

1: The Occult Reptilian Saga - La Saga Oculta de Los Reptilianos

by H. P. Blavatsky. The Secret Doctrine -- Vol. 2 from SacredTexts Website. Whence the idea, and the true meaning of the term "Eden"? Christians will maintain that the Garden of Eden is the holy Paradise, the place desecrated by the sin of Adam and Eve; the Occultist will deny this dead-letter interpretation, and show the reverse.

Imagine the Garden of Eden. Eve is being tempted by a snake coiled about the Tree of Knowledge, beguiling her to eat the forbidden fruit. What does the snake look like? Are you picturing a little green garter snake? A giant boa constrictor? What if I told you that the Bible is describing something much larger and much more terrifying than any of these? In it, a professor from Berkeley - God help us - argues that the conception of Satan was greatly enlarged just prior to the writing of the New Testament. Satan and the Fall of the Angels was just a fabrication, a fiction, and a recent one at that. At the very least, this interpretation is demeaning to women and misogynistic. First, and perhaps worst of all, the women-being-afraid-of-snakes theory contradicts the text of Genesis itself. Eve is not afraid of the snake. Also, in Genesis 3: That snake should be afraid of women, not the other way around! Second, the genre of Genesis is not fable. Genesis, Adam, and Eve are not fiction. What Are We to Believe? Was it not Satan that slithered into the Garden of Eden as a serpent? How do we answer these questions? This would be the obvious step, right? What Word is Used for "Serpent" in the Bible? What is the Hebrew word used in Scripture for "snake" or "serpent"? If you want to get to the bottom of a question in Scripture, always look to the original language. The word in Hebrew is nahash. Nahash is basically an onomatopoeia. It describes the hissing sound a snake makes. This second understanding of nahash is brought out by one of its Hebrew synonyms: Can you put a rope in his nose, or pierce his jaw with a hook? Will he make many supplications to you? Will he speak to you soft words? Will he make a covenant with you to take him for your servant for ever? Worse than that, in breaking their covenant with God, they formed a covenant with the Leviathan-serpent, i. I wonder what we will eat to remake our covenant with God? The covenant between Adam, Eve, and the Leviathan-serpent is referenced in this line from Job. Not just Adam and Eve, though. All those who break covenant with God make covenant with "the king over all the sons of pride. Humans cannot make covenant with a mere animal. The Leviathan-Serpent is not, therefore, a mere animal. He is the One who Christ must defeat to break the power of sin: The earliest date for the writing of the Book of Job is still several hundred years before these Satan add-ins were supposed to have occurred. I will not keep silence concerning his limbs, or his mighty strength, or his goodly frame. Who can strip off his outer garment? Who can penetrate his double coat of mail? Who can open the doors of his face? Round about his teeth is terror. His back is made of rows of shields, shut up closely as with a seal. One is so near to another that no air can come between them. They are joined one to another; they clasp each other and cannot be separated. His sneezings flash forth light, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the dawn. Out of his mouth go flaming torches; sparks of fire leap forth. Out of his nostrils comes forth smoke, as from a boiling pot and burning rushes. Smoke rises from his nostrils and flames shoot from his mouth? What is being described here? Tolkien could have written these himself to describe the beast that lived in the Lonely Mountain. When he raises himself up the mighty [or the "gods"] are afraid; at the crashing they are beside themselves. He counts iron as straw, and bronze as rotten wood. Clubs are counted as stubble; he laughs at the rattle of javelins. What kind of creature breathes fire and is pursued by swords and spears? A mere serpent does not "raise himself up," because it has neither arms nor legs. Does that remind you of something back in Genesis? To answer this question, you need only ask yourself this: Because you have done this, cursed are you above all cattle, and above all wild animals; upon your belly you shall go, and dust you shall eat all the days of your life. What is the meaning of cursing a serpent to crawl on its "belly"? Just ask any woman who has ever given birth! Therefore, prior to this curse, the serpent was NOT crawling on its belly. What do you call a serpent with arms and legs?? The Dragon of Revelation 12 Need more Scriptural proof that the silly, talking snake from Genesis was actually Satan in the form of a giant, terrifying dragon? Revelation 12 refers back to the "Woman" prophesied in Genesis 3: Not only that, Satan and the Fallen Angels are referred to as "the dragon and his angels. So there was no ordinary, garden variety snake in Eden, but a fire-breathing dragon. This revelation

may leave you with many other questions. It leaves me with one main question: What was Adam doing? You slay the dragon. There is a great lesson here for all men. When the dragon comes near your wife or any woman, for that matter, you kill it. Yes, of course, it is. Translations which are oversimplifying or overgeneralizing can even lead to a watering down of the Truth of Scripture. Theological truths can be hidden in this way. Translating Adam as just "Man" or "One" is a great way to hide the amazing truths of the Theology of the Body and male-female complementarity. Likewise, translating nahash as just "serpent" or "snake" disguises the terrifying reality of Sin and Satan. This is like living in a place where lions roam and teaching your children that "lions" are merely "cats," like Fluffy here: Adam should have slayed the Dragon! Jesus slays Satan with the Cross, the sword-shaped Cross. Jesus slays the Dragon that Adam failed to fight. This is why knights slaying dragons became a motif in the story-telling of the entire the world and throughout all history and pre-history. Please comment and share! What did you think? Did you already know the serpent of Genesis was a dragon?

2: Serpent (symbolism) - Wikipedia

*Edens, Serpents And Dragons [H. P. Blavatsky] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

