _ Mayan god of gods, a great sky serpent.
61. Hydra - Greek nine-headed serpent, could re grow its heads.
62. Iara - Brazilian serpent goddess, mother of the waters, also called mboicu (great serpent).
63. Illuyankas - Hittite serpent god.
64. Indra - Indian serpent god, imported to Turkey, Iraq and Syria by the Hurrians; he defeated the world from serpent to release the power of the seven streams.
65. Jawzahr - an Islamic Dragon responsible for eclipses and comets.
66. Jiaotu - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China.
67. Jormungand - Norse divine serpent, son of loki, world serpent.
68. Julungul - Australian rainbow serpent.
69. Ka-Riu - Japanese fire serpent.
70. Kahasusibware - Solomon Islands serpent god.
71. Kakuru - Australian rainbow serpent.
72. Kalseru - Australian rainbow serpent.
73. Koevasi - Melanesian serpent goddess.
74. Kouteign Kooru - African serpent god, literally 'master of the waters'.
75. Kua Shih - Chinese wingless serpent god.
76. Kulkulcan - Mayan serpent god.
77. Kundalini - the human Naga spirit normally asleep at the base of the spine.
78. Kung Kung - Chinese serpent god with nine heads, god of wisdom.
79. Labna - Mayan serpent god.
80. Ladon - Greek guardian serpent of the Tree of Golden Apples in the Hesperides, taken from Sumerian or Akkadian sources.
81. Langal - Australian rainbow serpent.
82. Lebe - the serpent lord of the Dogan tribe, first of the living dead.
83. Leviathan - Hebrew primeval sea serpent, symbol of chaos.
84. Lindworms - German serpent spirits inhabiting bodies of water.
85. Lotan - Canaanite seven-headed serpent.
86. Lough Derg Monster - a giant water serpent confined to the bottom of Lough Derg by St. Patrick.
87. Lu - Tibetan Naga.
88. Luagal - Samoan serpent god of the sea.
89. Lung - the basic Chinese dragon.
90. Lung Wang - the four dragon kings of China: Ao Ch'in, Ao Jun, Ao Kuang, Ao Shun Mae - New Hebrides serpent spirits.
91. Magoraga - Buddhist serpent god.
92. Makara - an Indina Dragon in the form of a crocodile.
93. Marcupo - Philippine serpent god.
94. Marduk - Babylonian serpent god who killed his grandmother Tiamat and established a new order of gods.
95. Mawu-Lisa - another name for Danh.
96. Mboi-Tu'I - Paraguayan divine serpent parrot of the Guarani tribe.

97. Midgard Serpent - Norse serpent upon which the world tree rests, killed by Thor before it could grow so powerful it would rule the gods.
98. Mixcoatl - Aztec serpent god of clouds, brought rain by having sex with goddess Coatlicue.
99. Mo'o - Hawaiian serpent god.
100. Moma - African serpent goddess in central Africa.
101. Muchalinda - a many headed Indian Naga, guardian of the Tree of Enlightenment who wrapped itself seven times around the Buddha to protect him.
102. Mui - Australian rainbow serpent.
103. Mushussu - a Dragon created by Tiamat to oppose Marduk, who tamed it and made it a guardian.
104. Naga (Nagini - fem) - Indian serpent lord, son of Kadru, daughter of Daksha, a title of spiritual power among humans; literally, Sanskrit for 'serpent'; the Naga spirits bring rain and rules the Underworld; their language is called Naga-Krita; the Nagas are manifestations of Agni (fire), the fierce spirit as spirit guardians; divided into four classes: heavenly, divine, earthly or hidden.
105. Naga Bushana - Nagas representing the energy of death.
106. Naga Kanya - a five or nine headed Naga, a counterpart of the god Vishnu.
107. Nagual - Mexican serpent spirit guardian.
108. Neheb-Kau - Egyptian serpent with human arms and legs, a servant of Ra, the great serpent under world and upon which the world rests.
109. Ningizzida - another name for Zu.
110. Nidhogg - Norse serpent at base of world tree, devours bones of fallen humanity.
111. Nu Kua - Chinese serpent goddess formed the first people.
112. Oniont - Amerindian horned serpent, lived under water, healed the sick.
113. Ophion - Greek Titan, literally 'serpent'.
114. Ophis - Gnostic power of the Spirit, lured into manifestation and trapped there, then sent a second time to release the trapped serpent-spirits (serpent in Garden of Eden, who taught man way of redemption).
115. Ouroboros - Viking great serpent who circles the world.
116. Papophis - another name of Tiamat.
117. Pulao - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China.
118. Python - Greek father serpent of the world, lived at center of earth, slain by Apollo.
119. Qiuniu - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China.
120. Quetzalcoatl - Aztec serpent god, the feathered serpent.
121. Rainbow Serpent - Australian aborigines' mother and creator of all life on earth, from whose body the earth and heavens were created; shamans gain their power by being ritually consumed by the great Serpent and then reborn.
122. Raja Naga - Malaysian serpent king of all sea serpents.
123. Ratu-Mai-Mbula - Fiji serpent god who rules the dead.
124. Ri-Riu - Japanese serpent that sees all.
125. Riiti - Gilbert Islands serpent god who ruled the dead.
126. Ruki - New Guinea serpent god of the sea.
127. Satan - Hebrew distortion of Egyptian Set-hen.
128. Seraph - Hebrew burning serpent of spirit, highest of God's angels.