You can help by adding to it. May In the Gospel of John 3: Chthonic serpents and sacred trees[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove this template message In many myths, the chthonic serpent sometimes a pair lives in or is coiled around a Tree of Life situated in a divine garden. In the Genesis story of the Torah and Biblical Old Testament , the tree of the knowledge of good and evil is situated in the Garden of Eden together with the tree of life and the Serpent. In Greek mythology, Ladon coiled around the tree in the garden of the Hesperides protecting the entheogenic golden apples. Under yet another Tree the Bodhi tree of Enlightenment , the Buddha sat in ecstatic meditation. When a storm arose, the mighty serpent king Mucalinda rose up from his place beneath the earth and enveloped the Buddha in seven coils for seven days, so as not to break his ecstatic state. The Vision Serpent was also a symbol of rebirth in Mayan mythology , with origins going back to earlier Maya conceptions, lying at the center of the world as the Mayans conceived it. Essentially the World Tree and the Vision Serpent, representing the king, created the center axis which communicates between the spiritual and the earthly worlds or planes. It is through ritual that the king could bring the center axis into existence in the temples and create a doorway to the spiritual world, and with it power". Schele and Friedel, Sometimes the Tree of Life is represented in a combination with similar concepts such as the World Tree and Axis mundi or "World Axis" by a staff such as those used by shamans. The oldest known representation of two snakes entwined around a rod is that of the Sumerian fertility god Ningizzida. Ningizzida was sometimes depicted as a serpent with a human head, eventually becoming a god of healing and magic. It is the companion of Dumuzi Tammuz , with whom it stood at the gate of heaven. Ningizzida was the ancestor of Gilgamesh , who, according to the epic , dived to the bottom of the waters to retrieve the plant of life. But while he rested from his labor, a serpent came and ate the plant. The snake became immortal, and Gilgamesh was destined to die. Ancient North American serpent imagery often featured rattlesnakes Ningizzida has been popularized in the 20th century by Raku Kei Reiki a. There are a number of other translations of the term, usually emphasizing a more serpentine nature to the wordâ€™e. It has been suggested by Joseph Campbell that the symbol of snakes coiled around a staff is an ancient representation of Kundalini physiology. The staff represents the spinal column with the snake s being energy channels. In the case of two coiled snakes, they usually cross each other seven times, a possible reference to the seven energy centers called chakras. In Ancient Egypt , where the earliest written cultural records exist, the serpent appears from the beginning to the end of their mythology. Ra and Atum "he who completes or perfects" became the same god, Atum, the "counter-Ra," was associated with earth animals, including the serpent: Nehebkau "he who harnesses the souls" was the two headed serpent deity who guarded the entrance to the underworld. He is often seen as the son of the snake goddess Renenutet. She often was confused with and later was absorbed by their primal snake goddess Wadjet , the Egyptian cobra , who from the earliest of records was the patron and protector of the country, all other deities, and the pharaohs. Hers is the first known oracle. She was depicted as the crown of Egypt, entwined around the staff of papyrus and the pole that indicated the status of all other deities, as well as having the all-seeing eye of wisdom and vengeance. She never lost her position in the Egyptian pantheon. The image of the serpent as the embodiment of the wisdom transmitted by Sophia was an emblem used by gnosticism , especially those sects that the more orthodox characterized as " Ophites " "Serpent People". The chthonic serpent was one of the earth-animals associated with the cult of Mithras. The Basilisk , the venomous "king of serpents" with the glance that kills, was hatched by a serpent, Pliny the Elder and others thought, from the egg of a cock. Outside Eurasia, in Yoruba mythology , Oshunmare was another mythic regenerating serpent. The Rainbow Serpent also known as the Rainbow Snake is a major mythological being for Aboriginal people across Australia , although the creation myth associated with it are best known from northern Australia. In Fiji Ratumaibulu was a serpent

god who ruled the underworld and made fruit trees bloom. In the Northern Flinders Ranges reigns The Arkaroo , serpent who drank Lake Frome empty, refuges into the mountains, carving valleys and waterholes, earthquakes through snoring. This section does not cite any sources. July Learn how and when to remove this template message The serpent, when forming a ring with its tail in its mouth, is a clear and widespread symbol of the "All-in-All", the totality of existence, infinity and the cyclic nature of the cosmos. The most well known version of this is the Aegypto-Greek Ourobouros. It is believed to have been inspired by the Milky Way , as some ancient texts refer to a serpent of light residing in the heavens. The Ancient Egyptians associated it with Wadjet , one of their oldest deities as well as another aspect, Hathor. Vishnu resting on Ananta-Shesha, with Lakshmi massaging his "lotus feet" In Hindu mythology Lord Vishnu is said to sleep while floating on the cosmic waters on the serpent Shesha. In the Puranas Shesha holds all the planets of the universe on his hoods and constantly sings the glories of Vishnu from all his mouths. He is sometimes referred to as "Ananta-Shesha," which means "Endless Shesha". In the Samudra manthan chapter of the Puranas, Shesha loosens Mount Mandara for it to be used as a churning rod by the Asuras and Devas to churn the ocean of milk in the heavens in order to make Soma or Amrita , the divine elixir of immortality. As a churning rope another giant serpent called Vasuki is used. In pre-Columbian Central America Quetzalcoatl was sometimes depicted as biting its own tail. The mother of Quetzalcoatl was the Aztec goddess Coatlicue "the one with the skirt of serpents" , also known as Cihuacoatl "The Lady of the serpent". He was identified with the Milky Way, the stars and the heavens in several Mesoamerican cultures. The demigod Aidophedo of the West African Ashanti is also a serpent biting its own tail. In Dahomey mythology of Benin in West Africa, the serpent that supports everything on its many coils was named Dan. Aida-Wedo, Aido Quedo, "Rainbow-Serpent" is a spirit of fertility, rainbows and snakes, and a companion or wife to Dan, the father of all spirits. Because of his association with snakes, he is sometimes disguised as Moses, who carried a snake on his staff. He is also thought by many to be the same entity of Saint Patrick , known as a snake banisher. The serpent Hydra is a star constellation representing either the serpent thrown angrily into the sky by Apollo or the Lernaean Hydra as defeated by Heracles for one of his Twelve Labors. The constellation Serpens represents a snake being tamed by Ophiuchus the snake-handler, another constellation. The most probable interpretation is that Ophiuchus represents the healer Asclepius. Dragons[edit] An ancient painting of Nuwa and Fuxi unearthed in Xinjiang This section does not cite any sources. July Learn how and when to remove this template message Occasionally, serpents and dragons are used interchangeably, having similar symbolic functions. The venom of the serpent is thought to have a fiery quality similar to a fire spitting dragon. In Germanic mythology , serpent Old English:

3: Serpents in the Bible - Wikipedia

Serpents (Hebrew: נחם—נחם אֶזְרָא, נחש, נחשִׁי) are referred to in both the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament. The symbol of a serpent or snake played important roles in religious and cultural life of ancient Egypt, Canaan, Mesopotamia and Greece.

This article explains why the writer could have believed otherwise. Some of those who believe that the Genesis writer thought the serpent had legs, then lost them in the curse, say that well, the Mesopotamians had serpents with legs in their myths, so the Genesis writer is likely to have believed the same thing. Perhaps the writer did believe the serpent once had legs, but he easily could have believed that, say, the serpent always went about on its belly, or he could have believed that the serpent once got about upright without legs. These scenarios are discussed more fully below. The writer may have believed that when the curse came, it had the force of causing the serpent to continue to go about on its belly for all of the rest of the days of its life. The blind man was suffering before the curse, just as the serpent was, but to have all hope for a cure snatched away from him forever is surely a curse. So it could have been with the serpent, at least in the mind of the Genesis writer. There is another belief the Genesis writer might have had which is more likely than the one I described above, in my opinion. The Writer Believed the Serpent Held Itself Upright without Legs The writer may have believed the serpent moved largely upright through the garden, holding itself vertical in much the same manner as the King Cobra does, by using its coiled tail as a base on which it may hold itself erect, and moved across the garden by means of a twisting action of its coiled tail. After the serpent tricked the woman, Yahweh took away its ability to hold itself erect, and the serpent was condemned to spend the rest of its days going about on its belly. Once again, we see that there is a plausible alternative belief the Genesis writer may have had which does not have the serpent with legs before the curse. All that matters is what the Bible says, and the Bible does not say that the serpent had legs before the curse, and it does not say that the serpent had its legs removed in the curse. The notion that the Genesis writer believed that the serpent had legs before the curse is certainly quite plausible, but it seems about as likely that the Genesis writer thought the serpent twisted itself across the garden in the manner I described in the second alternative above, and therefore the serpent need not have had legs. Readers who still doubt that the Genesis writer could have had any other type of serpent in mind besides one with legs, let them read further. Perhaps, then, the serpent was legless and flew about the Garden of Eden. Such a beast, for example, is found in the myths of the ancient Aztecs, who worshipped a winged, legless serpent called Quetzalcoatl. More importantly, a winged, legless serpent is found in the mythology of the ancient Arabia; the legless flying serpent in Arabian mythology was said to have been the guardian of a tree¹, just like the serpent in the Genesis story. The fact that both serpents guarded trees suggests that the serpents in both myths may have been based on a common antecedent now lost to history that predated each of them. If this is the first occurrence of a biblical myth based on a lost antecedent, it is certainly not the last one. At bottom left is an ancient depiction of a winged serpent. Some Bible skeptics insist that the suggestion that the serpent in the Genesis myth might have had wings is too unbelievable, even "stupid," so perhaps it would be worth the time to point out that one of the most revered biblical skeptics of all time, Robert Green Ingersoll, seemed not to reject this notion. In recognition of his sublime contributions to the field of biblical skepticism, the Council for Secular Humanism created the Robert Green Ingersoll Memorial Committee, which is dedicated to preserving the memory and works of this 19th Century orator. Excerpted below from "The Works of Robert G. Matthew Henry, , English minister and Bible commentator, allows for the possibility that the devil serpent was a flying serpent: Henry insists that "it is certain that the devil that beguiled Eve is the old serpent who attacked our first parents was surely the prince of devils. Perhaps it was a flying serpent which seemed to come from on high. For addition reasons to believe that the Garden serpent may have been winged, but legless, the reader should read the "Genesis Serpent Was Variation on Sumerian Serpent " section, below. In this case the "kernels" are vestiges of earlier Mesopotamian⁴ myths reaching back to the 3rd and 2nd milleniums BCE which the Hebrews later reinterpreted into the Garden of Eden and its motifs. It is my understanding that the serpent in the garden of Eden is drawing from this

Sumerian motif. The illustration is from a cylinder seal of Gudea of Lagash⁵, ca. The serpent had legs and wings. The serpent had legs, but no wings. The serpent had wings, but no legs. Consider the first possibility: That the serpent had legs, then lost them, and that the serpent had wings, and lost them, too. This leaves us with one or the other of the two remaining scenarios: Note that the serpent on the ancient seal has wings, as well as legs. Either way, the curse put on the serpent by Yahweh because it tricked the woman in the Garden makes sense. Either Yahweh cursed off the legs of the wingless serpent, or else Yahweh cursed off the wings of the legless serpent. The amphiptere, a winged, legless serpent, was the guardian of the frankincense tree in Arabian mythology ². Mesopotamia was an ancient region of southwest Asia between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in modern-day Iraq. Probably settled before B. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. Lagash is the name of a Sumerian city-state located by the Tigris River, in southeast Mesopotamia. The first cities were developed in the Mesopotamian plain, specifically in the south at about 4000 BCE. The ruler of Lagash was Gudea.

4: Edens Gate Quality Serpents - MorphMarket

Scott Smith, according to my research is partially correct, a Dragon lurks indeed behind Eden's serpent, for the Sumerian usum-gal is described as being a serpent-dragon with four legs, two horns atop its head, two wings, and a serpentine body.

Whence the idea, and the true meaning of the term "Eden"? Christians will maintain that the Garden of Eden is the holy Paradise, the place desecrated by the sin of Adam and Eve; the Occultist will deny this dead-letter interpretation, and show the reverse. One need not believe and see in the Bible divine revelation in order to say that this ancient book, if read esoterically, is based upon the same universal traditions. What Eden was is partially shown in Isis Unveiled. It was said that: Eden, or the Hebrew Gan-Eden, meaning the park or the garden of Eden, is an archaic name of the country watered by the Euphrates and its many branches, from Asia and Armenia to the Erythraean sea. Wilder says that Gan-duniyas is a name of Babylonia. In the Chaldean "Book of Numbers," the location is designated in numerals, and in the cypher Rosicrucian manuscript, left by Count St. Germain, it is fully described. In the Assyrian Tablets it is rendered Ganduniyas. Instead of becoming a neophyte, and gradually obtaining his esoteric knowledge through a regular initiation, an Adam, or Man, uses his intuitional faculties and, prompted by the serpent Woman and matter, tastes of the Tree of Knowledge -- the esoteric or Secret Doctrine -- unlawfully. The priests of Hercules, or Mel-karth, the "Lord of the Eden," all wore "coats of skin. It became a Slavonic word by adoption from the Bible, and means a coat, an upper garment. Its Genesis is purely a reminiscence of the Babylonian captivity. The names of places, men and even objects, can be traced from the original text to the Chaldeans and the Akkadians, the progenitors and Aryan instructors of the former. It is strongly contested that the Akkad tribes of Chaldea, Babylonia and Assyria were in any way cognate with the Brahmans of Hindostan; but there are more proofs in favour of this opinion than otherwise. The Shemite or Assyrian ought, perchance, to have been called the Turanian, and the Mongolians have been denominated Scyths. But if the Akkadians ever existed, otherwise than in the imagination of some ethnologists and philologists, they certainly would never have been a Turanian tribe, as some Assyriologists have striven to make us believe. They were simply emigrants on their way to Asia Minor from India, the cradle of humanity, and their sacerdotal adepts tarried to civilize and initiate a barbarian people. Halevy proved the fallacy of the Turanian mania in regard to Akkadian people, and other scientists have proved that the Babylonian civilization was neither born nor developed in that country. It was imported from India, and the importers were Brahminical Hindus. It came from India. Indeed, throughout a long course of ages the two races, Semites and Akkadians, lived side by side, their notions and worship of the gods blending insensibly together. But it is really from the Euxine to Kashmir and beyond, that science has to search for the cradle -- or rather one of the chief cradles -- of mankind and the sons of Ad-ah; and especially in after times, when the Garden of Ed-en on the Euphrates became the college of the astrologers and magi, the Aleim. But this "college" and this Eden belong to the Fifth Race, and are simply a faint reminiscence of the Adi-varsha, of the primeval Third Race. What is the etymological meaning of the word Eden? In Greek it is [hedone], signifying voluptuousness. The Garden of Eden was never the property of the Jews; for China, which can hardly be suspected of having known anything of the Jews 2, B. And according to Klaproth, the hieroglyphical chart copied from a Japanese Cyclopaedia in the book of Fo-kone-ky, places its "Garden of Wisdom" on the plateau of Pamir between the highest peaks of the Himalayan ranges; and describing it as the culminating point of Central Asia, shows the four rivers -- Oxus, Indus, Ganges, and Silo -- flowing from a common source, the "Lake of the Dragons. For the former -- Eden Illa-ah -- means in one sense Wisdom, a state like that of Nirvana, a paradise of Bliss; while in another sense it refers to Intellectual man himself, the container of the Eden in which grows the tree of Knowledge of good and evil: Renan and Barthelemy St. Hilaire, basing themselves "on the most solid inductions," think it impossible to doubt any longer, and both place the cradle of humanity "on the region of the Timaus. They are hemmed in to the North by the countries which join the lake Aral, and to the South by Baltistan, or Little Tibet. Everything concurs in proving that there was the abode of that primitive humanity to which we have to be traced. Yet it was neither the only one