129. Seraphim - plural of Seraph.
130. Sesas - Javanese Nagas.
131. Sessa (Shesha, Adi Shesha) - Indian king of the Nagas, with 1000 heads.
132. Seth-heh - Egyptian eternal Seth who opposes the Boat of Ra on its journey.
133. Shen-Lung - Chinese spiritual serpent, controls wind and rain.
134. Simbu - Voodoo snake god of darkness.
135. Sirae - three-headed blue serpents that steal your years, from a dream.
136. Smaug - a crafty English dragon, lit: "a penetrating, inquiring and burrowing worm".
137. Suanmi - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China.
137. Sucellos - Celtic underworld serpent.
138. Susa-No-Wo - Japanese serpent god.
139. Te Tuna - Gilbert Islands serpent god, whose head became the first coconut tree,
140. Teth - a letter of the Hebrew alphabet, lit. 'Serpent' = the lust for life which drives the Wheel of Birth and therefore gives rise to death.
141. Tezcatlipoca - form of Quetzalcoatl.
142. Tiamat - Babylonian serpent goddess of saltwater abyss; also called Papophis, from whose body were created the sky and the earth.
143. Ti-Ling - Chinese earth serpent, controls rivers.
144. Tien-Lung - Chinese celestial serpent, protects the gods.
145. Tlactoc - Mayan serpent god.
146. Tu-Te-Wehiwehi - Maori serpent god.
147. Typhon - Egyptian serpent lord.
148. Typhon - Greek son of Gaea and Tartarus, father of Cerberus, Hydra, Chimera and Nemean Lion.
149. Ungud - Australian rainbow serpent.
150. Ungur - Australian rainbow serpent.
151. Ulanji - Australian rainbow serpent.
152. Uraeus - Egyptian serpent fire that crawls up the tree of life.
153. Vaskul - Indian Naga god of Mt. Kailash, home of Shiva.
154. Viracocha - Incan serpent god.
155. Vrita - Indian Dragon who caused a drought by holding water in its body, until slain by Indra, starting the monsoon.
156. Wadjet - Egyptian serpent guardian sent by Osiris to protect Pharaoh and control the Nile, also called Buto or Vazit.
157. Wonungur - Australian rainbow serpent.
158. Worombi - Australian rainbow serpent.
159. Wullunqua - Australian rainbow serpent.
160. Wunekan - New Guinea serpent god.
161. Xiuhcoatl - Mayan serpent god of fire.
162. Xiuhtecuhtli - greatest god of the Aztecs, one of whose forms was a fire serpent.
163. Yazi - one of the nine sons of the dragon in China.
164. Ying Lung - Chinese serpent of justice.
165. Youalcoatl - Mayan serpent storm god.
166. Yowie - Australian dragon with six legs that lives in deep caves and comes out as dusk.

- 167. Yurlunggur - Australian rainbow serpent, also the Didjeridu used to call the serpent.**
- 168. Zaltys - Baltic serpent god, lover of the Sun Goddess Saule.**
- 169. Zu - Sumerian serpent-god of the watery abyss from which life arises and to which it returns; also called Ningishzida.**