nor the primitive cradle of humanity, though it was the copy of the cradle, verily, of the first thinking divine man. It was the Paradisa, the highland of the first Sanskrit-speaking people, the Hedone, the country of delight of the Greeks, but it was not the "bower of voluptuousness" of the Chaldeans, for the latter was only the reminiscence of it; and also because it was not there that the Fall of Man occurred after the "separation. That the Fall of man into generation occurred during the earliest portion of what science calls the Mesozoic times, or the age of the reptiles, is evidenced by the Bible phraseology concerning the serpent, the nature of which is explained in the Zohar. Now we find in the Zohar a very strange assertion, one that is calculated to provoke the reader to merry laughter by its ludicrous absurdity. It tells us that the serpent, which was used by Shamael the supposed Satan, to seduce Eve, was a kind of flying camel [kamelomorphon]. A "flying camel" is indeed too much for the most liberal-minded F. Nevertheless, the Zohar, which can hardly be expected to use the language of a Cuvier, was right in its description: We are unaware if Cuvier had added anything in the way of a further mea culpa. But we may well imagine his confusion, for all his slanders against archaic veracity, when he found himself in the presence of a flying saurian, "the Pterodactyl" found in Germany, "78 feet long, and carrying vigorous wings attached to its reptilian body. Here, then, the "flying camel" of the Zohar is vindicated. For surely, between the long neck of the Plesiosaurus and the membranous wing of the Pterodactyl, or still better the Mosasaurus, there is enough scientific probability to build a "flying camel," or a long-necked dragon. Cope, of Philadelphia, has shown that the Mosasaurus fossil in the chalk was a winged serpent of this kind. There are characters in its vertebrae, which indicate union with the Ophidia rather than with the Lacertilia. And now to the main question. It is well known that Antiquity has never claimed palaeontology and paleontology among its arts and sciences; and it never had its Cuviers. Yet on Babylonian tiles, and especially in old Chinese and Japanese drawings, in the oldest Pagodas and monuments, and in the Imperial library at Peking, many a traveller has seen and recognized perfect representations of Plesiosaurs and Pterodactyls in the multiform Chinese dragons. How could the ancient nations know anything of the extinct monsters of the carboniferous and Mesozoic times, and even represent and describe them orally and pictorially, unless they had either seen those monsters themselves or possessed descriptions of them in their traditions, which descriptions necessitate living and intelligent eye-witnesses? And if such eye-witnesses are once admitted unless retrospective clairvoyance is granted, how can humanity and the first palaeolithic men be no earlier than about the middle of the tertiary period? We must bear in mind that most of the men of science will not allow man to have appeared before the Quaternary period, and thus shut him out completely from the Cenozoic times. Here we have extinct species of animals, which disappeared from the face of the Earth millions of years ago, described by, and known to, nations whose civilization, it is said, could hardly have begun a few thousand years ago. But, although Christian theology has always connected both Leviathan and saraph mehophep with the devil, the expressions are metaphorical and have nought to do with the "evil one. In Bretagne the word Drouk now signifies "devil," whence, as we are told by Cambry "Monuments Celtiques," p. Evidently either the Mesozoic time has to be made to overlap the Quaternary period, or man must be made the contemporary of the Pterodactyl and the Plesiosaurus. It does not stand to reason, because the Occultists believe in and defend ancient wisdom and science, even though winged saurians are called "flying camels" in the translations of the Zohar, that we believe as readily in all the stories which the middle ages give us of such dragons. Pterodactyls and Plesiosaurs ceased to exist with the bulk of the Third Race. After this he received a letter from Christopher Scherer, Prefect of the Canton of Soleure, Switzerland, in which that official certifies to his having seen himself with his own eyes, one fine summer night in, a living dragon. Having remained on his balcony, "to contemplate the perfect purity of the firmament," he writes, "I saw a fiery, shining dragon rise from one of the caves of Mount Pilatus and direct itself rapidly towards Fluelen to the other end of the lake. Enormous in size, his tail was still longer and his neck very extended. His head and jaws were those of a serpent. In flying he emitted on his way numerous sparks? I thought at first I was seeing a meteor, but soon looking more attentively, I was convinced by his flight and the conformation of his body that I saw a veritable dragon. I am happy to be thus able to enlighten your Reverence on the very real existence of those animals"; in dreams, the writer ought to have added, of long past ages. Thus the dragon embalmed by Ulysses Aldobrandia and presented to the Musee du Senat, either in Naples or Bologna, "was

there still in , but is there no more. We deny their existence in our present era. The sea-serpent is one thing, the dragon quite another. The former is denied by the majority because it exists and lives in the very depths of the ocean, is very scarce, and rises to the surface only when compelled, perhaps, by hunger. Thus keeping invisible, it may exist and still be denied. But if there was such a thing as a dragon of the above description, how could it have ever escaped detection? It is a creature contemporary with the earliest Fifth Race , and exists no more. The reader may inquire why we speak of dragons at all? The profane reader, who knows nothing of the mystery language, is likely, whenever he finds one of these words mentioned, to accept it literally. Hence, the quid pro quos and unjust accusations. A couple of instances will suffice. Mystics intuitively see in the serpent of Genesis an animal emblem and a high spiritual essence: The "Evil One" itself? How can the line of demarcation ever be settled, when it is traced arbitrarily in a sectarian theological spirit. It is easy to comprehend why the Jews adopted the ophidian shape for their "seducer. The Occultists know that the serpent, the Naga , and the dragon have each a septenary meaning; that the Sun, for instance, was the astronomical and cosmic emblem of the two contrasted lights, and the two serpents of the Gnostics, the good and the evil one; they also know that, when generalized, the conclusions of both science and theology present two most ridiculous extremes. For, when the former tells us that it is sufficient to trace the legends of the serpents to their primal source, the astrological legend, and to meditate seriously on the Sun, conqueror of Python, and the celestial virgin in the Zodiac forcing back the devouring dragon, if we would have the key of all the subsequent religious dogmas; it is easy to perceive that, instead of generalizing, the author simply has his eye on Christian religion and Revelation. We call this one extreme. The other we see in this: Prove first the existence of the devil as an entity, and then we may believe in such congenital possession. A very small amount of observation and knowledge of human nature may be sufficient to prove the fallacy of this theological dogma. Had SATAN any reality, in the objective or even subjective world in the ecclesiastical sense , it is the poor devil who would find himself chronically obsessed and even possessed by the wicked -- hence by the bulk of mankind. It is humanity itself, and especially the clergy, headed by the haughty, unscrupulous and intolerant Roman Church , which have begotten, given birth to, and reared in love the evil one; but this is a digression. Everywhere the sacred serpent, the naga, and its shrine and its priest; in Rome it is the Vestal who prepares its meal with the same care as she bestows on the sacred fire. In Greece, AEsculapius cannot cure without its assistance, and delegates to it his powers. Not a Bacchante that did not wind it the serpent in her hair, not an Augur but questioned it oracularly, not a necromancer whose tomb is free from its presence! But why wonder that the serpent is "adored" and at the same time cursed, since we know that from the beginning it was a symbol? Is it not evident, wherever superstition and oblivion of the primitive meaning may have led savages now, that the said qualifications were intended to apply to the human originals, who were symbolized by serpents and dragons? These "originals" -- called to this day in China "the Dragons of Wisdom" -- were the first disciples of the Dhyanis, who were their instructors; in short, the primitive adepts of the Third Race, and later, of the Fourth and Fifth Races. The name became universal, and no sane man before the Christian era would ever have confounded the man and the symbol. The symbol of Chnouphis, or the soul of the world, writes Champollion, "is among others that of an enormous serpent standing on human legs; this reptile, the emblem of the good genius, is a veritable Agathodaemon. It is often represented bearded. That sacred animal, identical with the serpent of the Ophites, is found engraved on numerous Gnostic or Basilidean stones.

5: CotBG Archive /20: Of Dragons and Serpents - SCP Foundation

Serpents & Dragons In antediluvian times during the days of Atlantis the pole of the heavens was the constellation of Alpha Draconis. In astronomical temples the Dragon was the ruling constellation at the pole.

According to Wilhelm Gesenius , saraph corresponds to the Sanskrit Sarpa Jawl agra , serpent; sarpin, reptile from the root srip, serpere. The Hebrew word for "poisonous" literally means "fiery", "flaming" or "burning", as the burning sensation of a snake bite on human skin, a metaphor for the fiery anger of God Numbers Isaiah indicates that these saraphs are comparable to vipers , YLT worse than ordinary serpents Isaiah Nehushtan In the Book of Numbers , while Moses was in the wilderness, he mounted a serpent of bronze on a pole that functioned as a cure against the bite of the "seraphim", the "burning ones" Numbers The phrase in Num. Magic amulets or charms were used in the ancient Near East [24] to practice a healing ritual known as sympathetic magic in an attempt to ward off, heal or reduce the impact of illness and poisons. Confession of sin and forgiveness was both a community and an individual responsibility. The plague of serpents remained an ongoing threat to the community and the raised bronze serpent was an ongoing reminder to each individual for the need to turn to the healing power of God. Hezekiah referred to it as Nehushtan [27] and had torn it down. Jesus also uses this imagery, observing: Alternatively, Jesus also presents the snake with a less negative connotation when sending out the Twelve Apostles. Jesus exhorted them, "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: Wilhelm Gesenius notes that even amongst the ancient Hebrews, the serpent was a symbol of wisdom. Nehushtan New Testament Ivory of Christ treading on the beasts from Genoels-Elderen , with four beasts; the basilisk was sometimes depicted as a bird with a long smooth tail. This passage is commonly interpreted by Christians as a reference to Christ defeating and triumphing over Satan. The passage led to the Late Antique and Early Medieval iconography of Christ treading on the beasts , in which two beasts are often shown, usually the lion and snake or dragon, and sometimes four, which are normally the lion, dragon, asp snake and basilisk which was depicted with varying characteristics of the Vulgate. All represented the devil, as explained by Cassiodorus and Bede in their commentaries on Psalm The serpent battles Michael the Archangel in a War in Heaven which results in this devil being cast out to the earth. While on earth, he pursues the Woman of the Apocalypse. Unable to obtain her, he wages war with the rest of her seed Revelation He who has the key to the abyss and a great chain over his hand, binds the serpent for a thousand years. The serpent is then cast into the abyss and sealed within until he is released Revelation In Christian tradition, the "ancient serpent" is commonly identified with the Genesis Serpent and as Satan. Following the imagery of chapter 12 of the Book of Revelation , Bernard of Clairvaux had called Mary the "conqueror of dragons", and she was long to be shown crushing a snake underfoot, also a reference to her title as the "New Eve".

6: Snake or Dragon in the Garden of Eden?--Aleteia

The serpent in the Garden of Eden is portrayed as just that: a serpent. The story in Genesis contains no hint that he embodies the devil, Satan or any other evil power.

This earlier article is still important and should be read because not all of its information and insights have been transferred to this article. This research is best encapsulated by the Latin Motto currently found on the money of the United States of America: Mesopotamian art includes a number of such dragon-like creatures, of malevolent and beneficent natures. Most closely corresponding to the general image is the so-called snake-dragon I, Shulgi, a mighty man It is represented in art from B. Almost years ago Professor Skinner made just such an observation: A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Genesis. Reprint Some 50 years years later the late Professor Brevard S. Paradise Lost and the Genesis Tradition. Ea , whose main temple was at Eridu in other myths, Enki lives in the marshlands on the paradise island called Dilmun. He is the god who provides mankind with freshwaters emanating from under his throne in the "abzu" house. The Sumerians, in myths, explained the source of the Tigris and Euphrates as the abzu Akkadian: Adapa refuses to eat of it having been forewarned by his god Ea of Eridu that it is the "bread of death" and do not eat of it or he will surely die. Unlike Adam, Adapa obeys his god and refuses to eat the "forbidden food," and thus forfeits immortality. Ningishzida in art and myth is an ushumgal, a serpent-dragon with four legs and also at other times a human-being with serpent-dragon heads erupting from his shoulders as in the below images. Black and Green, identifying the seated god as being Enki: University of Texas Press. Published in co-operation with the British Museum Press, London. That is to say, this story suggests Ningirsu is the god providing water for Lagash rather than Enki. Like the heart of the sea, you burst forth, like the world tree you stand firm,,Said the god: And there will fall upon you abundance. The realm will swell with abundance. When the ground-work of my temple has been laid, abundance shall appear. The great fields shall produce bounteously. Water shall rise in ditches and canals: There shall be oil in Sumer in abundance, to be poured; wool in abundance, to be weighed I will send a wind, so that it may bring to your land the breath of life. The Masks of God: Reprint by Arkana. Enki is usually portrayed in glyptic art cylinder seals as having two streams of water erupting from his shoulders the Tigris and Euphrates rivers? The illustration is from a cylinder seal of King Gudea of Lagash in Sumer ca. The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia. Carnegie Institute of Washington. However, when the forms of the rites and symbols are then diffused to other zones, or passed on to later generations no longer participating in the earlier experience, they lose depth, lose sense, lose heart.. Ishtar descent into the underworld and her warning her servant that if she fails to return after three days and nights to have the great gods effect her release and restoration back to life emphasis mine: He, she said, "will surely bring me to life. There is in the Louvre a carved green steatite vase, inscribed c. The Masks of God; Occidental Mythology. Nin-Edin "the Lady of Edin". She dwelt in a sheep stall in the edin and was the sister of Dumuzi, who also had a sheep stall in the edin. Inanna the wife of Dumuzi and Geshtinanna his sister. Their sources are far deeper, broader, and more ancient If, however the god dispensing water is Ningirsu, the motif of life-giving water and a serpent mediator, Ningishzida, is of note between a man, Gudea and a god, Ningirsu. This date falls within the period of the brief restoration and flowering of Sumerian culture that took place during the reign of pious King Gudea of Lagash c. The Mythology of All Races: Archaeological Institute of America. Yaw-Elohim planted a garden in eden toward the east. It was the plan of Anu to keep man amelutu in ignorance of the secrets of Heaven and Earth, and when he found that Adapa had learned them from Ea, he had no alternative but to give him the bread and water of life. Yaw had the same intention for Adam, who became a gardener in Eden Yaw caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam This condemnation of the serpent Ea seated on a throne with two streams of water erupting from his shoulders. A bound bird-man "Zu-bird" is being led before him after its capture for judgement and execution of sentence. The seal is dated circa B. Below, from a stone vase, Ningishzida standing on hind-legs holding stylized door hinges? Enki warning he will die for it is the "bread of death and "water of death," thus losing out on a chance to obtain immortality for himself and mankind. The inscription in cuneiform identifies King Gudea of Lagash in Sumer as the dedicator of the ritual vase of carved

steatite stone ca. Below, another picture of Enki with two streams of water erupting from his shoulders from a cylinder seal. Above in the air hovers Inanna Akkadian Ishtar the lady of heaven p. Below, a picture of Dumuzi from a cylinder seal impression. He is shown in scene one fully clothed with sceptre and crown, his hands and feet being bound with sticks, scene two: In co-operation with the Trustees of the British Museum, London. Dumuzi asks the sun-god Sumerian Utu, Akkadian Shamash to turn him into a serpent, the plea is granted and Dumuzi in the form of a snake slithers out of his bonds to escape the demons for a time. Poems of Heaven and Hell from Ancient Mesopotamia. Transform me so that my devils will not hold me and I shall escape. Dumuzid escaped his demons. The Literature of Ancient Sumer. In any case, the serpent of Genesis 3 is more a mythic character than an ordinary animal, as is evident from its ability to talk and to walk upright. Indeed, given the later presence of cherubim to guard the divine tree of life 3: Slaying the Dragon, Mythmaking in the Biblical Tradition. As in Gilgamesh, Adam is naked when the loss takes place, the snake deceitfully steals the fruit supposed to transform life, and a tree or plant of life is involved. Such kaleidoscopic reuse of traditional details may seem strange to modern readers, but ancient authors evidently like to put familiar objects in new contexts. The Catholic Biblical Association of America. The Book of Genesis. Greenwich House, distributed by Crown Publishers, Inc. I understand Ea did not want Adapa to have immortality, he knew it would be offered by Anu, thus he tricked Adapa into believing he would die if he ate the bread of death and drank the water of death. I understand that Anu plays the part of Yahweh-Elohim in that he is upset to learn that man has obtained forbidden knowledge curses taught him illegally by Ea to overpower the wind god. The Hebrews have "reversed" the story line, because man has obtained forbidden knowledge immortality has been denied him by his God. The Chaldean Account of Genesis. The Hibbert Lectures Reprinted by Kessinger Publishing. Whitefish, Montana Professor Sayce noted that Ea was associated with the apsu a source of freshwater in springs and rivers and that one river was called the snake river. He also noted Eridu lay near a snake marsh. So he extrapolated serpents as being associated with Ea Enki. If so, then Enki may have been portrayed in the form of a serpent.

7: Did the Garden Serpent Have Legs?

The antediluvian dragon/serpent was then the majestic animal of kingship before Eden. And after that, it was employed as an allegory for the kingship sponsored by seraphim angels, which was once more lowered from heaven to earth, both before and after the flood, to the descendants and followers of Cain and the seraphim- like Nephilim, by.

In astronomical temples the Dragon was the ruling constellation at the pole. The great serpent was master of the celestial sphere and the ruler of the night skies. The pyramids are closely connected with both the constellation and the great priests, of the Lemurians and Atlanteans, who held the records of universal history. The Dracontia, the original masons, built temples that were sacred to the Dragon because it was the symbol of the sun, which, in its turn was the symbol of the highest god, El. Besides the surname of serpents they were called the builders, the architects; for the immense grandeur of their temples and monuments were such, that even the pulverized remains of them stagger the mathematical calculations of our modern engineers. Lemurian called the age of the Dinosauria, monstrous land reptiles, and gigantic tree- ferns existed in the Triassic-Jurassic period The Pterodactyls gradually developed bat-like wings with a span of more than 16 feet and flew through the air. The Dragons attained a length of feet. Lemuria and Atlantis and her giants all had a hand in these magic stones marked in a Morse code of prophecy and magic in telegraphic writing. The Lemurian and Atlantean Dracontia dwelt in subterranean habitats generally under some kind of pyramidal structure if not actually under a pyramid. The subterranean crypts of Thebes on the western side of the Nile extended towards the Libyan desert and were known as the serpents catacombs, Votan, the Mexican Serpent god, describes a subterranean passage which ran underground and terminated at the root of the heavens. The priests of Egypt and Babylonians styled themselves the sons of the Serpent god, or sons of the Dragon. The Sumerian texts are explicit about their Serpent gods mining underground for gold over half a million years ago and the Hindu Naga Serpent gods also lived beneath the earth in jeweled cities. It is interesting to note that in mythology we see a Dragon or Griffin always guarding precious stones and gold. The Druids of Celto-Britannic regions called themselves serpents. I am a Serpent, I am a Druid! The Egyptian Karnac is the twin-brother to the Carnac of Brittany, the latter Carnac means the serpents. Gods have been portrayed as winged creatures and balls of light. In all myths and religions of the world the Dragon or Serpent was there at the moment and creation in the Garden of Eden. Draco, the Dragon came from Alpha Draconis and genetically engineered a race on Mars and then came to earth. A group of gods came from Orion and Sirius and reduced the ten strands in order to control the species, Homo Sapiens Sapiens. Have the genetic codes of many star systems and our Temples, Megaliths, and Pyramids stand as testimony to their high technology. The Great Pyramids of Giza and Mexico are superior to any that have been built since then. This could be the reason why all of our sacred sites are aligned with other star systems. When were they Built? The most adventurous date by modern experts is 10, BC. Gods who descended from the stars to teach mankind were known to the ancients as the Dragons or Serpent People. Edgar Cayce, Ruth Montgomery and other psychics and off planet information says Yes! During the earth changes that are happening at the end of this cycle of time according to the Dendera Zodiac, the Mayan Calendar, and Myths from all over the world encoded in our sacred sites. The giant Arthur beheld three pillars of light on which were described all science and knowledge. Tradition asserts that in the days of Sun worship in the reign of Prydain Dragons carried the children of Ceridwen, the wife of Arthur, to their home in the skies. Odin, founded the priesthood of the twelve Druids who were custodians of arts and sciences. They worshiped the Serpent and the Cross the ancient universal emblems since the beginning of recorded history. Priests of the Mystery Schools gradually corrupted themselves and were destroyed by Christianity. Zecharia Sitchin has seen the caduceus as emulating the structure of the genetic code which allowed Adam and Eve to procreate. Every ancient civilization revered this symbol except the Christians who chose to forget the brazen serpent of Moses who guarded the Israelites from attacks from serpents. Seth the reputed forefather of Israel, is a Jewish version of Thoth-Hermes. A Salamander is a form of Dragon. Becker, a medical reformer and the most famous alchemical Hermetic philosopher of his day, described the Salamander as a huge flaming giant in flowing robes protected with sheets of fiery armor.

Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Persians often mistook Salamanders for gods because of their radiant splendor and great power. The Greeks honored them by keeping incense and fires burning perpetually. Ancient texts describe fantastic monsters covered with scales of armor, eyes flashing lightning, jaws belching flames. The great beasts roared on the winds of the heavens and plunged down into the depths of the oceans; their fiery breath shriveled towns to ashes; sometimes a Dragon captured a damsel and carried her off to its lair in the clouds. A Dragon is said to have appeared at the birth of Confucius. Hindu mythology is packed with the sexual liaisons between Naga gods and their semi-divine progeny. The Hindu epics of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana concern the early Aryan contacts with wondrous beings with immense cosmic wisdom called Nagas. The Nagas were semi-divine beings with a human face and the tail of a Dragon. These epics recall that the Dragons of Hyperborea eliminated the early Lemurians who were gradually becoming more human and unfit to deal with the changes of climate. The epics permeate with their love-hate relationships. The force of the number is expressed by the Chinese in the first hexagram of the I Ching oracle. According to the Persian legend Mescia and Meschiane, the first man and woman were seduced by Ahriman, under the form of a Serpent. The Greek god Zeus impregnates many goddesses in the guise of a Serpent. Pluto overcame the virtue of Prosperine under the form of a Serpent. The Egyptian Kneph, the Creator, is a Serpent who represented a circle surrounding the four corners of the earth in the form of a cross. Now we could ask ourselves why Dragons and Serpents are credited with this great wisdom and knowledge all over the world and why Christians have made Him Satan, the Devil? The Dragon, while sacred and to be worshiped has within himself something more of the divine nature of which it is better to remain in ignorance. Jesus Christ said, "Be ye as wise as serpents and gentle as doves". The caduceus of Thoth-Hermes, the symbol of the AMA, the two serpents entwined around the rod, are the symbol of his powers of immortality and divine knowledge. The caduceus was also carried by the Sumerian god En. The phrase "he shall" is interpreted in the collective sense to refer to all humanity. Other Biblical scholars interpret the verse symbolically. They believe that it is linked to Romans. As a result of this interpretation, Genesis 3: In all earlier world religions the Serpent is worshiped so there is no Satan. It is to the Greek Orphic religion we must turn to for a meaningful interpretation of the phrase. In Greek mythology, Ophion, the serpent god of the Orphics, the religion of Orpheus, vexes Eurynome for claiming to have created the universe: The Greek Orphic religion is the basis for Christian religion. There is a similarity between the Orphic myth and the 15th and 16th verses of the 3rd Chapter of Genesis when Jehovah makes his prediction according to his vision that his people would mix with the Hyperborean Hermaphrodites. Jehovah was enraged with the Elohim for interfering with the Adam 2 of the second creation story in Genesis. Jehovah is the Serpent in the paradise. The Puranas, the Chaldean and Egyptian fragments, and also the Chinese traditions, all show an agreement with the Secret Doctrine as to the process and order of evolution. For instance; the statement concerning the serpentine, oviparous, egg bearing, mode of procreation of the Lemurians, and even a hint at a less innocent mode of the first gigantic, transparent, dumb monstrous, mammal forms. The Naga serpent gods were great navigators whose ships sailed from western to eastern oceans and to northern and southern seas in ages so remote that the sun had not risen above the horizon. They were great architects and built cities and palaces that reflected a high civilization. They were great warriors of the epics of India, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana which concern themselves with the early Aryan contacts with the Nagas. The epics permeate with their love-hate relationships. The ante-deluvian kings and priests were all part saurian, being the progeny of the intermarriage of dragons and their terrestrial progeny. Kasyapa was the grandsire, through his wife Tamra, of the birds of Garuda. The first Nagas are born before the complete separation of the sexes, "matured in the man-bearing eggs" produced by the power of the holy sages of the early Lemurians. Some of the descendents of the primitive Nagas, the Serpents of Wisdom, peopled America when it arose during Atlantis. In the 1st Chapter of Genesis, animals, whales and fowls of the air are created before the Androgyne Adam, some Kabalists see them as the sacred animals of the zodiac and other heavenly bodies. In the second chapter, Adam the sexless comes first, and the animals only appear after him. The deep sleep of Adam symbolizes the unconsciousness of the first two Races. It was the age of the reptiles of the gigantic Megalosauri, Ichthyosauri, Plesiosauri, etc. Science denies the presence of man in that period. If this is so why is it that men came to know of these monsters and describe them. The Secret

Doctrine tells us that the serpent is a wave form of energy. If we place the Dragon and Serpent gods in that time frame it will give us some idea to the antiquity of the gods. Then came the catastrophe. The physical cause was the fall of a comet called Typhon, as a result of which the North and South Poles changed position, and Hyperborea became invisible again. Before the cataclysm, some Hyperboreans had already taken refuge at the South Pole. Others were driven southwards by the Ice Age: One group of exiles founded a great civilization in the Gobi Desert, then a fertile place. In an early fragment of the Sumerian material concerning the epic hero Gilgamesh, who is part saurian demi-god. In the story "Land of the Living," we find an antecedent to the Greek Argonauts. Both heroes are in search of the Sun. In the Sumerian fragment we also find the surprising line: In the Gilgamesh story he is accompanied by fifty Anunaki gods also! This leads to the conclusion that the Argonauts were the Greek equivalent of the Sumerian Annunaki gods. Christianity has its links to Orphism and the Greek Orphites adopted their rites from serpent worship and.

8: The symbol of serpent and dragon – an Jungian view | stOttilien

Flying Serpents and Dragons - Mankind's Reptilian Past Flying Serpents and Dragons: The Story of Mankind's Reptilian Past Quite a few civilisations of this world trace their ancestry to such dragon-like .

Old Testament Word and The Secrets of the Bible I was doing a little browsing and stumbled onto some weird facts that, to me anyway, were rather shocking. The serpent was more cunning than the beasts of the field, and tempted Eve to eat of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. When she did so, her eyes were opened, and she could discern good and evil. The Seraphim are described in Isaiah 6: They have six wings, two to cover their eyes, two to cover their feet, two to fly with. I always imagined them as humans, and they were always described as being at the very top of the different orders of angels seraphim, cherubim, archangels, angels, etc. Sounds to me like dragons. Instead, they are huge, fiery, six-winged dragons. And that may be connected back to the serpent in the garden of Eden. The serpent assuming it was something like a seraphim, would have been a glorious dragon accustomed to flying. And as his punishment, he had to crawl on the ground, no longer flying or walking. I don't think it is weird at all. Mythic serpent is very common in ancient religions and myths. And I guess "authors" of Bible deal this way with older myths of the area. Sal A Bianco Jr: Traditionally, Dragons Were always much smarter than humans. Being angels is very probable, seeing they were able to act as Deities, first because of their strength, and more importantly their brain power. Not odd at all. Follow that line of logic, as well as several places in the Bible that reference Leviathan and the Dragon in Revelation the enemy of God and you find that the seven-headed sea dragon Leviathan is the current form of that "serpent" who deceived Eve in the Garden. HaSatan is the enemy of God and is Leviathan. A being called "Satan" appears in Heaven in the Book of Job to accuse Job of only being loyal because things go well for him. This being is, apparently, in Heaven while God speaks of Leviathan being in the ocean. The first being to hold that title was the one who fell and became Leviathan, but there is a later one, a different angel, who took on the title after that fall. This is only the tip of the ice-burg of questions raised by this line of logic. If you would like to discuss it in more detail some time email me at nicobones outlook.

9: Eden S Serpent It S Mesopotamian Origins | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

This interpretation primarily comes from Revelation and without much regard to other passages, such as Genesis So the great dragon was cast out, that serpent of old, called the Devil and Satan, who deceives the whole world; he was cast to the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.

Upon the mountain came a man, His lips were sealed but his eyes are many. In his company were beasts and serpents, Chained to his many hands reluctantly following. I came in front of him in fear and worship, Listening to the prophecy from the tongueless prophet. The serpents coiled and the beasts restless, But each held back by the eyes ever watching. Its mouth consuming stars and its scales large as cities, It coils and bends with the cage rusting. Sacrifices were made in exchange for power, But the great dragon never needs to feed. But its glory reduces not and his crown ever flaming, Only a fool would claim mastery to such a thing. Pity his Klavigar and proud Karcists, Who seek to rule the land but will all perish. Pity the mortals who know not about the dragons, Descendants of the same blood but will die in ashes. The moon shed down a blood red light, As the mouthless prophet spoke once more. Its crown shines and its throne to be remade, And when the cage shatters it will breathe. I have only a wild guess of what unspeakable god the Hanged King bargained with, and I do not dare to think about the rotten things hidden in the opposite side. It is a carnival, after all. I have arrived at the great city of Alagadda, The place of treasure and the court of revelry. But as I peek deep down beneath, The rubies crafted out of blood and the gold made of meat. I have walked down the black corridors, Quiet and away from the cheers and feasts. As the singing faded and the black stars shined, I smelled in the darkness the rotten things. I stepped on the pathways and they felt like organs, I look up to see the pillars resembling ribs. I turned and ran until I met a blood river, And each step I made sounded like a scream. I have traced to find a deep black hole, All the blood flooded roaring underneath. I heard crows laughed vague and distant, From the star-like holes the heaven bore. I have seen the crowd approach once more, With broken masks and decaying bodies. The food they carried sprout rats and maggots, The wine in their glasses a dark red liquid. I have dived down deep into the great fall of madness, And heard laughter come from the Ambassador. I recalled meeting with the Hanged King, All chained and bandaged with a painful moaning. I have landed in a tunnel as the waves washed me, Decay and mold crawled upon my body. I have crawled deep down to the center, And saw the mark of the dragon. I have looked around the chamber, But it was void and empty. The blood dried and the waves ceased, And the structure around still and lifeless. I have arrived at the bowels of the city, Resting in its long dead rotting body. I have smelled death upon approaching, Only to find it was something even more empty. It was the shape of a great dragon, Who once resided here for ages and ages. But now a mere hole dark and gaping, The phantom of a god ripping reality. I have seen the hole of the great dragon, In the dark center of Alagadda. My mind shattered before the truth, As I screamed and screamed. All the blood for the Hanged King, But he was a mere tunnel for the greater things. The blood and flesh flowed into a great brass cage, A prison where the dragon patiently waiting.

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